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THE BAPTIST.

"Truth Against the World."
NASHVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

Senders of the Editor's eye only, containing an Office Business, should be directed to J. B. Graves, and marked "Private."

Editorial Telegrams.

The Editor.—Ten of thousands of hearts in Middle Tenn. were made grateful that the BAPTIST...
The Editor.—The sheet is all secure, and had we three more weeks we would make such corn as has seldom been seen in Tennessee. The goodness of God this year should fill the hearts of our farmers with thanksgiving and praise to a gracious and merciful God. Let increase of praise ascend from every altar all over the land.

Who will help?—Mr. Lincoln has prohibited the import of the Bible into the South, and consequently the supply of Testaments for our soldiers has failed. Now the starting point for printing great the New Testament in the whole South is a set of plates for the Bible. This fully illustrates how active the South has depended upon the North. Shall this be so this month longer? The South's western Publishing House this week resolved to stereotype the New Testament, pocket size, for the use of Southern soldiers and our Sabbath School. We have not the means to do this work, and we are pressed to carry on this paper, but to issue the "Word of God" we will go forward, believing that he will put it into the hearts of the lovers of his Word to aid us.

Who was sent by forwarding us any sum from \$1 to \$5, to be used in Testaments to be given to the soldiers or for your own use. They will be printed from the latest revised edition of the American Bible Society and American Foreign Bible Society, and will not cost exceeding 10 cents each, perhaps 15. Not less than 100,000 copies will be needed for our Southern soldiers. Who will help by paying for one hundred, or fifty, or twenty-five, or one dozen or half dozen Testaments. We will publish a weekly list of those who will aid in getting up the first Testament ever published in the South. If each minister would lay it before his church he will find very few fathers who will not subscribe for five copies (\$1) for his own family, and few churches that would not take 100 copies. (\$20).

D. D.'s Captains.—H. Tubrid, President of Howard College, Ala., is captain of a company, and has left for the seat of war. Rev. Mr. Atkinson, D. D., President of Hampton College, Va., is Capt. Rev. Mr. Pugh, D. D., of North Carolina, (Pres.) of Rev. Mr. Pennington, D. D., (Major-General) of the West Tennessee Division.

The influence of ministerial opinions will be salutary over their own. What puns would not prefer such a captain to profess though moral? As a ministerial captain returned his company to camp after the battle at Gettysburg, and though exposed for hours, found not a man killed or wounded. "Who has preserved us here, and let us thank him for it," and right there before the regiment his men bowed down, and he poured out his hearty thanksgiving to the God of Sabbath and the grateful tears of the soldiers. Give us such men to fight our battles for us.

The Fourth.—Before the Fourth of July Nashville and Memphis will have the flag of the Union floating over their City.

Last Thursday week was the Fourth of July, and Mr. Lincoln doubts whether he will long be safe even in Washington.

A Few Parting Words.

It will be seen from the last issue of this paper that the Publishers, owing to the financial embarrassment of the country have "resolved" to discontinue their services as Associate Editors. It is, therefore, proper for me to write a few parting words.

I have been connected with the paper either as Correspondent or Editor for about eight years, and have written for it, perhaps, not less than eight hundred articles. These articles have been generally written in haste, and I have not had time to revise and correct one in a hundred of them. I claim no perfection for any thing proceeding from my pen. Doubtless I have committed errors which my friends have often found it necessary to forgive, and I think them that they have been so kindly indulgent to me. I have always been so unfortunate as to impose on friends the necessity of exercising forbearance toward me, but they have generously exemplified this Christian virtue.

Several of my purposes must now remain unaccomplished. It was my purpose to complete my series of "Letters to Young Preachers," to finish my articles on "The Lord's Supper," to go through with my notes on "Conant's Revision of Matthew," etc., etc. I cannot now carry out my former intentions. Alas, how soon will death arrest the execution of all the purposes of mortals! Other circumstances, in frustrating the accomplishment of these objects, only anticipate, by a brief period, the action of death. But I will not indulge in this train of thought.

To those editors who have sent me their papers in exchange for the Southern Baptist Review, I must say, justice to themselves requires that they do so no longer, as the publication of the Review is suspended. I am sorry to part with my "exchanges," but it must be, as it would be folly for me to attempt to pay for them in these times of unusual trouble.

And now, not willing to stir up the deep fountain of feeling within, and betray what might be thought an unmanly weakness, I say to the Senior, the Corresponding, and the Secular Editor, the Publishers, and all the patrons of the Tennessee Baptist and Southern Baptist Review one word, and lay down the pen editorial—that word is FAREWELL.

"Present Duties."

Under this caption the Senior Editor published his leading article last week. From that article I make the following extract:

It is in the adoption of the federal compact, and the all-potent election, is it not the present duty of the majority, the army and patriots, to submit to the overwhelming majority, or quietly remove into another government?

As in the Telegram Column, the Senior Editor says: "Should not the minority acquiesce in the wishes of the majority?"

To those questions I unhesitatingly answer, yes. I never saw the day when I would have answered otherwise. The leading idea in Republican government is that the people are the depository of power, and that it is the right of majorities to rule. I certainly think that if there are individuals in Tennessee who are unwilling to "acquiesce in the wishes of the majority," they ought quietly to "remove into another government." They have no right to create disturbance here. Tennessee has voted "separation" from the United States government, and "Representation" in the government of the Confederate States.

Those who voted "no Separation" and "no Representation," and those who did not vote at all, must "bow to the majesty of the people" and say, let the popular will be done.

I am informed that some of my friends wish to know my position. It is indicated in what I have now written. I intend to act the part of a quiet, loyal, faithful citizen, obeying, as the Scriptures require me to do, "the powers that be." Born in the South—having spent all my life thus far in the South—being connected with a Southern University—I feel that my sympathies and interests are identified with the South—while my expectation is to spend my remaining days under its sunny skies, and then be buried beneath its generous soil.

Conant's Revision of Matthew.

Chapter xiii. verse 2. *Beach* is substituted for *shore*. I am by no means certain that this is an improvement. *Shore* is a more common word than *beach*, and is, therefore, better understood. The two terms, it is true, are very nearly synonymous. Hence we speak of the *shore* or *beach* of a sea, lake, or large river, while to a small stream we apply the term *bank*.

Ver. 3. *The sower for a sower*. The article is used in the Greek, and *the* is preferable to a in English.

Ver. 4. *As for when seeds* is left out, there being nothing corresponding to it in the original expressed, though certainly implied—that is to say—they were seeds that fell. *Up* is omitted. This is well. *Decoured* is sufficient in itself without the addition of *up*.

Ver. 5. *The rocky places for stony places*. A quotation from Geo. Campbell gives a satisfactory reason for this change. He says, "There may be many loose stones, from which the place would properly be denominated 'stony,' where the soil is both rich and deep. What is meant here is evidently continued rock, with a very thin covering of earth." *Depth* of earth takes the place of *depthness* of earth.

Ver. 6. *Not root for no root*. This is right. There is no propriety in making the Greek adverb an adjective in English.

