

SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

S. HENDERSON, Editor.]

\$5 per Annum, Invariably in Advance.

VOL. 15—NO. 48

TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

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

The S. W. Baptist. TUSKEGEE, ALA. THURSDAY, MAY 5, 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.

Religion in the Army.

The Christian Observer, Richmond, Va., of the 14th April, contains an "Address to the Churches of Christ in the Confederate States, by the Chaplains of the Second and Third Corps, Army Northern Virginia," developing the work of God in that army during the last year, which must be a source of the highest satisfaction to every Christian. The "Address" abounds in the most lofty sentiments of patriotism combined with the purest utterances of Christianity. Our barbarous foes have laid their sacrilegious hands, reaching with innocent blood, upon the ark of the living God. "Our Churches have been desecrated, robbed and burned—our ministers have been silenced, imprisoned, and sentenced to infamous punishment." Thus it has become evident beyond question, that it is a war not only for Liberty and Law, but for Religion! It has therefore become a holy war, and each faithful and bloody battle is an act of awful and solemn worship!

In this aspect of the case, the work of our ministers in the army is invested with an importance and solemnity beyond conception. In prosecuting this great work, their hearts have been greatly encouraged. Many officers and thousands of soldiers have been turned to God. It is estimated that not less than five thousand soldiers have been converted to God, many backsliders have been reclaimed, and the people of God have been comforted and established in the faith of the Gospel. These results are such as to awaken the liveliest sentiments of gratitude to God, and to encourage us to enter our efforts to supply all the means of grace for evangelizing the army. A full supply of ministers, who shall remain permanently with the army, is now a matter of primary importance. The highest results of preaching the gospel can only be reached by a tabernacle of permanent relation between ministers and soldiers. While much good may be achieved by occasional visits of ministers to the army of a few weeks or months; while they greatly assist our Chaplains and missionaries who are regularly connected with the troops; yet it is desirable that ministers shall remain long enough to make full proof of their ministry, and reap

the fruits of their labors. The churches are therefore called upon to discharge the debt they owe to their noble soldiers at once. What is done must be done quickly. No time is to be lost. The clash of arms will soon be heard along the entire line of our defence, and the casualties of battle will soon place thousands of our soldiers beyond the reach of gospel truth. The exhortation, therefore, comes home to every heart with irresistible power, "whatsoever thy hands find to do, do it with thy might."

Within the last four months, there have been erected thirty-seven comfortable and commodious houses of worship by the soldiers of the army of Virginia—some of them affording accommodations for as many as five or six hundred worshippers. Daily services are held in the houses, which are crowded with deeply serious audiences. Bible-classes have been formed in many of the regiments, instructed either by Chaplains or competent teachers. Many have been instructed to read and write. Religious and mental culture are both carried on, thus preparing our young soldiers not only for the duties of the camp, but for the duties of civil life, when the war shall end.

Such is the work now being prosecuted by our Chaplains and missionaries. O what an interest gathers around such a field of usefulness! Centuries have no witnessed such a spectacle. It is a work magnified alike by all the behests of patriotism, and all the solemn sanctions of religion! May we have the knowledge and zeal to meet the demands of the crisis!

Editorial Correspondence. Georgia Baptist Convention.

ATLANTA, April 25, 1864.

This body met in the meeting house of the 2d Baptist Church in this city on last Friday, the 22d inst., and was organized by the election of the Rev. Dr. Meli President, and Revs. Warren and Irwin Secretaries. The attendance was almost as large as in peaceful times. The utmost harmony and good feeling have characterized all of its sittings. The contributions sent up by the Associations and Societies and collected at the meeting for various purposes, foot up nearly twenty thousand dollars. A larger proportion of this sum has been contributed to Foreign Missions than is usual these times. Owing to a military order which has stopped all travel on the main road to Richmond, the Secretary of the Foreign Board could not reach the Convention, but our old friend DeVoie made one of his telling speeches for that board, and secured nearly one thousand dollars, in addition to what was sent up. The Sunday School Board was not represented for the same reason, but over one thousand dollars was sent up for it. Of course the larger contributions were made to the Domestic Board at Marion, and the Virginia Board, whose efficient Corresponding Secretary, Rev. A. E. Dickinson, was present.

Several Chaplains and Missionaries from the army were present, and gave the most encouraging accounts of the State of religion in the army. There is now a far more extensive religious interest in the army of Tennessee than ever has been known before. On Saturday evening, a missionary meeting was held, and was addressed by the Hon. J. L. M. Curry, of our State, who is connected with this army. The address was listened to with profound interest by an immense audience, and a collection of over four thousand dollars was taken up at once. Hon. Curry has left a happy impression upon the Convention, nay, upon all whose privilege it was to hear him.

On Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock a meeting was held in behalf of an Orphan Asylum for the children mainly of deceased soldiers. The Rev. H. H. Tucker, D. D., delivered a turning discourse from Matt. 25:31-46. His Excellency Governor Brown, followed in an address, replete with patriotism and Christian philanthropy, and concluded by donating to the institution his salary for one year, (\$1000) and pledging to it his best services. One good Baptist in Georgia had signified his intention to give one hundred thousand dollars to this object, provided a similar amount can be raised by others. Between seventy and eighty thousand dollars of this amount was raised at this meeting and during the Convention. Thus it will be seen that the ball set in motion at the Alabama Baptist Convention last fall is rolling on, and it is to be hoped that every State in the Confederacy will soon move in this noble enterprise. Now that our gallant soldiers are entering upon a new campaign, let them know that their loved ones at home will be cared for under all circumstances, and it will nerve their arms to deeds of valor such as has not yet been achieved.

I start to-morrow morning for Dalton to spend some short time with the army, from which point I will write my next communication. I have only time to add in conclusion, that the Convention adjourned this evening at about 6 o'clock. The members have been most hospitably entertained by the brethren and citizens of Atlanta. The next meeting will be held at Columbus at the usual time.

The Association for the erection of an Asylum for Orphans has been formed, trustees appointed, and an impulse given to the movement which guarantees to it an early completion. As our people are preparing for peace, may we not hope that God will order that long coveted boon upon us at no distant day? If it be a good maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war," may it not be equally good to reverse it and say, "In time of war, prepare for peace?" At all events, that benevolent impulse which devalues such liberal things is certainly one of the most precious signs of an early termination to this cruel war.

S. H. We are glad to learn that a deep religious interest pervades the Female Baptist Sabbath School. Three of the boys were baptized last Sabbath night. Others are expecting to unite with the Church.

For the South Western Baptist. DALTON, GA., April 9th, 1864.

MESSRS EDITORS: In your issue of the 7th instant, you say, "The enormous price of provisions is now the only point of weakness from which we have most to dread," and again in the same article, "we observe that prices have not yet been materially affected by the tax and currency bills." Your remarks are certainly true, and the danger alluded to cannot be over estimated, and your second observation quoted shows to my mind glaringly defective legislation on the part of congress; can these dangers and evils be averted and how? We as a nation have proved that financially *desensus avertit facilius*, but are we able "revertu and auras?"

Congress has by hold, had Legislation placed us in a dilemma for which nothing but bold good Legislation, on the part of congress can extricate us. The plans I propose, may be impracticable, perhaps in part unconstitutional, but judging from the past the latter objection will not be in the way of congress. Gold and silver are money and nothing else is or can be. Paper issues are only valuable as they are convertible into money. This value attaches to them when issued on a specie basis, or on the cause of government issues, upon public faith in that government.

While the tax and currency acts of our country largely deplete the currency, they, by the exhibition of bad faith on the part of Government, have sapped public confidence, and the good resulting from depletion is more than counterbalanced by loss of public confidence. When the treasury notes were issued they were stamped on their face fundable in eight per cent stocks or bonds of the Confederate States, and the act, restricting that privilege, and compelling holders to find in four per cent bonds, is, disguise it, and coat it over as you will, open unqualified, downright repudiation of fifty per cent of the public debt, and makes it worth just half the face of any bill calls for. To overcome this depreciation one half the amount in circulation must be absorbed; but this so far from improving prices would only keep them at what they were before the passing of the act. The depletion must go on and reduce the amount still lower before a fall of prices take place. You may say the new issue is not liable to this objection and for its articles should fall. But what guarantee have the public that the new issue will not be repudiated? The reckless Legislation that has once (or twice as in our case) violated pledged faith may do it again at any time, and most of those who have any thing to spare, prefer keeping it to taking a doubtful currency. Those who enter the market to buy and sell, are stock brokers, speculators and extortioners, and they charge to indemnify against the change of loss.

This is our situation and these are evils to be remedied; what is the remedy.

Let the next congress as soon as it assembles, declare that reducing the rate of interest on Confederate stock in which treasury notes might be funded to four per cent was an act of bad faith, and forthwith enact that the rate of interest to be paid on such bonds already taken shall be eight per cent, and that outstanding treasury notes of all issues and denominations may be funded as they are paid. No government has any right to reduce its interest until it is able to pay the principle, and then only at the option of the creditor. This act would at once restore confidence in the honest intentions of the government. Let them continue to enforce the tax of 33 1/2 per cent on all the old issue. The holders of it, with few exceptions can well afford to pay it.

