

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

The S. W. Baptist.
TUESDAY, A. L. A.
Thursday, Oct. 29, 1863.

AGENT.
B. B. DAVIS, of the "Book Emporium," Mont-
gomery, Ala., is our authorized Agent, to receive
subscriptions and dues for our paper.

Rags! Rags!!

We will pay the highest mark-
price for rags at this office. It is now
our only chance to get paper. Will
our patrons and friends who desire
the continuance of our paper, save
their rags, and send them in at their
earliest convenience?

Notice the Red Cross (X) Mark.

Those whose terms of subscription
are about to expire, will find on the
margin of the paper a red cross mark.
We adopt this plan to save the expense
of writing and forwarding accounts.—
We will give some two or three weeks
notice in this way, so that subscrip-
tions can be renewed. Look out for
the Red Cross Mark.

The Publishers announce that
they can not print Minutes for Asso-
ciations this year. The scarcity of
paper, and the weakness of their force
of printers, forbid it.

"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth;
and there is that withholdeth more than is meet,
but it tendeth to poverty. The liberal soul
shall be made fat, and he that withholdeth
shall be made lean. He that withholdeth
corn, the people shall curse him; but blessings
shall be upon the head of him that selleth it."
Proverbs 11:25-27.

How faithfully does human nature reproduce
itself in every age. Nearly three thousand
years ago, the wise king of Israel wrote the
language above quoted, and yet the counsel is
just as important now as then. The experience
of thirty centuries has accomplished nothing
more than to develop in each successive genera-
tion the weaknesses and vices of a race whose
alienation from God is no less patent than it is
from each other. In the development of the
intellect, in the sciences, the arts, and every in-
dustrial pursuit, there is advancement and im-
provement, because these can minister to the
gratification of our worldly lusts. But in our
moral nature, there is no corresponding improve-
ment. All the lessons of history and experi-
ence are lost in this respect. What an argu-
ment to prove the total depravity of the human
heart!

God, by the mouth of Solomon, says, "there
is that scattereth and yet increaseth;" we re-
spond that this "scattereth" will bring us to
want. God says, "there is that withholdeth
more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty;"
we respond, that this "withholding" tendeth
to increase our riches. God says, "the liberal
soul shall be made fat," &c., we say, that "the
liberal soul" will squander his means, and bring
his children to beggary. God says, "he that
withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him;"
we say, let them curse! what harm can the
curses of a poor, starving woman, with a train
of half-clothed, gaunt and baggard children at
her heels, do as long as our barns and larders
are filled with plenty? We accept the curses,
and keep our bread. God says, that "blessings
shall be upon the head of him that selleth it;"
we say, that "blessings shall be upon the head
of him that keepeth it." True, men do not use
this precise language, at least in every instance;
but will any man doubt that this is the mean-
ing of their conduct? Are men judged by
their words or by their conduct?

From the best information that can be
gathered, God has blessed our people with the
most plentiful harvests this year that has ever
been gathered in the South. True, there are
some localities which are exceptions to this
rule. But they are so few and so scarcely to be
mentioned. He has literally given us "full
measure, pressed down, shaken together, and
running over." Now, was this designed to en-
able those whose industry was thus rewarded,
to extort from those whose only earthly stay
and support are in the army, fighting for the
very property they are thus perverting, the very
highest prices their necessity can wring from
them? Our Lord, in his sermon on the mount,
says, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be
measured to you again." Those men who are de-
manding these exorbitant prices, whether they
be farmers or traders, may well tremble for the
future. He who has blest them this year, that
they may be blessings to others, may curse them
the next, for their unfaithfulness. And O, if
God should treat them, as they are treating the
destitute around them, what else can they do
but exclaim, "my violent dealing has come
down upon my own head!"

We have received so many communi-
cations from various sources, that we have scarce-
ly any room for editorial "this week. Several
we have had to lay aside, at least for the present.
Our correspondents must bear with us. With
our limited space, we are doing the best we
can.

For the South Western Baptist.

To the People of Macon County.

The citizens of this county are respectfully
requested to meet at the Court House on Sat-
urday 31st day of October, for the purpose of
devising the best plan in co-operating with the
Probate Judge in supporting the families of
indigent soldiers.

Let every Beat be represented and our peo-
ple promptly respond to the wants of our suf-
fering poor. The families of soldiers from Ma-
con county must be fed.
A. A. BARTON. E. B. ZACHRY.
JOSEPH FRIEDRICK. G. W. CAMPBELL.
ALEX. FRANK. W. R. MAGRUDER.
With eighteen other names.

Our Richmond Correspondence.

A Joyful Mother—A Hospital Matron
The Virginia Legislature—Gen'l
Bragg's Victory—Fasting and Tri-
umph—Antiquas vias—The Mission
Work—Alleghany College.

RICHMOND, SEPTEMBER, 1863.

Dear Bro. Henderson:

There is nothing so delightful to
the Christian mother as the joyful tid-
ings of the conversion of her son.—
Since this war began many mothers
have had their hearts gladdened by
the good news. Could our army of
young men return, all of them be-
lievers in 'Jesus, much as we deplore
the war, we should feel that its chief
sorrow had been removed. I was a
witness to such a rejoicing on yester-
day, and heartily did I sympathize
with the gladness of the mother over
her recovered son. He had left her
more than a year ago to enter the
army, a thoughtless, wayward boy;
the instructions of a pious father and
the example of a holy mother seemed
to be altogether without avail—he
was as giddy and worldly-minded as
any of his associates. Yet prayer
has been answered and the news came
that the thoughtless lad had become
thoughtful and anxious for his soul's
safety, and then that he had a rejoic-
ing hope in the Savior. This is the
best gift which could have been con-
ferred on the absent child—the best
news that could be communicated to
the mother. The boy may go into
battle safely now. He has a Heavenly
Father who smiles approvingly upon
him and will shelter and protect him—
and if it be the Father's will to
take him to himself, while she will
mourn his loss to her, for he have
ever been affectionate and dutiful as a
son, yet she will not mourn as those
without hope. He has a brother in
the army—not yet a Christian. Were
that son converted, the whole family
would be in Christ. How happy the
household then. What rejoicing of
heart there would be.