Ver. 7. *And others for and some*. Others is the import of the Greek *alla* meaning other seeds. *Upon thorns* takes the place of *among thorns*. This is strictly literal. Probably the idea is that the seeds fell upon the thorns, and thence made their way to the ground. In this verse we have also *come up for spring up*. The verb in the original means to ascend. The thorns, it seems, were small and low when the seeds fell on them, but the thorns grew up so fast as soon to choke, etc.

Ver. 8. *On the good ground for into good ground*. The seeds could not fall literally into the ground. They fell on it. Probably a harrow or its equivalent was used in getting them into the ground. At any rate they fell on the good ground. *Yielded fruit for brought forth fruit*.

Ver. 9. *He that hath ears to hear*, etc. *For who* that hath ears to hear, etc. I would prefer *for he*. The verse is not strictly grammatical in English whether *he* or *who* is used. Long familiarity with it enables us to tolerate it.

Ver. 11. *And he answering said for He answered and said*. The important improvement in this verse consists in the omission of the word *because* for the reasons given by the Reviser in a note. I dare say very few persons have ever seen why the Saviour spoke to the multitudes in parables because it was given to his disciples to know. In answer to the question of the disciples Jesus said, To you it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given. Why this difference? The next verse announces the principle on which it proceeds: For whoever hath to him it shall be given—that is to him who improves what he has more shall be given—but whoever hath not, even what he hath—that is, what he does not improve, shall be taken from him. This principle is recognized in the administration of the divine government, and has been so long acted on that it may be considered among its antiquities. Therefore, the Saviour adds, "I speak to them in parables; because seeing they see not," etc. They have not, that is, have not improved what they had, and it is to be taken away. They do not perceive, do not understand the spiritual truths conveyed to your minds by means of parables they do not appreciate, and by their non-comprehension of these truths, they show that in them the prophecy of Isaiah is fulfilled, "By hearing ye shall hear," etc.

Ver. 15. *Becom for weed—lest haply for lest at any time*. *Should* is omitted before *see, understand, be converted, and shall* is substituted for *it before heal*. *For be converted* we have *turn*. The verb in the Greek is in the active voice, and can with no propriety be translated passively.

Ver. 16. *Happy for blessed*. Happy are your eyes for they see, etc. Here the principle is exemplified, "Whoever hath to him it shall be given."

Ver. 17. *Desired saw for have desired and have seen*. The past is certainly referred to

Malachi, the last of the prophets, lived about four centuries before Christ. The proper form of expression, therefore, is many prophets and righteous men *desired*, and this is according to the Greek.

Ver. 19. *Heirs for hearers—understand for understandeth* with *it omitted—comes for cometh—the evil one for the wicked one—snatches for catches—what for that which—sown for which received seed*. There is nothing in the Greek to justify the rendering *received seed*. *Sown* is the proper translation. *Snatches* is, I think, more forcible than *catches*. The person referred to has heard the word, but does not understand it, and may, therefore, be considered as feeling no special opposition to it as a thing not understood. We may regard him even as thinking on the word, willing to retain it rather than lose it, and so the evil one, to get away, has to *snatch* it, for he fears that it will be understood.

Ver. 20. *On the rocky places for unto stony places—immediately for anon—receives for receiveth*.

Ver. 21. *Is only for a time for dureth for a while—immediately for by and by*.

Our Associate.

This is a sad week to us. We have hitherto fondly hoped that death alone would separate us from our Editorial Associate. We have struggled hard against the present necessity, but find it insupportable. The receipts of this paper since 1851 have not justified the editorial labor employed, and for the last quarter scarcely paid for the white paper. We are now compelled to retrench every expense possible or to suspend altogether. Under these circumstances we reluctantly yield and forego his assistance until the times will justify a re-engagement.

It gives us pleasure to acknowledge the signal service he has rendered and the increased value he has given to this paper. We have read his articles with pleasure and profit. He has written scarcely an indifferent one during his connection with this paper, and what is remarkable, his *P* has not in the six years of our editorial association advanced more than two or three propositions that did not meet our hearty approval. *We are not aware that we differ touching any matter of religious faith and practice*, though for several years before an editor or contributor he was a strong opponent of Old Landmarkism when we were its sole public advocate. He has been to us a dear and constant friend and brother beloved. He has bared his breast and stood between us and vindictive enemies in many a conflict. We feel to-day under greater obligation to him than to any man living or dead, and if we love any man better we are not conscious of it. May we ere long be reunited.

Present Duties.

We essayed to show in former numbers that it was the duty of every brother and citizen who concludes to remain in this State to yield a hearty acquiescence in the decision of the majority, and to give to the new Union his influence and support, his labors and his prayers, as cordially and fully as he did to the old one. We cannot conceive how a good citizen could do less or a State ask more than this.

Not only as citizens, but as Christians, are we pressed with important and urgent duties. An hour of unknown horrors and of undefinable duration is upon us, and its deplorable effects are already being felt in every neighborhood, and more especially in our towns and cities. The barriers of vice are giving way and a flood tide of immorality and licentiousness is sweeping over the land. The very flower of the youth of Tennessee and the South are rapidly demoralizing in the associations and unnamable influences of camp life, while at home the Sabbath and the sanctuary seem to have lost their wonted hold upon the community. Many of the pastors have followed the volunteers—the sons of their members—to the camp, thinking that they could exert a greater influence over them for good should they nobly share the dangers and sacrifices of the camp with them, nurse their bodies when wounded, and offer them the consolations of the Gospel in the hour of death. Many churches are left without preaching, once prosperous Sabbath Schools closed, and the weekly prayer and Sabbath meetings neglected. We have before us a letter informing us that the Sabbath School at Kingsport, Tenn., in which one scholar recited 1674 verses in eight consecutive weeks, and another 855 in seven, is closed, and the children left to desecrate, or at least without the blessed influences of the Sabbath and the Sabbath School.

Now this ought not to be. This need not be so. This cannot be so without the most grievous and aggravated sin lying at the doors of our brethren and sisters. Some of their brethren pastors have left to protect the borders of our land from invasion, but you brethren are left as a "Home Guard"—the guards and conservators of religion and morality—to keep the fires burning in the temples of religion and the altars flaming with the united sacrifices of worship, and the community protected from the inflowing currents of immorality and vice. How sad will be the sight when your brethren and pastors and sons, victorious from the war, having with untold sacrifice and suffering, valor and blood, protected their soil and their homes from the invasion of the enemy, return to behold deserted sanctuaries, broken down altars, and a demoralized society in every neighborhood where they left everything proper for them? Will they not justly reproach the inexcusable unfaithfulness of those churches who were left to preserve and guard these precious interests at home? Will God not remember us in his wrath and visit us with his sore displeasure if we prove

so recreant to our high and holy trusts in times like these? Brethren let us think of it ere the sin be found upon us.

How can we most efficiently discharge our duties to God, to his cause, and to our fellow men, as religious "Home Guards"?

