

# SOUTH WESTERN BAPTIST.

S. HENDERSON, EDITOR.]

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The South Western Baptist,  
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The S. W. Baptist.  
TUSKEGEE, ALA.:  
Thursday, July 14, 1864.

## Rags! 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.

## The Campaign in Virginia and its Fruits.

On the first of May, Gen'l Grant commenced the last great effort of the Yankee nation to capture Richmond. He telegraphed the Federal Secretary of War, on crossing the river, that "forty-eight hours would decide whether he would fight on the Rapidan, or around the entrenchments of Richmond." Two months have passed, and he has not yet reached "the entrenchments of Richmond." The battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Hanover Junction, and Cold Harbor were fought, in which he lost between sixty and seventy thousand men against twenty thousand on our side, when he abandoned that route to the Capitol, and slid down to the South side of James, and attempted to take Petersburg; but lost fifteen thousand men in the effort, and is now thirty miles from Richmond. Lee's army, like an evil genius, follows him with the tenacity of his shadow. Move when and where he may, the same invincible array of veterans confronts him.

The spirit in which this last "on to Richmond" movement has been conducted, betrays a degree of desperation which marks it as the last effort to reach the coveted prize. Its barbarity, cruelty and ferocity have absolutely no parallel in the history of modern warfare. Utter desolation follows in the wake of these vandal hordes. Houses and stock stables, houses despoiled, churches burned, wearing apparel of women and children torn in pieces before their eyes, their jewelry stolen and "sent" as trophies to Northern wives and sweethearts, are among the less forms of cruelty practiced upon a defenseless and innocent people.

Nor less cruel is this heartless tyrant toward his own men. After driving his men up to our entrenchments eight and ten lines deep, where they were mowed down by thousands, and repulsed time and again, rather than acknowledge his defeat by asking permission to bury his dead and take care of his wounded, he permitted them to lie on the field four or five days, during which time hundreds, and perhaps thousands perished for the want of attention. Thus his pride and ambition triumphed over all considerations of humanity, and "fixed upon his name an infamy unsurpassed even by Beast Butler himself. He even stationed sharpshooters to pick off our men as they endeavored to alleviate the sufferings of his own wounded.—What are our people to expect from a man thus reckless of the lives of his own soldiers? If his heart is steeled against the piteous groans of his own wounded and dying, what may we expect from his hands should success crown his efforts in his desperate attempt to capture the "rebel capital?"

We trust, however, that this modern Nero has about finished his career. We believe his star has set in blood; never more to rise; and that when all the facts of this last campaign against Richmond are brought out, it will be seen that it is by far the most disastrous one of the war. Unless Northern journals have lied most egregiously against themselves, his losses during the months of May and June cannot fall much short of one hundred thousand men killed, wounded and prisoners. And when it is remembered that these losses have mostly fallen upon his veterans, and that they have been repaired by fresh levies who have never been in battle before, it would seem that we have little else to fear. The general impression is that his army is whipped, but that his own insatiable ambition and thirst for blood still impel him to make some show of fight in the forlorn hope that something will turn up to change the tide in his favor. His effort now is, to entrench himself, and send out raiding parties to cut our communications with Richmond, and thus starve Gen'l Lee into terms—either to evacuate the city or to surrender. That he will be disappointed in this, we have every reason to believe: He may entrench and remain on the James river for some time, and annoy us somewhat, but it will only be to intensify the agonies of a defeat the most crushing and overwhelming of the war. Let us, then, be patient until the end comes. The Lord of hosts, who has been so signally present with us

in this campaign will not forsake us. Our people will yet have infinite cause to exclaim in holy rapture, "Blessed be the Lord God, who hath not given us a prey to our enemies!" His goodness and mercy will be all the more gloriously displayed by the magnitude of the perils through which He conducts us. Thus will He "make the wrath of man to praise Him,"—the very multitude of our enemies, their obstinate perseverance and blind rage the means of vindicating most triumphantly the intervention of the right arm of that power that doeth valiantly.

## Army Colportage.

We are glad to welcome our brother Rev. J. B. Taylor, Jr., to our State as the agent of the Sunday School and Colportage Board of Virginia. During the last year, this Board has had ninety missionaries in the Confederate army and hospitals. It has been indefatigable in its efforts to supply the army with religious reading matter and ministers during the war. Over fifty millions of pages of tracts have been distributed, and one hundred thousand Camp Hymn Books. Our brethren have cheerfully contributed their means heretofore to the operations of this Board, and we have no doubt that bro. Taylor will meet with abundant success in his agency in this State. We commend him to the generous confidence of the Christian public.

## Enquiry.

A few days since, a young man handed us ten dollars, old issue, to be placed to the credit of some person in Wetumpka, whose name has escaped our memory, not having any way of making a memorandum of it at the time; and before we got to the office, the name had disappeared. Will the gentleman give us his name?

The commencement sermon of the East Ala. Female College was delivered in the College Chapel on Sunday, July 6th, by Rev. Jas. H. Hall. It was an admirable effort, replete with sound thought and instruction.—The text was Eccl. 12. 1.—Like good seed, may it bring forth abundantly.

The Thirteenth Annual Commencement of the East Alabama Female College came off in Tuskegee on last Wednesday, July 6th. At an early hour in the morning the audience began to assemble, and by ten o'clock the spacious public Hall of the College was crowded with citizens of this place, and visitors from various portions of the State. The front seats were occupied by the young ladies of the institution, excepting the graduating class, which sat on the platform facing the audience. The graduates, twelve in number, were tastefully dressed in white, and presented a decidedly cool and charming appearance. The exercises were introduced with prayer by Rev. J. B. Taylor, Jr., of Virginia, after which came the reading of the essays, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Saving a little natural trepidation, the essays were read clearly and distinctly, and evinced no small degree of talent and culture. The President, Rev. A. J. Battle, then came forward, and after conferring the degrees, addressed the young ladies in affectionate and touching words of counsel and cheer. After the benediction, the assembly slowly dispersed. We append a list of graduates with the subjects of their essays:

1. FRENCH SALUTATORY: "La Vie est un Rosier qui n'est jamais sans Rose." Miss J. Willie Greagh.
2. BEAUTY OF FORM AND BEAUTY OF CHARACTER. Miss Mary R. Cunningham.
3. THE CONFEDERACY AMONG THE NATIONS. Miss Maria Cunningham.
4. TALKERS, THINKERS AND ACTORS. Miss Helena A. Frazier.
5. THE SOUTH ON THE HISTORIC PAGE. Miss Janie M. Gaines.
6. "A LITTLE LEARNING." Miss Lizzie A. Henderson.
7. LEE AND GRANT: A parallel. Miss Ella Haydenfeldt.
8. LATIN ESSAY: "Mens sibi conscia recti." Miss Cornelia Hixon.
9. "THE RACE NOT TO THE SWIFT." Miss Bettie W. Howard.
10. THE COMPENSATIONS OF THE WAR. Miss Susan A. Howard.
11. THE CROSS-BLAZONED BANNER. Miss Mary S. Mabson.
12. EXCELSIOR! 1st Honor. Miss Cornelia Hixon.
13. NOT IN OUR STARS, BUT IN OURSELVES: 1st Honor. Miss E. Willie Greagh.
14. FORTUNA FORTISUS FAVET: 1st Honor. Miss Anna B. Welch.

The young ladies of the East Alabama Female College gave to the public on last Tuesday night a vocal and instrumental concert. It was regarded by all as a most brilliant success. Indeed we do not remember ever to have experienced greater pleasure at any similar entertainment of more distinguished performers.—Notwithstanding the oppressive heat and the crowded condition of the house, the utmost order prevailed, and all remained until the close of the exercises, which continued until twelve o'clock.

## Summary of War News.

The enemy appeared in Jackson, Miss., on the 6th inst., and a brisk fight ensued, in which they were driven back severely punished. Our forces pursued them to Clinton.

On the 2d and 3d inst., the enemy made several assaults on our fortifications around Charleston, which were handsomely repulsed by our gallant troops. Their loss was considerable in killed wounded and captured.

The Confederates in the West have been crowded with success. They have driven the enemy entirely out of their immediate bounds and are now going into Missouri, to operate in that section against the vandals.

Communication with Richmond has been interrupted for several days past, by raiding

parties, doing considerable damage to our railroads in different places. They have all been killed, captured, and dispersed, and communication re-established. No general engagement between Lee and Grant since our last issue—heavy skirmishing along their lines occasionally. Johnson has fallen back on the Chattahoochee. The enemy confronts him. The military circle are confident of their ability to hold Atlanta.

For the South Western Baptist.

NEW BRIDGE, ON THE CHICKAHOMNY,  
June 14th, 1864.

DEAR BRO. HENDERSON: Stirring as are the incidents that pass in such rapid succession around us here, it is to me rather difficult to get something of interest to write about, for the reason that every thing of that character will be known to your readers before you can publish this letter. Gen. Grant has now changed his base again, leaving the vicinity of Gaines Mill and going, we know not where. No doubt Gen. Lee knows where the main body of the enemy are, but any one else seems to be in considerable darkness as to Grant's whereabouts. The prevailing opinion is that he is making for the south side of the James. Certain it is that he has been beaten and his plans defeated on every battle field from the Wilderness to the James, and we are more than ever confident that he will never get to Richmond.

Yesterday I roamed over the entire battle field around Gaines Mill.—The works and defences of both armies are the strongest I ever saw. I think that neither army could have attacked the other with much hope of success; and the lines were in nearer proximity than any other field in Va., often not more than one hundred paces apart. Gen. Grant made rather a shameful use of the burial truce that was granted him after the battle of the 3rd inst. I mean, he buried his dead shamefully, throwing a little earth on them as they lay, often leaving hands, feet and head uncovered. The scene is horrid in the extreme. Our own dead are well buried, for they all fell in our own hands, and their friends gathered them up and buried them as decently as circumstances would allow. In truth we lost but few here, not one tenth part as many as we lost on this field the 27th June, 1862. I have had a sad satisfaction in rambling over the historic field of the above mentioned date, observing the grass coated hillocks and plain little head boards that mark the resting places of the men whose heroism crowned these hills with classic glory. It is pleasing to see how their surviving compatriots have visited and redressed their graves and put up new and more enduring head boards, since we arrived here 10 days ago.

After becoming familiar with nearly every important battlefield in Va., I am decidedly of the opinion that the victory gained over McClellan at this point two years ago, was, under the circumstances the result of the hardest fighting and the loftiest deeds of valor ever displayed by the army of Northern Virginia. We have often heard of it, but it is next to impossible to properly appreciate it until one sees the field and understands from observation the respective positions of the two armies, and the nature of the ground over which those gallant and resistless charges were made that carried the enemy from his well selected positions on these hills into the swamp of the Chickahomny. Grant made a forced march and a desperate fight to get possession of the ground that McClellan held here, but signally failed, and consequently we have had the vantage ground on him, which has been more successfully used by Gen. Lee than it was by McClellan.

I have found opportunity to preach four sermons while we have been here. On the occasion of the burial of Capt. Black, of White Plains, Ala., I preached from the Porch of the Gaines House to a large congregation standing and seated in the beautiful yard while a hard battle, of the smaller class, was being fought about one mile distant. Our Brigade having been relieved of the trying position it had held for so many days on the front, came back on the night of the 8th inst. to rest, and were halted and rested for two days and nights (the first days rest they had enjoyed

since the campaign opened) on the very hill that they charged and wrested from the grasp of the enemy two years ago. West of this hill in a large open field is another hill, on the west side of which Wilcox formed his line of battle. They moved up to the hill-top and then rushed down a slope through the open field for a distance of three hundred yards under a fire from three lines of battle and many pieces of artillery, while a distant battery to their right enfiladed their entire line. At the foot of this slope runs a ravine about six feet deep with perpendicular banks. About 25 steps from this ravine was the enemy's first line behind strong log-breast works. Some seventy five yards further up the hill was their second similar line, and near the top was the third, supported by several batteries. These lines of battle were covered by undergrowth and large oaks. And yet this noble brigade of Alabamians, under the gallant Wilcox, swept down through that open field, rushed across that ravine, charged over the first line of works, then up the steep hill side over the second works, and then over the third, and then out into the open field on the top of the hill where the artillery that had been belching the missiles of death over them was all captured. On they went for yet nearly a mile carrying the enemy before them as with a besom of destruction down to the dense swamps, killing and capturing vast numbers.

