

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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TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1864

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

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

The S. W. Baptist.
TUSKEGEE, ALA.:
Thursday, Sept. 1, 1864.

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.

East Alabama Female College.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION will be opened on Monday, Oct. 3d, 1864, under the administration of
REV. A. J. BATTLE,
aided by a Board of accomplished instructors. The Musical Department will continue under the direction principally of the distinguished Southern Artist, Miss ALICE E. REESE.
Tuition, (if paid in provisions at prices of 1860) will be reduced to one half the former rates; if paid in currency, will be charged according to the following scale:
For Term of 3 Months.
College Classes, \$100 00
Preparatory Classes, 75 00
Primary Classes, 50 00
Music, 100 00
Languages, 50 00
Incidentals, 5 00
Young Ladies are requested to bring with them text-books, as far as may be practicable. Board may be had in private families by paying in provisions, or equivalent rates in currency.
Aug. 24, 1864. n12-1f

Meetings of Associations.

COOSA RIVER.—Talladega Church, 12 miles south of Talladega Court-house, commencing on Friday before the 3rd Lord's day in September.
TUSKEGEE.—Tuskegee Church, commencing on Friday before the 3rd Lord's day in Sept.
BETHEL ASSOCIATION.—New Hope Church, Choctaw Corner, Clark Co., Saturday before the 1st Lord's day in October.
EUFALA ASSOCIATION.—Eufala, Saturday before the 2d Lord's day in September.
CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.—Friday before the 1st Lord's day in October, near Island Home, Tallapoosa county.
ALABAMA ASSOCIATION.—Bethel Church, Fort Deposit, Lowndes county, Friday before the 2d Lord's day in October.
LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.—County Line Church Chambers county, Saturday before the fourth Sabbath in September.
UNITY ASSOCIATION.—Randolph, Bibb Co., Friday before the 4th Sabbath in September.

Rev. J. B. Taylor, Jr.

This brother has suspended his labors for the Richmond Board for a few weeks and returned to Virginia, to render what service he can the balance of this campaign. He will return in the fall, when it is hoped the present crisis will have past, and he can meet more of our brethren at their churches. We publish a list of receipts in another column of what he has accomplished in the last few weeks. We shall always give to the Agents of the Board he represents a warm and we trust generous welcome.

The Work Before us.

The time for the meetings of our Associations and Convention is at hand, and it is well for us to begin to enquire concerning the great objects that will claim our attention. We need scarcely remind our brethren, that if we ever needed divine wisdom to direct us in the path of duty, it is now. In the first place, and as standing out in the forefront of all other objects is
ARMY MISSIONS.
The Domestic Mission Board has nearly one hundred missionaries now in the Confederate army engaged not only in preaching and distributing religious reading, but in attending to our sick and wounded. Instead of abating, it should be our earnest endeavor to increase this number until every part of the army is adequately supplied. Since the dawn of the missionary spirit in modern times, there has never been such a field of usefulness opened to the philanthropy of the churches; and we may add, never has any thing like the success of these agencies rewarded the efforts of Christians. Converts within the last two years have been numbered by thousands and tens of thousands. To meet these demands, the means of the Board must be greatly enlarged. For not only are more laborers needed, but the expenses of those already in the field have greatly increased, on account of our depreciated currency. Every day of this bloody campaign witnesses the death of scores of our dear soldiers. If we could but station ourselves at the gate of eternity, and witness the exit of these immortal spirits into the unknown world, how it would inflame our zeal, and increase the spirit of prayer among our churches. O Christian brethren! let us not be weary in well doing. The soldier does not grow weary at his post of danger; or if he does, the memories of home, and the mighty issue at stake, re-nerves his arm with invincible power. And shall we be less zealous in a cause as high above that, which holds him in the deadly breach as the heavens are above the earth? No, no! As dangers thicken and

the crisis of our country approaches, let it only serve to steady our nerves, fix our hearts, and multiply our efforts to save immortal souls.—High above the din of war, the clash of arms, and the roar of artillery, let the silver tones of the gospel trumpet be heard, summoning our veteran warriors to a nobler contest than was ever decided on the field of blood. Let no church fail to unite its prayers and benefactions in this noble cause.

