

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

The S. W. Baptist.
TUSKEGEE, ALA.
Thursday, Feb. 25, 1864.

AGENT.
B. B. DAVIS, of the "Book Emporium," Montgomery, Ala., is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and dues for our paper.

Rags! Rags!!

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

Notice the Red (X) Mark.

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

To our Patrons.

From and after the first of January, 1864, the subscription price of the South Western Baptist will be five dollars per annum. The price of material and labor leaves us no other alternative, unless we suspend altogether.

The Tax, the Currency and the Military Bills.

Recent telegrams from Richmond announce the passage of the tax, currency and military bills, and the removal of the injunction of secrecy. From the meagre accounts which have reached us by telegraph we gather the following as embracing the leading features of these bills:

The currency bill provides for the funding of all non-interest paying notes over the denomination of five dollars by the 1st day of April next on the east side of the Mississippi river and by the 1st day of July on the west side of that river. These notes are to be funded in twenty years bonds at five per cent. All notes not funded or paid in government taxes by the times specified will be taxed 33 1/3 per cent., and will be fundable till the first of January next. After that they will be taxed 100 per cent. (One hundred dollar notes will be taxed 10 per cent, per month in addition to the 33 1/3 per cent, within the time specified, and will not be received in payment of public dues. After the 1st of April, a new issue will be made, to be kept in reasonable limits. Six per cent. bonds to the amount of five hundred millions may be issued and sold to raise money to meet the expenses of the government. All duties on imports are to be paid in specie, sterling exchange, or coupons of these bonds. All import and export duties are pledged to pay the interest on these bonds. The effect of this measure will be, that all notes above five dollars and under one hundred not funded, will circulate at a discount of 33 1/3 per cent. discount, and one hundred dollar notes will circulate at a similar discount until the first of May, and at a discount of ten per cent. monthly until the 1st of January. After this, the present issue, except five dollar notes, will become entirely worthless in the hands of the holder.

The tax bill levies five per cent. tax on most of the real, personal and mixed property, stock, bank bills, and solvent credits: 10 to 20 per cent. on incomes, profits, &c.

The military bill is quite sweeping; but not oppressive, we suppose, than the exigency demands. It declares all between the ages of 17 and 50 to be in the service during the war. Those between the ages of 18 and 45 now in the service are to be retained under existing organizations and officers. All between 17 and 18, and all between 45 and 50 will be enrolled for State defense. Provost, hospital and conscript guard duty will be performed by men between 18 and 45 who are unfit for field duty. The list of exemptions is quite meagre. They are the following:—All unfit for the field; members and officers of Congress and the State Legislatures and other Confederate and State officers; ministers of the gospel regularly employed as such; one editor of each newspaper now published, and such employees as are indispensable; the apothecary in each drug store doing business on the 10th October, 1861-'62; physicians over 35 years of age, who have been seven years in the practice; presidents, teachers of colleges and schools, who have been regularly taught for two years, and have twenty students; one person on a farm of 50 (20) field hands, who is to give bond and security that he will deliver to the government 100 lbs. bacon and beef for every hand, and sell all of his surplus at the schedule rates; officers of railroads as heretofore reported. The President and Secretary of War are authorized to grant exemptions as heretofore.

Such are the provisions of the military bill. We expect that it will, if faithfully executed, to almost double the numerical strength of the Confederate army. With such an augmentation of our forces, and with a corresponding depletion of the forces of the enemy by the expiration of the terms of enlistment, we cannot but look for the most favorable results within the next few months. The abolition government cannot retain one third of their present force by reenlistment; and what their present well drilled army cannot do, it will be folly for their fresh levies to attempt.

One thing is clear. Whatever may have been the delinquencies of the first Congress of the Permanent Confederate Government hereafter, in the present session they are not wanting in nerve. No man can now say that Congress is behind the people in the adoption of measures to prosecute this war to a speedy and successful issue. A clean victory or a clean

defeat awaits us at no distant day. Our confidence as to the result is unabated.