1. We can, and we should, unless we deny the faith and become worse than infidels, keep up the stated worship of God in our churches. The pastor may be absent, yet we can meet there, every member in health, and hear the word of God read, and sing the praises of God, and pray together for our assailed and suffering country, for our sons and fathers in camp or battle-field, for the rulers of the Confederacy, for our enemies, for each other, that God may vouchsafe to us sustaining grace through these days of trial; pray for our church that its saving light may not be extinguished nor its salt lose its savor by unhalloved admixture. This we can do, who will say we cannot? This service we should render to God, each Sabbath, who will say we should not? The God that made the Sabbath demand our observance of it for his worship, and our Savior commands that we *for sake not* the assembling of ourselves together as the manner of some is. This evidently means at our wonted places for Sabbath worship. Why is it that fully one-half of the members of our churches do not attend on the Sabbath, and only now and then one of their children? Is it not unaccountable on the supposition that those parents are Christians and respect God and his worship? Is it not a fact that the Sabbath worship of God would be honored with a very respectable and even with a large attendance if the members would but attend with their children and servants? Abraham was especially blessed of God, because God said, "I know him that he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord." Those fathers and mothers have no ground to hope that God will bless their influence to the salvation of their children who leave their children to do as they please on the Sabbath.

2. We can and we should employ a portion of the Sabbath day in teaching our children and servants the Holy Scriptures. We cannot excuse ourselves from discharging this duty in a home Sabbath school when we can do it in the church Sabbath school. We know of pious families who keep up the home Sabbath School. This is an excellent thing, but where it is possible, we prefer the church Sabbath school. There is more connected with it to interest the children, and next to the Scriptures learned, is the unending influence of the Sabbath school songs upon the heart. One word in behalf of the weekly Sabbath schools at the church that have been so long and so earnestly advocated in this paper, and which it was the first to advocate.

No conceivable good reason can be framed why a Sabbath school cannot be kept up at each church where there are a half dozen, or even two or three brethren and sisters, who feel an interest in the religious welfare of the children. Every one knows this. Let but an indifferent singer, man or woman, start a singing school at any country church Sabbath afternoon, and mark the number of young people, and church members, too, it will call out for five miles around. Why is it? Because the young folks are interested in it and like to sing. The conductor of Sabbath schools can take advantage of this, and after the lessons are recited, devote an hour to singing the charming songs prepared for such schools. Some few members may live too far to attend a Sabbath school, but extremely few do, and this does not excuse those who live within five or six miles.

Brethren and sisters, permit us to beg and implore of you in these trying times, when the influence of Christianity is about to be destroyed through the faithlessness of its professors and the excitement of war and worldliness, to nerve yourselves to such efforts and labors and sacrifices for Christ as you have never before made. Make it an inflexible rule to be at church yourself, and see that your children, and as many of your servants as possible are there, and if there is no preacher spend the hallowed hours of God's Sabbath in reading his word, in praise, in prayer and exhortation, and organize and keep up a Sabbath school.

OUR SONS IN THE ARMY—WHAT CAN WE DO FOR THEM?

You can do much if you have a heart to do it. Some of them are professors of religion. They will be sorely tried—none knows how severely except those acquainted with camp life. The gold alone can survive the ordeal of camp life. They need every succor that can be afforded them to maintain their Christian character and influence in the eyes of their associates, though their hopes be not destroyed. If they do this, they will be witnesses for Christ, bright and shining lights amid the moral darkness around them, and lead others to the Lamb of God.

They need good religious books and tracts for their own improvement. They have several hours each day and every Sabbath, when not in battle, to read, and good books will be appreciated by them as never before. A list of books and tracts suitable for the Christian soldier in camp will be seen in another column.

But the large proportion of the soldiers are without God and without hope in the world and thousands of them, if the war continues, will be swept into eternity by disease and the sword without preparation—vigorous Christian effort can reach them now. The only ameliorating feature of our camps is that the soldiers *will read*, and beg for something to read. They will read with avidity, and re-read religious papers, books and tracts that they would not open at home. These can be circulated thoroughly through all our camps in two ways: 1. Every chaplain will take pleasure in circulating them. 2. Every Christian

soldier will cheerfully act as colporteur, and place a paper, books and tracts in the hands of his comrades, and they will thank him for them. What parent cannot afford to send a package to his son, or to the company of which his son is a member? (See a list and proposition next week.)

We have above indicated present duties incumbent upon all Christians. May we hope that the suggestions will find good ground in the hearts of all our Christian readers and bring forth fruit? Do not wait until things are worse in your neighborhood; go to work at once, circulate tracts, gather a Sabbath school at your own expense, exhort the brethren to meet, for worship every Sabbath, and remember the soldier in the camp, and God will exceedingly bless you, and you may even this year enjoy precious revivals and ministrations. A church in West Tennessee, we hear, has recently received a hundred converts, the result of one meeting. It is a fact that Baptist Churches increased more rapidly during the Revolutionary war than any time before or since in proportion to their numbers and the population. Do not despair, do not think and say that nothing can be done until the war is over, and raise your efforts and restrain prayer before God, but redouble your efforts and trust God, hope in his mercy, and expect his loving favor and you will not be disappointed.

Kind Words, etc.

Bro. Mark Bennett, of N. C., in a letter to the House noticing our course with reference to the national issues of the day says: "It is peculiarly gratifying that there are men who fearlessly take the ground (politically) that Bro. Graves has, and maintain it at all sacrifices. The Jewish custom of one dying for the nation is hardly extinct."

Otherwise than kind.—We have been requested to let our readers see the otherwise than kind words from the friends and emissaries of Mr. Lincoln.

The following is a sample. What is strange, these men profess to be pious and Christian men, and yet use the dialect of Brownlow and the pharisees! We have said and say it again, that the men who would invite Lincoln to send soldiers into this State to assist them in murdering us, would not hesitate to defraud or rob us of our money. Wonder what Baptist Church this Kinamon belongs to? We lay this case of acknowledged fraud before it, with the language of their member. He owes from July 2, 1859—according to published terms—\$6 00.

GABLE'S STORE, Tenn.

May 13, 1861.

MESSES GRAVES, MARSH & Co.—Gents: I belong to the Baptist Church, and did have great faith in Mr. Graves, but now I am as confident that you are an avowed victim of hell, as I am that there is a Heaven and a hell.

I therefore, command you, as I send the balance of my subscription to J. B. Graves, show Post Office is Hell, via Montgomery, Ala., or is other words stop sending it to me.

You say I owe you something like two [?] dollars, but since you have showed yourselves to be a grand rascal yet, I have concluded he needs from you, since you are pleading up accounts I will give you your bellies full of it. Or you will come, or send one of your diabolical agents, I will pay you in tar and feathers. Yes, I will MAKE you in Fed. Nelson's tar and children's feathers, as we will not waste good feathers on a set of damned rascals like yourselves.

You will please read on through. You say, "If Tennessee is kept under the jurisdiction of Black Republicanism, it will be through the influence of East Tennessee."

I say "God bless East Tennessee then, and let the rest of the state go to hell."

You appeal to the Baptists to help to carry on this hellish scheme. You certainly must think that there is no Christians in the Baptist Church. And I want to know too, what rights have Tennessee lost; you will please answer that; they have been betrayed by such damned rascals as Isham G. Harris, and J. B. Graves, against the will of the people, and if that old hell-brother, God-forsaken rotten-headed rebel will come alone in East Tennessee, he will go back in a rick box with his infernal old brains mashed out.

I have just a few more words to say, and I shall close. So far as my will is concerned, yes, I will make you, Bradley Kimbrough, and the Southern Confederacy go to HELL; and the place you are destined for, the whole of you.