I should like to tell you something
more of this mother. She is the ma-
tron of a hospital in this city, and
since the war began has been perform-
ing with unwearied assiduity her of-
fices of love and ministering mercy to
the soldiers. A kind and faithful at-
tendant she is in every hour of the
day, and of the night when needful,
and many hundreds throughout the
Confederacy would to-day be glad to
testify of her devotion and diligent
discharge of Christian duty in the
work to which she has consecrated
her life. Some of the soldiers in her
hospital have received from her their
first religious impressions and under
God are indebted to her Christian
efforts and faithful instruction for
their conversion. Others, not a few,
have, on declaring their attachment
to Jesus attributed to her warning
words their awakening from indiffer-
ence. Many a poor soldier who en-
tered her hospital sick of body and
dead of soul, have gone forth from it
with his physical health restored, and
what is of infinitely more worth with
a new heart, and a new purpose in
life. Such a ministry of good it is
rare to meet with, and when one has
witnessed it as I have done for many
years, it is a delightful task to record
its excellence, and to tell of its tri-
umphs of benevolence and well doing.
It afforded me special pleasure to
learn that the child of such a mother
had resolved to be a Christian. May
the holy example of that mother stim-
ulate him to become an eminently de-
voted and self-denying servant of the
Lord Jesus.

The Legislature of Virginia is now
in session. The body is accomplish-
ing very little. It was heralded as
of very superior calibre, but thus far
it has not given many tokens of its
superiority. It will probably pass a
new militia bill and perhaps a bill to
suppress auctions of imported goods.
It has already repealed the act of the
last session prohibiting certain issues
of the Confederate currency from be-
ing taking for taxes after a fixed pe-
riod. I notice that some of the mem-
bers are moving to revive an old en-
actment against the circulation of
false rumors! was anything ever
more idle? Such legislation is childish.

The news which reaches us from
the South-west is cheering indeed.—
Our hearts have been made very glad
by it, and we are hopeful that better
tidings are on the wing. Do not at-
tribute what I am about to say to su-
perstition. I feel we should be suc-
cessful. I expected success. All our
fast days have been followed by suc-
cesses—and this victory of General
Bragg in the most important and im-
minent crisis of the war comes just
after this people have been humbling
themselves by fasting and prayer.—
We need more humility yet and we
hope that the Confederate States will

not be so much elated by these recent
triumphs as to forget to whom they
are indebted for success. It is fit that
the hearts of this people should go up
in gratitude to the Giver of all good
for this great, this signal deliverance.
If we shall mingle gratitude and hu-
mility—if as a nation we shall be al-
ways trustful and obedient, giving
God the glory of our victories, our
success is certain. And success won
any otherwise is, to say the least, of
uncertain good and doubtful portent.
We do ardently desire that the Lord
God of Sabaoth shall be the God of
this people.

You have noticed in our Herald a
return to the old channels of religious
effort—the antiquas vias in which we
were accustomed to walk before the
war began. I refer to the renewal of
the Mission work, and, in a certain
sort, of college work. Brother James
B. Taylor has informed you, I am
sure, of the former, and the latter is
indicated in the recent appointment
of the Rev. E. Payson Walton, to
collect funds for the Alleghany Col-
lege. Your people do not know
much of the Alleghany College. I
will tell you something of it. Per-
haps it will stir up some rich Baptist
in Alabama to send on his contribu-
tion of several thousand dollars to
brother Walton. Such a brother
could not write his name or contribute
his means to a more useful enterprise
as I propose to show. Alleghany
College, Va., is the Western Col-
legiate Institution of the State. We
have not as many colleges in Vir-
ginia as you have in Alabama. We have
but two under the auspices of the
Baptist denomination, and until a few
years past we had but one. Of the
Richmond College, the elder of the
two, I do not design to say anything
just now. The Alleghany College
had its beginning in the efforts of a
few warm-hearted zealous Baptists of
Western Virginia who believed that
it would prove of great advantage to
the people and the denomination
West of the Blue Ridge where, be it
known to all your readers, our prin-
ciples as a Christian sect, had not
been so widely spread or so favorably
represented as in the East. Brother
Charles L. Cooke the President of
the Hollins Female Institute is the
originator and founder of the Wes-
tern College. Selecting an admir-
able site for the institution, with build-
ings already erected sufficient for the
accommodation of a hundred students
and perhaps more, brother Cooke and
the Rev. George B. Taylor of Staun-
ton set on foot the enterprise and at
the General Association which met
in Staunton in 18—, the institution
was recommended to the Baptists of
Virginia as worthy of confidence and
deserving of denominational support.
The college opened under most favor-
able auspices. William E. Duncan,
who had been a professor in Hollins
Institute, was appointed the Presi-
dent. William J. Morrisette, well
known in Williamsburg and in other
places as a successful and accomplish-
ed teacher, was appointed a member
of the faculty and others, all of them
men of culture and education, were
chosen to fill the several chairs. The
board of trustees appointed an agent
to solicit and receive subscriptions.
The institution was patronized be-
yond the most sanguine expectations
of its originators, and there was the
finest prospect of success, when the
war began and put an end, at least for
a time, to the efforts which were mak-
ing to place the institution on a
firm basis. There never was a better
time than now to make subscriptions
for such a purpose. The property
during the war can be easily paid for;
and it is earnestly hoped that the en-
terprise will retain the affections of
its old friends and secure the support
of new ones. There is unquestion-
ably great need for such an institution
in Western Virginia. That country
is one of the richest and most fertile
portions of the territory of the no-
ble old State. For some reason, it
had never before been made the
special object of our denominational
work and the time had come before
1860 when farther negligence of its
wants would have been culpable. The
effort to establish there an institution
of high grade under our auspices is a
praiseworthy one, and deserving the
attention and regard of Baptists
throughout the South. I think it was
good old Thomas Scott, the Biblical
Commentator, who said that the man
who bequeaths to the world a well
educated family of children confers
on it the greatest blessing. By plant-
ing such an institution of learning in
Western Virginia, we shall be con-
tributing in no unimportant degree
to the intellectual culture of families
who are to occupy that part of the
old dominion, and shall have done

somewhat toward conferring the
blessing on mankind the commen-
tator spoke of.

OCCIDENT.

For the South Western Baptist

3D ALA. REG'T. NEAR RAPIDAN
RIVER, ORANGE, VA., Oct. 2, '63.

Rev. S. Henderson—Dear Bro.: The
3d Ala. Infantry has won undying re-
nown by the conspicuous part it has
played upon the chess board of this
bloody revolution. This regiment
has a place of admiration in the heart
of every true Southern patriot. Its
name will not diminish the splendor
of your excellent paper. I therefore,
ask for a place in the S. W. Baptist,
to say a few things about these noble
men.

I am sorry to say that the moral
standing of this splendid regiment
has ever been in the rear of its intel-
lectual and military reputation, and
perhaps, is so still. This, however,
is not strange; for these brave men
have ever been lead by efficient mili-
tary commanders, but destitute of a
chaplain to point them to the Lamb
of God, to lead them in conflict
against their spiritual enemies. Feel-
ing the need of a spiritual leader,
they raised the Macedonian cry, with
partial success. Such as I have, give
I unto them.