Now the object I have in all this, is to give you a better idea of the two days rest alluded to above. It was in this very woodland hill side where the three lines of battle and breast works were conquered that we rested. And here each day I had the privilege of preaching to the Brigade. They nearly all attended, and the occasion was solemn. Soldiers there joined in the public worship of God within a few steps of where they once fell wounded, and almost in full view of the graves of their comrades who here fought and fell by their sides.—This respite received additional solemnity from the fact that it was our first rest since we left winterquarters, and the worship increased in interest when we called to mind that within the last 30 days we had buried not less than one hundred of the Brigade. (my own regiment has buried 42 on the campaign.) And every man felt that danger and death had stalked all around him, and under the dispensations of a wise and merciful God his friend had been taken and he was left. I think I shall never forget these hours of public worship, and under the gracious influences of that Holy Spirit who was present, to comfort our hearts. I humbly trust that the labors will be blessed to the salvation of some. From various reasons the occasion was one of deep interest and solemnity to me, and I may mention that I felt very peculiar when remembering that my own dear brother, who since fell in battle, that day had charge of one of the companies of this regiment, and was among the number of brave hearts who drove a cruel foe from the lovely hill side where we now survived and worshipped God. Many soldiers pointed out to me the very spot where they fell and bled and waited long for the ambulance corps to come and take them off; among this class is Lt. Col. Shelley who carried me to the very spot where he came so near passing into eternity. I saw him cut a sprig of evergreen from a small cedar, which germinated and was nourished from his dauntless blood.

I have preached several times of late to other commands than our own, as I did last Sabbath; other ministers have done the same. But the condition of affairs has not been at all favorable for such services. Many regiments have had prayer-meetings almost every night in line of battle, on bivouac, or elsewhere. I have not been able to discover that the campaign has been at all demoralizing.—I think it has in the main had opposite effect. I have known a goodly number of baptisms since we started out, and have baptized several myself, and others are awaiting an opportunity to receive the ordinance.

The Governor of this State, in calling out his militia, decided that

while secular papers are necessary to the success of our cause, religious papers are not, and consequently all the religious papers have had to suspend publication! The most disgraceful act of any functionary since this war began. Extra-Billy will learn that these papers have power when they resume publication.

Your brother Thomas was wounded in a skirmish a few days ago, in the head. The wound is slight, but it was a narrow escape.

J. J. D. RENFREW.

For the South Western Baptist.

DEAR BAPTIST: God is doing a great work in Selma. In the Baptist Church of that place, for some time past, there have been many signal displays of the Divine presence and power. Encouraged by the conversion of several children of the Sabbath School, the pastor assisted by Rev. G. W. Rodgers begun a series of night meetings which are still held, after a continuance of four weeks.—About forty have been added to the church. The work is mostly among the soldiers and in the Sabbath School I had the pleasure of assisting for about ten days. These gracious outpourings of the Spirit upon our people in almost every State of the Confederacy, are to me a more satisfactory indication that the cause of the South is the cause of God, than would be, the complete discomfiture of Grant and Sherman.

Bro. Spalding is emphatically a Sabbath school man. No one understands better the disposition of a child and the mode of imbuing his mind with the precepts of our blessed religion. Bro. Thompson, the Superintendent of the Selma Baptist Sabbath school, is a man whom God has in every respect adapted to the work. Intelligent, pious, gentle, affectionate, humorous, with long experience, he is master of his profession and a model worthy of imitation. To witness the management and performances of this school, would amply repay our Pastors and Superintendents throughout the State for the trouble and expense of a visit to Selma. Little Nora Whelan, a girl of eight years, is a musical prodigy. To hear her sing would subdue a heart of stone.

Yours in Christ,

J. B. HAWTHORN.

CAMDEN, ALA. June 24th, 1864.

For the South Western Baptist.

RICHMOND, June 23, 1864.

Rev. J. B. Taylor, Jr., who from the beginning of the war, has been in the service, the first year a private in the ranks and during the last two years a chaplain, with the lamented Stuart, has been requested by the Army colportage Board, located in this city, to collect funds for the prosecution of the work. We commend him to all among whom he may go, and bespeak for his mission the sympathy and co-operation of all who feel an interest in the moral culture of our brave defenders.

A. E. DICKINSON,

Sup't. &c.,

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

Religion in the Confederate Army.

At the late annual meeting of the Baptist General Association of Virginia, the following report was read by Rev. A. E. Dickinson, the General Superintendent of army colportage. It gives a most cheering view of the spread of Christianity in what has in all ages been considered the greatest school of vice. Never before, in the history of the world, has there been so much genuine religious enthusiasm in the camp. From the greatest military chief, down to the humblest private, the whole army is pervaded by a realizing sense of Divine truth, and are supplicating the God of battles for the forgiveness of sin, as well as for the salvation of the country.

The Baptist Society, located in this city, has occupied a prominent position in the work of evangelizing our army. Seven years ago, when the American Tract Society at New York, which had been doing nearly all the colportage labor in the South, determined to publish books and tracts on slavery, the Baptists of this State determined as far as possible to supplant

that society, at least in Virginia.—After four years of successful labor the war came on, and found this society a band of trained colporters, and as Virginia was selected as the grand battle ground of the struggle, it seemed to be the will of Providence that these laborers should enter this inviting field. Thus the Society has been able to do great good, and to gain for itself a good name. It has been altogether devoid of sectarian bias, and has sought only to promulgate such views as are held by all evangelical Christians. Within three years Rev. Mr. Dickinson has received and paid over in the treasury of the society, one hundred and seventy nine thousand dollars (179,000.)