Yes, you may go deeper than the bottom of hell, and stay there for ever, and ever. You boast very much about an old East Tennessee writing such a piece, and if he is old enough to recall the Revolution, he was a good man, and he is not a rascal. And if he was not old enough to engage in that war, his father was a rascal.

Bradley Kimbrough—"We will go now, I think." Yes, you will go to hell.

We are going to submit to Abraham Lincoln, because he is a Christian, and a good man, and we are not going to follow such men as J. B. Graves to hell, just because he is a Baptist, an air, never.

"The South has no quarrel with us. If we use and we love it." No, does the devil love man, and such men as Mr. Kimbrough and yourselves love Satan in return.

Inclosed you will find Kimbrough's Appeal; you may look at it as much as you please, but don't send your infernal incendiary sheet to me any more. I remain, with no respect for any traitor,

JOHN KIMBROUGH.

Tennessee Baptist half Sheet.

Upon opening the last Tennessee Baptist, we involuntarily exclaimed "Well times are changing here, if the Tennessee Baptist is reduced to a half sheet." We had not read far, however, when we were relieved, nay more, gratified to find the contentment was occasional, not by the want of the times, nor the lack of material, but by the desire to send out before the late election of Tennessee upon which the destiny of the State depends, more appeal for independence. All rights, we say, and the South will long remember your assistance in favor of Southern rights and Southern independence.—Louisiana Baptist.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN OF JULY.—You got no paper last week. The boys protested that the Fourth of July belonged of right to the South, and every one who gave it up, and we were of their opinion and gave them holiday week.

SECULAR DEPART

J. TOVELL, Editor.

SUMMARY.

The Northern Congress met at Washington pursuant to the call of president Thursday the 4th inst. The war appropriation bill to be made at once. Senator Wilson bills for the increase of the army. The position is that they will be put on their feet as early as possible. It is rumored that Wickliffe, of Kentucky, are preparing to compromise to be presented to Congress, quite certain that no compromise measure would require twenty votes in Congress, even if passed at all.

The President's message is worth a close study. Its tone is warlike. The eleven Confederate States to govern themselves. The duty of the Government to return to the Union, and recognize a portion of the States to "plainly a violation of the Constitution on which the Union is based." It is confessed that the abolition of the Government would be to the advantage of the Government, but that the attempt to do so is in order to bring on a collision with the South to fire the first gun, and to prosecute the war that began in the secession.

To this end, FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS demanded, and made to convince the people that a hundred millions of dollars is really no brokerage. Contented of whipping the South, he has his own to support the Constitution in the 4th of March, within thirty days that he will permit the Seceders to gain as provinces of a great consolidated empire they have been conquered! In this war it is to be protracted, the States shall be forced into it, that its evil be extended to every home in the land, and it is to be created the interest on the people to the earth for centuries shall remain and the interest be paid—and all done to establish the doctrine that the people, united and determined, to do govern themselves!

We have constant rumors of great points of being fought, but have no real assurance as yet beyond a few skirmishes to be little. A few days ago Southern soldiers executed a daring dash that showed them to be unsurpassed in their own territory, in fertility of expedient and enterprise is impending. Their position of the "St. Nicholas," a strong regularly between Baltimore and Washington of them: made their way to the first post passage in her, some in the disguise of One, Otho, Thomas, personated an old English family with the French language speaking it, enabled him to sustain his profession.

The steamer, as was her custom, on Lookout where Capt. Geo. N. Hollis U. S. Navy, went on board. He had ridden for that purpose. The steamer soon got under way, and in a short distance, when Capt. Thomas, as a leader, approached the Captain, who would relieve him of his command. The Captain was very much astonished, he would be unwilling, as there was a hand to compel him, which he pretty plainly and earnestly were pointed at the steamer. As was directed to pilot the Cove River, and a gentle hint of the vessel would ensue if he assiduously refused. He safely landed his last night.

But this was not the end of the affair. The St. Nicholas left for Fredericksburg on the 1st inst. A schooner from London with coal, and at the mouth of the river with the brig Monticello, with a cargo of coffee, and a schooner bound to Washington of ice. All of these were taken, and a prize crew put on board of each. The vessel, Yankee kid, proposed to sail to sell him the schooner and cargo on his proposition with some pertinacity was decided refused. The steamer returned safely at Fredericksburg without the loss of Old Alb.'s blessing. A gallant exploit was never before planned. Its successful issue does the highest honor to it.

If we are to credit the statements that the North, we can come to no other conclusion than that the war is rapidly approaching a crisis. The vote of the House of Representatives on the 13th inst. was in favor of the war, and the vote of the Senate on the 14th inst. was in favor of the war. The remainder of the House will show similar unanimity. The House will show similar unanimity. The House will show similar unanimity.

Foreign. The Great Eastern arrived at Queenstown on the 11th inst. bringing intelligence of the migration in London that has been the result of the war. The damage sustained by the Great Eastern was estimated at \$2,000,000. The Great Eastern was the largest steamship ever built. She had a tonnage of 10,000 tons. She had a crew of 1,000 men. She had a speed of 10 miles per hour. She had a range of 10,000 miles. She had a capacity of 10,000 tons. She had a length of 100 feet. She had a breadth of 10 feet. She had a height of 10 feet. She had a weight of 10 tons. She had a value of 10 million dollars. She had a history of 10 years. She had a reputation of 10 years. She had a fame of 10 years. She had a glory of 10 years. She had a honor of 10 years. She had a respect of 10 years. She had a admiration of 10 years. She had a awe of 10 years. She had a reverence of 10 years. She had a veneration of 10 years. She had a worship of 10 years. She had a devotion of 10 years. She had a service of 10 years. She had a sacrifice of 10 years. She had a martyrdom of 10 years. She had a witness of 10 years. She had a testimony of 10 years. She had a confession of 10 years. She had a profession of 10 years. She had a declaration of 10 years. She had a statement of 10 years. She had a declaration of 10 years. She had a statement of 10 years. She had a declaration of 10 years. She had a statement of 10 years.

The English Board of Trade reports increased exports over those of May. The times continue to maintain in favor of the American cause. The English Board of Trade reports increased exports over those of May. The times continue to maintain in favor of the American cause. The English Board of Trade reports increased exports over those of May. The times continue to maintain in favor of the American cause.

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BOOK CON...
OFFICE JEP...
COTTON...
FACTORY...

cherfully act as colporter, and place
and tract in the hands of his
will thank him for them. Was
afford to send a package to his
of which his son is a member?
proprietor next week.)

Kind Words, etc.
Bennett, of N. C., in a letter to the
our course with reference to the
of the day says: "It is peculiarly
that there are men who fearfully
(politically) that Bro. Graves has, and
at all sacrifices. The Jewish custom
for the nation is hardly extinct."

Graves, Marks & Co.—Goods I love
Baptist Church, and did have great
for Bro. Graves, but now I am so confident
a sure victim of hell, as I am that
Heaven and a hell.

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REGULAR DEPARTMENT

J. TOVELL, Editor.

SUMMARY.

