

CONFEDERATE BAPTIST

COLUMBIA, S. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864.

ndence, &c.

Confederate Baptist Association.

A resolution of the body, or *Confederate Baptist*, to each of the proceedings of the Association, at its fourth annual meeting, with the Lima Church, and at the foot of the Blue Ridge road, nineteen miles from the summit of a hill, and be seen the three most beautiful scenery: Glassy and Table Rock. But the country in which our assembly is held, has other charms in the good living and hearty fellowship which made us, for the times through which we have passed, during the late war, rain every day, which had been prepared to occupy.

From the churches was early all were represented, and were gladdened by the religion in almost every number baptized at any time, and nearly all the white churches, were connected with

gave us this statement: "The minister of the army who had ministered the Lord's Supper to the regiment, and invited us to participate. The expedient to constitute a church, and thus clothe it to receive and administer the ordinances. If we had an arm in every regiment in the army, it would be a comfort to our brethren, and a help in the reception

of baptisms reported in the membership of 2,174. We are paying our association, as that if they send up a letter to pay for printing the list of officers and delegates in regard to their duty to forward the objects

The association, throughout its session, enjoyed the most perfect harmony and Christian fellowship.

Our next session will be held with Double Spring Church, 11 miles north-east of Greenville C. H., on the State road.

We remain yours in Christian bonds,

CLERK.

For the Confederate Baptist.

Revival in the Army, &c.

JAMES ISLAND, Oct. 18.

MR. EDITOR: I write from the camp of the 1st Regiment S. C. Cavalry, where I closed a meeting of three days continuance on the 28th ult., during which 14 persons were added to the Church. Since then three others have been baptized, and still the interest is unabated, although imperative duties compelled my absence from the regiment, from the date mentioned to the time of the present writing.

The remarkable change in the conduct of the men of this command, and their increasing interest in religion, encourage the hope that God has still better things in store for us. We have now resumed the work and expect to continue the meeting as long as circumstances will justify such a course. But we are in want of ministerial help. Can not some one or more of our missionaries who are on collecting tours return to the island and give us their assistance? And can not some of our ministering brethren leave their churches for a little while to labor in so inviting a field?

We had the service of Brother Perry Hawkins on two occasions, but his duties are such as to preclude the possibility of his spending much time outside of his regiment. Brother Hamlin who is serving as a sergeant in one of the companies of this regiment has rendered us efficient aid, but beyond this, we have had no help.

I confidently believe that a great work has been begun here and sincerely hope that it may be carried on to complete success. Let our brethren at home, and especially those who have friends in this command, support us by their prayers.

Fraternally,

D. M. BREAKER,
Army Missionary.

From the Boston Watchman and Reflector.
All we Ask is, to be Let Alone.

This cry, which was pretty lively on rebel tongues when they were not letting us alone, when they were stealing our ships, blowing up our navy yards, firing on the flag of the Union, and demolishing our forts with their cannon, had rather died out, until lately it

in such cases we defend the right of revolt, as the last remedy. But you must first make out the case of oppression, and then show that there is no other remedy but the final one of revolution.

Now the South has never shown a case of oppression, and if they pretend that it exists, the remedy is found in the courts, and finally in the Supreme Court of the United States, and so complete did Mr. Calhoun deem this remedy, that, notwithstanding he claimed the right of a State to nullify or declare void a law, he did not maintain the right of revolution or secession. And by the sixth article of that Constitution which the Southern people and States adopted equally with the people and States of the North, it is provided that

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Southern States and people adopted this Constitution and this article of its supremacy. They lived under it for seventy years, had chief control in the government, and more than their share of offices, patronage, profits. And without any wrong done, any overt act against them, any grievance, for they have never made any statement thereof, they conclude, upon a vague apprehension that the sceptre is about to "depart from Judah," to absolve themselves, by a strong hand, from their most sacred obligations, and having struck all of the first blows, and committed every possible act of violence and perfidy, they merely appeal to the world in behalf of the right of self-government, and simply pray "to be let alone."

To be let alone! The robber, the murderer, the burglar, the pirate, all protected by the law while free from guilt, when guilty, protest against its penalties, and simply ask to be let alone! But they cannot be let alone consistently with the peace and existence of society, nor can the rebels any more.

When Lucifer, according to Milton's Paradise Lost, declined to pay homage to the Son of the Most High, he simply asserted the right of self-government, and all he asked was, to be let alone. But the plea was frivolous, worthless, and he was hurled to the infernal regions for his rebellion.

"How art thou sunk in darkness down,
Son of the morning, from the skies."
And so may it be with those who have conspired against the best, the kindest, most equal government constructed among men, and add insult to injury by the miserable pretence of self-government, and all we ask is to be let alone.

When the kind of fast describe going verses shall have taken place, thy light break forth, &c.—when loosed the bonds of wickedness, heavy burdens, let the oppressed loosed every yoke. That is the chosen. Religious fasts have been from a very early period of our history usually been appointed either in the suffering of some great calamity, or the presence of a calamity impending upon the people. They are the natural result of the heart in a time of distress, required by revealed religion. The presence of a great danger, and strained to stop and think. It is to consider what it is that threatens, and comes. If death smites your heart, instinctively fast. If your property is taken away, you fast. When God smites the nation with fasts, and if religiously, and turn unto God with repent, He will hear them; religiously, God will hear you; not bribe God by putting on a fast, or by any mere formal sorrow. When a judgment of God is upon us, we are to pause solemnly and see if it is inflicted. Some may say, afflictions come upon us from nature, Grant that it is so, that our calamities are from the working of natural law, natural that you should ask your God for them, and how they may be removed, the prompting of the great calamity which we deplore, then righteous God, deliver us from sorrow.

God's judgments are not sent for our reconciliation with Him, but were the judgments which fell upon the Egyptians, we shall be like Pharaoh to cry out, "Blasphemy!" We shall do say, "O! let us be let alone, and say, "O! let us be let alone, to escape from this present trial, has been much erroneous teaching. The pulpit itself has been speaking of this calamity as a wrong in the past. It is not in that light at all. We shall see the wrongs of those who planted slavery, or any of our fathers' wrongs. At one moment is a diffidence in the vicarious suffering of an innocent man for the guilt of others. It is no crime. Hell is not instituted for the suffering of the innocent. There are three great causes for the suffering of the innocent, which are discoverable by all. We shall look for them. One is the effect of opinions, social conditions, religious ideas of those who settled the country, and their social, political, and religious

have won from her gratitude those ameliorations of her institutions which she is already more than half disposed to grant as a measure of justice to herself. This chance has unhappily gone by, and with it has gone much of our influence for good. Something, however, may even yet be done. By gentleness and justice; by recognizing the good as frankly as we condemn the evil; by acknowledging at once the difficulties of the Southern position, and the real and sterling good that, in spite of it, has even now been so largely achieved; in a word, by doing a Christian work in a Christian spirit, we may as surely contribute to procure for the negro those ameliorations of his lot most truly calculated to promote his happiness and welfare, and finally lead him to a real and valuable freedom, as by a blind persistence in injustice and calumny, and a reckless pursuit, by any means, of a ruinous and impracticable end, we assuredly shall at once rivet the chains of the slave, and add bitterness to his bondage."

Our Board.

We insert the subjoined communication, with the hope, however, that it will be the last on the subject. The article, to which it is a rejoinder, was given to the printer, during temporary absence, and the name of "donor" appeared contrary to our views and custom. In such matters, the real name of a correspondent is always required by an editor; but it is a secret deposited with him, which he can not communicate, and no one has a right to extort it from him. The ends sought in discussion, are best answered by the use of fictitious signatures, as "Donor" and "T." If a writer prefers to give his own name, he is at liberty to do so; but he ought not to be compelled to do so, especially when discussing a matter of general interest, in which he may justly be deemed to speak not for himself alone, but for all who think with him. Besides, it is the policy of public bodies, to court investigation rather than to deprecate it.

The communication of Rev. T. D. B. Dargan, requires at my hands a brief notice. He has three points, 1st. To let you know that "Donor" is T. D. Gwin. I presume you knew that before he told you—did you not? Or did you ask him to inform you? However it may be, that Bro. Dargan in his humorous way intended to tell the readers of the Confederate Baptist who "Donor" is. Well, if that were

P. S., Bro. Dargan says "T's" information is such as he ("Donor") desired. Wherefore did Bro. Dargan write? Does it not seem a little "unkind" in him? T. D. G.

Church Treatment of Deserters.

One of our Associations, in answer to a query sent up, has declared its opinion that deserters from the army should be arranged before the Churches of which they are members, and expelled. We concur most heartily. Such a crime is rebellion against God and against Caesar, at the same time. No man, who deserts the flag of his country is fit for membership in a Baptist Church.

But there is another class of delinquents who should be looked after—the men who evade military duty, by trifling or false pretexts, and those who aid others, in doing so. What the country must needs is soldiers—fighting men—men at the front. Every capable man is bound to be there, unless he has good and sufficient reason for being elsewhere. And upon him lies the burden of proof. He must be able to prove that he is doing his country better service, than he could do, by going to the army.

For the Confederate Baptist.

Revival in Camp—A Good Work.

James Island, Oct. 31st., 1864.

Mr. Editor: In a previous letter, I gave you some account of a meeting in progress with the 1st Regiment, South Carolina Cavalry. Since the date of my last writing, the meeting has been steadily increasing in interest, and even now, the prospects are so encouraging, that nothing but sheer exhaustion, could induce me to leave. I am completely worn out, and must rest.

Counting from the commencement of the meeting there have been 40 conversions. Of that number 20 have been baptized. Several have been recommended for restoration, and numbers of professing Christians who have been a long time in a state of apathy, have been brought out during the meeting, and, renewing their covenant vows, have set out to serve the Lord more fully.

The change in the character of the Regiment, is truly remarkable, and is at once a subject of surprise and gratulation to the very men who have been sharers in the benefits of the revival. The Lord has done great things for us whereof we are glad.

I have been assisted by the Rev. James R.

ville, Tenn., he moved up artillery from below and caught three gunboats, ten transports and about twenty barges. Planting his batteries at night, he opened next day with eight pieces, and, in ten minutes, the gunboats were set on fire and consumed. He then opened on the transports and barges destroying them. The engagement was terrible. The enemy opened with forty howitzers from fort and gunboats, and though our cannoniers had the rammers shot in two, and their clothes and boots shot off, not a man faltered. Since last Sunday Gen. Forrest has captured and destroyed fourteen transports, four gunboats, twenty barges, thirty-two pieces of artillery, over twenty thousand tons of freight and three millions dollars worth of stores. His loss ten men wounded. The immense amount of freight on shore, covering several acres, and Johnsville, will be consumed, and the enemy cannot extinguish it, as our batteries command the banks.