Since the 15th Aug. we (the most
of the men of the 3d Ala.) have ob-
served the usual programme of eccle-
siastical divine services, except only
when hindered by military duties.—

Our pleasant near home and out-door
sanctuary, near Orange C. H., became
a very sweet place with many; for
God was there graciously. It was
there we thoroughly organized, and
put in motion the machinery of pru-
dential means for the accomplishment
of good. It was there we organized
the Brigade Soldiers' Christian Associa-
tion, to have the oversight of the
Regimental Associations also formed
in camps. Our worthy Brigade com-
mander, a kind and affable Christian
gentleman, is the president of the
Brigade Association. We are proud
of such a commander—one whose
moral heroism is equal to his military.
The excellent Maj. Powell is the pres-
ident of the Soldiers' Christian Associa-
tion of the 3d Ala. It was there
we organized a Bible Class of more
than 60 members of the 3d Alabama.
That place was Bethel with many
happy spirits, who there erected the
pillar of a hallowed memory in honor
to the heavenly birth-place, and in
praise to the God of Jacob. March-
ing orders abruptly tore us from those
loved camps—greatly diminishing the
facilities for doing good, until quite
recently. We are in cannon shot of
the enemy. A merciful providence
seemingly suspends the bloody en-
gagement, to give the dear soldiers
an extended opportunity to make
their peace with God. Many scores
are wisely improving the blessed privi-
lege. We are favored, at this time,
with the presence and the excellent
stirring Holy Ghost sermons of Bro.
Mays, from Talladega, Ala. Also,
the chaste and elegant sermons of
Bro. Spaulding, from Selma, Ala.—
These brethren are missionaries.—
Would that they were chaplains. But
Bro. S. is too feeble, perhaps, to en-
ter fully upon the onerous duties of
the chaplain. Bro. Mays would be
the right man in the right place, if
he was the spiritual leader of a reg-
iment. He is more adapted to the
work than any man I have yet met.
I hope his charge will yield to his ex-
pressed wishes, and consent to his
coming to the army as chaplain. I
am a little apprehensive that the ar-
my mission enterprise will not ac-
complish the good contemplated by
its original advocates. The soldiers
say, "We like substitutes in the ab-
sence of pure rio coffee. So we like
the missionaries when we cannot get
chaplains." They also say, "If we
soldiers endure such hardships and
privations for national and temporal
salvation, cannot preachers endure
the same, minus the fighting, for the
spiritual and eternal salvation of im-
mortal souls?" The soldiers want a
pastor whose experimental sacrifices
and hardships will enable him to truly
sympathize with them. They want
his association in all the vicissitudes
of military life. I fear that many
will ease their consciences by visiting
the army as missionaries, who should
be chaplains identified with their
charges. The army mission is a good
enterprise, I have no doubt; but it
seems to me, while chaplains are so
much needed in the army, the church
should be very careful, lest tempta-
tions are presented. Let those preach-
ers who are physically unable to en-
dure the diversified hardships of a
soldier's life, act as missionaries.—
There is too much at stake to have
the tender arms of this grand enter-

prise thrown around the champions of
the cross, irrespective of age or
health. The church will not act
amiss to supply the demand for chap-
lains in the army. If the Govern-
ment is not sufficiently appreciative
of the services of these self sacrific-
ing men to support them, let the
church give that turn to some of its
missionary fund. Then the objection,
"The Government will not support
me," is overthrown.

Another matter: Religious jour-
nals are also indispensable as instru-
ments of good in the army. Ten dol-
lars invested in religious newspapers
for the benefit of the soldiers, is bet-
ter than one hundred dollars invested
in tracts. The scarcity of religious
reading matter in the army is really
lamentable. It is so in the 3d Ala.
Reg't—a regiment composed of men
from the wealthiest and most refined
parts of Alabama—from Mobile,
Montgomery, Wetumpka, Tuskegee,
Union Springs and Lowndesboro.—
In behalf of this chivalrous regiment
I appeal to fathers and mothers, to
brothers and sisters, to patriots and
Christians of all these places, to send
us the religious journals of the various
denominations. May God move the
hearts of the loved ones at home, to
pray faithfully for their defenders
and to send them religious papers.

T. J. R., Chap'n 3d Ala

For the South Western Baptist.

Testaments for Sunday School's.

The Sunday School Board of the
Southern Baptist Convention have re-
ceived notice that 25000 New Testa-
ments have been shipped to them by
flag of truce from the North. It is
proper to explain to the public (1.)
How these books came, and (2.) How
we propose to distribute them.

When in Richmond in June, I learned
that some brethren in Baltimore
had purchased a number of Testa-
ments and sent them by the flag of
truce boat, to the Virginia Baptist S.
S. and Colportage Board; and it oc-
curred to me that some similar ar-
rangement might be made in our be-
half. I accordingly wrote, after con-
sulting with some of the Richmond
ministers, requesting Dr. R. Fuller to
secure for us, in like manner, 25000
Testaments, and proposing that we
would pay for them at the close of
the war. I added, that any arrange-
ment he might make would be satis-
factory to us. I knew it was impos-
sible to be definite beforehand as to
details, but I fully expected to pay
for them in any event. This action
of mine was approved by the S. S.
Board on my return home.

On the 1st of October I received a
communication from Rev. W. J. R.
Taylor, Cor. Sec. of the American
Bible Society, New York, informing
me that my letter to Dr. Fuller ask-
ing him to negotiate the purchase of
25000 New Testaments for the use of
the S. Schools of the So. Baptist Con-
vention had been referred by him and
the committee of the Maryland Bible
Society to the managers of the Amer-
ican Bible Society for such action as
they might choose to take respecting
it; and that the Board at its meeting
Aug. 6th, had unanimously granted
the whole number of volumes. Even
before this, I had learned that the
books were on their way. We had
not expected nor desired a donation,
but simply to use our personal credit,
in such a way as to procure from our
friends in Baltimore supplies of Bi-
bles for pressing necessities, which
could be paid for when the war was
over. In the mean time the Testa-
ments were on their way, sent as a
grant from an unexpected source, with
every expression of Christian cour-
tesy. It seemed to the Board that
there was but one course to pursue—
to receive and use the Testaments, to
acknowledge the courtesy expressed
in the intended donation, and to pay
for them in full as soon as the nature
of the case admits. Accordingly the
following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, the application made
by the President of this Board, to
purchase 25000 Testaments through
friends in Baltimore, has been laid
before the Board of the American
Bible Society in New York, who have
preferred to grant rather than to sell
them.

Resolved, 1. That this Board have
not contemplated procuring the books
except by paying for them as soon as
possible.

Resolved, 2. That we receive the
Testaments granted by the American
Bible Society, with due recognition
of the Christian courtesy expressed
in their letter.