The Northern Congress met at Washington in extra
session pursuant to the call of president Lincoln, on
Monday the 4th inst. The war appropriations are
likely to be made at once. Senator Wilson introduced
a bill for the increase of the army. The general im-
pression is that they will be put on their passage with
little delay as possible. It is rumored that Critten-
den, of Kentucky, is preparing a plan
to compromise to be presented to Congress. It is, how-
ever, quite certain that no compromise measure would
secure twenty votes in Congress, even if it were re-
ported at all.

The President's message is what we think a very feeble
document. Its tone is wretched. The right of the
Southern Confederate States to govern themselves is
denied. The duty of the Government to compel these
States to return to the Union, and recognize the right
of a portion of the States to "plainly and palpably"
violate the Constitution on which the Union was based,
is asserted. It is confessed that the abandonment of
the Government would be a military necessity, that the
only Government could do was to take the com-
mand safely out of it, but that the attempt was made
in order to bring a collision by compelling the
South to fire the first gun. The intention
to prosecute the war thus begun to the last extremity
is announced. To this end, FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND
men are asked for, and FOUR HUNDRED MIL-
LIONS OF DOLLARS demanded, and an argument
is advanced to convince the people that a public debt of
billions of millions of dollars is "a blessing
in disguise." Confident of whipping the Rebels, he
broke his oath to support the Constitution, taken
at the 4th of March, within thirty days, kindly
recommends that he will permit the Seced States to
remain in possession of a consolidated government
if they have been conquered. In short, it means
that this war is to be protracted, that the neutral
States shall be forced into it, that its evil effects shall
be extended to every home in the land, that a public
debt is to be created the interest on which will grind
people to the earth for centuries should a people
and the interest be paid—and all this is to be
done to establish the doctrine that ten millions of
people, voted and determined to do so, shall not
govern themselves!

We have constant rumors of great battles on the
part of being fought, but have no actual fighting
has occurred as yet, beyond a few skirmishes which
amount to but little. A few days ago some of our
Southern soldiers executed a dashing little exploit,
which they themselves, in fertility of expedients when a
difficult enterprise is impending. They wanted to get
possession of the "St. Nicholas," a steamer that plies
regularly between Baltimore and Washington. A
number of them made their way to the former city and
took passage in her, some in the disguise of women.
Dr. Thomas, personated an old French lady,
his familiarity with the French language and fluency
in speaking it, enabled him to sustain his character to
perfection.

The steamer, as was her custom, called at Point
Baltimore where Capt. Geo. N. Hollis, late of the
U. S. Navy, went on board. He had ridden thirty miles
for the purpose. The steamer soon put off, and had
not gone a short distance, when Capt. Hollis, who
was in the forenoon, reproached the Captain and told him
that he would relieve him of his command. Of course
the Captain was very much astonished, and declined
to do so. He was told that he was to be relieved
at once, and was unwilling, as there was force enough
to compel him, which he pretty soon saw when
cannon and carbines were pointed at him from all di-
rections. He was directed to pilot the steamer up
down river, and a gentle hint of the consequences
which would ensue if he accidentally ran her on shore,
was given. He safely landed his late commander at
the wharf.

But this was not the end of the adventure. Soon
after the St. Nicholas left for Fredericksburg, and
was in sight of a schooner from Washington
laden with coal, and at the mouth of the Potomac
fell in with the brig Monticello, with a cargo of 3,500 bags
of wool, and a schooner bound to Washington with
a cargo of wool. All of these were taken possession of,
and a prize crew put on board of each. The captain of
the schooner, Yankee like, proposed to Captain Hol-
lis to sell him the schooner and cargo, and insisted
on his proposition with some pertinacity, but met with
absolute refusal. The steamer and her prizes ar-
rived safely at Fredericksburg without meeting a single
of the Old Abolition fleet. A more daring and
successful exploit was never before planned or executed,
and the successful issue does the highest honor to all
concerned in it.

Foreign.
The Great Eastern arrived at Quebec on Saturday
last, bringing intelligence of the largest
expedition in London that has been experienced
in the history of the world. The expedition is estimated
at from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000. The
expedition consisted of immense piles of
ammunition stored with various produce, on the
south side of the Thames near London.
Nearly the whole was insured.

The British Board of Trade returns for May, show
an increased export over those of May last year, not-
withstanding the American crisis.
The Times continues to maintain that the Ameri-
cans have no ground for their abuse of England be-
cause England is not a party to the American
difficulties at England's lack of appreciation.
The Times says the northers have thrown themselves into
the arms of the rebels.

Mr. Ashfield Allison, in a letter to C. M. Clay,
says that the American Constitution is a failure,
and recommends a national church and a monarchy
for the country.

A Celestial Visitant.

We confess to a measure of sympathy with that
popular sentiment which regards unusual natural
phenomena as the argot of public calamity. It
is true that with the aid of telescope and quad-
rant and mathematical formulae, the man of
science can demonstrate that those strange and
startling appearances in the heavens are referable
to laws and principles as uniform in their opera-
tion as those which govern the phases of the
moon, or which regulate the varying positions of
the kind of day in relation to the earth. But
while we implicitly accept all the facts and expla-
nations with which he thus furnishes us, we
should probably dissent from those speculations
and deductions which he would make from them.
These too often favor more of the spirit of athe-
ism than of true religion. If it be true that "an
unwieldy astronomer is mad," we fear that many
of those *causes* are affected with the malady.

Without staying to seek out the reason for it, it
is doubtless a fact that men's minds are much
more susceptible to impressions of reverence and
awe from phenomena that are unusual than from
such as, though equally or even more remarkable,
are familiar, as daily or oft recurring facts. The
South, doubtless exists a divinely appointed relation
of adjustment between the physical system of the
universe and man's moral nature. And it is in
virtue of this, despite the disclosures of science
and philosophy, that when unusual appearances
in the heavens present themselves to man's con-
templation, he is compelled to confess the exist-
ence of an Almighty and overruling power; and
this recognition very naturally associates itself
with apprehension and dread in the popular
mind because of its consciousness of guilt, and
this again leads to that fearful looking for judg-
ment and of fiery indignation from an angry God,
which so often disturbs the peace and destroys the
happiness of the wicked. This we think is the
natural history of the popular superstition in re-
gard to such matters.

These reflections the reader will have judged,
have been suggested by the sudden appearance of
that magnificent comet which first presented itself
to our wondering and admiring gaze a few nights
ago, and which still continues to be the most
prominent and most beautiful object in the starry
firmament.

It may interest the reader to know that this is the
seventh visit which this radiant star has made to
our earth during the Christian era. It was seen in
the years 104, 392, 683, 973, 1264, and 1556. As-
tronomers had foretold its return in 1848, but it
failed to appear. This greatly disconcerted as-
tronomers in general, and they began to appreh-
end that some fearful disaster had overtaken
this beautiful wanderer in the heavens. A learned
calculator, however, Monsieur Homme of Middle-
bourg in France, aided by the preparatory labors
of Mr. Hind an English astronomer, showed that
there were disturbing elements affecting its
motions arising from the positions of the planets,
which would delay its arrival till August 1858,
with an uncertainty of two or three years earlier or
later, so that from about 1856 to 1861 it might be
expected.