Receipts for Confederate Baptist.

Rev T W Smith,	paid to Feb 1, '65,	\$5
Richardson Triple,	" "	5
John West,	" "	10
R M Wheeler,	April 1,	10
Miss Jane Anderson,	" "	10
L V Lyles,	" "	10
Mrs Jas B Sullivan,	" "	10
W C Foshee,	" "	10
Dr J C Furman,	" "	10
Mrs E Hext,	" "	10
Miss S F White,	" "	10
Maj R Martin,	" "	10
James Jeffries,	" "	10
Dr J H Blackwell,	" "	10
W F B Haynesworth,	" "	10
John Scott,	" "	10
C A Scott,	" "	10
W N Mount,	" "	10
Dr J J Brantly,	" "	10
Thos Hall,	" "	10
Dr J M Glenn,	" "	10
J C Fort,	" "	10
Turner Davis,	" "	10
Mrs N M Furman,	Oct 1,	10
Wm Thayer,	" "	10
Dr Jas P Boyce,	" "	20
Dr B Maaty, Jr,	" "	20
Julius C Smith,	" "	20
Thos P Smith,	" "	20
Rev W C Hughson,	" "	20

FOR THE ARMY.

Palmetto Sharpshooters, Bratton's Brigade, Field's Division, A. N. Va. \$57

(cont'd)

Nov 9th 1864
conf. Bapt

THE BAPTIST.

News.

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journals. Thinking
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long ago. On us in-
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who best know the

his object, he has accomplished it, and is
therefore, entitled to all the benefits arising
therefrom. May they do him much good, and
hurt "Donor" but little. And now let the
world understand that "Rev. T. D. Gwin,"
and "Donor" are synonymous terms.

His 2d point is, the "very unkindness" in
Bro. Gwin to have allowed his article to ap-
pear after receiving, at the Reedy River As-
sociation, a satisfactory explanation to all the
points in his article."

If Bro. Dargan had taken a little pains
when he penned his article, and examined the
date of "Donor's" communication, he would
have discovered that it was written the 6th of
September, and sent immediately to you for
publication, while the "satisfactory explana-
tion" was not given till the 3d Sabbath in that
month, a few days before the article appeared.
"Bro. Gwin" therefore, had no control over
it after the satisfaction was given. Hence
the ground for "unkindness" in Bro. Gwin" is
removed.

The 3d point is, "Bro. Gwin's mistake in
supposing his contribution entitles him to
censorship over the Board, &c." This were
very great arrogance in "Bro. Gwin," and
seems a little satirical in Bro. Dargan.

I have never yet learned the precise degree
in christian gentleness, which entitles
any set of "Christian gentlemen" to appro-
priate funds for other objects than those desig-
nated by contributors; and at the same time
lifts them above censure by the donors.
"Donor" said "the Board had no right to
supplement Chaplain's salaries from the sol-
dier's fund," because all agents beg money for
the "poor soldiers," and hence, the money
was given for them, and not for Chaplains. If
the Board wants money for Chaplains, let
them say so, and they will get it.

"Donor" tells me he had two objects in
view, viz: First, what went with the \$86-
500.25? "T" has satisfactorily explained,
and hence, "Donor," and many others are
now ready to aid the Board again, which—
without "T's" explanation they would not
have done. That object therefore, is attained.
2d, "Donor" wants every soldier from South
Carolina to have a "Testament, a hymn and
Sunday school book; and every company, a
copy of the Confederate Baptist, and then a
few tracts." This object is not yet reached.

But as "Donor" says he has been with the
soldiers during the war, it therefore, follows
that he has made but little money, hence, it is
reasonable to suppose that his donation to the
Board is comparatively small. I would sug-
gest therefore, that he beg pardon, and re-
spectfully retire from the position of "Censor-

Hamlin, and the Rev. Ephraim Dufford, (of
the Lutheran Church,) both of whom are
serving with the Regiment. Bro. Hawkins
preached for us a few times, his duties pre-
venting his stay with us. Two days ago the
Rev. Mr. Leard, of Chester, came to our as-
sistance, and has rendered valuable service.

I retire from the scene of my recent opera-
tions with the cheering satisfaction that a great
work has been accomplished. To God be all
the glory.

Fraternally,
D. M. BREAKER,

Army Missionary.

For the Confederate Baptist.

Sunday Schools that continue during
Winter.

The following Sunday schools have been
heard from, in response to the request for the
names of all Sunday schools in the State, that
meet during the winter months:

Cedar Grove, Greenville District.

Barnwell C. H.

Little River, Abbeville District.

Cross Roads, Newberry District.

Unionville.

Good Hope, Branch of Congaree, Richland
District.

Greenville C. H.

Shall we not have a much longer list next
time? This request applies to the town Sun-
day schools as well as those in the country,
for though it may be taken for granted that
in the towns they do not suspend for winter,
yet the names of all are needed in order to
make the list complete. Make haste, breth-
ren and sisters, or the winter will be on us
before we hear from you.

J. A. G.

For the Confederate Baptist.

MR. EDITOR: After a hasty trip to Fort
Adams, Miss., and then to Marion, Alabama,
I learned through Brother Sumner that the
Domestic Mission Board wished me to resume
my labors, as agent, in your State. With
their request I willingly comply, as I was so
well pleased with the brethren and churches
of your noble State. I shall very soon be
among you and hope to meet the same cordial
greeting and liberal donations that I met on
my first visit. The expenses of the Board
are great and increasing, and we hope to see
the brethren come up fully to the work.

In haste, yours,

G. W. ROGERS, Agent,
Dom. Miss. Board, S. B. C.

SECULAR NEWS.

Obituary

In Memoriam

It is with feelings of regret
the readers of the Confed-
death of our dear and ex-
brother, the Rev. J. C. Mc-
our acquaintance with him
as to enable us to give a mi-
life, yet we cannot deny our
ful pleasure of paying this
to his memory. Brother M-
his last in the Jackson Ho-
Va., on the 9th of last Au-
year of his age. He was
well District, S. C. His p-
table without opulence, as
be supposed to establish
men, and both being pious
their son in childhood. Those
in after years, were manifest
character. From a very ear-
serious impressions filled his
Eternity, which prevented
into many of the excesses
excepted, nothing of an exte-
ter marked his progress. He
reached the 15th year of
felt the remission of his sin-
able joy of his heart. No
blood and righteousness of
the theme that he dwelt on
to his death. How could
own salvation was all of gr-
ditional gospel to others. C-
1852, he became a member
Baptist Church. His breth-
ing how eminently pious he
adapted to instruct others,
possible position of super-
Sabbath School, which off-
honor to himself and epist-
thren, imparting new life
by his untiring energy and
est he manifested in the we-
dron, gained the approbation
of his brethren, and the la-
After having been superint-
he felt deeply impressed with
another office demanded his
fore resigned, determined to
the ministry of the gospel.
28th of Sept. 1857, he was
that Jesus to others who
his own soul. Two years
which he was a member
nency of his gifts, and the
with which he gave himself
Lord, convened a Presbyter-
ria and Thos. S. Cooper, with
him as to his call to the min-
experience and views of
dained him to the enjoyment
of the christian ministry.
accepted the pastoral care
and Williston churches, with
his ministerial functions
self, and with satisfaction
congregations. He contin-
until the 22d of August, 1858
signed much to the regret
of his brethren.

PUBLISHERS.
Sept. 3d, 1864.
I please find \$10, Confederate Baptist
g on the 1st Oct.
at the gratifying
of our denomina-
to State. I hope it
ssfully against all
or without—and
the wreck of this
t it may stand as a
ring piety of the
Little State. Our
l with that pecu-
among the human
body. Long may
igorous pen in the
gion. He is ripe
to stand as an ex-
s. If every Bap-
come up the help-
r, we could soon
foundation, where
be felt and feared
a necessity for a
e time, while hun-
our fellow-men are
erlasting eternity.
cast upon the he-
now but there are
were brought to be
snatched as brands
sweet messengers
believe good has
ould we relax our
d satan is stalking
in hand, seeking
War is a great ca-
ie demoralizing and
grts, is astonishing
is unlooked; the
areless. He recon-
its vulnerable
I am sorry to say,
While we are car-
of political excit-
our works, and
some portion of our
ver be when we re-
ments of the world,
than I expected to
ster, but I hope the
ient excuse for its
Christ,

—In a journal of a
y Rev. C. Smeon,
following passage:
s grounds. Here,
ving. May I ever
One of the blind
d with respect to his
hings, answered, I
d; nor did I ever
I had my eyesight,
ost. I can truly
how to credit me,
ne, change my pres-
ances with any that
vas blind. He had
very five, and had
My soul was
to with his declara-
ality in religion!"

ist, on Sunday the 4th of September. Ser-
mon by Rev. L. Cuthbert; prayer by Rev. H.
D. Duncan; charge by Rev. B. F. Dunkin
Perry, hand of fellowship by Rev. B. F. Dun-
kin Perry; benediction by the candidate.

The services were made especially impres-
sive by the presence of our venerable father
in Christ, Rev. H. D. Duncan. Around his
enfeebled form we gathered, and as he com-
mended our young brother to God, he seemed
like one ascending to his glorious reward, and
clothing his youthful successor with his man-
tle. It was a scene of peculiar solemnity.

Brother Chambliss has been acting, for the
last twelve months, as agent of the Colpor-
tage Board of this State. May God abun-
dantly bless his labors in his new field.

B. F. DUNKIN PERRY.

For the Confederate Baptist.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.

MR. EDITOR: In the last issue of the *Confederate Baptist*, I find a statement by a cor-
respondent writing from Timmonsville, which
I think deserves notice. In the communica-
tion referred to it is announced that certain
companies in the neighborhood of Batteries
Haskell and Ryan "have not heard a sermon
in four or five months," and, although this
assertion is, in some measure, qualified by the
remarks that follow, it is obvious that the
whole tenor of the paragraph is decidedly un-
favorable to the faithfulness of the ministers
who are laboring among the soldiers on James
Island.

I need scarcely remark, that such a charge
against our missionaries, is well calculated to
exert an influence among our churches prej-
udicial to the cause of missions. They will
not be willing to contribute to the support of
men who, instead of laboring for the conver-
sion of their friends, are spending their time
in idleness. In this way a great injury may
be inflicted upon the cause.

I know the writer too well to believe that
he was guided by any improper motive in
making the statement to which I have called
attention, but my confidence in the purity of
his intentions, can not prevent the evil conse-
quences of such a declaration. It is for this
reason, and because I believe that the state-
ment does injustice to the brethren who are
preaching on the island, that I employ a pen,
which choice would render idle.

Of myself, I will not be expected to speak,
but can freely testify in reference to my col-
leagues that, so far as I have had opportunity
to judge of their devotion to their work, more
could not be reasonably expected of them.