Resolved, 3. That it is our inten-
tion, however, to refund to the Amer-
ican Bible Soc. their full cost, so soon
as commercial intercourse is practi-
cable."

As the Board must insist upon pay-
ing for the books, and as the people
are simply able and willing to pur-

chase them, and serious difficulties
would embarrass their gratuitous cir-
culation, it has been determined to
distribute them so far as practicable,
among the several States, and to dis-
pose of them to Sunday Schools alone,
at cost as nearly as can be ascertain-
ed; or in case of applications from
schools unable to purchase, they will
be given. Accordingly a supply has
been ordered to be sent to Richmond,
Va., Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, and
Greenville, S. C., Macon and Atlan-
ta, Ga., Montgomery and Selma, Ala.
And brethren at these places have
been requested to make arrangements
for distributing them as widely and
usefully as possible. We are in cor-
respondence as to the proper places
and persons to receive the remainder,
particularly in the States of Florida
and Mississippi.

I remain yours truly,
B. MANLY, Jr.,
Pres. S. S. Board S. B. C.

See advertisement in another column, of Dr.
Vason. He offers for rent the "Tuskegee Sci-
entific and Collegiate Institute."

God, the Afflicted Believer's Portion.

Disconsolate spirit! thou that, like
the dove, canst find no restingplace
on earth; here is a refuge for thee; a
sure, and sweet, and abiding refuge:
choose God for thy portion and heav-
en for thy home. Here are new ob-
jects, worthy of your highest regard
adequate to fill your largest desires,
and fitted alike by their greatness
and their stability, secure to you
everlasting happiness. That thou
hast seen the vanity of the world is
well; God has thus been preparing
thee for discovering the value of reli-
gion; but beware of resting at this
point, as if dependency were a proof
of piety; or as if the discovery of
the world's vanity were the only arti-
cle of religion. Remember that many
a man is bitterly dissatisfied with its
present state, and often weary with
the world, who has no portion in
God; and that it is not enough that
his affections be withdrawn from
things "seen and temporal," unless
they be transferred to things "unseen
and eternal." Seek not to remain
in a neutral state, or to cherish un-
concern and indifference; so long as
thy heart beats within thee, it will
yearn after some object on which its
desires and affections may be fixed;
and if the world cannot allure them,
or be unworthy of them, no happiness
can be enjoyed till they rise above
the world to God. By the discipline
of his providence, by every successive
disappointment or bereavement with
which he has visited thee, God has
been saying, "Seek ye my face;" let
every wounded spirit reply, "Thy
face, Lord, will I seek." There are
many that say, "Who shall show us
any good?" but my prayer will be,
"Lord, lift thou up the light of thy
countenance upon me." "God is the
portion of my soul, therefore will I
trust in him." "My heart and my
flesh faint and fail, but God is the
strength of my heart and my por-
tion for ever." "Therefore, though
the fig-tree should not blossom, and
there be no fruit in the store;
though the labor of the olive should
cease, and there be no herd in the
stall, I will rejoice in the Lord. I
will joy in the God of my salvation."
—Rev. J. BUCHANAN.—(Improvement
of Affliction.)

LOOKING UP.—When in the instruc-
tion and admonition of others, we
have faithfully done our duty, we shall
be willing if we are in a right state
of heart, to leave the event, with
entire calmness of mind, in the hands
of God. We know not what shall profit
it, whether this or that; but we may
be assured, to say the least, that God
will do his part, as well as we have
done ours, although perhaps in a dif-
ferent way from what we expected.—
"I have observed," says Bunyan,
"that a word cast in by-the-by, hath
done more execution in a sermon than
all that was spoken besides. Some-
times, also, when I have thought I
did no good, then did I the most of
all; and at other times, when I
thought I should catch them, I have
fished for nothing."

LIFE IS A STORMY OCEAN.—Over
that ocean no being presides but God.
He holds the winds in his hand, and
still their howling, and calm the heav-
ing billows. On that ocean the young
have just launched their frail bark.—
Daily will they need protection; daily
they will need new supplies; daily be
exposed to the rolling of the billows
that may engulf them forever. Ig-
norant, inexperienced, and in danger,
they should look to God to guide and
guard them. Safe in his hands they
will outlive the storm, and come to
heaven of peace.

From the Southern Presbyterian.

"I've Lost My Soul!"

A FACT.
When our regiment was about leaving Morris' Island, I witnessed a scene, the thought of which will ever make me shudder.

The troops, under cover of night, were moving by companies from Battery Wagner to Cummings' Point, protecting themselves as best they might from the shells which were falling thick and fast about them.

The ironclad fleet of the enemy could be distinctly discerned over the dark face of the waters, now quietly riding at anchor, although throughout the day, they had been belching forth a furious fire of the heaviest missiles. The land batteries of the enemy alone sent their shells, howling with suppressed wrath along the pathway we were treading.

Sergeant Ross and myself walked cautiously along together, and at the discharges of the enemy's guns, would keep a watchful eye on the burning fuses which told the course of each shell. Occasionally one would come sweeping by us with a hideous whirl, and striking, would throw up in its explosion cart loads of sand, and then the pieces, *pat, pat*, could be heard falling on the water, or on the beach around us. Sometimes the expression, "Oh! he's dead!" would tell the fate of some poor unfortunate, or the agonized, "Oh me!" of some wounded man would break upon the ears.

The sergeant called my attention to a crowd of men standing near us from the midst of whom proceeded the most dreadful groans of anguish.

We draw near, and pressing into the crowd, beheld a scene which beggars description. Lying upon the sand was a poor man who had just been struck by a large piece of shell in the abdomen. It was a fearful wound, one which would have moved the coldest heart to pity while the agonized writhing of that pale countenance told of the pain he was enduring.

His comrades about him expressed their sorrow and pity, but that seemed to affect him little, for he cried out, "and must I die! must I die! Oh! boys the suffering of my body is nothing, but the anguish of my mind, O! how awful! Oh boys, it is too late! I've lost my soul!" In vain did he around tell him of the Saviour's mercy to the dying thief, and bid him give his heart to Jesus.

With the agony of despair, he cries out, "Oh boys, it's too late, too late, I'm lost! I'm lost." I had been myself an impenitent sinner till then, but ah! how those dying groans now echoed in my ears. Was not I too unprepared to die? Why had God spared me, such a wicked sinner? Was it not that I might seek forgiveness for my sins? As I saw the misery of this poor man, I thought if this is the anguish of the awakened conscience on earth, what must be the ceaseless tortures of the *lost in hell*. Oh what a mercy, that He has spared me, and given me the opportunity to repent!