Let the new issue be exempt from all taxation, limited in amount, to what should be the reasonable in all debts to the government, export and import dues not excepted. This would make it as near a legal tender as congress could do, and would give it such an advantage over the old issues that vendes would greedily seek it, to the exclusion of the old

which would rapidly be funded as the only available out-lay of it.

The tithing system will obviate the necessity of congress spending an immense sum for the support of the armies, but still many purchases must be made. In making these let the government pay with the new issue, and pay such prices as they would in specie. Soldiers are paid only the wages fixed by law and intended to be paid in gold. We do not complain and those for whom (and ourselves) we are fighting, are no better than we are, allow only that enhancement of price that the scarcity of the articles purchased demands, and not one cent for depreciated or inflated currency. This step will be necessary to keep the new issue in bonds, and to keep up public confidence, and it will naturally lower the prices of necessaries to the non-producer. If a farmer knows that the government will take all his surplus wheat at \$1.00 per bushel, his corn at 50 cents and his bacon at 25 cents a pound, he will not refuse a small advance on these rates from his needy neighbor.

My article has already grown too long, though I fear not as intelligible as it should be. In my next I will show how, by taxation (my great lover) the manufacturers and merchants and traders can be controlled!

W. S. M.

For the South Western Baptist. Death of Wm. Hornbuckle, Esq.

REV. S. HENDERSON: My dear bro. We were startled this morning by the announcement of the death of our dear and valued brother Hornbuckle, which occurred at his plantation in this county. Yesterday he was apparently in his usual good health, retired last night to bed, and was found this morning, a corpse. We all feel that we have lost one whose place will not soon be supplied. He was baptized in 1842, and not many years after appointed to the office of a Deacon in this church. From the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention, to the present time, he has filled the responsible office of Treasurer of the Board of Domestic Missions, with great fidelity, and has managed its affairs with unusual good judgment. For the measure of prosperity which it has enjoyed, to no one is it more indebted than to him. Identified with its history, he bore the responsibilities imposed upon him by his brethren, without compensation except the consciousness that he served his Master, toiled for it, prayed for it, and was deeply concerned for its interest to his last moment. For many years too has been connected with the Judson Female Institute as steward, and filled with satisfaction to its friends and patrons, a position both delicate and difficult. Our church has lost a most loved and valuable member, and the news of his death carries a pang to every heart, and gloom to every household.

The signal to depart was sudden, but I know few who lived habitually in a better state of preparation for so severe a trial.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

Yours truly, WM. A. MCINTOSH.

MARION, ALA., April 15, 1864.

For the South Western Baptist. MARIETTA, GA., April 18th 1864.

DEAR BRO. HENDERSON: We have had a very interesting meeting in Glynn Co. The Lord was surely with us. His stately steps were seen in his sanctuary; his people were revived, backsliders reclaimed, sinners converted. O what times of refreshings did we experience from the presence of the Lord! I do not think that I ever saw people so wholly under the influence of the Holy Spirit. The first week of the meeting we preached twice a day, and at night after the services were concluded, the people were loath to leave God's sanctuary, and would remain and sing many songs of praise to Him. As we would ride home such expressions as there would be heard from the converts, "O how happy I do feel!" After arriving there much of the night would be spent in edifying conversations and in singing hymns. And this in a house which but a few

months before was vocal with the laugh of giddy dance. Surely the gospel, 'turns the world upside down.'

We were very much exposed to the enemy; their gunboats had often been run from the place where we baptized; but the people had learned to "trust in the Lord and do good," to "commit their ways unto him." They realized this precious promise, 'cast thy burden upon the Lord and he shall sustain thee.'

We carried the meeting on for about three weeks. The result of this meeting was the baptism of 38 immortal souls, 15 whites, 23 blacks, most of these were doubtless converted before this meeting commenced. There are others who have not yet been baptized, others have joined the Methodists. One was converted who although she had been a member of the Methodist church for four years, yet she told me that she never was convicted before, thus we see the ruinous effect of joining the church on probation.

We have named our little church "Enon Church" from its being contiguous to a beautiful sheet of water. After having preached our last sermon, we gave the parting hand. This was indeed an affecting scene. I don't think there was a dry eye in the house, all seemed to feel the solemnity of the occasion. We left them feeling thankful that we had been permitted to enjoy so much of the presence of the blessed Saviour.

After this I went to the army in Florida, and commenced a meeting in Genl. Colquitt's Brigade. He again blessed His people. Many were anxiously inquiring! "Men and brethren what must we do to be saved." We baptized one captain, who we think will make a preacher. He is very zealous. After his baptism I asked him how he felt, "I feel that a great burden has been rolled from me," was his reply. He had joined the Methodist church on probation, not being fully satisfied with our "close baptism," but after investigating it for himself he had found out as all will do, who will take the trouble, that we are right, and instead of being close communionists we are close immersionists. A short time after his baptism he said, "this is the happiest day of my life, brethren we have a work to do." I conversed with him about the gospel ministry and dare predict that he will make a very able minister of Jesus Christ—a useful man in the vineyard of the Lord. He is a graduate of some college in S. C. Thus we see we are looking to the army for even our spiritual leader.