We would offer a word of admonition in conclusion to our friends. The tax and currency bills will bear heavily upon all of us who are at home. In some instances the operations of these laws may be somewhat unequal. Let it be considered, however, that it is not in the power of human sagacity to frame a law so vast and complicated in its operations as not to bear more heavily on some classes than upon others. If the farmer has to pay five per cent. upon his property, the merchant and tradesman, has to fund his money at five per cent. And then, go the burdens of taxation and funding bear as heavily upon the "home army," as the military bill does upon the army in the field? The men in the army are deprived of all the comforts of home—are exposed to all the perils of a cruel and bloody war—their lives are literally "in jeopardy every hour"—they hold the title deeds to every cent of property in the country—they, under God, are to determine whether anything, liberty or property, shall survive this struggle. Now, can any sacrifice of money or property, on the part of the people at home, be the equivalent of such noble, heroic services as these? No! no!! Let these burdens be cheerfully borne. Let the fire of patriotism be kindled afresh in every heart. Every thing is at stake. If we fail, all is lost. When the question is between liberty and property, no true patriot can hesitate one moment. Let us, then, shoulder these burdens, and bear them with as manly and gallant a spirit as our brave boys, shoulder their muskets and knapsacks to meet the shock of battle. The way to independence is a bloody, perilous, and toilsome path; and every man, rich and poor, must tread that path to reach the boon. When a battle is fought in the field, the whole country is down upon stragglers and skulkers; and now that this great battle is to be fought at home between mammon and patriotism, let there be no stragglers and skulkers. Let every man be in his place in the ranks to answer to his name at "roll call," ready for duty. Let this be done, and God will bless us, and a glorious success will reward our efforts.

Religious Reading for Soldiers.
We are constantly receiving private letters from the army asking us to send such and such religious packages of our papers, or any other religious reading matter we can procure. We publish this week an "Appeal to the Baptists of Alabama" on this subject, which we cannot but hope will awaken a still more profound interest in every Christian heart. We have already expended nearly a thousand dollars more to fill these orders than has been contributed. We cannot resist the appeals made to us so long as we can command any means from any sources. If we had additional means, they should go as freely as water; but our treasury is exhausted, and we can fill no further orders until it is replenished. We submit the case to our brethren, assuring them that we shall do all we can to supply this necessity, and that so long as paper can be procured at any price, our banner shall never be furled.

Chaplains.

The Hon. J. L. M. Curry, who is always ready to every good word and work, introduced a bill in Congress to enable Chaplains to draw forage for horses, which we understand has passed both Houses. Thus the efficiency of our Chaplains is well nigh doubled. No agency is more efficient in preserving the morale of the army than able and faithful ministers of the gospel, whether in the capacity of Chaplains or Missionaries.

Mr. Curry's connection with the Confederate Congress closes with the present session; and we cannot but express the profound regret which the great body of our people feel that the counsels of our country are no longer to share the invaluable services of one whose eloquence and statesmanship had placed him in the first rank of our public men. At a time like this, the country needs the wisest and most experienced men to pilot the ship of State through the most terrific storm that ever threatened its safety. But after all, the great issue now pending has passed from the council chamber to the field, and must now be decided by the sword.

Meetings still continue in the Methodist and Baptist churches in Tuskegee. About thirty conversions have occurred at the Baptist church, seventeen of whom have already joined the church; others are expected soon to follow. On last Sunday evening the Rev. A. J. Battle baptized ten young ladies—mostly students of the College. The scene was an impressive one.

We learn that upwards of fifty have been added to the Methodist church. May the good work go on until our entire community shall be brought to bow to the sceptre of mercy!

Meeting for Relief of Mobile Refugees.