My eyes filled with tears, and my heart with anguish as I lifted up a silent prayer to God for mercy, and I solemnly vowed that if He would spare me then, that I would allow myself no rest till I had found Jesus. I kept that vow! day after day I approached His throne and pleaded for mercy. I felt no happiness nor peace. The conflict in my breast was terrible. Christ and Satan were striving for the mastery. Christ conquers! and I suddenly behold that I had been looking to my own feelings of sorrow for sin to save me. Now Jesus appears. He holds out His loving arms and bids me come, and rest. I fall prostrate before Him and give myself away. He raises me to my feet, calls me His child, speaks cheerfully unto me and refreshes my aching heart with words of grace.

Oh! my fellow soldier, God has been merciful to me! He has made me to love Him. I have felt the joys of His salvation and would have you feel them too. Come then to Jesus! give Him your heart and He has promised to bless you. Will you not come?

WRITE TO THE SOLDIER.—Persons who have friends in the army should write to them often. Nothing is so much appreciated by the weary soldier, as a hearty, cheerful letter from home. We should set aside certain days in each week, in which to write to our soldier friends. Any one who has visited our camps, and witness the eagerness with which the soldier inquires for letters—how diligently they are read when received, and how carefully he preserves those little missives of love and friendship—cannot fail to realize the amount of good he may do in this respect.

Intrinsic Worth.

'Tis not the bird of brightest wing
Doth loftiest soar or sweetest sing;
For brilliant plumage who would mark
The pinions of the warbling lark?

'Tis not the gaily painted flower
That sweetest blooms in wood or bower;
The violet of humble mien
Breathes out its fragrance all unseen.

'Tis not the sparkling fountain's flow
That gladdens most the vale below;
The silent dew the gentle rain
Will more refresh the thirsty plain.

'Tis not the costly pearl or gem
That forms the loveliest diadem;
The ornaments that most adorn,
Are by the lowly spirit worn.

'Tis not the fairest form or face
That most reveals the spirit's grace;
The nobler virtues of the mind
Lie deep within the soul enshrined.

'Tis not the man of shining parts
Who wears the crown of o'er human hearts;
But he of sympathetic soul
The willing passions doth control.

'Tis not the boasting Pharisee
Who finds acceptance for his plea;
The contrite heart alone will bring
To heaven a pleasing offering.

A THOUGHT FOR THE SOLDIERS.

You have nobly consecrated your little all in this life to your bleeding country. Your life, this is all to you.

But have you thought for a moment what must be your life hereafter? Many a dear soldier in this war has taken his last farewell of mother, of home, of all here. Have you thought it may be so to you? Just as likely to be you as another. Surrounded as you are by associates, friends in camp, you have time to think. Perhaps you never swore an oath until you went into camp. You were never taught to swear by a mother, and in all probability you solemnly promised her, as you were about to leave her, that you would not profane the Lord's name. Have you thought of this? At night after the fatigues of the day, and in all probability after you have permitted many a wicked oath to escape your lips, does not the spirit of your mother in tears present her image before you? And does not the thought that your mother prays for you condemn you?

The Call to Prayer.

Among the many beautiful allusions to the solemn and soothing sound of the "church-going bell," as it rings out on the clear morning air of the Sabbath, commend us to the following quaint, yet surpassingly effective homily, from the pen of the gifted Jerrold, the well known author of "St. Giles and St. James."

There is something beautiful in the church bells. Beautiful and hopeful. They talk to high and low, rich and poor, in the same voice; there is a sound in them that should scare pride and envy, and meanness of all sorts from the heart of man; that should make him look on the world with kind and forgiving eyes; that should make the earth seem to him at least for a time a holy place. Yes, there is a whole sermon in the sound of the church bells, if we only have the ears to understand it; there is a preacher in every belfry that cries—
"Poor, weary, struggling, fighting creatures; poor human things, take rest, be quiet, forget your vanities, your follies, your weekday craft."

And you, ye human vessels, gilt and painted, believe the iron tongue that tells ye that, for all your gilding, all your colors, ye are the same Adam's earth with the beggars in your gates. Come away, come, cries the church bell, and learn to be humble; learn that, however daubed and stained about with jewels, you are but grave clay! Come, Dives, come, and be taught that all your glory, as you wear it is not half so beautiful in the eye of heaven, as the sores of the uncomplaining Lazarus; and ye, poor creatures, livid and faint, stained and crushed by the hardships of the world, come, come cries the bell, with the voice of an angel; come and learn what is laid up for ye. And learning, take heart, and amidst the wickedness, the cruelties of the world, go calmly as Daniel walking among the lions.

The Rightful Owner.

A colored woman of Barbadoes, who had been a member of the Moravian church for more than half a century, gave to her pastor a sum of money, to be returned to her whenever she should want it. When he relinquished his charge, he transferred the deposit to his successor, Mr. Hartvig. The latter perceiving that the poor woman was evidently in want of pecuniary aid, informed her that he had money in his possession which belonged to her. At first she could not believe him; the remembrance of the deposit had apparently faded from her mind. She finally consented to receive enough for her immediate necessities; but Mr. Hartvig wished to know what should be done with the remainder, in case of her death. Her answer was, "O me

belong to the church and me money too!" There is a volume of instruction in this simple reply. How few Christians seem to feel that they have given their property, as well as themselves, to the Lord Jesus Christ!

Little Emma imagined that the earth was the daisies mother, and that the pretty little flowers were sitting in her lap, she stripped along as lightly as she could, for fear of injuring "the Earth's little babies," she said.

Secular Intelligence.

The Prospect.
As the campaigning season of the third year of the war approaches its close, the principal army of the enemy, bruised, bleeding and alarmed, is engaged with all its might digging into the earth for safety. The second large force, the once Grand Army of the Potomac, is fleeing before the advancing corps of Gen. Lee. The third, under Banks, a portion of which has just been severely chastised by a handful of men, is vaguely and feebly attempting some movements against Texas. The fourth, under Grant, has ceased to be an army of offense. The fifth, under Gilmore, with a number of iron clads to aid him, lays futile siege to Charleston. Nowhere else have they anything more than garriens or raiding forces. At all points the Confederate forces are able to defy them.

A few weeks now and all fighting dependent on marching and maneuvering will be at an end till the middle of next Spring. By that time all the trained and seasoned troops of the enemy will have so nearly completed their term of enlistment, that no valuable service can be got out of them. Incapable negroes and mercenary substitutes will be the only reliance of the great Yankee nation to fight their battles. The facts will press upon the attention of the Washington Congress this winter—Congress, most of whom are believed to be hostile to the war. They will see the necessity of devising means to raise new armies, or of taking steps to bring about a peace. The former seems almost a hopeless undertaking. The alternative will present many attractions, especially in view of the approaching election of President, and it is far from impossible that it may be accepted. We may indulge this hope without relaxing vigilance or exertion.