Next in importance stands the
ORPHAN ASYLUM
for the education and support of the children of deceased soldiers. One of the most beautiful, healthy, and accessible places in the State has already been secured for its location—the SHELBY SPRINGS. There are already buildings enough there for all present purposes. The efficient co-operation of all well wishers to this noble enterprise this fall, will put it at once into vigorous operation. The several agents appointed by the Board to solicit contributions, will doubtless visit most of the Associations this fall, and we cannot but believe that a response will come from every quarter worthy of the cause. As we have said time and again, these children will be educated either in the schools of vice or virtue. Our country and our churches are alike profoundly interested in the training of these orphans for usefulness and sobriety. The fate of our country not only swings in the balance on the field of battle, but in the field of Christian activity—not only in the fate of our armies, but in the destiny of the rising generation. Let us be up and doing while it is called to day!

We had hoped and we will hope, also that the
EDUCATION OF MAIMED SOLDIERS
will not be passed over with indifference by the assemblies of God's people this fall. We believe that if the Trustees of Howard College were satisfied that the domination desired it, they would take measures at once to open a portion of the spacious buildings of that institution to this purpose. Many of these maimed soldiers are young, and never will be able to pursue any manual labor. The government would cheerfully put them on the "retired list." This would provide for their board. We would only have to provide them clothing and tuition. Could a portion of the endowment and buildings of the College be devoted to a better purpose for two or three years? The subject is worthy of our most serious and prayerful consideration.

For What is the South Contending?

An article from a Boston paper has recently gone the rounds of our newspapers, purporting to give the results of an interview between President Davis and two or three private gentlemen from the city of "notions," who came upon their individual responsibility to ascertain on what terms the contest between the two governments could be settled. Accepting the account as authentic, (and we see no reason why it should not be,) it will not be without its influence both North and South, in the formation of that public sentiment in both sections, which must finally lift the question at issue from the field of blood, and place it before a more rational tribunal. President Davis is represented as saying to those gentlemen, that the South is "not fighting for slavery, but for independence—the right of self government;" and that to secure this, it need be, "this contest will be maintained by the South until this generation is destroyed, and then our sons will grasp the sword and continue it until success shall crown our efforts." We are gratified that our President has given utterance to so noble a sentiment; for in this, as in other respects, he is but a representative man. We took occasion more than eighteen months ago to state that with us African slavery was a mere subsidiary question, overshadowed by the great question of liberty and independence. The question is not whether the Southern people shall own any particular kind of property, but whether they shall be freemen—whether they shall be permitted to own any kind of property. And if there be those amongst us who see nothing in this great struggle but the settlement of our rights to our slaves, we would respectfully ask, what will these slaves be worth to us, if the result should be against us? Slavery is true, contributed largely to the bringing on of this war, not so much for the valuation of the institution in dollars and cents, as in the principle it involved. The constitution of the old Union guaranteed to us the right to this property. The Northern people nullified this constitutional right by their several State Legislatures, and commenced a war upon us to abolish it in utter contempt of the constitution. If we had conceded their right to interfere with our constitutional guarantees in this respect, we would have conceded a principle that would finally have swept every vestige of liberty from the Southern States.—The Southern States therefore decided at once, wisely too, to meet this aggression upon their rights at the very threshold, knowing that the settlement of this question would decide all others. Was it the simple tax upon tea and paper that originated the revolutionary war? No: it was the occasion of that war, it is true, but certainly not the cause of it. It was the principle which that system of taxation involved that caused our forefathers to fly to arms, and fight for seven long years. Parliament claimed to tax the Colonies without their consent. And though the amount was contemptible, the principle was every thing. And so it was with us. The North has undertaken to interfere with the internal regulations of States with which they have no concern, not only against the will of these States, but in utter violation of all constitutional authority. It is easy therefore to see that unless this arrogancy is checked at once and effectually, there is nothing in the South that Northern cupidity can covet that will not sooner or later be wrested from us

Indeed, the confiscation act passed by their Congress more than eighteen months ago, is but an application of this same principle to our lands and tenements. All the property we have. If we concede the principle that constitutions cannot protect one species of property, we concede a principle that will despoil us of all. To what extent slavery may be affected by this contest, no man can now conjecture with certainty. All we mean to say now is, that it is a subsidiary question, overshadowed by another great question in which every citizen of the Confederacy, rich and poor, is equally interested—the right of self government. Settle this question in our favor, and we can well afford to leave all minor matters to take care of themselves. Independence—self government involves every thing essential to our nationality. It covers every thing necessary to good government, and presents an issue before our own people and before the world worthy of all the blood, and treasure, and toil essential to secure it.

war News.