At 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of Saturday, 20th inst., a meeting of the citizens of Tuskegee and vicinity was held in the Baptist Church. Upon motion of Rev. Saml. Henderson, the meeting was organized by calling Dr. R. H. Howard to the Chair. For the information of the citizens present his Honor Judge Stanton, of the Probate Court, read a letter, just received for Genl. Joel Riggs, A. and I. G. of the State of Ala., urging the propriety of taking steps to provide shelter for those non-combatants, who had been compelled to leave the city of Mobile, under apprehension of an immediate attack of the enemy. After a few pertinent comments upon the letter, Judge Stanton moved the appointment of two Committees, one consisting of three gentlemen selected from the religious denominations, whose duty it should be to secure vacant houses, for Refugees in the town of Tuskegee. The second Committee, consisting of five gentlemen from the surrounding country, should

be charged with the duty of ascertaining whether accommodations of a like nature could be procured in their several neighborhoods. Motion prevailed.

The following committees were appointed in conformity with the motion. For the town: John Swanson, N. R. Keeling, Dr. C. Fowler. For the country—Dr. R. H. Howard, George Bryan, Rev. W. Barrow, Churchill Gibson, Genl. Geo. W. Gunn.

Upon motion it was made the further duty of these Committees to ascertain what arrangements could be made for supplying the families of Refugees with provisions.

Rev. S. Henderson moved that a brief abstract of the proceedings of the meeting be published in the S. W. Baptist. Motion prevailed.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

R. H. HOWARD, Ch'n,
Geo. W. F. PRICE, Secty.

An appeal to the Baptists of Alabama in behalf of Genl. Pettus's Brigade.

DEAR BRETHREN: I am not going to ask you to buckle on the accoutrements of a soldier, and come to the assistance of our noble Brigade in their conflict with the enemy. Those who doubt their ability to make their mark, will have their doubts dispelled when they remember Port Gibson, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge. Their valor, as a gallant band of battle-tried patriots, is imperishably written by their own noble deeds on the field of strife. The Spring campaign, my brethren, will soon open. How big with results must it be! The enemy, it is thought, are preparing for a grand forward movement; we, on the other hand, are striving to be ready to resist them. Our troops, consequently, need the sympathies of the people at home; they want their confidence in the people restored. This will nerve them for the tide of war, and bring salvation, with all its numinous blessings, from a common enemy. How can you better manifest your regard for the brave soldier, than by sending your means to the newspaper editor, requesting him to invest your liberality in religious reading matter to be sent to the soldier? I believe, if the good brethren in Ala., had the experience of some of us in the army, they would reach down to the bottom of their pockets, in the soldier's behalf; much oftner than they do. If they could just see the eagerness of the soldiers when such reading matter is being handed out, by some kind friend, and their dejection when they are disappointed in getting something good to read, what a revival would there be in the liberality and energy of the good people at home!

It is not necessary for me to tell you brethren, that the religious newspaper is a medium of great good in the army; this you know, for the experience of every good man who has been connected with the army, is to this effect. Nor do I write this appeal to enlighten you as to your duty, for this you know, and have been doing, I am happy to say, many of you. But I am as well apprised of the fact as yourselves, that comparatively few brethren of means do all this work of kindness, whilst the majority linger in the background, never giving a cent to such work as this. I would that every brother, both rich and poor, could feel his own personal responsibility in this matter. Then, there would be energetic action on the part of all, not a few, and such appeals as this would be out of place, for every soldier would be supplied with newspapers, Tracts, books, &c.

Well brethren, I want you to assist me in supplying the regiments of Pettus's Brigade with our denominational newspapers. Will you help me? I believe you will, I pray you may. These regiments are the 20th, Col. Garrett's Regiment, of Marion; the 23rd commanded by Col. Back, of Wilcox, I believe; the 30th, Col. Selley's of Talladega; the 31st, Col. Hundley's of Madison; and the 46th, Col. Wood's of Montgomery. For the South Western Baptist, send your contributions to Rev. S. Henderson, Tuskegee Ala., and he will forward the papers to me; for the Baptist Banner send to Dayton, Elles and Co. Atlanta Ga., for the Christian Index to Rev. S. Boykin, Macon Ga. These good brethren will take pleasure in observing whatever instructions you may give them. If any of you prefer to do so, you can send any paper of your choice in the Confederacy; in such instances please instruct the Editors what to do—where to send

the papers. May I not hope to hear from you soon, in the visits of the religious Editor's messages of love? Yours in Christ,

T. B. ESRV.

Chaplain 31st Ala. Regt.