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The year through which we have just passed has been replete with tokens of the Divine approval of our work. Many have become obedient to the faith and are now looking forward to a blessed immortality who, at your last annual meeting, were far from God by wicked works. It may be questioned whether the world has ever before witnessed a more genuine and thorough work of grace. From the reports which have thus far been received, we feel authorized to state that not less than fifteen hundred soldiers have been baptized by the Brethren in the employ of this Board. Of course, many more converted through their instrumentality have united with other denominations.—Surely the Baptists of Virginia may well thank God and take courage, as they review the history of this great movement, originating, as it did, at our annual meeting, three years ago, and spreading far and wide until now in almost every encampment and in every hospital are to be found those over whom "there is joy in the presence of the Angels of God."

## PUBLICATIONS.

We have thus far published over one hundred tracts, many of which have been so well received that they have been republished by other societies.—Over nineteen millions of pages have been printed during the past year, while during the war we have published and distributed fifty millions and eight hundred and seventy thousand pages. Besides, we have published one hundred thousand copies of a little volume of "Hymns for the Camps." This selection is now very generally used by chaplains of all denominations throughout the army.

## ARMY EVANGELISTS.

We have been favored with the co-operation of some of our most efficient pastors who have labored with remarkable success in protracted meetings, and in supplying destitute regiments with the word of Life. Very many of those who have learned to love the Saviour will, through eternity, hold in grateful remembrance the sermons and exhortations of these evangelists.

## CHAPLAINS.

In order to secure the chaplaincy some of our most gifted ministers, whose pecuniary condition was such that the Government pay was not sufficient for their support, we have, in certain cases, supplemented the salaries of chaplains. Thus a number of excellent ministers have been induced to enter this field of usefulness, who, but for this arrangement, would have been denied the luxury of publishing the tidings of salvation to our gallant soldiers.

## TRACT DEPOSITORIES.

At various points contiguous to the several Departments of our forces we have kept up depositories by means of which a vast amount of religious literature has been judiciously distributed.

At Orange Court House, an establishment of this character, under the superintendence of Rev. C. F. Fry, has effected great good. Almost every hour, while the army was in Orange, a dozen or more soldiers would call at this little tract house to select for themselves and for their comrades suitable reading matter.—In addition to this, by looking after all the boxes and packages sent from various parts of the country to the chaplains and missionaries, brother Fry has forwarded to their destination thousands of papers and pamphlets which, otherwise, would have



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been lost to the army. A Methodist chaplain indicates the appreciation in which this Tract Depository is held by the remark, that "it had grown to be an institution without which the chaplains could not get along in their work."

In Atlanta we have a similar establishment, superintended by Rev. H. C. Hornady, by means of which many millions of life-giving pages have been sent into the Western army.

MORE LABORERS WANTED.

During the past year we have had in our employ ninety missionaries. It has pleased the Lord of the harvest to give them many souls for their hire. But much remains to be done. Thousands of those who are defending our homes and altars rarely ever hear a sermon. Scores of regiments are without chaplains. The revival spirit so abundant in the army that souls are saved by almost every exhibition of the gospel. Veterans who have a hundred times stood firm in the mighty shock of battle, and who are sacrificing everything for their country, are trembling because of the wrath of God, and, with streaming eyes, they beg that the ministers of the Lord Jesus may come to their rescue. Shall that appeal be made in vain? Congress has wisely exempted us from military service that we may, by our labors, in and out of the army, be instrumental in saving the souls of our people. But, beyond all doubt, too many ministers are at home, and some giving, it is to be feared, most of their time to secular pursuits, while comparatively few have gone to the army and remained there, to plead in behalf of the Friend of Sinners. Why should this be, when almost all the men of the country are under arms? Let every brother among us who has been called of God to publish the Gospel, prayerfully consider whether it may not be his duty to turn away from the enjoyments of home and betake himself to the camp there to remain until the war is over, that the men who are to guide and control the destinies of this land may not return to their homes enslaved by vice, because of the lack of religious teaching and example, while they were at the post of danger.

Paul's Portrait of Charity.

The beautiful picture of Charity which the Apostle Paul has painted in the 13th of 1st Corinthians, should be a subject of frequent and profound study to every earnest minded Christian. Although we may not be able to realize perfectly this divine ideal in our own persons we are under obligations and will earnestly desire to approximate it as nearly as possible if we are true Christians. The principle must be in us or we are not Christians at all. We may be the most eloquent of men, speak all languages, even that of angels, men may hang with rapture upon our lips and be deeply moved by our words, and yet if we have not charity (love) we are in the sight of God but sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. And though we give all our goods to feed the poor and our bodies to be burned for the faith, yet if we do this out of vain glory or the praise of men, or from any other principle than love to God and man, it will profit us nothing as to our eternal state. From the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th verses of this chapter, we learn the properties and the fruits of charity. What it requires us to do to all, what it will not permit us to do, and what it requires us to do, or will not permit us to do to our offending brother. Let every reader turn to these verses, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest them and let them accompany his reading with prayer to God to send the Holy Ghost, and pour into his heart this most excellent gift of charity, which is the very bond of peace and of all virtues—without which we are counted dead before God.

GOING SOUTH.—Rev. J. B. Taylor, Jr., of this city, though for two years chaplain of the 10th Va. cavalry, has accepted an appointment as General Evangelist and Agent for the Baptist Colportage Society, located in this city, and will spend some months in Alabama. Rev. Mr. Taylor has had the reputation of being one of the most attentive, laborious, and talented chaplains in the army, having rarely ever been absent from his regiment even on the march. By thus sharing the toils and dangers of the soldier, and watching for his soul as one that must give account, he has greatly endeared himself to officers and men. He has been a great blessing to the army.

The South Western Baptist.

E. B. TEAGUE, Corresponding Editor.

The Exclusiveness of the Work.

That the Gospel Ministry admits of auxiliaries is not to be denied. In that light were the Sacred writings to be regarded in relation to the labors of living Apostles. Since that time, those writings as distributed among the people, are not only auxiliaries to the labors of the living minister, but the sole fountain whence he and all others derive their knowledge of the Gospel.

We mean not to deny the use of religious books and tracts as auxiliaries to the preached Word. Well-written and evangelical, they contain and diffuse, portions of the truth reposed in the Bible and proclaimed by the herald of the cross.