The question then arises, how is it that the
companies mentioned have had no service from
the missionaries for the time specified? It
can be accounted for only upon the supposi-
tion that the individuals who furnished the
information happened not to be in camp dur-
ing the service—a circumstance which, fre-
quently occurs—and spoke of themselves, or
if present, regarded the effort of the minister
as unworthy the name of a "sermon." Charity,
as well as my intimate acquaintance with the
very many circumstances affecting the religious
privileges of persons in camp, compels me to
give preference to the former opinion.

It cannot be denied, however, that the "was"

Sherman has ordered every woman and child
to leave Atlanta within two weeks; those tak-
ing the oath to go north of the Tennessee
river, and the balance to be sent into our lines.
A flag of truce was received from Sherman
proposing an armistice of ten days for carry-
ing out that order, which Hood accepted but
deponced. The armistice commences on the
14th.

An official dispatch from Hood states that
Wheeler reports as follows: We destroyed the
railroad and bridges on the Nashville railroad;
then worked down on the Alabama and Ten-
nessee road, destroying fifty miles of the lat-
ter, also several trains and much property.
In every fight, thus far, we have been success-
ful, capturing and damaging a large number.
Our loss has been about 100 killed and wound-
ed. No prisoners were captured from us.

Gen. Taylor has assumed command of Mo-
bile.

The Richmond Sentinel gives a rumor from
the Valley that our troops in that section drove
the enemy out of Harper's Ferry, last Wed-
nesday.

The Charlottesville Chronicle of the 7th,
understands that Gen. Bradley Johnson has
met with another surprise at Berryville in
Clarke county, losing a portion of his supply
train.

While digging and mining and fighting in
front of Petersburg, Grant has not been idle
in other respects. He has been grading the
country in rear of his works, preparatory to
the building of a branch railroad to connect
his extreme left with the road to City Point,
and thereby have a rapid and unbroken line
of communication between all points of his
army and his main base of supplies. He is
now busy at work laying the rails on this new
track, and will, ere long, have it completed.
From those portions of our works nearest this
new road, the noise of the falling iron as it is
thrown upon the ground, can be plainly heard.
We also have it from high authority that this
new road is in rapid progress.

There seems to be but little doubt that Grant
is receiving reinforcements, and that he is
conveying them to his left. Where they come
from, or what the object of collecting them on
our right can be, we are unable to state. He
may probably contemplate an attack on our
lines in that direction, or may be, a further
extension of his lines around the city.

From elevated positions around the city the
trains on the City Point road can be distinctly
seen; and the rattling of the cars and whist-
ling of the engine heard. So says the Peters-
burg Express, 9th.

Beast Butler has written a lengthy letter in
reply to Judge Ould's recent proposal for ex-
change of prisoners. He says if the Confede-
rate authorities are willing to exchange colored
soldiers heretofore claimed as slaves in the
Confederate States, the principal difficulty of
effecting exchanges will be removed.

The N. Y. Mercury asserts that the Chicago
Convention tacitly agreed upon a plan of re-
construction of the Union, and contemplates
the organization of five separate Confederacies,
each independent of the others in the manage-
ment of local affairs, and bound to each other
by alliances offensive and defensive. These
Confederacies are to consist of the Cotton

brother who survives him, as might be expected,
entered the service of his country, and
enrolled his name amongst her defenders, in
Capt. Perrin's company, Orr's Regiment, and
has since shared in all the hard contested bat-
tles and privations of his company and regim-
ent until, in the thickest of the fight, on the
day above named, he gave up his pure life a
willing sacrifice to his country's cause.

This department in the camps was in keeping
with his well ordered life at home, and has
been so well and truthfully expressed by one
of his mossmates, to his bereaved parents, in
communicating to them the sad intelligence of
their loss in their noble son, may well be adop-
ted as a part of this brief notice. He says:
"When the company was ordered into camp
for instruction, before leaving for the seat of
war, messes were formed, his being composed
of himself, his brother and two others, and it
was the only one, up to the time of Benjamin's
death, that remained together, which is at-
tributed, in a great measure, to the influence
he exerted over its members. The close com-
munion with your son, for three years, in
camp, where the workings of a man's heart
are manifest, I can say, certainly, I never
knew him to be guilty of one single breach of
morality, or single act that was inconsistent
with the high-toned Christian gentleman. We
have been side by side in battle, when the
missiles of death flew thick and fast, and our
comrades were falling on the right and left,
yet, I never saw him, under these trying cir-
cumstances, unnerred, quail, or make one re-
trograde step, and if his comrades will follow
his example, there can be no doubt, under a
just and holy God, our liberty will speedily be
achieved." Now, in the face of these facts,
it may be asked, what higher destiny could
parental affection desire? What better ex-
ample could brothers and sisters want for
their imitation? What more could he do, or
his country demand, at his hands, to place his
name high on her roll of honor? What more
could the Church of Christ expect than his
well ordered and godly life? The response
must be from the Christian and patriot: None,
none. But all must admit your part was well
played in this world.

Sleep on, then Bonnie, in that blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes to weep,
Securely shall your ashes lie,
Until your spirit's called to mount on high.

H. R. W.

The Edgefield Female College.
AT EDGEFELD C. H., S. C.
•Will be opened on the FIRST MONDAY in
OCTOBER, and NOT on the 19th of Septem-
ber. Persons intending to send their children
should inform me of that intention as soon as
possible, that places may be secured for them.
They are also requested to bring them and the
provisions required for their board a few days
before the school opens.

Rev. M. W. SAMS.

NOTICE
TO MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD OF
DOMESTIC MISSIONS, S. C.
Missionaries will please notify the publish-
ers 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, as this will save loss and secure
punctuality.

aug 31 41 M. T. SUMNER, Cor. Sec.

Morial Association.
The next meeting of this body will be held
with the Clear Creek Church, Cabarrus Coun-
ty, N. C., Friday before the first Sunday in
October next. GREEN CATO, Clerk.

Braiches. Drawing, Painting.

broinery.

The Boarding Department will be
superintendence of Col. N. G. W. W.
Lady. The building formerly kno-
Allen House, has been secured, 1
forty boarders can be furnished wit-
table accommodations.

TERMS per SESSION of FIVE
TO BE PAID, ONE-HALF IN ADV.
Primary Branches.
Higher English.
Latin, French and Spanish.
Drawing and Needle Work.
Music, with use of Instrument.
Board for five months, (not includ-
washing or lights).
Payable in money, or provisions:
ment prices.
For admission, or additional in-
address Rev. B. F. D. PE
Chairman of
Barnwell C. H., S. C., Aug. 16, 18

Schedule
OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
THE Passenger Trains on this ro-
follows:
Leave Columbia daily at 4 a. m., a
Charleston
Leave Charleston at . . . , and
Columbia, 8.45 p. m.

DURHAM & MASON
Keep constantly on hand and for sal-
sonable prices,
PENS,
INK,
PAPER,
ENVELOPES,
PENCILS,
&c., &c.
Trade solicited, and orders promp-

Change of Schedule
ON THE
Greenville & Columbia R.
COLUMBIA, July 2
ON and after Wednesday, 27th
Passenger Train on this Road
as follows:
Leave Columbia daily (Sundays
at 7.30 a. m. Arrive at Greenville
Leave Greenville daily (Sundays
at 4.30 a. m. Arrive at Columbia 4
J. B. LASALLE, General

CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAIL
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S
COLUMBIA, S. C., July
ON and after this date, Passeng-
will leave Columbia daily at 6
7.30 p. m., and arrive at Columbia
m and 7.10 p. m.
THOS. R. SH,
General Superint

Change of Schedule
ON THE
SPARTANBURG & UNION
UNIONVILLE, June 1
ON and after the 20th inst., the
trains will leave Spartanburg
a. m. and arrive at Alston at 11
Leave Alston at 12.30 m. and arrive
Spartanburg, C. H. at 6.45 p. m.
THOS. B. JE
President Spartanburg and Union

Sept. 14 1864
Conf. Bapt.

(Confid)

CONFEDERATE B

For the Confederate Baptist.

THE DEW DROP.

The dew drop! See that glist'ning pearl!
The little globe! the tiny world!
With summer's morning's ray of light,
Transmitting to it colors bright,
While richly grows the grassy bed,
Beneath, and round, its sparkling head;
Receiving, from its little store,
So sweet a draught, it wishes more.

Last eve, that little trembling blade,
By Nature's hand, minutely made,
Was rudely crush'd, by passers by,
And deem'd unworthy of a sigh.
But pity moves kind Nature's heart,
While from her eye, the dew drops start;
Then, bending low its grief to share,
Unconsciously, she drops a tear.

But look! How soon the grass revives!
What Angel touch'd it from the skies?
Ah! 'twas the simple drop of dew,
That o'er its leaves, such magic threw.
Sweet child of God, a lesson learn,
Ne'er from a wounded spirit turn;
But let a word of friendship true,
Be to that heart—a drop of dew.

You may not know what joy or bliss,
Your little words of artlessness,
May carry to the mourning one,
Who faces life's storms alone.
But He, who watches from above,
Will see the little act of love,
And bless thee with a happier heart,
That ne'er shall wish from God to part.

For the Confederate Baptist.

At a call of the Williston Baptist Church, a presbytery, consisting of Rev. Lucius Cuthbert, Rev. S. Woodward, and Rev. B. F. Dunkin Perry, convened for the purpose of setting apart to the Gospel ministry Brother J. E. Chambliss, their pastor elect.

After listening to a satisfactory account of the candidate's Christian experience, his call to the ministry, and his views of doctrine, he was solemnly set apart to the work of the ministry, on Sunday the 4th of September. Sermon by Rev. L. Cuthbert; prayer by Rev. H. D. Duncan; charge by Rev. B. F. Dunkin Perry; hand of fellowship by Rev. B. F. Dunkin Perry; benediction by the candidate.

The services were made especially impressive by the presence of our venerable father in Christ, Rev. H. D. Duncan. Around him, enfeebled form we gathered, and as he commended our young brother to God, he seemed like one ascending to his glorious reward, and clothing his youthful successor with his mantle. It was a scene of peculiar solemnity.

Brother Chambliss has been acting, for the last twelve months, as agent of the Colportage Board of this State. May God abundantly bless his labors in his new field.

B. F. DUNKIN PERRY.

For the Confederate Baptist.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.

of some systematic plan of operations on the part of our missionaries, leads to an unequal distribution of service. Some months ago, impressed with the importance of such arrangement, I invited the brethren, through the Charleston Mercury, to meet for that purpose. Nothing was accomplished, owing to the failure of the brethren to meet at the time and place designated. A subsequent effort was made, but with no better success, and since then, as previously, we have been laboring without any definite plan, avoiding each other's track in our ordinary circuits of the island by information variously derived. As already remarked, this state of things may have caused a partial neglect of some portions of the army.