Since Wheeler has gained the rear of Sherman's army, important movements are taking place in the Yankee camp, indicating a speedy battle or a rapid retreat. That Wheeler has done immense damage to the supply trains of the enemy, there can be no doubt. The arrival of prisoners and beef cattle from that quarter indicates no common success.
From Virginia the news is quite cheering.—A series of battles on the Weldon Road this side of Petersburg have resulted in our driving the enemy from his strongest entrenchments, and the capture of many field pieces, colors, and between five and six thousand prisoners.—A battle has also been fought on the north side of the James River, resulting in a loss of six thousand to the enemy, and about one thousand on our side.
Fort Morgan has surrendered to the enemy at Mobile. Over five hundred Confederates were taken prisoners. Our authorities are confident of their ability to hold Mobile.
Forrest made a dash into Memphis, killing, wounding and capturing five hundred of the enemy, and some supplies.
On the whole, the news is quite cheering.

Notice to Missionaries of the Board of Domestic Missions, S. B. C.

Missionaries will please notify the publishers of the several religious papers, sent to them for distribution in the army, of any changes that may occur, from time to time, in their address.
M. T. SUMNER,
Cor. Sec.

For the South Western Baptist.
Aug. 24, 1864.
DEAR BRO. HENDERSON: Please acknowledge, through the columns of your paper, the following collections made in behalf of Army Colportage:
Montgomery, \$1250 23
Mobile, 1000 00
Columbus, Ga., 1356 00
Tuskegee, 240 00
Eufaula, 300 00
\$4146 33
J. B. TAYLOR, Army Miss'y.

WHEREAS, on account of afflictions in his family, our bro. J. B. F. Mays, has thought it his duty to resign the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church at this place, (Talladega.) Therefore, Resolved, That we deeply regret the loss of our beloved, devoted and efficient pastor, and sincerely sympathize with him and sister Mays in their domestic afflictions.
Resolved, That we cordially recommend our bro. to the Christian confidence and regard of the brethren and sisters in whatever field of labor in the providence of God his lot may be cast.
JAS. HEADEN, Mod'r.
J. H. JOINER, Ch. Cl'k.

For the South Western Baptist
ORION, ALA., Aug. 22d, 1864,
DEAR BRO. HENDERSON: We have just closed an interesting series of meetings in our church, which resulted in an addition of 16 by baptism and 4 by letter to our numerical strength. I had the long-prayed-for happiness to baptize two of my own dear children. "Rejoice with me!" Bro. J. W. Williams, (the pastor,) assisted by brethren Nail and Yarbrough, did the preaching. My throat is still disabled; thus deterring me from pulpit labors. Seven of the happy converts were connected with our Sabbath School. Truly this is a meeting for the church.

Our Association (Salem,) will meet as usual on Saturday before the first Sabbath in October, with the church in Troy. Can you not be with us there. I have a pleasant recollection of your visit to us at that place eleven years ago; whence we journeyed together to the Ala. Association, calling on bro. Haralson, and others.
Excuse me. Editors have too many letters to look at for one to be long, desultory and prosy.
Yours with Christian regard,
J. T. S. PARK.

For the South Western Baptist. The Board Needs Money.

For the last year the Domestic Board has not pressed its claims upon the churches. The current receipts were sufficient to meet our daily wants. But it is not so now, very little money is coming into the treasury, not enough to meet one quarter of our expenses. What shall we do?—Dismiss the missionaries from the army, and withdraw the necessary support from scores of pastors, occupying the pastorate of feeble churches where mail membership is mostly in the army fighting our battles. Shall this be done? We are unwilling to take the responsibility of such a step. Who is? Is there not money among our brethren to sustain this labor of love? Will they not send it to the undersigned without delay, and thus relieve the Board? Some few have sent in their contributions for which we feel thankful. Brethren, we wait your action. Let the churches, about to send up their delegates to their respective Associations, put into their hands the means to keep this noble and Christian enterprise in operation. Let individuals send by mail or express what they feel able and willing to invest in this work.

M. T. SUMNER, Cor. Sec.
Marion, Ala., Aug. 1864.

For the South Western Baptist. La. Baptist State Convention.