Nevertheless, just as we have seen disproportionate attention, turned upon institutions intended to promote sobriety and virtue apart from and independent of Christ's one institution, so, we apprehend, it is quite easy to forget that no means of publishing salvation can ever be co-ordinate with, or of similar importance to the living ministry. The end and aim, of all religious institutions must be, to make the most of the spoken word. The command is, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," not print it in a book, write it in a tract; "Preach the word"—herald it—not put it into a magazine. It hath pleased God "by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." It is of pre-eminent importance to remember that this great instrumentality must never lose its precedence. That is a false notion that the multiplication of religious books and tracts by means of the modern art of printing, or even the multiplication of copies of the Bible, so that every cottage may possess one, can ever diminish the relative importance of a preached word.

We imagine we have seen evidence of contentment on the part of ministers to substitute the distribution of Bibles, tracts and religious books for active personal preaching. Where the one does not interfere with the other, we like to see both carried on together. That is a wise part of the policy of our Methodist brethren which makes every itinerant preacher a colporteur. But we would rather see the tracts and books left at home than to see the preacher dwell in a mere book and tract distributor. What we need—what all times need—is abundance of earnest preaching, in the public assembly, great or small, from house to house, "in the market place." Wherever we may gain a listener, such becomes the practice of Christians in times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. They preach from the pulpit, at the fireside, around the table, on the sidewalk. The people expect it; they are not pleased if you pass there by. Nor do the scriptures know of times of discouragement and silence. The preacher is to be "instant in season, out of season; exhort, rebuke, reprove with all long suffering." Continuity assiduity, tirelessness; these are the words.

We have long believed, that our missionaries abroad have not sufficiently remembered that they go forth to "preach Christ" where He was not named. "Twere well for laymen to go out with them to conduct the schools, to superintend the business of the station, and the like, that they might give themselves wholly to prayer and the ministry of the word." The Moravian brethren have used this feature with good results. A New England town and personage can be transferred with advantage to a heathen land, if indeed with its appurtenance it be not a mistake at home.

The sum of what we would say, is, that we are concerned, that there be more preaching; more reliance on God's own especial instrumentality, the word spoken by men, fresh from the affections of a warm and pitying heart.

True Courage.

A little drummer-boy in one of our regiments who had become a great favorite with many of the officers by his unremitting good nature, happened on one occasion to be in the officers' tent when the banes of the soldiers life passed around. A captain handed a glass to the little fellow, but he refused it saying, "I am a Cadet of Temperance, and do not taste strong drink." "But you must take some now. I insist on it." You belong to our mess to-day and cannot refuse." Still the boy stood firm on the rock of total abstinence, and held fast to his integrity. The captain, turning to the major, said, "He is afraid to drink; he will never make a good soldier." "How is this?" said the major playfully and then assuming another tone, added, "I command you to take a drink, and you know it is death to disobey orders."—The little hero, raising his young form to its full height, and fixing his clear blue eyes, lit up with unusual brilliancy, on the face of the officer, said: "Sir, my father died a drunkard; and when I entered the army I promised my dear mother, on bended knees, that by the help of God, I would not taste a drop of rum, and I mean to keep my promise.—I am sorry to disobey your orders, sir, but I would rather suffer than disgrace my mother and break my temperance pledge."

To BE WITH CHRIST.—When the brilliant, amiable accomplished young Italian woman, Olympia Moratti, whose learning and loveliness graced the splendid epoch of 460 X, had become the persecuted victim of Benish tyranny for bearing Christ above a

had been the delicate nursing of courts and letters had fled across the stony fields of Bavaria, with literally bare and bleeding feet, the strength of the frail body failing, she bent under the roughness of fortune and quietly lay down to die. To one of her noble friends in Italy she wrote,—"Let the Word of God be the rule of life, the lamp upon thy path, and thou wilt not stumble." As the purple flood of life ebbed in her thin, white frame, she said, "I desire to die, that I may be with Jesus Christ, and find in Him eternal life." Do not be disturbed at my death, for I shall conquer in the end; I desire to depart and be with Christ." With Christ! so, the world over and through ages, in the first century or the last, the true heart of faith answers, in its final and glorified hour, to the prayer of Jesus, "With me where I am."—D. Huntington.

Secular Intelligence.

MUSTERING YANKIES OUT OF SERVICE.—The Chicago Tribune announces that the 14th and 15th Illinois regiments have been mustered out of service. These regiments were with Sherman in Georgia. The 15th Illinois, from Steele's command at Little Rock, has gone to Springfield to be mustered out of service, having declined to reenlist.

Camp Sumpter at Andersonville, has been enlarged, from 16 to 29 acres, surrounded by a stockade of large timbers 5 feet in the ground and 15 feet above. It now contains 27,000 Yankee prisoners, among whom the average of deaths is fifty per day.

ATLANTA, July 7, 1864.—12 M.—There is no material change in the situation on the Chattahoochee. The army is in an immensely strong position north of the Bridge while proper steps have been taken to anticipate designs of the enemy on our left.

A small squad of cavalry took possession of Roswell Factory, on our right, day before yesterday morning. They told the operatives to continue their work and trade for provisions, but to furnish no supplies south of the river.

The enemy on the left are said to be in force at Baker's Ferry and in the neighborhood of Campbellton. Doubtless they will attempt the crossing at this point, and will endeavor to repeat the maneuver of the Etowah flanking back to the State Road, with the design of pressing our army back.

There is some little uneasiness manifested on the part of civilians, but the military are more than ever confident, knowing and plucky.—Confederacy.

By flag of truce received at Port Royal, S. C., on Wednesday, the New York Times of the 23d, was received. The Times states that Grant's losses, since the opening of his "on to Richmond" campaign, foot the appalling number of 110,000. The prisoners whom General Foster sent to be placed in an exposed situation in retaliation for the prisoners confined in Charleston, had arrived at Port Royal; among them is General Ed. Johnston.

The officer bearing the flag of truce asked how our people would like to see a monitor steam up Charleston harbor with fifty of our prisoners exposed on deck.—Charleston Mercury.