It must also be observed that the present state of affairs, along the coast, is exceedingly unpropitious to us, and if our friends at home hear of the neglect of any company, let them put all the facts together, and make their decisions in reference to the diligence of the missionaries accordingly.

I am very far from wishing to screen any one from blame who really deserves it, and if there has been such delinquency on the part of any "one missionary," as your correspondent describes, and he should not heed the admonition of the brother, let him be "super-seded."

With the hope that this hasty note may accomplish the purpose for which it was written, and that the noble men who have sacrificed so much for the sake of the army may enjoy the fullest confidence of their brethren at home, I close.

Fraternally,
D. M. BREAKER,
Army Missionary.

SECLAR NEWS.

We make the following summary from the Guardian:

The Macon Confederate has heard very pleasant rumors concerning our future prospects, which are at present contraband.

Mrs. Williams, who betrayed Gen. Morgan at Greenville, Tenn., had, with her children, been ordered to leave our lines.

Sherman has ordered every woman and child to leave Atlanta within two weeks; those taking the railroad and bridges on the Nashville railroad; then worked down on the Alabama and Tennessee road, destroying fifty miles of the latter, also several trains and much property. In every fight, thus far, we have been successful, capturing and damaging a large number. Our loss has been about 100 killed and wounded. No prisoners were captured from us.

Gen. Taylor has assumed command of Mobile.

South Atlantic States, Trans-Mississippi States of the Northwest, Middle States, and New England States. A similar plan was proposed by Vallandigham in Congress in February, 1861.

The draft has been indefinitely postponed in New York City and Brooklyn. The Herald says that it will be enforced as soon as possible, and it is regarded as the most successful peace measure by all loyal men.

Receipts for Confederate Baptist.

Mrs J. W. Boyd, paid to March 1, '65,	\$4
Rev. R. J. Edwards, " April 1, "	5
Wm. Daniel, " " "	8
Mrs. O. M. Dantzer, " " 10, "	6
Jno. Kay, " Sept. 1, "	10
Jno. A. Keel's, " Oct. 1, "	10
Mrs. L. C. Sernie, " " "	10
Rev. Wm. Watkins, " " "	10

Obituary.

Another one of the noble has fallen in the person of Serg. BENJAMIN F. MILLER, son of F. and E. A. Miller, of Abbeville District, S. C. On the 12th of May, in that desperate struggle in which so many of our "braves" fell at Spottsylvania C. H., Benjamin received his mortal wound and died on the following day in the full triumph of a conscientious patriotism, and what is far better, an assurance of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

He had scarcely reached his 24th year, yet it may truly be said of him, in that brief period of life, he fulfilled all the ends for which he was created. As a child he was affectionate, obedient and dutiful to his parents, ever manifesting a deep solicitude for their happiness; as a brother he was a model. Being the oldest son of a numerous family, he felt that on him mainly depended the position, his beloved brothers and sisters would take in society, hence he placed for himself a high moral standard, and not only moved up to it himself, but wooed his loved ones with him until his morality, through grace, ripened into a pure Christianity, and in the 19th year of his age he was baptized, together with two of his sisters, into the fellowship of the Baptist Church at Siloam; and since that event, his life, under the influence of the spirit and grace of his blessed Lord and Master, has been all that could be expected of the best of his race. Soon after the breaking out of this cruel and unnatural war, he, together with a younger brother who survives him, as might be expected, entered the service of his country, and enrolled his name amongst her defenders, in Capt. Perrin's company, Orr's Regiment, and has since shared in all the hard contested battles and privations of his company and regiment until, in the thickest of the fight, on the day above named, he gave up his pure life a willing sacrifice to his country's cause.

His departure in the camps was in keeping with his well ordered life at home, and has been so well and truthfully expressed by one of his messmates, to his bereaved parents, in communicating to them the sad intelligence of their loss in their noble son, may well be adopted as a part of this brief notice. He says: "When the company was ordered into camp for instruction, before leaving for the seat of war, messes were formed, his being composed of himself, his brother and two others, and it was the only one, up to the time of Benjamin's death, that remained together, which is attributed, in a great measure, to the influence he exerted over its members. The close communion with your son, for three years, in camp, where the workings of a man's heart

The Reedy River Assoc.
Will hold its next meeting with B Church, nine miles south of Laurens Friday before the third Sabbath in next.

S. BARKSDALE

Bethel Association.

The next Anniversary Meeting of Baptist Association, will convene New Bethel Church, on Friday, fourth Sabbath in September, nine miles north-west of Chesterville, York District.

J. C.

Clerk of As

The correspondents of Rev. M are requested to address him at Edgely C. H. August 10—6t.

Notice.

The Friends of B. W. R respectfully announce him as a Tax Collector of Laurens district, election. July 6, tf

BARNWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE

The first session of this Institute on Wednesday, October 11, 1864, joint control of Rev. B. F. D. Perry, H. Shuck, and Rev. G. S. Jones, competent instructors in every branch of instruction will embrace the highest grade. The ample of the above gentlemen in the youth, warrants the assurance that expectations of their patrons, in intellectual and moral culture of those commencing, will be fully realized.

CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

Rev. B. F. D. Perry, Mental and Philosophy, Logic and Rhetoric.
Rev. L. H. Shuck, A.M., Math Modern Languages.
Rev. G. S. Jones, A.B. Latin Science.
Mr. Henry E. Eckel, Professor Assistant Instructor.
Mrs. Mary G. Harley, Prima Branches.

—, Drawing, Painting, broinery.

The Boarding Department will have superintendence of Col. N. G. W. Lady. The building formerly known as Allen House, has been secured, forty boarders can be furnished with comfortable accommodations.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE

TO BE PAID, ONE-HALF IN ADVANCE.
Primary Branches.....
Higher English.....
Latin, French and Spanish.....
Drawing and Needle Work.....
Music, with use of Instruments.....
Board for five months (not including washing or lights).....
Payable in money, or provision of most prices.

For admission, or additional address Rev. B. F. D. Perry, Chairman of Barnwell C. H., S. C., Aug. 16,

Schedule

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Great Argu-
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appointed king of Israel. If Abraham, then, had been justified by the righteousness of God imputed to him by faith, and if David had declared, that the only way in which a man could receive justification is by his sins being covered by the imputation of that righteousness, who could hope for justification by works?
In part second verse 9—12, Paul proves that circumcision had nothing to do with Abraham's justification.
In the third part, verse 13—17, he proves that the promise of inheritance made to Abraham, was not through obedience to law, but through that righteousness which is received by faith.
In part fourth, verses 18—25, Paul describes the character of Abraham's faith, and states the benefit resulting from its exhibition to believers, for whose sake chiefly it was recorded.
It is worthy of remark that not a word is said about Abraham's sanctification, although nearly his whole life exhibits a holy walk and conversation. All that is brought to view is his faith. We thus see that neither moral nor ceremonial, neither evangelical nor legal works, are of any account whatever in the act of justification, or contribute in any degree to procure it.

B. F. C.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

The following communication will be read with great satisfaction. We have taken the liberty (for which we trust the writer will excuse us) of omitting one sentence referring to the editor of this paper, which we prefer not to publish, however fully we appreciate his kindness.

For the Confederate Baptist.

Visit to Blythewood.

Mr. Editor: Permit me to make record in your columns of a brief visit to Blythewood. I had received an invitation from my old friend Dr. Bookhart, to take part in the concluding exercises of a protracted meeting, which has been in progress for the last three weeks, and which has resulted in the conversion of a considerable number of the pupils under his charge. Your readers may be pleased to see an account, even though brief, of what has transpired there.

An earnest spirit of religious inquiry has pervaded the institution for months past. Some three weeks ago at a night service conducted by Brother A. K. Durham, so much tenderness of feeling was manifested, that it was judged advisable to institute a series of meetings. The preaching was performed by Rev. Dr. Reynolds, Rev. A. K. Durham, and Rev. R. Vann, pastor of the Sandy Level Church. There was no other excitement, than the truth, attended by the demonstration of the Spirit of God, is wont to produce.

Thirty-two converts were baptized, of whom about twenty-three were members of the institution. Beside these, about seven more of the pupils profess conversion. It was a fine sight when those who had been received by the Church performed their vows; when they appeared in succession, clothed in white, and beautiful in their virgin bloom, to put on Christ in baptism. The heights around the font formed an amphitheatre whence a large congregation witnessed the imposing spectacle.

At the close of the service, I was permitted to present the claims of the hospitals, when a contribution in money and provisions was pledged, amounting to the very liberal sum of \$2561 75. In this contribution the generous pupils of the Blythewood Institute gave \$252. It includes also an acceptable donation of provisions from a sagacious brother, who appreciates the needs of the hospitals, and has kindly promised to use his influence in securing other supplies of a similar sort. His name and that of other patriotic donors will appear in another column.

Allow me before concluding, to add a word or two in regard to Blythewood. It is known that this excellent institution has been established at Doko, about sixteen miles above Columbia, on the Charlotte Railroad, and is thus easily accessible from all parts of the State.

E. T. W.

Army Correspondence.

JAMES ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 9.

Mr. Editor: I am persuaded that a few lines from the 2d Regiment, S. C. Artillery, will not be uninteresting to your many readers, consequently while all around me are hushed in sleep, except the mosquitoes, I will try to write.

This regiment numbers about 1400 men, rank and file, the majority of whom have been in the service for three years and upwards, on the coast of South Carolina. Though it has seldom been spoken of in the public journals, yet time and again has its devotion to the cause of Southern independence been tested. At Fort Johnson, Secessionville, Batteries Wagner, Simpkins, Cheves, and the batteries on the lines, the enemy, though advancing in superior number, have been forced to fly in confusion beyond the reach of their guns, and now it stands ready again to strike for freedom, when opportunity offers.

The Ebenezer Baptist Church in Orangeburg District, sent a request that Brother J. J. Bair, of this regiment, should be ordained to the ministry. A presbytery was called, consisting of Rev. D. M. Breaker, Rev. A. P. Norris, and the writer, on last Sunday, at Secessionville, to ordain him. The ordination sermon was preached by the writer, candidate examined by Rev. A. P. Norris, prayer by the writer, charge by Rev. D. M. Breaker, and benediction by the candidate. Brother Bair is serving in the ranks of Captain Humbert's company, and preaches when opportunity offers. Pious, intelligent and studious, he bids fair to be very useful in the Lord's vineyard. May God be with him always, and strengthen him for the great work.