The last session of this body was held with Mt. Zion Church, Bossier Parish, La. The Convention was called to order and organized by Rev. Wm. Cary Crane, D.D., President.—The Introductory Sermon was preached by Rev. W. W. Crawford.
The Corresponding Secretary reported that he had literally nothing to do during the past year. The Board of Managers, also reported nothing done. The Board of Trustees of Mt. Lebanon University reported that it had been placed for support wholly on tuition fees, in charge of Professor John N. Shepherd. The last session closed with about twenty pupils.

The main objects which engrossed the attention of the Convention were the supply of our army with preaching and religious literature, and the education of deceased soldiers' children. After preaching on Sabbath \$250 were contributed for the former object. A little effort might have raised \$2,000. For the latter object, a committee was appointed to raise means. It is thought over \$10,000 can be raised. Albeit the parish police juries will aid. The Educational Sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. Cary Crane, D.D., the Missionary Sermon by Rev. Wm. H. Bayless—both were listened to by large and appreciative audiences.

The President (bro. Crane) and Cor. Secretary (Dr. Egan) having declined a re-election, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Rev. Wm. H. Bayless, President, T. W. Bledsoe, Esq., and F. Courtney, M. D., Vice Presidents; John Q. Prescott, Cor. Secretary, John N. Shepherd, Recording Secretary, George W. Rogers, Treasurer, and E. Hardy, Auditor. The next session will be held with Evergreen Church, DeSoto Parish, on Friday before the first Sunday in July 1864.

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH, BOSSIER PARISH, LA.

During the session of the Convention the Pastor of this Church, (Bro. Crane) having intimated his intention to resign, the following resolutions were adopted without dissent:
Resolved, That this Church sincerely regrets that the Rev. Wm. Cary Crane, D.D., has resolved to dissolve his connection as Pastor of this Church and congregation.

Resolved, That they heartily approve of his ministrations and earnestly desire for him spiritual prosperity and abundant usefulness in whatever sphere of labor he may hereafter be employed.

A. H. HOLLINGSWORTH, on behalf of L. J. PHILIPS, of the Church.
J. L. HODGES,
ABEL SKAUNEL, WM. M. BURNS, M. ABNEY, J. HUNTER, J. J. BRYAN, J. D. BRYAN, B. F. BRUTON, ROBT. HODGES.
on behalf of the Congregation.
July 4th, 1863.

For the South Western Baptist. ATLANTA, GEO., Aug. 16, 1864.

BRO. HENDERSON: I write that you may know what great things the Lord is doing for us. I began a series of meetings, in connection with the chaplains, in the Mo. Brigade about three weeks ago. Circumstances were truly adverse to our meetings, as the men were occupying the ditches; but as so much of the summer had been spent in this long, long campaign, and the brave men were so much exposed and needed preaching so much, we concluded that we would make the effort, and see what could be done. We began our meetings, by devoting an hour each evening, about sun set, to prayer. In the morning about half past 9 o'clock, we would meet for preaching, and notwithstanding the exposed nature of the ground, to shells and stray minnie balls, we had a large crowd of intelligent men on every occasion. Our meeting soon became very interesting—scores of penitents each day, inquiring the way of salvation; every day there were conversions and very frequent were our baptismal scenes, and many who had grown cold have been reclaimed. The best results of the meeting that I can give, is that there were about sixty conversions and baptisms, and full half that number reclaimed, and all revived. There were but few penitents left. This Brigade may be styled a religious Brigade. General Cookrell commanding, is a warm-hearted Christian himself, and is pleased to see his men become such. These men are far from home—scarcely one of them that has seen his family in three years, and can but seldom correspond with their friends; have been in over a score hard fought battles, and twice that number lighter ones, and while other Brigades have had "their correspondents,"—their "Harveys," their "Occasionals," and "A's" and "W's" to write for them and extol their valor to the skies, these brave men,—than whom there is none more worthy and valorous—have been content, to know that they were at their posts.

The Chaplains in this Brigade are perfect examples; they do not stay back in the rear, around the quarters of relief committees, seeking something good to eat, but are continually with their men. Their messes were back in rear at the Brigade and Division hospitals, where they could be found at night; but in day they were with the men at the ditches, notwithstanding three miles were walked each morning and back at night.—G. W. Johnson, chaplain 1st Mo. Reg't, is a Baptist; McK. Bounds, chaplain 3d and 5th (consolidated,) is a Methodist; J. B. Wright, of the 1st and 3d Cav. dismounted, is a Campbellite, and Jas. Howard, of 2d and 6th, is a Cumberland Presbyterian; yet it is delightful to see these brethren all laboring together in their army meetings as though they were one.