ARREST OF A FLAG OF TRUCE.—LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 17, 1864.—The rebel Col. Cheno, with, accompanied by Charlton Morgan, and a number of John Morgan's staff, came into Lexington yesterday with Gen. Hobson, under a flag of truce, with the design of arranging with Gen. Burbridge for the exchange of prisoners captured in the recent rebel raid.

Gen. Burbridge refused to recognize the flag, arrested the three rebels and ordered General Hobson to the command of his division.

About 150 mounted men of Jesse's gang crossed the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad early this morning, at Smithfield, and were subsequently held at Shelbyville, en route to Taylorville.

On the 10th inst., Col. Weatherford, of the 13th Kentucky cavalry, evacuated Burksville, and the following Wednesday Bennett's gang took possession of the possession of the post and gave the town up to pillage.—Northern Press.

The Yankees had evacuated Little Rock. Mr. Watson says that the report that Gen. R. Taylor has been relieved, has no foundation as far as he is aware, and that the General instead of resigning, was making his way toward New Orleans.

He left Mobile on his return last evening.—We tender him our thanks for obliging attention.—Mobile Argus, July 2d.

FROM GEN. FORREST'S COMMAND.—From persons who left North Mississippi on Wednesday last, we learn that the forces of Gen. Forrest were concentrating at Ripley, Miss., in order to meet Washburn, who was at and east of LaGrange, with a force of eighteen thousand men. It was not known with what force Gen. Forrest would be able to meet the enemy, though it was felt that a severe chastisement awaited him, as Forrest does not know the meaning of the word defeat. He was dismounting every man that was not well mounted and thoroughly equipped.

It was thought by many that Washburn would try to elude Forrest, cross the Tennessee river at or near Hamburg, and push on to the relief of Sherman, but it was not thought that the "War Eagle" would permit him to pass through the country unmolested.—Appeal.

A Gallant Act.

Last Saturday (25th) Capt. in Wm. T. Amos, commanding company I, 15th Confederate Cavalry, Col. H. Maury boarded and captured with 15 men, a small schooner belonging to the enemy at the mouth of Yellow Water river, Santa Rosa county, Florida. Soon afterwards he saw another schooner approaching, which he also boarded and captured. Learning that there was still another with an armed crew anchored out in East Pensacola Bay, he sent his prisoners to camp, and with the remainder of his squad proceeded in one of the prizes in search of her. Soon after dark he succeeded in running alongside, and jumped on board, demanding a surrender, upon which the Yankee crew rushed to their arms, but Capt. Amos's men fired and killed three, and the remainder immediately surrendered. Captain Amos returned to his camp on Sunday 26th, with his three prizes and without the loss of a man. There is something amphibious in this cavalry.

Among the prisoners taken on the occasion, there is one we learn named Leonard, formerly a spy in the Confederate service.—Mobile Tribune.

THE REFRAT FROM RED RIVER.—When the army arrived at Simpsonton, the feeling against Banks was perfectly unaccountable. He was absolutely afraid to appear in the presence of the soldiers, but he might be assassinated. He took refuge in a small boat, and was taken to the rear of the army.

them that hereafter he would command, and that no more such rash expeditions should be gotten up. A long cry arose from the men: "We want to see General Banks punished; we want to see him hung," and many such expressions. General Canby said that he had reported Banks to the authorities at Washington and had no doubt that he would be dealt with as his conduct deserved. The soldiers were furious, and would have mobbed Banks if he had made his appearance. Many declared that they would do no more service until Banks was punished. General Canby told them that hereafter they were under his command and appealed to the men to return to duty and obey his orders. This ended the Red river expedition—a fit sequel to a scheme conceived in politics and brought about by iniquity.

[Cor. Missouri Republican.]

From the Trans-Mississippi Department.—We had the pleasure yesterday of a call from Mr. Frank G. Watson, ordinance agent for the Trans-Mississippi department, who had just arrived from the other side of the Mississippi. He crossed the river on the 23d June, and brings late interesting and encouraging intelligence.

He reports that all the available cavalry of the department, some 20,000 in number, had started for Missouri, under command of Gen. Wharton of Texas.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Shelby, he informs us had crossed the Arkansas, river with 2,000 men, and was already in Missouri. Gen. Marmaduke had also crossed the Arkansas, and Brig. Gen. Jas. P. Major had left Texas, with 5,000 men for the same State.

Major Gen. Price was in chief command in Missouri, and would advance with the infantry and artillery as rapidly as possible. Major Gen. Backner has command in Arkansas, and Gen. Magruder in Texas.

Board of Domestic and Indian Missions.

Southern Baptist Convention; Located in Marion, Ala.

WM. H. MCINTOSH, President.

Vice Presidents.

J. W. M. WILLIAMS, M. D., T. G. KERN, V. A., E. T. WINKLER, S. C., J. H. DEVOTTE, GA., D. S. SNODGRASS, MISS., J. H. LOW, LA., J. HALIBURTON, ARK., C. K. WILSON, TENN., W. HOOPER, N. C., P. H. LUNDY, ALA., GEO. B. RAINES, TEXAS.

M. T. SUMNER, Corresponding Secretary.

A. B. GOODIE, Recording.

J. B. LOVELACE, Treasurer.

W. N. WYATT, Auditor.

Board of Managers.