This evening one of Capt. Legare's company joined the Church, and will be baptized next Friday, Providence permitting. The regiment attends preaching remarkably well, and are always glad to get religious reading. We want a regimental library. Will the friends of the regiment send us funds to assist in purchasing one? Or if they will send us books, we will be very grateful. We will promise to take good care of them, and read them, and practice what they teach us, provided they teach us to do right. Now remember, dear friends, that we are shut up here on this island, with little prospect of getting away soon, and though we often think of those dusty books in the case, which you do not want to read, and which we would like to read, yet we can't get to them. Send us some of them, and money to buy some new ones, and religious papers. Put them in a box and send them to me, by Express, to Charleston, and I will see that the regiment gets them.

Yours in fidelity,

PERRY HAWKINS,
Chaplain 2d Reg. S. C. A.

GEN. FORREST'S THANKSGIVING ORDER.—After his recent victories, Gen. Forrest issued the following order:

"Divine service will be held at these Headquarters, at which all soldiers, who are disposed to do so, are kindly invited to attend. Come one, come all.

(Chaplains, in the ministrations of the Gospel, are requested to remember, our personal

noble whole-soul working set of Christians, and the young converts too are very active, one of whom has already taken up the cross and commenced praying in public. The captain is a member of the Methodist Church, and a fine man. I have baptized one of his lieutenants, and would not be surprised at all if every man in the company professed saving faith in Christ before our meeting closes.

When the meetings commenced there were some who appeared careless and indifferent about their souls salvation, but now every man appears to be concerned about the one thing needful. One of the brethren remarked to me the other day, that a sinner now in the company, stands no chance. Every night after we are dismissed, some of the brethren go with the mourners down in the woods under an old spreading oak, and there pray for them. Many have rejoiced in having found Jesus precious to their souls under that old oak. There is no great animal excitement among us, but a deep solemn religious feeling appears to pervade our congregations.

Many a young man in the company attributes his conviction to the religious letters received from pious mothers. Mothers write to your boys and urge upon them the great necessity of remembering their Creator in the days of their youth, and never forget to pray for your dear boys far from home, exposed to all the evils and immoralities incident to camp life. I would also solicit the sisters and wives to do likewise.

Brother Editor, your paper is a most welcome visitor among the soldiers. Please send me as many copies as you can; you have no idea the good it is accomplishing among our soldiers. Eternity alone can disclose the good it is doing among our brave defenders.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. W. CAMP,
Army Missionary.

Ordination.

We have been asked, Where lies the right of ordination to the ministry? The proper answer, we conceive, is two-fold. So far as "ordination" is understood to mean election to the office, by vote, the right lies in the church. So far as induction into the office, by the laying on of hands, is included in the meaning of "ordination," the right lies in the presbytery. In the regular course of things, neither of these authorities can properly dispense with the action or usurp the prerogatives of the other.

Nothing is clearer, we think, than that there was a plurality of elders in the churches of apostolic times. Each of these churches, then, as the general rule, had a presbytery within its own membership, and possessed, therefore, full power of ordination—the power of induction as well as election. The discontinuance of this custom in modern ages, has brought about the strange anomaly of large bodies of churches which lack that fullness of power; making what was the exception in apostolic times, the rule now. For the action of Titus in Crete, will, at least, support the inference that where a church has not a presbytery within herself, she should call on elders from other churches for the induction of her members into the eldership.

The right of selecting a presbytery belongs, of course, to the church. No authority exists elsewhere to impose a presbytery on her. The churches of an association, however, may agree together to select the presbytery recommended by the Association. It is sometimes expedient that they should do so, to diminish the risk of a multiplication of incompetent ministers through the agency of incompetent presbyteries. Where an Association has recommended a presbytery, churches should feel that it is a breach of courtesy toward the Association, to call another presbytery from abroad. And ministers from abroad, when invited to act as a presbytery under such circumstances, should decline, both from considerations of self-respect and of respect for the Association. There are cases to which these remarks do not apply; but they are rare, and will readily suggest themselves to the reader.

—Religious Herald.

Conf. Bapt.
Aug 24 1864

Confederate Baptist,

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING IN
COLUMBIA, S. C.

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET,

(IN J. C. WALKER'S STORE.)

TERMS:—EIGHT DOLLARS per annum,

strictly in advance.

Rate of Advertising:—One square, (ten

lines), or less, first insertion, \$2; each subse-

quent insertion, \$1; to be paid for in advance.

Correspondence, &c.

For the Confederate Baptist.

Extract from a Private Letter

A friend permits the publication of the fol-

lowing:

MOUNT HOLLY, July 8, 1864.

MY DEAR COUSIN: Since I saw you I have

passed through many strange and interesting

experiences.

After a refreshing sleep at the depot, I took

the train for Charleston, which place I reached

in safety and in good time. The next morning

I received the train, &c., by express, at the

Wayside Home. In the afternoon I started

for St. Stephens, intending to go to Ocean

Bay. I reached the station at 8 o'clock, P. M.,

and took a buggy for the church, distant

about 16 miles.

The next morning I reached the church and

found the congregation waiting, and was

gratified to see considerable interest manifest-

ed. The meeting was continued until Sunday

afternoon, at which time I baptised six.

Among those received at the time, was a

Methodist preacher of some promise. He en-

countered great opposition, both from his

brethren and his family, and especially from

his mother, who threatened to disinherit him

if he joined the Baptist Church. But he has

done it, and I intend to ask the Marion board

to do something for him.

From Ocean Bay I returned to the Island,

after a few hours with my family, expecting

to return on Sunday to baptise some soldiers

who had arranged to come up for that pur-

pose. But this arrangement was not to be

carried out, for early on Saturday morning

the enemy made a desperate assault on our

picket lines on the lower end of the Island.

The "long roll" was beat, and the troops be-

gan to move. And now came the "bug of

war" with me, should I start for home as de-

signed, or leave my absence unexplained, and

go with the regiment to the fight? I disliked

very much to disappoint the congregation,

and especially to occasion the uneasiness in

my family, which my failure to come at the

appointed time would produce; but the fact

that we had so few troops on the Island, and

the further reflection that it was necessary to

prove, by my own actions, that religion is

capable of lifting man above the fear of death,

added to a considerable degree of military ar-

dor, outweighed every other consideration,

and I was soon "fully armed and equipped"

—rations excepted—for the fight. The com-

mand is given "forward," and away we go

for a seven mile march to meet the foe. A

little less than half the distance is reached,

and we are halted. We hear the artillery,

but the musketry firing has ceased. One

side or the other has fallen back. Which is

it? Presently we are in motion again, but

this time we go with saddened hearts, for one

half of our little force is left behind. Par-

awalls are hastily exchanged, and we push

forward to save the Island or die in the effort.

Four miles of heavy sand under a scorching

sun had fully prepared us for a halt, and

though we were anxious to do something, any-

thing, everything that might be desired or de-

manded, it was quite agreeable to take a little

breath before beginning. "What news?" is

anxiously inquired of some immediately from

the "front." "The Yankees have driven in

our pickets and captured the light battery at

Rivers' causway, and are entrencing." In the

answer. "We must charge them and drive

them out." Is the conclusion, which gathers

The battalion has recovered from the fatigue

of the march, and we are ready for the strife,

but still there comes no order to advance.

"What are we waiting for?" "Why don't

they let us go in?" are questions which are

anxiously asked. "We are not strong enough

yet; wait until the reinforcements arrive."

Is the calm reply of an officer. Gracious God!

is there anything so painful as *supine*?

There are some of our brave boys in a ditch,

without food, without water, (except as they

can procure it by scooping a hole with their

hands, and sucking its muddy contents

through a reed,) tired and exhausted by the

heat, and not daring to show their heads, and

there is the enemy, said to number already

3000, busily strengthening their position, and

we still waiting, and obliged to wait!

But presently a regiment is seen coming up.

It is the 32d Georgia. We know it will fight,

and feel hopeful—confident. Black's veterans

are by our side, and with such troops as these

of the 32d Georgia, we believe we can "whip

the fight." But it has been determined, for

good reasons doubtless, to defer the fight for

the next morning.

We lay upon our arms that night, expecting

to be sent forward in the morning. At early

dawn we are up, and strapping our accoutre-

ments tighter, are ready for the struggle.

But hark! what means that terrible roar of

cannon, and rattle of small arms at Fort John-

son? We can't be mistaken—it is a battle!

Heaven help us! there is no force at the Fort.

And now is discovered the reason for leaving

a part of our force behind on the preceding

day. It was feared that an attack might be

made here, and this force was kept in reach

so as to relieve the Fort if assailed, or relieve

it if necessary. It is promptly returned and

reaches the scene of strife just in time to save

the Fort, and the handful of brave men, who,

driven before overwhelming numbers, are

fighting hard to save the place, and stubbornly

opposing every inch of ground. The re-

serve comes up with a yell, such as Confed-

erate soldiers only can give. The Yankees are

deceived. They think a whole regiment is

coming. Meanwhile the well-armed artillery

has been ready with the charges, and the for-

ces of the expedition which had landed, now

surrounds unconditionally. The fruits of this

little affair are 140 prisoners, with arms and

accoutrements, and capturing tools, and at

least 7 barges sunk, with about 200 dead and

wounded. We captured five barges.

This glorious news was soon brought to us,

and infused new life in the men, who were

now, more than ever, anxious to engage the

enemy, and show our comrades in arms, on

the other end of the Island, that we could

fight as well as they. But what was our as-

tonishment, when Col. Harrison, going in to

"feel the enemy's strength," found *they had*

gone! The whole affair was a *ruse*, and the

attack on the lower end of the Island only

designed to draw our forces in that direction,

while the main attack should be made at Fort

Johnson. It was a well laid scheme, and but

for the bravery of our troops, and the want

of bravery on the part of the enemy, might

have been perfectly successful.

For the present it is over, and we are seek-

ing the rest we need. I write in haste, and

you will excuse the mistakes which are un-

avoidable under the circumstances.

Affectionately,

D. M. BREAKER.

"ONE MORE MAN."—During a heavy storm

off the coast of Spain, a distressed merchant-

man was observed by a British frigate drifting

before the gale. Every eye and glass was on

her, and a canvas shelter on a deck almost

level with the sea, suggested the idea that

there yet might be life on board. With all

his faults, no man is more alive to humanity

than the rough and hardy mariner; and so

the order instantly sounds to put the ship

about, and presently a boat puts off, with in-

structions to bear down upon the wreck.

For the Confederate Baptist.

The Anvil Rock.

Let us for a few moments, as travelers and

pilgrims upon and across the verdurous and

semi-transparent plains of a world of mingled

joys and sorrows, stop, for a short

time, before the venerable presence of this

grand old time-worn monument of nature.