PETTUS'S BRIGADE.

P. S. Will the Baptist Banner and Index please insert this.

For the South Western Baptist

"The Orphan Asylum for the State of Alabama,"
To the Christian Public.

In pursuance of the object of this noble enterprise, the subscribers to "Articles of Association" met, and having duly organized, proceeded to the election of a Board of Trustees. It was deemed best to have at first a board of only seven members who could be easily convened. The following were elected.

W. N. Wyatt, and E. A. Blunt, of Marion; Wm. M. Smith, C. E. Thames, F. L. Johnson, and A. S. Spalding, of Selma; and W. W. Waller, of Montgomery.

The Board of Trustees then assembled, and organized by the election of Wm. N. Wyatt as President; A. T. Spalding, as Cor. Sec. and C. E. Thames, as Treasurer. To this Board is now entrusted the present interests of our Orphan Asylum. They have resolved to send out immediately through the State four General Agents, to collect funds necessary for its successful inauguration, and for its prosecution through all coming time.

Thousands of helpless and destitute children all over the State, cry out to us for help. The object of this Asylum is to gather all these poor orphan children in an Orphan's Home, and to improve them in body, mind and heart. Movements, somewhat similar have been begun in Georgia, S. C. and N. C. and perhaps in other States. And from various parts of our own State and even from other States, and from the army, and from our Confederate Congress have come warm and glowing testimonials of approval.

The Ala. Baptist State Convention, at its last session, passed a resolution of approval, and recommended the immediate prosecution of the work as a worthy and noble Christian enterprise. Various ministers of the gospel throughout the State, have pledged a hearty co-operation.

The Board of Trustees, now therefore, issue this appeal to every one in the State to give aid in laying the foundations of a superstructure that shall stand in all coming generations, by the blessing of God, as a home for the Orphan—the educator of the childhood, and the Promoter of good morals and the religion of Jesus Christ.

The Rev. J. J. D. Rentroe, of Talladega, has consented to enter upon an agency to collect funds, and will soon be in the field.

A. T. SPALDING, Cor. Sec.

SELFISH LIFE.—How worse than empty is a life of selfish struggle. To be born to an eminent place with great work to do—that is something which those whose faculties fit them for the place and work may, perhaps, thank God for, though it has its great temptations. To be carried upward into the high places of the earth, and invested with its distinctions and honors, without a selfish seeking for them, but merely in the sequel and result of brave and noble doing of the duty put upon us by God and man—like Washington—is something to be accepted with magnanimity, or enjoyed with modest satisfaction, according to one's temperament and tastes. To seek even a noble and lofty sphere of public action at the prompting of a great and energetic nature, conscious of abilities to render good service to one's country or to mankind, and of the impulse to do so—this is something I shall not disparage or condemn. But a life of mere self-seeking vanity and pride—engendering envy, ill-will, and all evil passions—wretched if success crown not its selfish struggle, and not made blessed by any success—what is life worth without inward peace! which no selfish life can give.

I FEEL IT.—A scoffer who, in health, took delight in casting ridicule on religion, was brought by mortal sickness to the gate of death. For years he had laughed at the idea of future punishment, but now being in great mental agony, he cried: "Now I know there is a hell for I feel it." These were his last words. In life he had boldly rushed on the bosses of God's buckler; in death he fell transfixed upon the spear of divine vengeance.—Reader beware how you trifle with the truth of God! "God is not mocked," with impunity by a mortal man like yourself!

The Power of Silent Example.