J. F. BAILEY, S. R. FREEMAN, L. C. TUTT, S. C. HUCKABEE, E. A. BLUNT, ISAAC BILLINGSLEY, T. T. BARRON, R. HOLMAN, W. B. LAWSON, J. H. LEE, S. H. FOWLER, D. G. SHERMAN, JOHN MOORE, L. B. LANE, W. M. PLEASANT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Tuskegee, Ala., on the 1st July 1864:

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Ashhurst, Jos W      | Kellam, Miss G       |
| Argo, Mrs Nancy      | King, Miss Mattie    |
| Armstrong, H H       | Kenny, J R           |
| Barker, Mrs J T      | Kidd, Mrs M E        |
| Borah, B F           | Kidd, Jacob          |
| Burke, Surgeon       | Litchfield, Miss M G |
| Brown, Mrs E A       | Lynch, T M           |
| Boyd, W H            | Lynn, W P            |
| Brown, Mrs M A       | Lewis, Miss G        |
| Bell, Joshua         | Matthews, T R        |
| Browning, Miss M     | Martin, A            |
| Bunalds, J W         | Montgomery, J W      |
| Bayne, Mrs Ellen     | McLure, Miss Lizzie  |
| Breedlove, Mrs P     | Malloy, Miss Fannie  |
| Carter, Miss J C     | Neeley, C C          |
| Cohorn, J W          | Obanion, W B         |
| Crawford, Miss M T   | Oliver, Miss P       |
| Colhins, J A         | Prentice, William 4  |
| Creatight, Miss E W  | Powell, Miss Sallie  |
| Cox, Jas             | Pillow, Miss Elvira  |
| Campbell, Henry      | Penn, Jas W          |
| Colman, A A          | Poland, James        |
| Colvard, W W         | Robinson, Mrs E A    |
| Cloud, W R           | Robinson, Miss I     |
| Currie, Franklin     | Robinson, J B        |
| Crawford, Miss N E   | Right, M H           |
| Carter, E P          | Rowel, Henry         |
| Culver, Dr E V       | Reese, T M           |
| Colbert, Mrs M E     | Reese, Miss M A      |
| Damby, W S           | Robinson, Mrs E A    |
| Dugger, R W          | Rollin, Mrs Mary     |
| Deason, Edward       | Scott, Mrs W L       |
| Dansey, Wm           | Slate, Miss M E      |
| Defisher, Monroe     | Smith, William       |
| Davis, Mrs E         | Seale, William       |
| Fleming, Capt A W    | Smith, J W           |
| Franklin, J D        | Singleton, Mrs T     |
| Fulk, Joel B         | Swindle, S A         |
| Foster, Genl E Y     | Smith, J H           |
| Guthrie, Martin      | Terry, R H           |
| Goodgane, W A        | Trammel, Miss Sue    |
| Giendanner, J A      | Turnage, Mrs H       |
| Giddins, Miss O E    | Virginia, J A        |
| Granberry, Miss M B  | Williams, Miss M S   |
| Howard, W B          | Williams, Miss J S   |
| Hall, Surg E         | Williams, Miss E 2   |
| Haygood, Miss A      | Walker, Miss E       |
| Jinks, Brice         | Wilder, Mrs E J      |
| Johnson, M A         | Williams, L          |
| Jones, R R           | Waldrop, Mrs B       |
| Justice Edward       | Williams, Mrs Jinny  |
| Killingsworth, Mrs H |                      |

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. JOHN HOWARD, P. M. Tuskegee, July 1, 1864.

The State of Alabama—Macon County.

CHANCERY COURT—SPECIAL TERM—4th day of July, 1864.

THIS day came W. S. Harris, by his attorneys, Clifton C. & Ligon, and filed in this office for probate and record a written instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Narcissa A. Harris, deceased; And whereas the petition, among other things, sets forth that Peter C. Harris and Charles H. Harris, are heirs at law of said deceased, and in the army of the Confederate States; This is therefore to notify the said Peter C. and Charles H. Harris, and all other parties interested to be and appear at my office in Tuskegee, Ala., on the second Monday in August next, to show cause, if any they have, why said will should not be admitted to probate and record. C. A. STANTON, Judge of Probate.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having this day been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Sarah S. Thornton, late of said county deceased, by the Hon. C. A. Stanton; There are therefore to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them in the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately. J. M. SAMSON, Administrator.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of William P. Lander, late of and county deceased, having this day been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. C. A. Stanton; There are therefore to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them in the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately. J. M. SAMSON, Administrator.

MARRIAGE.

Married on the morning of the 21st ult., at the residence of Mrs. Conyers, Mr. Wm. M. Thompson and Miss Clara A. Conyers, by W. E. Lloyd.

There are memories of lives which we do not willingly let die. Such is that of Mrs. Isabel A. Pratt.

Her maiden name was Drysdale; she was born on Long Island, one of the Bahamas, Dec. 20, 1790, but was brought up chiefly in Savannah, Geo. She was married in Edgefield, S. C. Jan'y 18, 1822, to the Rev. Horace S. Pratt, of St. Mary's; and moved to the University of Ala. in 1828. After his decease (Aug. 2, 1840) she occupied her own dwelling in the vicinity of Tuskegee, till her death, May 28, 1864.

In her was a singular combination of qualities, each of which, singly, might adorn and perpetuate a name. To a solid, accurate and comprehensive judgment, such as wise men love to consult, she united a taste so refined and delicate as seemed to say that her mind was the chosen seat of beauty and decorum. With equal ease she presided over the elegant hospitalities of her dwelling, and disposed of the business and interests of remote estates. The largeness and frequency of her benefactions were symmetrically offset by an exact and self-denying economy. While mingling with authors, and contributing to the religious literature of the age, works which will remain as models, both of deep evangelical experience and of simple elegance in style, she was often a soothing visitor in the cottage of the humble and the feast educated poor. Possessing and qualifying all, there was simple child-like, fervent, self-renouncing and consistent piety, that took delight in nothing so much as obediently and lovingly, to sit at the feet of Jesus.

"Calin, on the bosom of thy God,  
Blest Spirit! rest thee; now;  
"E'en while, with ours, thy footsteps tread,  
His seal was on thy brow.

Lone are the paths, and sad the bowers,  
Whence thy meek smile is gone,  
But oh! a brighter home than ours,  
In Heaven, is now thine own."

TUSKEGEE, June, 1864.

Died April 19th, at the residence of her uncle Frank Armstrong, sister of C. L. Wyatt, wife of elder Wm. E. Wyatt, Chaplain 24th Reg't V. Yols, Wife's Brigade, in the 33d year of her age.