Coming in sight of which is, or certainly

should be very interesting to all who are

particularly delighted with beholding the tran-

scendent beauties that cluster about the handi-

work of an omnipotent God, or of appreciat-

ing things on account of their antiquity; or of

walking, with pilgrim steps, down the dark

and dismal plains of the receding panorama

of time, and, with the mind's eye, to view the

rise and fall of great and mighty kingdoms

and empires. The peopling and re-peopling

of the grand divisions of the earth; the heav-

ings and up-heavings of the subterraneous

regions of many waters, until the stupendous

chaos is seen rising and lowering higher and

yet higher, until lost among the azure plains

above; thus undoubtedly making the rocks that

were once embedded in the bottom of the

ocean, a habitation for the fowls of the air

and beasts of the field.

While occupying a stand-point upon some

of these massive rocks, that are perpetually

clad in snow and ice, and suspended as it

were upon the air in mid-day, we look again

and again, with increasing interest and delight,

upon the stupendous structures that rise in

solemn grandeur all around. And still with the

bosom swelling with undecaying tears, we gaze

upon the far-stretching and variegated plains

below, dotted here and there with a humble

cottage home, and, thus, raising our eyes from

these comparatively insignificant scenes, and

looking, through a telescope of many powers,

into the depths of the blue, arching skies

above, we see, prominently, the most beau-

tiful and sublime scenery that the vision of

mortal man ever beholds. Oft after orb, yes,

innumerable worlds, rolling their solemn

and perpetual rounds with an unchanging and

unvarying accuracy, gorgeously decorated

with the most magnificent and richest

hues. Now, almost instantly and uncon-

sciously, the solemn thought forces itself upon

the philosophical mind, that there must be,

yes, that there is a being somewhere amid

among, or far beyond all these things, who

has power altogether sufficient to balance the

material and immaterial universe in scales,

and to measure the waters thereof in the hol-

low of His hand, and who must, of absolute

necessity, be the occupant of a throne sus-

pended and sustained somewhere in the re-

gions of endless space, upheld by laws of im-

mutability, while never failing attributes

enlarge His vast dominion; thus proving

mathematically that the being we denominate

the Lord, is sufficiently able to create and

suspend, upon a single thought, interminable

worlds.

Now, from these considerations, we think

that it is a duty as well as privilege that we,

as the creatures, having been created, and

formed by this mighty Being, should endeavor

at least to learn something of the relationship

that we sustain to Him since the fall; and how

we shall again be redeemed into His favor,

and be permitted to appear before Him, as

a distinguished guest, when He shall see fit to

renovate this old and cursed earth, and bring

into being a new heaven and a new earth,

wherein shall dwell righteousness and peace,

and the reigning power of sin shall be feared

no more; but God Himself shall wipe

away all tears from the eyes of all those who

have proved faithful to the end. And then,

in a world, the existence of which has been

peopled

be asked, was Samuel Gurney? He has not commanded a division, not even a regiment. He has not commanded the applauses of listening senates. But his record is on high; he has been a good and faithful servant, the servant of God, and of the most helpless of His creatures. He was the brother of the late John Joseph Gurney, and of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry—those stars of the first magnitude in the heaven of benevolence, and was like-minded with them. The present writer believes that Mr. Gurney has expended little less than the incredible sum of \$100,000 a year in works of benevolence and mercy. He was partner in the house of Overend, Gurney & Co., the great bill-brokers of London, through whose hands a fabulous amount of wealth is constantly flowing. Mr. Gurney was buried at the little village of Barking, in Surrey, on the 18th inst.

A NEW VALUE OF SORGHUM.—The inestimable value of this production is only beginning to be appreciated by our people. It may be generally known that the grain or seed constitute an excellent and prolific breadstuff. A correspondent writing to us on the subject, from Pattonsburg, says: "I had fifty bushels of the seed which I raised last year, and a short time ago I took six bushels to the mill and got it ground into flour, and have been using it in my family for bread for several days. It makes really good loaf bread and light rolls, but still better batter bread; in that way it can't be beat, if baked in the ordinary way of baking buckwheat cakes. Besides it makes fine chop for horses. Mine is the red seed."—*Lynchburg Virginian*.

PRAYER AND HEROISM.—A correspondent of the *N. C. Presbyterian* states that it is the invariable habit of Colonel Wood, (commander of the marines who destroyed the Federal gunboat not long since at Newbern,) "before entering into conflict, to call his men to prayer. So it was on the way down to Newbern. Just before getting in sight of the town, he called the boats all together, and made his men all kneel in prayer."

MIRACLES OF CHRISTIANITY.—Foster grandly represents the miracles which ushered in Christianity, as the tolling of the great bell of the universe to announce the sermon which was to follow. And as the sermon continues after the bell has rung out, and becomes, of its sound, a memorial and testimony, so the marvelous words have outlived, and do testify of the miraculous works.

They were handsomely repulsed by Colonel Anderson's Fourth Tennessee Cavalry and the Ninth Battalion, under Major Aiken, who charged them gallantly, three times, driving them back to Ringgold Gap.

Our loss was two killed and ten wounded. The enemy's loss is forty killed and wounded. The enemy captured and killed private Jackson, of the Ninth Battalion, after carrying him over half a mile.

The enemy are concentrating heavily at Ringgold and Cleveland, and are gradually advancing.

It is said that a considerable force of Yankee cavalry has been sent to capture Forrest and his command. They will probably get back to Chattanooga, those of them that do not suddenly die in West Tennessee, by way of City Point and Louisville, and Forrest's men will ride their horses during the summer campaign.

Washington, April 28.—Grant has taken measures to add enough men to the armies to make them irresistible.

EASTERN CAROLINA.—It is said that heavy and continuous firing was heard in the direction of Washington on Thursday, and the impression prevailed at Goldsboro that a fight was going on.

[*Raleigh Progress*, 28th ult.] Our cavalry in Northern Mississippi are once more on the war-path, moving to the front. Gen. Forrest's whereabouts is not exactly known. One report says he is at Memphis or has been there. Another locates him at Jackson, Tenn., having collected 5,000 recruits on his late excursion. He is never long inactive.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.—The *Atlanta Intelligencer* learns from a gentleman just from the front that on Wednesday night last between 11 and 12 o'clock a fire broke out at Dalton near the magazine. After some trouble it was put out, and the magazine saved from explosion.

TALE OF PRICES.—The *Columbus Times* learns that Judge McKendree has purchased a considerable quantity of bacon for the Government at \$2 per pound. Lard was offering in Columbus a few days ago at \$2 for new currency; lard \$2.25; beef \$2.25; mutton \$1.50.

Obituary.

Departed this life on the 11th of April, 1864, the Rev. JACOB H. PEARSON, in the 66th year of his age.

The writer of this notice became acquainted with the deceased in 1848, at which time he was laboring as a missionary under the appointment of the Domestic Missionary Board. Frequent association with him while he continued in this employment gave us ample opportunity to judge of his ability as a preacher, as well as to witness the very large success which attended his labors at almost every point within the field of his operations.

From the time he left this mission we never met until October last, when I made my first visit to James Island, in the capacity of an army missionary. Here I found him performing the duty of the soldier and preaching constantly to the different companies of the regiment to which he belonged. Thus furnishing at once the clearest evidence of exalted patriotism and zeal for the cause of Christ. To enable him to labor more successfully as a minister, his fellow-soldiers nobly offered to perform his share

of his cross. The following is a list of the names of the soldiers who offered to perform his share of his cross:

March 1, 63.	8 00
Mrs S C Pratt,	8 00
Mrs E A Clinkscapes,	25
Wm Williams,	April 1,
Mrs M A C Winn,	25,
Rev J M Runion,	5 00
Miss Mary A McEllendon,	6 00
Miss R Bruce,	May 1,
J Robertson,	5 00
Dr Thomas Williams,	5 00

FOR THE ARMY

D H Boykin, Va.	5 00
J N B Shupler, 6th Ark. vol.	5 00
S H Pressly	10 00
Jesse M Sanders	5 00
James M Sanders	5 00

BARNWELL, O. H., S. C., April 19.

The Barnwell district Baptist Sunday School Association will hold its next anniversary with the Baptist church at Barnwell O. H., commencing on Saturday the 7th of May.

Interested brethren from all parts of the Confederacy are invited to attend.

Wm. H. DUNCAN, Sec. Association.

The friends of B. W. ROBERTSON respectfully announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector of Laurens district, at the next election.

Books for Sunday Schools.

THE S. S. Board of the Southern Baptist Convention (Greenville, S. C.) publish the following books:

Child's Question Book on the Four Gospels, by B. Manly, Jr., part 1, 48 pp., being questions and answers for primary classes. Single copy 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50; hundred \$18.

Sunday School Questions on the Four Gospels, with a condensed Harmony, by B. Manly, Jr., vol. 1: 160 pp., containing 39 lessons suited to intermediate and higher classes. (Ready by 1st May.)

Little S. S. Hymn Book, 20 choice songs. Single copy, 10 cents; dozen, 75 cents; hundred \$6.

Confederate S. S. Hymn Book, by C. J. Elford, new and enlarged edition, containing 160 S. S. hymns and songs. (Ready very shortly.)

Sunday School Primer. (In preparation.) They also furnish hints for originating and conducting Sunday Schools, by George B. Taylor, (published just before the war,) 50 cents.

They supply Baptist Sunday Schools with Testaments at 10 cents a copy, which may be had on application to Durham & Mason, Columbia, or J. B. Sherman, Greenville, S. C.

All the other books above mentioned can be had by mail (now much the best mode of procuring them) by enclosing the prices stated, according to the number desired, and also postage. I can send a copy for the smaller books and a cent for the larger. Please send the cash in all cases, and when convenient, the exact change. Address Rev. JOHN A. BROADUS, Cor. Sec., April 27—6m Greenville, S. C.

A new and crosser the young Simple Rhymes for children Bascom's Sermons Finch's "Wayland" University "Wayland" Sermons and Essays, Harris Tennants Sermons Harris Spurgeon's "Baker Revival Georgia Pulpit Seabury's "2 vols Sermons by Trench The Life of Daniel Wilson, D D Together with a large selection of memoirs and Sunday School Books, Stationary, &c., &c.

Southern Hepatic Pills

From Rev. Mr. Carroll, HILLSBORO, N. C. Nov. 14 1863

DEAR SIR:

As an act of justice to yourself, I cannot forbear an expression of my high appreciation of your invaluable medicine. I had been in a low state of health for some time, and after trying various remedies I procured a box of your pills from Mr. Fosco of Raleigh, and their effects upon my system have been very salutary indeed. I wish to procure a few boxes more. I can cheerfully recommend them.

JOHN L. CARROLL, Pastor of Baptist Church.