More than thirty years have passed since that eventful Sabbath. Now gray hairs appear here and there, and dimness of sight reminds me that age is approaching. Then I was a lad of fourteen, just entering college.

All nature seemed to rejoice on that May Sabbath. I was sitting in the church at S—, not taking any special interest in the services. It was communion. The names of those who had been admitted to church privileges were read. I listened carelessly till that of T. H.—was announced. That startled me like a clap of thunder. He was my intimate friend, my seatmate at school. Much did I wonder that he had said nothing to me, especially as I had paid him a friendly visit scarcely a week previous.

"They shall come from the east and from the west, from the north and from the south, and sit down in the kingdom of God," "and you yourselves thrust out," was the passage that flashed through my mind, and stirred my soul to its lowest depths. I knew but little of what passed that day,—I felt that I could not be excluded from that kingdom, and set myself to seek the Lord with all my heart. My mother, long since in heaven, was then on earth, and would gladly have helped me, but I said nothing even to her. Alone I wrestled with God, alone I sought my way, alone I pleaded, nor pleaded in vain. In a few days light broke in upon my soul; but this joy, like my sorrow, I kept to myself, yet, not so entirely as I thought. When at the next communion season approached, I spoke to my mother about uniting with the church. I found I had not escaped a mother's eye; she was not at all surprised.

My young friend never knew that he had aroused me to seek the pearl of great price. Years afterwards, when he had risen to eminence in his profession, I visited him, but even then I did not open my lips. His example had done its work. The knowledge of the result is reserved for him to the judgment.

How many in that day will be surprised to find the amount of good they have unconsciously done. They have simply done the will of God.—All the while eyes have been upon them of which they were not aware. Hearts have been touched, new resolutions have been taken, the course of life of more than one has been changed, but they knew it not. God often conceals from us the good that we do, lest our pride should be aroused. In heaven pride will be no more, and God will allow us to see how useful we have been.

Is it not worth while to do right, to bear witness to the truth, even though we see no fruit? Fruit there will be, and that abundant, though for the time we know it not. The wicked, when he thinks not of it, sows to the wind, and afterwards reaps the whirlwind. The righteous sows the good seed, and shall reap fruit unto everlasting life.

Speak Gently.

It is not an easy task to command the temper perfectly, amidst all the disturbing scenes of our every day life, yet it is a Christian duty, and possible for every one. Even those most disposed to fall into the sin of anger on trifling occasions, may acquire such a degree of self-control as to surprise and delight all who are associated with them.

I well remember an aged man who came punctually to our village church and was known among our people as Father K—. He was a model of meekness, gentleness, and Christian love. And yet he had been in his youth one of the most passionate and irritable young men in the place. On being asked how he succeeded in breaking the chains of such a habit he said: "I always observed that angry people raised their voices. So when I felt myself growing irritated, I spoke low and gently. I could not long keep ill-tempered, when I spoke in a pleasant tone."

The good old man's receipt might be useful to many others. It certainly succeeded well in his case, for he said, so entirely was victory gained that he did not know he had felt a ruffle on his spirit for fifteen years.

There are few who have lived many years in this world of sin, who can not remember words which they would give very much to recall.

Daughter, did you ever, when wearied and care worn, speak hastily to an aged mother who sits by your fire-side? Ah, watch well your lips and hearts. The memory of such words will be a serpent in your bosom, when the coffin lid and the cold earth shall

shut out forever from your sight that bent and wayworn form. Remember all she has been to you in infancy, in girlhood, and your early womanhood, and now if she is a child again herself, oh lead her tenderly, as she did your first tottering footsteps even down to the silent valley.

Man of business, those impatient words you spoke to your aged father this morning when he proffered advice with regard to your affairs, will all come back to you again. "Oh, how differently I would speak," said a young man to me, as he recalled an incident connected with his father, whose white hair has been long lying under the prairie mould.

Oh, speak gently, lovingly, to all with whom you associate, and let no poison drop of anger make sad the heart of even the humblest dependent. "Pleasant words are as a honey-comb sweet to the soul, and health to the bones."