Gen. Wheeler's Expedition to Rosecrans' Rear.
From a private letter from Capt. W. S. Rees, of Wheeler's escort, we are enabled to extract the following: [Montg. Adv.]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY, TENN.,
Near Courtland, Ala., Oct. 10.
Gen. Wheeler with his cavalry corps returned from his grand raid in the rear of Rosecrans yesterday. Our trip has been a hard one. But we are now resting (on our laurels). In the trip I suppose we must have lost at least 500 men killed, wounded and prisoners. The damage done to the enemy is immense. We crossed the Tennessee river, going fifty miles above Chattanooga, with 5,000 mounted men. The second day, after a heavy forced march over the mountains, reached the rear of Chattanooga, about twelve miles from C., where we captured between five and six hundred wagons and five hundred prisoners, engaged in transporting commissary stores, engaged in transporting commissary stores, engaged in transporting commissary stores. The wagons and stores were all burned. Here we had a slight engagement with the enemy; but succeeded in driving them back, capturing the above mentioned prisoners. From there we crossed Cumberland mountains, capturing McMinville with its garrison (one regiment, 400 men) and one million dollars worth of commissary stores. From there we marched towards Murfreesboro', burning several important railroad bridges, one on Stone's river. We captured Shelbyville, it being evacuated on our approach.

We captured and paroled, I presume, 2000 prisoners during the trip.

Movements in Mississippi.
Recently the military movements in Mississippi, so far as the Federals are concerned, have been confined to an ineffectual raid or two from Vicksburg, and a few abortive attempts at outrage in the northern portion of the State. On the Gulf coast everything has been quiet for some weeks, and we are advised that quite a contraband trade between small coasting vessels and citizens whose cupidity has got the better of their patriotism, has grown up. The garrison at Port Hudson and Natchez are confined within their picket lines, while the latter, as before remarked, has only occasionally strayed towards the interior, and these sporadic efforts appear to be intended more as reconnaissance than demonstrations looking to an occupation of the country.

The movement of the forces under Gen. Johnston has been important, although attracting but little attention. He has so disposed of his army as not only to have taught the foe to be more circumspect, but has either driven him from the State entirely, or confined him to his fortified positions. Our lines are now at the extreme north end of the State, and they are closely watched. With the exception of the northern line of confederates, the people do not fear from raids. In addition, the Confederate movements have been such as to have greatly retarded and retarded the advance of the reinforcements started across the country so hurriedly to the aid of Rosecrans, as they found it necessary to turn aside from their original mission, and confront a foe of whose presence they were wholly unexpectedly apprised. General Johnston's movements were made with so much celerity and secrecy that all were surprised, and the most beneficial results have followed.

All efficient police force regulations are now enforced on the northern lines, tending to prevent intercourse with West Tennessee. Under no pretext will passes through our lines be granted, and the utmost vigilance is exercised to put a stop to the pernicious practice of running the lines. Hundreds of pretexts are urged by the anxious travelers, but the rule is general and impartially enforced. That is a reform that was needed. Those who come out give information as to the condition of affairs among the Federals—perhaps they advise correctly. Who can tell the extent of the consideration they carry back to the Yankee officials by whom they are closely watched, and who have a right to expect to obtain information.

We congratulate the people of Mississippi upon the favorable appearance of things in their State, and can assure them and the country that a watchful commander is looking after the interest of the department.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Salt.
The capacity of the Virginia salt works is about ten thousand bushels a day. The water is obtained from four different wells, and yields 95 per cent. of salt. Twenty-five gallons make a bushel. Three hundred and fifty of sea water are necessary for the same result. It is said that a great difficulty now in working up to the full capacity of the wells is the scarcity of fuel. The forests for miles have been exhausted, and wood has to be hauled so far that, delivered, it costs from twenty-four to thirty dollars a cord. Several furnaces are now idle from this cause.

The Augusta Constitutionalist is urging the planters of Georgia to proceed to the sea-coast to make this indispensable article. The coast is not troubled by the enemy, and as the syrup working season is over, the sugar kettles can be used for the purpose. "We fear (says the C.) that there is at present a very inadequate supply of salt in the Confederacy, and the difficulties of transportation will prevent a proper distribution of what is on hand, and in process of manufacture. The Yankees now hold the East Tennessee road, the route by which all our Virginia salt is received in Georgia. If the enemy be driven away during October, the road will be wholly incapable of transporting the salt that will be required. And there is no certainty that the enemy will be driven from East Tennessee during the winter. The roads too, over which the salt comes to us from Alabama and North Carolina, are heavily taxed already, in transporting other articles, and their capacity is diminishing, for they are wearing out."

It is totally impossible to ascertain—even approximately—what quantity of salt is made within the Confederacy. In this State there must be a very considerable amount, and in all the States a similar activity is used in obtaining supplies. It seems to us that there ought to be an abundance for the economical consumption of the country.—*Mobile Trib.*

RECIPE FOR HOOG CHOLERA.—Say for 125 head of hogs, take half gallon of lard and half gallon tar, mix thoroughly; one bushel charcoal pounded into small pieces, then add a sufficient quantity of salt to induce the hogs to eat it; feed your corn and stir it all well together and shell your corn. Continue to stir your corn into the ingredients each feeding until they devour it all. Try it.

THE ARCHDUCHE MAXIMILIAN.—The London Index expresses the opinion, that if the Mexicans get this Prince for a sovereign, they will be fortunate. There is not a Prince in Europe of higher character. He contrived even to conciliate the sympathies of the Italians during his governorship of the Lombard-Venetian Kingdom. He is a brother of the Emperor of Austria, is thirty-one years of age, and married to the only daughter of the King of the Belgians. He has no children.

A WARNING TO SHOEMAKERS.—We learn that a shoemaker in this city was arraigned a day or two ago for charging more than 75 per cent. profit. The enrolling officer was called in, and there is a prospect that the son of St. Crispin will soon be pegging away at the Yankees at \$11 a month.—*Aug. Const.*

Due Notice.
Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We have repeatedly requested short obituaries, as we did not charge for them, but they increase in length. Our limited space compels us to change our rule. We shall in the future charge as advertising matter all obituaries over ten lines from this rule we shall not depart.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
MY PLANTATION, near Tuskegee, for sale, if sold by the 1st of Dec. 1863. C. A. BATTLE.

H. L. WILLIAMS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner of Whitehall and Mitchell Streets,
ATLANTA, GA.
Oct. 29, 1863. n23-3m \$5

Notice—to Refugees, and others.
TO RENT.
The "Tuskegee Scientific and Collegiate Institute BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS."

THIS desirable place will be rented instantly, and possession held immediately together with the School Buildings and Chapel for 1864. The Boarding House will accommodate one hundred inmates—all necessary out-buildings, including a cistern, hydraulically worked of immense capacity, and pump, hydrants and the conductors, etc. Also, cool-daily similarly washed, and a small lot for outlying purposes, and field and horticultural crop.