These pills have been most efficacious in the cure of liver disease, chills and fevers, pneumonia, worms, &c. Full directions, with certificates, accompany each box. \$7.00 boxes have been ordered in a day. They are an excellent family medicine.

Price \$3 a box; \$20 a dozen, or one third these prices in bank bills, or two-thirds in the "new issue." They are sent by mail. Sold wholesale and retail by George W. Deem, Goldsboro, N. C., or JOHN INGALL, Columbia, S. C. March 2—3m.

J. C. WALKER,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in domestic and fancy DRY GOODS, Market Rates, Columbia, S. C. Domestic Goods, Plantation Goods, Dress Silks, Dress Trimmings, Mantilla Trimmings, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, first quality Kid Gloves, Hosiery, White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Table Damask, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Carpets, Rugs, Straw Mattings, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Classical and English School.

THE next session of the Classical and English School established by Prof. Edwards, during the suspension of the exercises of Furman University open at the University building on 1st of February next, and end 1st July; the second session will open August 1st and end December 1st. Terms—\$80 per Scholastic year with \$10 for incidental expenses, payable per session in advance.

For further information, address Prof. F. C. Edwards, Greenville, S. C. Jan 20—3c.

DR. I. D. DURHAM,

DENTIST, COLUMBIA, S. C. Office on Main street, in Walker's new building, near the Confederate Baptist office. Nov 4, 1863

May 4th 1864
Obt written by
D. M. Bricker

New Appointment

...the
... ..

We recently learned that in one of the staunchest Methodist congregations in the South, a melody was quietly introduced. Not knowing that it would be used till its tones were heard. On the same Sabbath a protracted revival commenced, the penitents coming in to the altar time and again while it was leading the singing; and an excellent member of the primitive type, whose prerogative it had long been to shout whenever she felt like it, had feared, notwithstanding her early suspicions, that her voice corded very well with the tones, and now often shouts a accompaniment, when the hymn it leads it swells her heart.

An Ignorantite Indeed.

Some time since, having to purchase a bottle of wine for a country church, we called upon a commission merchant of this city, who had received a small private stock to sell. On asking the price, we found that it exceeded by five dollars the amount sent for the purchase, and told him so. "How much do you want?" he required. Our reply was, "Only one bottle. It is for a church in the country, to be used in the celebration of the communion." "Oh, if that's the case," he replied, "I will make you a present of a bottle." He did so; and although urged to take the amount sent, begged to decline. The merchant is unlearned, and it gives us sincere pleasure to record such an instance of genuine liberality.

On returning the money to the deacon of the church, we stated the fact; and we felt, as we noticed the expression of his countenance, that he would pray, that night, more earnestly and tenderly for those who are still "believed for the fathers' sakes."

Perfection

The dealings of the Almighty with His own Son, may well be regarded as the type of that discipline, by which real greatness is achieved. Possessed of a little resources of the world, he could have commanded precisely those which were best adapted to secure his moral perfection. His choice, therefore, is an indication of what is best for the discipline of that human nature of which He partook. His Father gave Him neither worldly riches nor honor. He deliberately assigned His well-beloved Son to trials and sorrow. This, the apostle teaches, was perfectly consistent with His exalted character. "It became Him to make the captain of our salvation perfect through sufferings."

Our blessed Lord had a character to sustain and a work to perform; and for both of these He was qualified by trials. He could reach perfection as a man and as a Saviour, only by suffering. He grew up amid persecutions and severe. His human nature was purified and exalted in the furnace of affliction. As a man, His moral culture depended upon

blood of the martyrs has
church."

...and has poured its full force
upon our sacred speculation. The apprehension of a rapid extinguisher their hopes
crushes their courage, and they cry out in
despair, that the country is lost. But the
army, and the better class at home are pre-
pared to make any sacrifices which may be
required for the achievement of independence.
If we believe our cause to be right, let us
meet manfully the present tide of disaster,
and from danger pluck security. Above all
let us receive, with submission and reverence,
the rebukes of the Lord's chastisement, and
endeavor to become an humbler and holier
people.

For the Confederate Baptist

The Influence of Letters from Home

JAMES ISLAND, Dec., 1894

Dear Brother Rice: In behalf of my regiment, I acknowledge with gratitude, the following donations: from the S. C. Tract Society, 80 testaments and tracts; Messrs. Darham & Mason five additional copies of the Confederate Hospital for four months; Dean Swamp Church \$42.95; Mr. J. R. Johnson \$2.50; a friend 5,000 copies of the psalms, and the gospels by Matthew and John, which will be divided among the several commands on this Island.

I rejoice to say that God has abundantly blessed us, since I wrote to you last. I have had the pleasure of baptizing some of the dear soldiers of this regiment, every week, since the 1st November. On the 29th Nov. brother Breaker, Army Missionary, D. M. B., and I commenced a meeting at Fort Johnson, which continued nine days, resulting in the baptism on a profession of their faith in Christ, of 26, and 10 commended to their churches for restoration. Of this number, 10 were from the 1st, and 26 from the 2d S. O. Artillery. The meeting was remarkable for its calmness, and for good attention, and prompt attendance. The venerable brother Barley preached to us thrice, in his sweet, earnest manner. Bro Hamlin, also, was with us occasionally. A number of the converts *related their first impressions from their wives, sisters and mothers, by letter.* Here is encouragement to those at home, to write of Jesus to their friends in camp. Frequently when asking an interest in our prayers, they would solicit a remembrance of absent ones, at home, or in other parts of the army. May God bless them all. Other duties compelled us to close the meeting last Wednesday, and had to say, we left some yet in the gall of bitterness, and in the bonds of iniquity, careless and unconcerned. May God have mercy upon them. We spoke to them plainly, and warned them as faithfully as we could; if they will not believe, they must bear the consequences, we are clear.

Pray for me

YOUNG MEN

PERRY HAWKINS,
Chap. 2d S. C. Artillery

been preaching. A letter placed in his name -
all of paper with this written on it: "Pray
for me that I may be converted." Brethren
of South Carolina - the harvest is truly great,
the laborers few, the cause the means and power.
The Board needs \$100,000 by April 1st,
1865. Will our churches of South Car-
olina bear their part in this great and good
work? They will.

A Good Example for young Ladies

The young ladies of Darlington church visited their friends and solicited contributions for the Lord; and the result of their labors, the contribution of the church, was increased \$150. As many of the brethren are absent in the army, it is to be hoped the ladies will manifest ardor similar to that just mentioned. Our soldiers must have the gospel. Our all depends upon their successful defense of our country. They stand as a living wall between us and merciless hordes of vandals. And may even the infamy be stamped upon the soul that is falling when the cause of the soldier is forgotten, or who when able will not contribute liberally to send the gospel to their poor martyrs. God bless and protect the soldier.

Very young young

J. ROGERS, Agent,
Dom. & For. Mail Board, S. B.

For the ~~Executive~~ Executive Panel:

Acknowledgments

The following have received in behalf of the S. C. Baptist War Relief Board for our sick and wounded soldiers, are gratefully acknowledged:

C. Froenberger, 1000 N. O., 2 rooms
Poolcar, 2 rooms 1 bath and 2 rooms Not
number, worth \$300.

Mrs. Tindal, of Claremont, Cal., box containing ground nuts, potatoes, beans, lard, rice, corn flour, dried fruit, and butter.

Mrs. E. J. Puga, of B... butter, ground
rais eggs, 1 ham.

Mrs. Jno. J. Malver, Seattle, Wash., 4 dozen
and 1 bottle Blackberry

pepper.

Mrs. Bringlee, \$500.

Ladies Society of Black Creek, Bar-
 rington District, bag of clothes containing
 20 pairs socks, 5 pairs drawers, 1 pair
 clothes.

Call 811

E.T.

For the Confederate Cause

Mr. KERR: I desire to say through the Confederate Baptist, \$37.20 for the sick and wounded on the above sum was contributed by the Ash River Association. It has been according to the wishes of the donors.

Truly yours

E. W. WILSON

The sand grain by the sun
The thrum of the rolling c
The murmur of the bee.

All things do serve Thee him
All creatures great and small
Make use of me, of me, my
The weakest of them all.

Bishop Whately's charities ended. He gave away, during the not less than £5,000; and his benevolence in the course of two years of his incumbency, short of £25,000. He was quiet and glove. Likewise, quids as amusing, with the peasantry who, with whom he came, with their fiddlers. Soon after, at his country-house of St. Mary was ripe, and a number of it in to mow and make it. There for a moment to refresh themselves, which the archbishop supplied by found them. "Are you good said, "Yes, your honour," replied, "we ran right the east wind hates it." "Well, now, I'll give to the man that first touches the tree grew at the other end of the field was a wide one. Up, smokers, and the archbishop, as gave the word, "Once, twice away!" Away they went, and were nearing the tree, when he heard behind them, and a pain swept by them all. It was himself, who, touching the tree and laughed immoderately, which, after a moment given a fiddler, the whole field joined the half-crown back into his *Blackwood's Magazine*.

LAST WORDS—"Speak to me in your language alone," said a man. "I trust the words of God—but not the words of man. It seems to me I must think whether I may trust to man or to God. This was the testimony of one who has lived a life of faith."

*Charles, bring me the Bible
ing father. The week suffers
pale hand on the blessed book
rest in Christ."

"I cannot tell the comforts
soul; they are past expression
lations of G.M. are so abundant
me nothing to pray for. My p
vested into praise. I enjoy a
in my soul." —*Trinity*

Rev. J. P. Gardner, a missionary at Lead, gives the following syllables as an illustration of the Indian language: powewunumekesocemlinawawlin with you!*

Jan 11, 1865 conf Bapt

Notes on the Times.

everything, occupying the heads of women and men alike. It is a subject upon which women dream without ceasing, by day as well as by night.

BIG WORDS AND SMALL IDEAS.—Big words are great favorites with people of small ideas and weak conceptions. They are often employed by men of mind, and when they wish to use language that may best conceal their thoughts. With few exceptions, however, illiterate and half educated persons use more "high words" than people of thorough education. It is a very common but egregiously mistake to suppose that "big words" are more genteel than short ones—just as the same sort of people imagine high colors and flashy figures improve the style of dress. They are the folks who don't begin, but always "commence." They don't live, but "reside." They don't go to bed, but miserably "retire." They don't eat and drink, but "partake of refreshments." They are never sick, but "extremely indisposed."

And instead of dying, at last they "decease." The strength of the English language is in the short words—chiefly monosyllables of Saxon derivation—and people who are in earnest seldom use any other. Love, hate, anger, grief, joy, express themselves in short words and direct sentences; while cunning, falsehood, and affection delight in what Horace calls *verba sesquipedalia*—words a foot and a half long.