The Art of Silence.

The art of silence, if it be not one of the fine arts, is certainly a useful one. It is an art attained only by a few. How seldom do we meet with a man who speaks, and says only what he ought to speak, and says only what he ought to say!

That the Bible enjoins its attainment is most manifest. It commands us to make a door and a bar for the mouth. It declares that if a man bridleth not his tongue his religion is in vain.

The attainment of this art will enable us to avoid saying foolish things. We often speak without reflection, and of consequence foolish thoughts, or expressions altogether destitute of thought are uttered. Possessed of the art of silence, we shall not speak that which ought not to be spoken.

Again, it will enable us to avoid saying hurtful things. Since we are placed in the world to do good, and since the endowment of speech is one of the greatest means of influence, it is most unseemly for us to utter that which shall do injury. He whose business it is to root out the tares should not scatter their seed.

It will enable us to govern our feelings and direct our trains of thought. He who gives expression to anger, for example, increases its power over him. He who gives utterance to impure thoughts will increase their number.

It will increase our influence with fellow men. "A fool uttereth all his mind, but a wise man keepeth in till afterwards." Gravity and reserve are associated with wisdom. Even an affected gravity is sometimes effectual—the true art of silence ever. We can only be useful as we are influential.

Finally, it will enable us to follow the example of Christ. He was ever ready to communicate instruction, but no useless utterances escaped His lips. Let us labor to attain this art, that our speech may always be with grace.

"WHIP OLD GRAY, THEN."—There was a farmer who had a four-horse team. The horses, one excepted, were difficult to drive. He changed drivers often, but to little purpose. His last driver was sent to draw a log from the clearing to the sawmill, and on his return, the wagon and horses stopped in a valley, and a man on the hill-top, seeing the halt, cried out: "What's the matter?" "Matter enough," was the ready response, "There's but one horse in the train that'll pull." "What horse is that?" "Old Gray." "Whip Old Gray, then; it's no use to whip the others."

As in the team case, so in most churches. There is some Old Gray who is willing enough to do the work, and does do great good, but the trouble is, he can't draw all the load and the balky horses too. He would like to foot the preacher's salary, the sexton's bill, the wood, coal, candle and oil bills, but his pocket isn't long enough. Yet there is some man always willing enough, in every society, to play the censor, and cry out, while he does nothing himself, "There's but one man in the church who will give any—Old Gray. Whip Old Gray; if he don't pull, the load will never move."

Parents must never put away their youth. They must never cease to be young. Their sympathies and sensibilities should be always quick and fresh. They must love that which God made the child to love. Children need not only government, firm and mild, but sympathy, warm and tender. So long as parents are their best and most agreeable companions, children are comparatively safe, even in the society of others.

Religious News from the Army.

The following letters are from our missionaries in the army. A. E. D.

Rev. G. F. Bagby, Charleston, S. C.

It gives me great pleasure to report, that our meeting continues with unabating interest. About seventy-five have been hopefully converted. Last night was truly a refreshing time with us. It was difficult to get away from church. Many of the inquirers refused to leave after the benediction, and of course we had to stay with them. We had three or four additional prayers and before we left the house (which was about half past nine,) several others professed. I do not think I have ever seen such interest manifested on the part of the unconverted. Men may sometimes be seen an hour before services running to the house, in order that they may procure seats. They come from regiments two miles off. I do not think I could consent to leave here now, but I leave those behind, who have to carry on the meeting indefinitely. I have been engaged in this meeting nearly four weeks. I do not believe such extensive revivals as we are now having through our beloved country, have ever been heard of since the days of Pentecost.

Rev. C. E. Fry, Orange, C. H.