I will rent Boarding House and School Buildings, one or both, with the use of thirty-five acres of land and woodland for one, or a term of years. J. M. VASON.
Tuskegee, Oct. 26, 1863. n23-3m \$5

To the Citizens of Coosa, Chambers and Macon Counties.
I will meet the citizens of the above named Counties respectively, as follows:
At Rockford, Nov. 20 and 24.
At Lafayette, 17th, 19th, 20th and 21st.
At Tuskegee, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st.

To settle claims for negro hire, tools, forage and provisions, impressed by the State of Alabama, for the fortifications at Mobile from October 1862 to March 31st 1863. Persons desiring to appear at my office in Tuskegee on the above named places.
J. A. PICKENS.
Oct. 29, 1863. n23-1t \$3

The State of Alabama—Macon County.
PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—24th day of Oct., 1863.
THIS day came Barbara Goolby, administratrix of the estate of Wm. P. Goolby, deceased, and filed her petition praying for an order to sell the slaves belonging to said estate for a division among the heirs at law. This is, therefore, to cite all parties interested to be and appear at my office on Monday the 30th day of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why said order should not be granted.
C. A. STANTON,
Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama—Macon County.
PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—16th day of Oct., 1863.
THIS day came Mary L. McGowan, administratrix of the estate of Thos. L. McGowan, deceased, and filed her petition in writing praying for an order to sell the real and personal estate of said deceased for the purpose of a division among the heirs at law. And whereas, her petition, among other things, asked that Thos. L. McGowan, who had full age and was in the army of the Confederate States: This is therefore to cite said Thos. L. McGowan and all other parties interested to be and appear at my office on Monday the 24th day of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.
C. A. STANTON,
Judge of Probate.

Obituaries.
Memor of Rev. John A. Lee.
The subject of this sketch was born near Snow Hill, Wilcox County, Ala., and died at his residence at the above named place Aug. 17th, 1863. A good man has fallen. He joined the P. Baptist church in 1839, and was licensed to preach the Gospel in 1853. His whole Christian life has been marked by real and devotedness in the service of God. During his ministry he endeavored himself to people of every name and order. His demeanor was quiet and unobtrusive. Humility was one of his prominent traits. The honor which comes from God was more valuable to him than that which comes from men. His intercourse with all was courteous and fraternal. Bigotry he detested.

He gave attention to reading, highly appreciating the advice given by Paul to Timothy, "Study to show thyself a minister approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." His preaching was practical and persuasive. His constant aim was to awaken sinners, and encourage believers and seekers of religion. His death was like that of the righteous. Religion, which had supported him in life was a double support in death. He frequently repeated the verse commencing, "What is there here to count my stay?" "My home on earth is a paradise," said he, "but it does not compare with my home above." After bidding his family and friends an affectionate adieu, he passed away.

Miss Mary Kirkland.
"Her soul is gone down while it was yet day."
In the death of this estimable young lady, who occurred Sept. 14th 1863, we have lost another exemplification of that life "even a vapor, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away."
Miss Mary was a young lady of fine intelligence, sprightly intellect, warm affection, great vivacity of spirit, and happiest social qualities. In the bloom of youth, she moved in the light of love, in the charm of innocence, and was the magic of every circle. "The eye that saw her caught lustre from the vision, all the virtues seemed to linger around her, like so many spotless spires enshrouded in her loveliness."
Better than all, in a dew of youth she gave her heart to Jesus, and joined the Baptist church in which she lived and died a worthy member, and shining ornament. Like Mary of old, she loved to sit at Jesus' feet and learn of him. And had learned from Him peace and pardon; from him she had received that grace which has crowned upon the head and a chain of gold about the neck; from him had received that divinity of righteousness which brightens all beauty, heightens all virtue, chastens all thought, tempers all passion, reduces all feeling, sublimates all joy, consummates all bliss.
Mary "the dear" "young" and went to heaven to sparkle as a diamond in the crown of Mary's Saviour.
[Due \$2] J. C. W.

Departed this life at his residence in Russell County, Ala., on the 20th of May 1863, in the 42nd year of his age, ALLEN PRYOR. It is truly a mysterious providence that calls away from our embrace, those who are fitted for usefulness; but this is because "we see through a glass darkly," and only know in part. He left an affectionate wife and several children to mourn an irreparable loss.
C. A.

Business Department.

Receipt List.
Paid to Volume No. Amount

Rev H Jones	15	48	\$1 50
Elder B Skipper	10	23	3 00
Miss S S Faulk	10	23	3 00
Rev W C Thomas	10	23	3 00
C Brawley	10	23	3 00
H Harrell	10	23	3 00
J Pannley	10	23	3 00
T Doney	10	23	3 00
H Davis	10	23	3 00
E Burch	10	23	3 00
G Williams	10	23	3 00
Q W Holland	10	23	3 00
W B Comby	10	23	3 00
W M Comby	10	23	3 00
Mrs L M Biggers	10	23	3 00
R E Adair	10	23	3 00
Cary Baptist Assn S W B for sol			53 25
Miss A A Ramsey	10	23	3 00
R Robertson	10	23	3 00
Q W Holland	10	23	3 00
Mrs N W Sparrow	10	23	3 00
Mrs E B Hammou	10	23	3 00
G W Gunn	10	23	3 00
Col S W Cates	10	23	3 00
Mrs A A Hammond	10	23	3 00

East Alabama Female College.

THE College Exercises will be resumed on the 11th of Monday in October next, under the Presidency of
REV. A. J. BATTLE, A. M.,
who will associate with him able instructors in the several departments. The annual Session comprising three months, is divided into periods of three months each. Payments for each term are required invariably in advance. The following scale of prices has been agreed upon by the authorities of this, and of the Tuskegee Female College.

Rates per Annum per Term.

College Classes	50 00	\$24 00
Preparatory	50 00	16 00
Primary	30 00	10 00
French, Latin or Greek	10 00	10 00
Instrumental Music	20 00	25 00
Use of Instrument	10 00	3 45
Board Expenses	8 00	1 25

The price of Board will be modified by circumstances. At present it may be obtained for \$65 or \$40 per month. Pupils pay from the time of entrance to the end of the term. No deduction is made except on account of protracted illness.

Miss GRIFFITH is expected to resume her position as instructor in Music. Prof. BRACK has also been engaged in the department.

Tuskegee, Sept. 10, 1863. n16-1t

WANTED.