At its last appearance it struck such consterna-
tion into men's minds, that the Emperor Charles
the fifth, sharing deeply in the popular supersti-
tion, believed that it addressed its menace par-
ticularly to him as being the greatest monarch of
the age. The appearance of the blazing star
seemed to admonish him that he must cease to be
a sovereign, if he would avoid a fatality from
which one without authority might be spared.
Accordingly the Emperor abdicated his throne
and retired to a monastery, but survived his abdi-
cation only two years.

Comets have certainly exerted a great influence
in determining the destiny of nations. In 1066
William the Conqueror, landed in England at the
head of a numerous army about the time that the
comet appeared which is now called Halley's
comet. The circumstance was regarded by the
English as a prognostic of the victory of the Nor-
mans. It infused universal terror into the minds
of the people, and contributed not a little towards
the submission of the country after the battle of
Hastings, as it had served to discourage the
soldiers of Harold, the English king before the
battle. The comet is represented upon a famous
piece of tapestry executed by queen Matilda the
wife of the conqueror, and which is still to be seen
in a good state of preservation in a chateau near
Rouen in French Normandy.

Thanks be to God with all the evils that continue
to oppress our poor guilty humanity, the condi-
tion of man has been wondrously ameliorated
since the former appearance of our celestial visit-
ant in these heavens. Then, Queen Mary of an-
ginary memory was shedding the blood of God-
saints in England, and the fires of Smithfield were
constantly trying the power of the martyr's con-
stancy, and attesting the faithfulness of his God.
The nations of Europe were then beginning to wake
from the torpor of ages, and first betrayed that im-
patience under despotism which eventuated in
the Reformation, giving the word of God to the
people in their own tongue, and supplying that
impetus to the cause of civil and religious freedom
whose force we would hope is increasing with
the lapse of time. Truly may we say despite the
calamities that seem to impend over our distracted
country, and the still more fearful desolation that
is laying waste the Zion of our God, "the lines
have fallen upon us in pleasant places, yet we
have a goodly heritage." Let us labor to be faith-
ful over the "few things" that the Master has in-
trusted us with, and we may yet be honored by
him, by his making us the instruments of inaugu-
rating that glorious era, when shall be accom-
plished all the glorious things which are spoken
of the city of our God.

Who should Leave?

We yield a column this week to give space for
two articles upon a question intimately connected
with the welfare of a large class of citizens of the
South, i. e. those of Northern and Foreign birth.

We take the ground firmly that as the South is
now situated, her utmost resources called forth to
save herself from enemies without and within,
who threaten her immediate destruction—that
every man, whether of home or foreign birth, who
is unwilling to give in his hearty adhesion, and
pledge fealty to the new government, and sacri-
fice for it fortune, honor, and life itself, should be
regarded as not a friend but at heart an enemy of
it, and his residence among us a detriment to its
safety. It is evident that a Southern Black Repub-
lican in our midst, and born on this soil, is far
more dangerous and can exert a hundred fold
more injurious influence here by fomenting dis-
satisfaction, than a Northern Black Republican
can do in the North or even here, where he is sus-
pected and watched. We think that that man,
wherever born, who is now willing to sever all
other state or natural ties, and "sink or swim
survive or perish," cast in his destiny with the
South, and devote his influence, his labor, his for-
tune and his life, if needed, for its Independence,
should be esteemed as a true son of the South,
born in this her night of travail—and he alone
esteemed an enemy and an alien, tho' "the
manor born," whose heart is cold to his native
land and his sympathies with her enemies.

There is no sense in driving out a man to the
North who expresses himself in favor of a recon-
struction of the Union—because born at the North,
—and permitting other men to denounce the
Southern Confederacy as a League of Rebellion
and a Confederation of Traitors, and its principal
officers deserving of the halter, and other like
patriotic expressions—because these men were
born on the soil, and possibly *ex-representatives* of
our State Legislature!

Every man of honor who cannot *with heart
and with hand* sustain the South, should leave it
and go to his own party—he should be encour-
aged by every laudable means to leave a govern-
ment he hates.

CITIZENS OF NORTHERN BIRTH.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the
communication signed "A Mississippi," which we
publish this morning. It was written by one of the
most distinguished lawyers of our sister State, as well
known throughout the South on account of his ability
as a jurist, as from the high and influential position
he has so long and so ably filled. He has been known
for many years, as a leader among those who have
always stood manfully for State and Southern
Rights.

The subject of his communication is one of vast im-
portance, and should claim special attention at this
time. Scattered throughout the South are thousands
of citizens of Northern birth, amongst them many
brave and trustworthy friends of our institutions, ar-
dent to be found in the ranks of the native sons of
our beautiful land, and they can be relied upon, at all
times and under all circumstances, to sustain our
rights and to assist in repelling our foes. In the elimi-
nation of our population of dangerous elements, the
greatest care should be taken to prevent the proscrip-
tion or ostracism of citizens. They are
worthy of all respect, and their rights and privileges
should be sacredly respected. Nothing should be per-
mitted to occur, if possible, to alienate their feelings,
and cause them to regret they made their homes
in our midst. Whatever may be said relative to those
who have not given evidence of their identity of feel-
ing with the Southern people, common sense teaches
that these should receive the most cordial treat-
ment, and made to feel that they are regarded as
brothers. Furthermore, no man should be punished
and driven away simply because he happened to be
born North. Let each individual's integrity be tested
by the records of his life. (Nashville Patriot.)

From the Nashville Patriot.
**LET EVERY MAN BE JUDGED BY HIS
MERITS.**
MISSISSIPPI, June 15, 1861.
Messrs. Editors: There is a persuasive equity in
the humely old adage, "Let every man stand on his
own feet," in these exciting times, when a feverish
anxiety prevails in regard to the loyalty of those
who are dwellers in our midst, it is eminently proper
that the principle of that adage should be impartially
applied.

and France were at war, the subjects of other coun-
try, residing in the other, would not only be permitted
to pursue their ordinary avocations, but would be pro-
tected even from insult, so long as they took no part
against the country of their residence, in the pending
struggle. We should govern our conduct by the same
rule in regard to those who are, strictly speaking, for-
eigners—being unneutralized persons of foreign birth;
but, as to those who are citizens—who were born in
the non-slaveholding States, and who resided here
when secession occurred—their status as to law we
conceive with those of the rest of nations to protect
them. We have imposed upon them all the duties of
citizenship, and so long as they discharge those duties
they are entitled to all the advantages and benefits at-
taching to that character. They should, in all re-
spects, be treated like our native born citizens.—
Should any, of either class, be detected in treasonable
conduct, let punishment, sharp and unflinching, with-
out delay be meted out to them; but let not an un-
founded and ungenerous suspicion, in any case,
chill the ardor and paralyze the energy of a sincere
friend.

In some cases over-zealous persons have insisted
that every Northern born citizen should prove his loy-
alty to the South by volunteering in the army. Sure-
ly it is unjust to set up a different and more exacting
standard of duty for another class of citizens.—
With a wide acquaintance in this State, I am satisfied
that all classes of our people are doing their utmost
for the South. There is, with no prejudice, against
dependence. There is, with no prejudice, against
men who happen first to see the light in other States.
The question is not, where was a man born, but what
are his sentiments; is he *pro or con* against us?
Many of our most prominent leading men were born
in the free States, and our people confide in them as
implicitly as in those who were born upon our own soil.
If the lauded Quitman (who was born and raised
in the North), were here, you would have seen him
among the highest of our Generals. All true Southern
states will emulate the example of Mississippi,
and "let every tub stand upon its own bottom." So,
do I believe that our country may be served by
all our people.