Sister W. was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist Church in 1849, of which she continued a consistent member until her death. I shall not attempt to eulogize the deceased; suffice it that those who knew her best, loved her most. Entirely resigned to the will of her Master, she bore her sufferings, which were very great, with meekness and patience, and died with an unvarying trust in the merits of a crucified Saviour. Rest dear sister, no more a refugee from thy home—no more a pilgrim on earth, through the blood of a crucified Saviour, thou art freed forever from trouble and sorrow and now livest where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

"Dearest sister, thou hast left us,  
And thy loss we deeply feel;  
But 'tis God who hath bereft us,  
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,  
When the day of life is fled;  
Thou in heaven wilt be waiting,  
Where no farewell tear is shed.

Died upon the battle-field near Marietta, Ga., JAMES A. CALHOUN, Co. "E" 34th Reg't Ala. Vols. June 22d 1864, son of Joel and Matilda Calhoun; aged about 24 years. He joined a missionary Baptist Church several years ago, and since that time, has lived an exemplary member, always attentive to the religious and social meetings. He was kind and affectionate to all his connections, and beloved by all who knew him. As a soldier he was valiant and brave; his loss we deeply deplore, but we mourn not as those who have no comfort, we feel that our loss is his eternal gain. When the shell had torn off and shivered his legs, he said to us, "Boys! must die; I shall soon leave you; I am going to heaven." Prayed to the Lord to take him out of his misery, soon two verses of Home Sweet Home! Shook hands with the Capt. and told him to write to his parents, that he died contented and happy. R. F. C.

Henrietta C. Brown. The subject of this brief memoir died in Tuskegee, Ala., on the 24th of May, 1864. A resident of Sumter county, she became last October a pupil of the A. C. F. College, and during her connection with that institution so conducted herself as to secure the warm affection and esteem of her preceptors and passionate love of her companions.

Sad, indeed, was her death! Within five weeks of graduation, a period most interesting on account of the bright hopes and joyous anticipations which cluster around it, and the new prospects which are just opening to the mind—the summons came for her to bid adieu to earth, and enter into her eternal state. And now we have but the memory of the loved one left. The hearts of her companions swell, their eyes fill, their voices falter, when they speak of her. No more will they meet her in College Hall, and with her drink from the fountain of knowledge; no more hear her joyous voice in morning greeting; no more receive her warm embrace of friendship. Still is the home all is sorrow and desolation; a fearful eyes and bursting hearts are there. But the religion of Jesus Christ offers to those bereaved the richest consolation. To his heavenly home and the Divine Spirit who affectionately commends them. And oh! how greatly should it soothe their grief to know that her pure spirit hath fled to God; that their loss has been her eternal gain. As to her associates, let it be their chief study to profit by this sad event; let them improve the hours of life and health, to prepare for their own death; let them imitate her virtues—so that with her they may spend a blissful eternity. For we know that beyond this vale of sorrows there is a brighter world where tears never flow, hearts never break, sorrows never come, death never enters,—because sin is not there.—Then

"Not for earthly treasures let us sigh—  
So let us live, that when we die,  
Our homes may be in heaven."

Business Department.

Receipt List.

W. L. Reynolds	17	6	\$5 00
W. M. Campbell	17	5	2 00
T. Spurlock	17	4	5 00
Dr C. Battle	16	35	5 00
Mrs S C Whitmore	17	8	5 00
George Bryan	16	44	5 00
M H Harris	17	6	5 00
Rev J Mitchell	16	41	5 00
C J Jenkins	17	7	5 00
J Jones	17	7	5 00
Mr M J Andrews	17	7	5 00
E H J Mobly	17	7	5 00
Mrs C Small	17	7	5 00
D L Hawthorn	17	7	5 00
M L Williams	16	40	3 33
Rev J H Gray	17	11	6 66
W M Hayes	16	39	2 50
A Ellington	17	7	5 00
Mrs M Nickelson	17	7	5 00
Mrs M Allen	17	7	5 00
Rev O Welch	17	7	5 00
Dr W E Welch	17	32	2 50
Mrs Stapp	17	7	5 00
S H Toney	16	49	6 66
Mrs A Arent	17	10	5 30

REGISTER'S SALE.

Chancery Court, 12th District of the Southern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama.

ADJOIN FRAYER. By virtue of a decree rendered in JOHN EADY vs. Term 1864, of said Court, I will place to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court-house door in Tuskegee, on Monday the 27th day of June next, the following described land in the bill and decrees in this cause mentioned, to-wit: The South half of section 14 in township 17, of Range 23, excepting forty acres sold to Mitchell Reynolds, and forty acres of the half section, adjoining the said half section, fourteen on the South side, running southerly to the width, and then lengthwise of said half section to make forty acres; said land lying and being in this county. WM. R. MASON, Register.

May 28, 1864, at 9 o'clock.

The above sale is postponed until Monday the 25th day of July next. WM. R. MASON, Register.

June 30, 1864, at 9 o'clock.

CHANCERY COURT.

12th District of the Southern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama.

EDWARD F. MARONE vs. I appearing from an affidavit attached to the bill of complaint that the defendant, ANDREW W. TOLSON, is a non-resident, over the age of twenty-one years, and that he resides somewhere in the State of Kentucky, but at what particular place is unknown to the plaintiff.

It is therefore ordered that the said ANDREW W. TOLSON answer or do so to the bill of complaint in this cause, within the time prescribed by law, or that he be defaulted in the same, and that the plaintiff be allowed to proceed in the same, and that the costs of this cause be paid by the defendant. WM. R. MASON, Register.

June 30, 1864, at 9 o'clock.

The following Board of Trustees and Executive Committee were elected by the Association:

Board of Trustees of the Orphan Asylum.

Gov. THOMAS H. WATTS, President.  
Ex-Gov. JNO. GILL SHORTER, Vice President.  
Hon. J. L. M. CURRY, Secretary.  
Rev. R. HOLMAN, General Superintendent.  
Rev. A. T. SPALDING, Recording Secretary.  
C. E. THAMES, Treasurer.

MEMBERS.

W. N. Wyatt, E. A. Blunt, W. M. Smith, J. E. Prestridge, F. L. Johnson, Rev. E. Bell, J. B. Lane, C. C. Hucklebee, Capt.—Carpenter, Hon. Lewis M. Stone, Rev. B. Manly, D. D., J. H. Brown, Rev. Wm Howard, Hon. J. T. Foster, James Nunne,