BY a Southern Graduate of several years' experience, a situation as Teacher, School principal or assistant. Best of testimonials given.
Address, Miss M. H. R., Box 20, Columbus, Georgia.
Sept. 24, 1863. n18-2m \$5

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Phone on hand the largest and most extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS in the South.
JOS. L. BARTON,
Teacher's Exchange, Montgomery, Ala.
Sept. 17, 1863. n17-2m

HEAD QUARTERS EAST DIVISION, DEPT. OF THE GU.
[Extract.]
POLK, Ala., Aug. 11, 1863.
SPECIAL ORDER No. 2—
Lt. Col. Graham, of Swanton's 55th Regiment Ala. Infantry, is ordered to Tuskegee, Ala., and to recruit for this command, mastering men for any company or regiment in the command. He will be authorized to grant furloughs as customary for the service of Alabama. Transportation will be furnished.
By command of Brig. Genl. J. H. CLANTON.
Lt. Col. GRAHAM, Capt. A. A. Genl.

In obedience to the above special order I will recruit men for any company, or regiment of Cavalry or Infantry. Includes all branches of the service. The advantages of joining this favorite Alabama Brigade are too manifest to need any special mention here. Men of Alabama, the country needs your services. Be it your pleasure, as it is your proud privilege to enroll your names among the brave defenders of your most cherished rights, your wives, your children, your property, your honor.
Report to me at once at Tuskegee.
Lt. Col. GRAHAM, Capt. A. A. Genl.
Tuskegee, Ala., Aug. 22, 1863. n16-1t

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, five miles West of Warrior Stand, Ala., containing 260 acres, more or less—all oak land—15 acres cleared, under good cultivation, and the balance in pasture—suitable for stock, especially hogs—fruit in abundance and that which is good. Convenient to mill, (one mile). Houses suitable for a small farm. I will sell cheap.
J. H. CHABLESS,
Warrior Stand, Ala., Sept. 16, 1863. n19-1t

The State of Alabama—Macon County.
PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—24th day of Oct., 1863.
THIS day came William R. Cunningham, an auxiliary administrator on the estate of Michael W. Pearson, deceased, and filed his petition in writing praying for an order to sell the real and personal estate of said deceased for the purpose of a division among the heirs at law. And it being made to appear to the Court that Michael W. Pearson, deceased, was in the State of Mississippi, and was an administrator in chief on the estate of said intestate: It is therefore ordered that Monday the 9th day of November, at which time said day for making said settlement, at which time said Jesse M. Pearson, administrator in chief and all other persons in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.
C. A. STANTON,
Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama—Macon County.
PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—23rd day of Sept., 1863.
THIS day came J. A. O. Adams and Wm. H. H. Adams, administrators of the estate of Robt. Adams, deceased, and filed their petition in writing praying for an order to sell the real and personal estate of said deceased for the purpose of a division among the heirs at law. And it being made to appear to the Court that Robt. Adams, deceased, was in the State of Georgia, and was an administrator in chief on the estate of said intestate: It is therefore ordered that the 2nd Monday in November next, at which time said parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.
C. A. STANTON,
Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama—Macon County.
PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—10th day of Oct., 1863.
THIS day came Wm. Moore and J. M. Williams, administrators of the estate of E. M. Tassery, deceased, and filed their petition in writing praying for an order to sell the real and personal estate of said deceased for the purpose of a division among the heirs at law. And it being made to appear to the Court that E. M. Tassery, deceased, was in the State of Georgia, and was an administrator in chief on the estate of said intestate: It is therefore ordered that the 2nd Monday in November next, at which time said parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.
C. A. STANTON,
Judge of Probate.

CHANCERY COURT,
12th District of the Southern Chancery Division, of the State of Alabama.
PETER A. WEBB, If appearing from an affidavit at law, and in the bill of complaint, that the defendant, WILLIAM IRVING, in this cause, that the defendant, and of age of 21 years, and residing in the State of Florida, the defendant, ELIJAH L. IRVING, in an adult, over the age of 21 years, and residing in said Chancery District, and that the 14th day of the State of Alabama, more than six months before the filing of this bill, that he is a member of Capt. Dawson's Artillery Company, stationed at Savannah, in the State of Georgia, and that the defendant, Peter A. Webb, and his wife, Martha Webb, are adults, over the age of 21 years, and reside beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, and that the defendant, Mary M. Lovejoy, John G. Lovejoy, Harry S. Lovejoy and Elizabeth Lovejoy, are under the age of 21 years, and reside beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, and that the defendant, Eliza L. Lovejoy, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 8th day of December next, or that to default a decree pro confesso for want of an answer may be entered against them at any time after thirty days thereafter, should the bill be in default.
It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published, without delay, for five consecutive weeks, in the "Southern Baptist," a weekly newspaper published in the town of Tuskegee, and that another copy be posted up at the door of the Court House of this County within 30 days from the making of this order, and that the 14th day of the State of Alabama, more than six months before the filing of this bill, that he is a member of Capt. Dawson's Artillery Company, stationed at Savannah, in the State of Georgia, and that the defendant, Peter A. Webb, and his wife, Martha Webb, are adults, over the age of 21 years, and reside beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, and that the defendant, Mary M. Lovejoy, John G. Lovejoy, Harry S. Lovejoy and Elizabeth Lovejoy, are under the age of 21 years, and reside beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, and that the defendant, Eliza L. Lovejoy, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 8th day of December next, or that to default a decree pro confesso for want of an answer may be entered against them at any time after thirty days thereafter, should the bill be in default.
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J. W. R. MANN, Register.
Oct. 2, 1863. n20-2d Paid \$5

Executor's Sale.
BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court, I will sell on Thursday the 11th day of November next, at the late residence of Jeremiah Jackson, all the real estate property of his estate, consisting of homestead and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, &c. Also, crop of corn, rice, wheat, fodder, potatoes, &c.
JOSUA W. WILLIS,
Executor.
Oct. 17, 1863. n22-1m \$3-10

Estray Notice.
TAKEN up by Geo. D. Richardson, and posted before David Cobb, a Justice of the Peace for Macon County, a certain stray colored horse Mule, about fourteen years old, medium height and size, with a dark red coat on the left side of his neck, and appraised at one hundred dollars.
C. A. STANTON,
Judge of Probate.
Oct. 10, 1863. n21-4t \$50

The State of Alabama—Macon County.
PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—24th day of Oct., 1863.
THIS day came Charlotte Wright, widow of John Wright, late of said county, deceased, and filed her petition for dower to be allotted to her as the widow of said testator in the following lands, to wit: The South-west 1/4 of Section 29, Township 14, Range 24; Also, one hundred and twenty acres of the west end of the North-east 1/4 of Section 31, in Township 14, of Range 24; Also, that tract of land beginning west end of the South-west 1/4 of Section 31, in Township 14, of Range 24; Also, that tract of land beginning west end of the South-west 1