Last week I began a meeting, unassisted by any one, in Featherstone's Brig., Miss. troops; the same difficulties here as before; yet they were so anxious for preaching we could not do otherwise; here we worshipped immediately behind the breastworks, and frequently balls fell in our midst. Here as before, the interest soon became intense, and from forty to fifty are forward every day for prayer, and already I have baptized fifteen in that Brigade, and our meeting still going on. If there is no move in a few days, I think through grace, I will be able to baptize many.

Truly, Bro. Henderson, there is a great work to do in our army; and God is now accomplishing a great work. Can we have the prayers and co-operation of the churches at home? meet with some other missionaries, though not as many as I had expected. These are the more efficient means of good in the army generally, as chaplains are too much confined. Will of churches contribute freely to this audable cause and send up their means to their Mission Boards or their Associations, so that by the close of this campaign we as Baptists can have many missionaries in this army. More anon. A. D. BROOKS.

The peace of God is the enjoyment of a peaceful Gop; and our God is such in Christ.

For the South Western Baptist. To the People of East Alabama.

The Confederate Battle Field Relief Committee of East Alabama, impressed with the importance of obtaining a regular and sufficient supply of such articles as are necessary for the relief of the sick and the wounded of the army of Tennessee, and being desirous also of extending aid, if possible, to our gallant soldiers in the trenches, by affording such variety of diet as may secure unimpaired their health and efficiency, have requested the Rev. E. J. Hamill, Army Missionary, to visit the several counties in East Ala. as our agent, and solicit the united and generous and self-sacrificing co-operation of the entire population of that section of the Confederacy in this great work. In the urgency of the case he consents to act, we do therefore, through him ask the people to come up as one man with all their might to the help of this important work. The East Ala. Relief Committee is a consolidation of nearly all the Relief committees of Alabama; it is therefore better able than any single fountain of benevolence could be, to meet the large drafts daily made upon it for hospital supplies, and to continue uninterruptedly to diffuse its gladdening mercies to the distressed. We know that the great heart of the people is ready to do any and every thing possible to humanity, to soothe the pangs and comfort the stricken soldier, who has abandoned a happy home for suffering and perchance death in the defence of his country; but the soldier's cry of distress is not heard where their loved ones are. Afar from home, and on the fields of blood, and in field hospitals in close proximity thereto, their anguish is seen, consequently, hearts full of holy charities, to which is superadded in almost every case, the peculiar love of kindred, know not when and where the aid they would so much desire to afford, is needed.—They must, therefore, make the Relief Committees their angels of mercy to minister to their suffering ones. We prefer to do this for you. We point out to those who know not how or what to send to the suffering, so that their benevolence may be made available to the largest extent, an intelligent channel through which their mercies may flow unerringly to the needy. We pledge you that that benevolence is not unseen, nor unrewarded by our Heavenly Father—shall be judiciously administered by us, and to the relief of the proper objects. To render your charity more effective, we request you through our agent to resolve yourselves into organizations of men, of women, and even of Sabbath School scholars, that you may secure the most abundant, and the most regular supplies. Seven divisions of the army have been supplied by this committee as far as it was able, and as many as seven wagon loads of vegetables have been sent off in a single day, and yet we mourn our inability to do more. Modesty would scarcely permit us to state the appreciation in which these committees are held by the commanding Generals of this Army. Let their works speak for them. Can we not then, men and brethren, do this work so vigorously and thoroughly that future generations shall have cause to rise up and bless us? Let his memory perish whose right hand forgets such charities.
J. C. RIDDLE, Pres.

JOHN B. BILBRO, Sec'y & Treas.
East Point, Ga., Aug. 16, 1864.

Who are the happiest men? They who live to benefit others—who are always ready with a word to encourage, a smile to cheer, a look to persuade, and a dollar to assist. They are never fearful lest a good trade or an excellent bargain should fall into the hands of a poor neighbor, but the more rejoice when such an one meets with encouragements.

God has promised to feed us with the heritage of Jacob our father; but I find the thorns of affliction and briers of disappointment grow plentifully thereon; consequently such things should be expected: "In the world ye shall have tribulation."