The result of our meeting is not known; but we administered the ordinance of baptism to 7 in this Brigade and one in Genl. Harrison's, and scores were still seeking their Saviour.

In receiving the last candidates for baptism we invited the brethren of our faith to draw near and hear their experience. In giving the right hand of fellowship, the brethren forgot for the time being their trouble, and some even wept for joy to see their friends casting in their lots with the people of God. Unto the Lord be all the honor and glory for our delightful meeting.

Yours truly, GEO. W. GIBVEN.

For the South Western Baptist. Our Summer and Fall Associations.

DEAR BRO. HENDERSON: As our great denominational interests must be prosecuted with proper vigor, it would be well that a list of the times and places of holding our Associations should be made out and published. I begin the list in the hope that brethren throughout the state will help you by sending on similar ones.

Calabua Association, to meet with the Hopewell Baptist Church, Perry Co., Ala., on Saturday before the third Sabbath in October.

Enfauia Association, in Enfauia on Saturday before the second Sabbath in September.

Unity Association, with the Randolph Church, Bibb Co., on Friday before the fourth Sabbath in September. Truly your friend and brother, A. T. SPALDING. SELMA, ALA. April 21 1864.

For the South Western Baptist. ORANEE COURT HOUSE, VA., April 13th, 1864.

MESSRS EDITORS: I am requested to announce through the columns of your journal, that at a meeting of the Leachapoka Rifles, held this day, resolutions, expressive of thanks to the citizens of Chambers, Macon and Tallapoosa Counties for sundry voluntary contributions, were unanimously passed.

Thirty-six pairs of shoes, eighty pairs of socks and other valuable articles of clothing, constitute the success of the mission of our active and energetic representative, Alonzo B. Kienebrew.

Such contributions, imperishable probably in the results accomplished, are monuments to the generosity of our friends at home, and those socks especially evince the devotion of the Southern Ladies to our great common cause.

With such testimonials of their sympathy and regard, no labor is arduous, no conflict too perilous, and no ordeal too fiery for us to endure. With high hopes and animated spirits we stand fully equipped for the ensuing campaign, on the ensanguined verge of which, we are just about entering.

You shall hear a good account of the part we are to play in the bloody drama so soon to be enacted. If modern Crusaders can stand in scried ranks upon some plain of Esdraelon, there shall we be found struggling for our nationality and independence, and firmly resolved never to lay down our arms until both are obtained. Humbly trusting that the golden pinions of peace may soon be folded over our country's bleeding bosom, and that we may be returned to the fond embraces of those "we love and those who love us" and to the enjoyment of the associations of sweet companionship as in the days of yore, I remain

Very Respectfully yours, WM. R. M. SLAUGHTER Lieut. Comdg. Co. (L) 6th Ala. Regt.

For the South Western Baptist. Testaments for Baptist Sunday Schools.

Any Baptist S. School in the State, desiring to have Testaments, is hereby informed that the S. S. Board at Greenville, S. C. has placed 600 in my hands for sale. 1000 more are on the way. They can be sold to Baptist S. Schools in such numbers only as the actual necessities of each school may require.

Price 10 cts. a copy. Bro. T. F. Thompson, of Montgomery, also has a lot for sale. A. T. SPALDING. SELMA, ALA.

For the South Western Baptist. TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 29th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me through the columns of your paper, to return the sincere gratitude of the 9th Ken. Cavalry, to the patriotic ladies who have recently contributed so willingly for the comfort of those veteran Kentuckians; and they may rest in the assurance that their labor has not been lost but for the comfort of exile sons of the South, who know no higher earthly good than the redemption and salvation of their country.

The great press of business within so narrow a limit of time, forbids my remaining in Tuskegee as long as I would otherwise do. But let all the ladies in the country who have not already contributed, take this matter to heart and send in to Bro. H. H. McQueen's store all the socks they can; they will be shipped to me in the army. Help us countrymen and women and we will save the country. Very Respectfully, JAS. O. A. SPARKS, Chaplain, 9th Ken. Cav.

For the South Western Baptist. A Fragment.

As March with its blustering winds and lowering clouds recede, April come on with her "smiles and tears;" then follows flower-crowned May, bearing calmness and peace, and the broad bright face of nature smiles, as she appears ushering in so much beauty and gladness, the soft and verdant grass appears interspersed with spring's many colored flowers, while the sun's glittering rays lends them a brighter blush and beauty; the naked boughs overhead stripped of