Memphis Correspondence.

The incidents of the past week have excited most
minds from Memphis as the presumed early point
of attack and theatre of war. All eyes are turned to
Missouri, whose untrepid chief magistrate, by his bold
states-right position, has alarmed the Northern Govern-
ment, and directed its efforts to the riveting of the
manacles which hold that brave people under the heel
of the tyrant. God speed their efforts to shake off the
oppressor's rule! Missourians are daily arriving here
in large numbers to be organized and armed to return
to the aid of their Government, and if promptly assisted
by the South, will succeed in driving the Federal
troops from their soil.

During the past week I had the pleasure of visiting
Camp Brown and spending some hours with the brave
thousands congregated there for the defence of our
homes. Many of the first young men of our country
are among the soldiers at that place, and as a body
possess of equal magnitude, are superior to them. An
incident a few days previous to my visit tested their
willingness for action. The Northward bound train
to Columbus, Kentucky, was advised before reaching
that place that the Lincoln forces had possessed it in
large numbers, and returning to camp with the news,
the order was given to prepare to march against them.
The excitement was intense. All were eager for the
departure, and in a very short time ready for the for-
ward movement. The sick list dwindled down to a
few utterly prostrated with disease. Many had only
imagined themselves sick, and but one was heard to
say, "he had volunteered to fight in Tennessee." They,
however, had the mortification of turning into their
old quarters. Later advices gave information that the
boat load of Lincolnists, after tearing down a
Confederate flag, rapidly hastened to their boat and
steamed for Cairo. Columbus has since been garrisoned
by Kentucky troops, and a repetition of the
Lincoln raid will not be repeated to provoke an aban-
donment of her neutrality.

The health of the troops at Camp Brown is good,
but few (considering the large force there) being on
the sick list. Good order prevails. The introduction
of intoxicating liquors is prohibited. The regiments I
learned, were all provided with chaplains, and much
interest was manifested to listening to preaching.

During my trip (which embraced some six or eight
counties in West Tennessee) the immense wheat crop
now ready for threshing, was an object of remark by
every one. Never before have such yields been known
verily the Lord smiteth upon us, and our hearts should
overflow with gratitude for his goodness toward us.
In some sections I learned of revivals of religion ex-
isting, and in one instance more than one hundred
conversions had occurred. I was informed, under the
ministerial labors of Elder Crider. Will he not fur-
nish particulars? In these times of general religious
dreariness these bestowals of Divine favor are read with
much pleasure, and tend to encourage our churches to
faithfulness and prayer.

It is very natural that the exciting incidents of the
times should engross the attention of all. But the
Christian should be doubly engrossed. The interests
of his country should press heavily on his heart, con-
nected as it is intimately with the great cause of the
Kingdom of Christ. He should recognize the special
providence of God over nations, and look to the event-
ful changes in the moral world, indicated by Divine
truth, in connection with the startling events of the
day, and devote much of his time to earnest, faithful
prayer for the favor of the Lord toward us as a people.
How many of our churches meet weekly for prayer?
And how many of those that meet weekly are well
represented by the attendance of the membership?
More than ordinary interest should be manifested in
these meetings everywhere. Is it the case? Or have
not many churches relapsed under the existing excite-
ment into a more than ordinary neglect of scenes of
holiness? Would that a general inquiry might be made
in reference to this subject; for never had a people
greater in untives to prayer than we now have. Should
we trust alone to the valor of our soldiers we need
succeed, but the victor may have suffered greatly. We
may be spared the mighty affliction of subjugation by
the arms of the enemy, but our unfaithfulness will not
go unpunished. We will feel that the Lord reigneth
and seek his protection and deliverance, it may be,
from the pestilence that walketh in darkness, if not
from the power of the enemy. Let us as Christians
awake, in public and in private, socially and person-
ally, become alive to the solemn responsibilities which
rest upon us, and labor to enlist every one not only in
defense of his assailed country, but to a consciousness
of our accountability to and forgetfulness of the Lord
as manifested by our unappreciativeness of His favor
displayed in the rich blessings we enjoy.
P. S. Jones.

Latest by Telegraph.

Good News from Missouri—Kansas, July 8.—
The Fort Scott Democrat of the 7th reports a
battle between Gen. Jackson and Sigel near Car-
thage.

At the first onset the Missourians were driven
back. The officers ordered a retreat. The order
was not heard on the wings, which advanced on
the centre gate way, nearly surrounding the Fed-
eralists, who retreated. The fighting was mainly
by artillery. The Federalists retreating on the
Missourians advanced, finally reached Carthage,
seven miles distant from the commencement.

A night attack on Sigel is reported, in which
Sigel retreated towards Sarcoxie. Jackson is fol-
lowing himself. Sigel's forces are badly cut up.
His loss is estimated at from 300 to 1,000.
On Friday Gen. Price and Ben McCullough
arrived at Neosho, 20 miles south of Carthage,
with 10,000 men. 200 Federalists were captured
there. One report says all were murdered;
another says only a small portion were killed.
McCullough sent 2,000 men to assist Jackson.

Washington, July 10.—It is again rumored that
Patterson's army is annihilated.
Troops quartered in the city are preparing to
leave.
Dodge (Unionist) is appointed Marshal.
Maj Taylor's dispatches create intense curi-
osity. It appears that they demand the virtual
surrender of Washington.
Washington, July 10.—House—Washburn's
force bill passed, 10 voting negative. The bill
resembles the force bill of 1833. Those voting
in the negative are Burnett, Hardin, Norton, Pen-
dleton, Reed, Robinson, Vandalingham, Veatch,
Wadsworth and Wood.

Cincinnati, June 10.—O. Jennings Wise has
captured three Federal companies at Glenville.
No dispatches have been received from Gen.
McClellan since noon Sunday. He was advance
towards Beverly, before reaching which a fight
was expected.
Raleigh, N. C., July 8.—Gov Ellis died at Red
Sulphur Springs, Va., on Monday.
Boston, July 10.—Prof. Longfellow's wife was
fatally burned and the Professor, in endeavoring
to rescue her, was badly burned.

Business Department.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.
When it is possible, procure a check or draft, payable to
our order, when not, have one individual to see that you
enclose the money, and deposit it in the Post Office in the
usual way, letting no one, (not even the P. M.) see the check.
Know that you are remitting money. In the event of a
failure to reach us, the certificate of the witness on hand
secured, and will be available for the amount. Remittances
made otherwise will not be at our risk.
March 17, 1860.
No allowance will be made or credited for money
lost by mail, until a certificate is received, showing that the
money was mailed according to directions—see "How to
send money."