THE HOCH CHOLERA.—A prominent and influential citizen informs the Montgomery Advertiser that for a long time his porkers have suffered from this very common complaint. He tried various remedies, but without effect, until the idea suggested itself that bleeding might have a tendency to check the disease. With this view he bled his pigs in the roof of the mouth, and with the most beneficial results, having lost but two pigs out of his large stock since he commenced this mode of checking the disease. We hope that our friends in the country who have diseased swine will try the experiment, and, by this simple remedy, save their bacon.

The Farmers Friend says hundreds of hogs have died in this county, within a few months, of a disease that has baffled the skill of the best swine doctors. A remedy has been discovered, however. A gentleman informs us that if planters will boil their corn in a strong tea, made of green pine tops, and feed the same to their hogs, it will effect a speedy cure. Try it.

SAMUEL GURNEY.—"The world knows little of its greatest men." Who, it may be asked, was Samuel Gurney? He has not commanded a division, not even a regiment. He has not commanded the applauds of listening senators. But his record is on high; he has been a good and faithful servant, the servant of God, and of the most helpless of His creatures. He was the brother of the late John Joseph Gurney, and of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry—those stars of the first magnitude in the heaven of benevolence, and was like-minded with them. The

ORANGE C. H., May 1.—Burnside has certainly arrived at Alexandria, and is moving rapidly to form a junction with Grant in Culpeper. Reports from the enemy's lines report great activity in their camp, as if they were concentrating in Culpeper. The impression is general here that Grant will advance this week. The roads are dry and hard and the weather fine. Our troops are in excellent plight every way.

LEXINGTON, May 1.—A special dispatch to the Meridian Clarion from Jackson, of the 30th, says the enemy have fallen back from the Big Black after partially destroying the bridges and burning all supplies and trader's shanties and soldier huts. Considerable alarm prevails, with the fortifications of Vicksburg, and the Yankees there apprehend an attack from Wirt Adams.

A dispatch from Brookhaven to the same paper says information from the Trans-Mississippi reports that Banks had again defeated the second time and had escaped to the south side of the Red River and was falling back on Natchez. Gen. Price has whipped Steele badly, capturing 200 wagons and a large number of prisoners and arms. Harnadake was also in pursuit of Steele who was falling back to Little Rock.

MOBILE, May 2.—Mr. Wagner, bearing dispatches from Kirby Smith, states the results of the battles on the 2nd and 9th ultimo, on Red River, as follows: The complete defeat of the enemy, with a loss estimated by General Taylor at eight thousand killed, wounded and missing, but their own admission puts the number at thirteen thousand. We captured twenty-one pieces of artillery, ten thousand stand of small arms, twelve hundred mules, three hundred wagons, and a large quantity of stores. Our loss is officially stated at twenty two hundred killed. Generals Mouton and Green were killed. Three Yankee Generals are reported killed. The enemy's force numbered thirty-two thousand—ours from eighteen thousand to twenty thousand. Kirby Smith directed the operations. Taylor commanded the centre and Walker and Mouton the wings.

On Sunday, the 17th, the enemy attempted to cross Red River, when they were attacked again and whipped worse than before, but no particulars have been received. Forty steamboats of all classes ascended the river, and were all above Alexandria, with no possibility of escape. Ten or twelve boats are already blown up or burned to avoid capture.

Mr. Wagner says the soldiers and citizens report that Price seemed to have fallen back in apparent disorder, abandoning everything. When the Yankees reached his trains, they broke ranks and scattered for the purpose of plundering when Price turned and cut them to pieces, capturing four thousand prisoners, three hundred wagons, and all their ammunicion, baggage and supplies. It is reported also that Steele evacuated Little Rock, falling back towards the Mississippi River. This story is corroborated by Yankee accounts on the Mississippi.

A meeting has been held in the 2d United States Colored Heavy Artillery, Fort Pickens, denouncing Forrest. One resolution adopted was for the inscription on the flag, "for victory or death, as no quarter will be shown them."

Edward Benton, a citizen of Yankee extraction, residing near Fort Pillow, testifies with regard to the massacre of the Yankees; that they were hunted down by blood hounds, buried alive, &c., and saw a quartermaster buried.

TUNNELL HILL, April 29.—The enemy, two thousand strong, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, drove in our pickets on the Ringgold Road at daylight this morning.

They were handsomely repulsed by Colonel Anderson's Fourth Tennessee Cavalry and the Ninth Battalion, under Major Aiken, who charged them gallantly, three times driving them back to Ringgold Gap.

Our loss was two killed and ten wounded. The enemy's loss is forty killed and wounded. The enemy captured and killed private Jackson, of the Ninth Battalion, after carrying him over half a mile.

The enemy are concentrating heavily at Ringgold and Cleveland, and are gradually advancing.

It is said that a considerable force of Yankee cavalry has been sent to capture Forrest and his command. They will probably not be taken.

of guard duty, while his officers kindly allowed him every privilege which it was in their power to grant. I take particular pleasure in mentioning this circumstance as expressive of their confidence in the man and respect for the religion he professed.

About three months ago he applied for a discharge from the military service, which was granted, and he at once entered the field as a volunteer missionary, rendering valuable service wherever he went. We were now seldom long apart, and never shall I forget the self-sacrificing devotion with which he applied himself to the work of his choice.

On the melancholy evening which terminated his earthly career, we were to meet at the house of brother George Lyons, from which place we were to start for John's Island ferry, where we expected to hold a protracted meeting. A short time before the arrival of the train which was to convey me to the appointed rendezvous, he started to the station, distant about three-fourths of a mile, on foot. A horse was offered him but he preferred to walk, and when reminded that he had forgotten to take his walking cane, remarked that he should not need it—that he was getting young again.

He was accompanied by a servant of bro. Lyons, with whom he conversed freely on the subject of religion until quite near the station, when he complained of a choking sensation, and desired to have some water. This was obtained and given to him. Bro. D. D. Hough, of the Goose Creek church, coming up, in the meantime, asked him if he felt better after drinking, to which he replied that he felt very badly, and almost immediately swooned. At this juncture the train arrived and I was at once called to him. A single glance convinced me that "his warfare was ended." And therein the twilight hour, with his hands fold upon his breast, and his face looking heavenward, without a struggle or a groan, he closed his eyes and "fell in sleep."

Not more than a half hour elapsed from the time his first complaint to his death. So suddenly was he taken from us that it required an effort to realize that he was gone! He has not been "cut off in the midst of his days," but "being full of years" he has been "gathered as a shock of corn fully ripe into the garner of the Lord."

Let his "loved ones at home" be comforted with the assurance that he received every attention which it was possible to bestow. He died where the plan of God should most desire to die—at his post. Let us all profit by this mysterious Providence, and seek that preparation which will enable us to meet our God in peace whenever He may come.

Farwell, dear brother, we will meet no more—until the resurrection morn. Many will mourn thy loss, but none more than D. M. BREAKER.

Receipts for the Confederate Baptist.

H R Wilson,	p'd to Oct. 1, '64,	5 00
Miss Emma Barrett,	" 25,	2 50
Miss Mandie Sparks,	" "	2 50
Mrs L Henry,	" "	4 00
Rev T W Smith,	Nov. 1,	8 00
Miss A McLemore,	" "	5 00
A J Tinal,	" 2,	4 00
J R Wilson,	" 25,	4 00
B F Brown,	Dec. 25,	5 00
Dr S H Pressly,	March 1, '65,	5 00
Mrs S O Pratt,	" 9,	8 00
Mrs E A Clarkscales,	" 25,	8 00
Wm Williams,	April 1,	5 00
Mrs M A O Winn,	" 25,	8 00
Rev J M Runion,	" "	5 00
Miss Mary A McCallendon,	" "	5 00
Miss E Bruce,	May 1,	5 00
J Robertson,	" "	5 00
Dr Thomas Williams,	" "	5 00

FOR THE ARMY

D H Boykin, Va.,	5 00
J N B Shpler, 6th Ark. vol.,	5 00
S H Pressly,	10 00
James M. Brandon,	5 00

New Books.

FOR sale at the Book Store of Messrs. F. DURHAM & MASON, a large collection of Theological, Religious, Medical and Miscellaneous works. Among them are the following:

Gibbon's Rome, edited by Milman.
History of England, Macaulay.
History of the Reformation; D'Aubigne.
Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Macaulay.
History of the United Netherlands, Motley, 2 vols.
Modern Enquiries, Russell.
Burnett's History of the Reformation, 3 vols.
History of the Baptists, Duncan.
Progress of Baptist principles, Curtis.
Cyclopedia of missions, Newcomb.
The Baptist Denomination, Hayne.
Calvin's Institutes.
Tomlins's Elements of Christian Theology.
Oshausen's Commentary, 6 vols.
Edward's Works, 4 vols.
Barrow's Works, Complete in 8 vols.
Hooker's Complete Works, in 2 vols.
The works of Chillingworth.
Crabb's Synonyms.
Adams, Roman Antiquities.
Robinson's Calmet.
Dick's Theology.
Horne on the Scriptures.
Robinson's Biblical Researches in Palestine.
Missionary Heroes and Martyrs.
Bridges' works 8 vols.
Christian Religion and Church, Neander.
Polish Revolution.
Dantes Inferno, Carlyle.
Homilies.
Haugstenburg on the genuineness of Daniel.

Modern Painters, 4 vols.
Reign of Grace, Booth.
The Divine Life, Kennedy.
Steward on Prayer.
Barnes' Notes.
Neander on Religious Experience.
Spiritual Mindfulness, Owen.
Dr. Hopkins on the ten Commandments.
English Literature, Reed.
Religion of America, Dr. Baird.
Jackson's Remains.
Souls Prosperity, Mallary, D D.
Fifty years among the Baptists, Benedict.
Ninveh and its remains, Layard, two vols.

Bowen's Central Africa.
The way of Salvation, by Howell.
Dagg's Theology.
Robert Quashman, or the rival student.
Southern Scenes and Scenery.
Words of comfort.
Methodist Episcopacy.
Williams Miscellanies.
The Inexhaustible Mine.
The Cross, Howell.
Fuller on Baptism.
D'Aleoli nouveau Commentaire.
The Poetry of Science.
The Family Library.
Baptist Corals.
The Gospel in Burmah.
Fullers Remains.
Carson's Works, Complete.
Luther and the Reformation.
Willie Huard.
The little Preacher.
Social Visits.
Lucy Hall.
Meadship of Jesus, Frey.
Poetry and Prose for the young.
Simple Rhymes for children.
Bacon's Sermons.
Pinch's "
University " Wayland.
Sermons and Essays, Harris.
Tennants Sermons.
Harris.
Spurgeon's "
Revival "
Georgia Pulpit "
Seabury's "
Sermons by Trench.
The Life of Daniel Wilson, D D.
Together with a large selection of memoirs and Sunday School Books. Stationers &c.