Acknowledgement of Payments.
The following new subscribers have paid to July 10, 1861:
Free J. Hand, J. H. Daniel, A. W. Douglas, T. G. Clark, W. T.
Poe, Mr. Baxter, G. W. Sedgwick, (lost); R. H. Becker, (lost);
J. E. Smith, (lost); T. Freeman, (lost); J. H. Hicks, (lost).
The following subscriber has paid to the date named to his
name for 1860:
M. D. Walker Dec 24.
The following subscribers have paid to the date named to
their names for 1861:
Eli W. Walker June 25, Wm. Yarbrough Oct 1, Ed. B. G.
Jefferson Aug 5, Ed. J. McDaniel Sep 1, N. A. Walker Oct 1,
Geo. W. Aldridge Aug 2, Silas L. Lister Oct 25, Ed. J. Wood (dun-
ing) July 9, W. E. Eskew (lost) May 10.
The following subscribers have paid to the date named to
their names for 1862:
Martha Hamrick Mar 5, Harvey Oliver Jan 7, J. H. H.
Oct 7, L. W. Jones May 20, J. H. McKinney May 20, Mrs. P.
Guyton May 13, Nathan Blain Sep 1, Geo. B. Collins Sep 25,
Dr. W. T. Wright Feb 14, Jas. T. Warren Mar 25, R. B. Baker
Mar 4, B. Weaver Mar 1, H. Sheffield May 1, Ed. J. Humphreys
(lost) May 10, B. D. Dean (lost) Mar 1, M. Monk Sep 2,
D. Horn Oct 11.
The following subscribers have paid to the date named to
their names for 1863:
R. W. Lockett June 3, S. Durham April 15.

Business Correspondence.

Bro. J. A. Law—Money received, credited, and paper sent
as directed.
Bro. W. W. Nash—\$2, also \$5 former remittance, remitted
and paper sent.
PLEASE PAY YOUR POSTAGE.
Our patrons will please bear in mind that the
old United States postage stamps are now worth-
less, hence we cannot longer receive them as cur-
rency. Our correspondents will also remember
that postage on all letters must be paid in money,
the old stamps put upon letters are not noticed by
the Department, and we are compelled to pay \$10
or ten cents for each letter thus mailed to us. If
you wish your letter to reach its destination hand
it to the P. M., with a five or ten cent piece, and
you will then have complied with the law.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, NORTH
Carolina. The exercises of the institution will be
terminated on the fourth Monday in July next, as usual.
In relation to the course, the Faculty have de-
termined to organize a Military Department. Each student
will be required to connect himself with, and be ac-
cepted to furnish a substantial uniform.
June 15-18.
W. M. ROTALL, Sec. Faculty.

Ambrosial Oil.

For Cuts, Bruises, Toothache, Headache, Cough, Sore
Throat, Dizziness, Colic, &c., &c. Put up and warranted by
CHAS. GREGORY,
No. 21 College street, Nashville, Tenn.
Sent by mail to any part of the South.

EASTMAN

FAMILY READING.

THE SPECTRE OF THE BROCKEN.

Calling o'er the misty Brocken
In the morning calm,
Ere the winds uplift the cadence
Of their daily psalm.

We meet the following notice of the examination of the
Mary Sharp by an educated lady, the wife of an officer
of President Davis' staff and so forth.

All we can say is, through parents who wish to give their
daughters a thorough education, the best possible ex-

Errom Tex. Baptist.—Will you allow me to express the
medium of your paper to will press a few stray
thoughts concerning the closing exercises of

While the South has seemed to depend upon
the North for the resources of female education,
surely there have been none to sound the justly

It was entirely accidental that I so fortunately
enjoyed such a literary feast. I went to Corinth
to see "Good-bye" to the soldier—to bid him go,

We soon perceived that genuine hospitality had
gone hand in hand with her sister virtue—learn-

The instructor of the Primary Department
being instructed, the first class examined was
a large number of young girls from the Preparatory

The scene of memory in pointing out places
on the map, excited no great surprise, but when
they were promiscuously questioned by the

Being an entire stranger, when Professor Marks
began his questions I remarked to some one near,

Classes were examined in almost all branches
of Natural Science, and I am sure that I do not
exaggerate when I say the classes seemed as

I have attended many examinations both male
and female, but never saw students so universally
thorough in Mathematics. When the classes in

Algebra, and Plain and Spherical Trigonometry
were called to recite, problems were given not
only the most difficult from their text-books,

Robinson, but propounded by Professor Marks.
Rev. J. R. Graves, Professor Jarman of Murfrees-

And I am ignorant, and yet there was not a
single failure, but all worked rapidly—demon-

And I did remark that all recited with the clear-

of mathematics to the minds of our set,

could not have been present. If they could tarry
while at "Mary Sharp"—see how the whole of
Robinson's severe course of Mathematics is taught

Very much interest was manifested in the
classes in Greek and Latin, and I imagined I
could see astonishment depicted on many faces

Quite as much interest was manifested in the
classes in the musical department.

I wish I had time to speak particularly of the
Senior classes in Logic, Rhetoric, and Mental
Philosophy, but I fear I shall not do this until I

After classes had been held for an hour and
a-half, the examination commenced, and the
examinations were held in the usual manner

Graves remarked in his parting address, showed
that they were going forth on life's journey,
with the determination to work—no more

Miss Sandie, the authoress of "Hail to the
Banner that ever returns," evinced a compre-

After this lengthy extract in regard to the heroic
conduct of Davis, we shall soon pass to the act of
Quinn at the gates of Mexico; but before doing

During the reading of "Our Destiny" by Miss
Gant, a subdued feeling prevailed, and the perfect
quiet testified the interest felt by all.

Miss Overall's "Advertisements" were eminently
practical and highly appreciated.

Many wept as Miss Keep read with pathos and
power, "Earth speaks with many tongues, Heaven
knows but one," but I must not say more.

Gen. Davis a Soldier.

THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

In times of excitement like the present, when we
read so much in Black Republican journals about
the easy conquest of the entire South, the article

The Adviser.

From the Southern Field & Fireside.

HAY! HAY! PASS IT AROUND.

fight. Many officers of distinction had fallen. Col
Davis rode forward to examine the position of the
enemy, and concluding that the best way to arrest

Other side, and with a shout that was heard over
the battle field, they poured in a well-directed fire,
and rushed upon the enemy. Their deadly aim

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sell it. Do not forget or neglect it. Let every
planter and every farmer save hay. By this means
you will make money; you will provide yourselves

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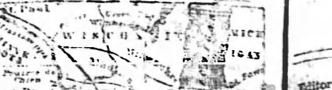
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ILLINOIS LANDS.



ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS.

Acres of Rich Farming Lands in Tracts of Fifty
Acres and upwards, on Long Credit
and Low Prices.

Mechanics, Farmers and workmen.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

Rich Rolling Prairie Lands.

Application of Capital.

Dr. T. M. Clark's Sure Cure Ague Pills.

THEY WILL NOT ONLY
CURE AGUE, BUT ALSO
MALARIA, CHILL, FEVER, AND

Dr. T. M. Clark's Painless Liver Pills.

THEY WILL EFFECTUALLY RE-
LIEVE ALL DISEASES AND COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM
DYSPEPSIA, POOR STOMACH OR IMPURE BLOOD.

THE VERY BEST PILL FOR THE LIVER.

THEY CONTAIN NO MINERAL POISONS.

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