I have conversed with soldiers daily since I have been stationed at this place and have heard much to encourage me in my labors of love. A young man a few days ago gave me an account of the state of his company about one year ago. Bro. M. D. Anderson visited them, commenced a series of meetings; a number professed conversion and now they have a company of praying men—a year ago they had a company of gamblers. In visiting the hospitals of this place, I have conversed with many that were anxious about their souls salvation, and seemed much gratified at my visiting and praying for them. I have been very busy this week. Receiving and sending of books and tracts to chaplains and Christians in regiments and battalions where they have no chaplains. Please send all the books you can: Testaments, Bibles, &c.; the soldiers are anxious for something to read. I wish you could be here and see what a perfect rush there is for books and tracts. I have disposed of nearly all the large stock you sent me a few days ago. I could give many interesting incidents, as related to me, of the good results from reading your publications, but must close.

Rev. T. Gign, Giles Co., Va.

I wrote to you to send me some books to Salem. I said there several days and preached at the Port Lewis Chapel, and aided in the ordination of Bro. Kizer—we had an interesting meeting. I did not hear from you. I supposed you were absent, and therefore went to Montgomery White Sulphur Springs hospital, and preached several days to the convalescents, the audience was respectable and attentive and considerable interest seemed to be manifested in the room in which we held our meetings was very open and cold, and I was laboring under the influence of a severe cold. I therefore, closed the meeting sooner than I would under other circumstances. Several persons insisted on me to stay longer. I was treated with kindness and respect, and hope by the blessing of God that good was effected. I am now at the Narrows of New River, Giles county, preaching to the soldiers encamped here. They have no house to worship in—we meet in the open air. We can do this when the weather is warm and dry, but in the winter the weather is so changeable that but little can be accomplished without a house.

Bro. John C. Clopton, Orange Co.

I left home last Tuesday, and have been visiting the soldiers near Charlottesville in this direction, and then in this county, and find the tracts, &c., highly appreciated. It is truly gratifying to have supplied so many in so short a time, with such reading as is not only appreciated highly, but so calculated to do them good. I have been sensibly impressed while going from regiment to regiment by the great amount of labor which is needed to restrain iniquity, and encourage Christians to preserve.

I have read C. Manly's tract, (Peace in Believing,) with special pleasure, and I hope, with profit, and I would be very glad if every Christian in the army and at home could get hold of it and be led to read it. To-day (rainy) while with Bro. Kendall, Sr., of Pamunky Church, having given him the above-named tract, while he was reading it, I said to him how good to put such a tract in the hands of the Christian soldiers in the camp. Yes, he

says, "and Christians at home, too," and added, "I know I feel my need of such helps, and believe that people at home are more absorbed, in worldly matters than the soldiers in camp are;—I know I am more so than I ought to be; and believe that if others would speak the truth, they would make the same confession."

Sufferers by War.

While some of our people are complaining of the hardships they have to endure, and are allowing their discomforts to make them despondent it would be well for them to recall to the sufferings of their ancestors of the Revolution and imitate the cheerful heroism that they illustrated. Among the anecdotes of that period is one, that we think of at this moment of how the notorious Tarleton behaved in South Carolina. "Mrs. Beckham's first sight of Tarleton was as he stood in her own yard, ordering his men to catch her poultry for his supper. She spoke civilly to him and hastened to prepare supper for him and his men, as if they had been honored guests. When about to leave in the morning, he ordered the house to be burnt, after being given up to pillage, but on her remonstrance, recalled the order. All her bedding was taken from her. At another time Mrs. Beckham went to Granby, eighty miles distant for a bushel of salt, which she brought home on the saddle under her. The guinea appropriated for the purchase was concealed in the hair braided on the top of her head."

Another lady was visited by the famous tory, Col. Cunningham, commonly called "Bloody Bill Cunningham," on one occasion, with a party of two hundred and fifty men. They arrived after dark and as green corn happened to be in season, encamped by one of her fields, fed their horses with the corn, built fires with the rails, and roasted the ears for themselves. At that time the family lived chiefly on roasted corn, without bread, meat or salt. Hickory ashes were used with a small quantity of salt for preserving beef when it could be obtained. Leather shoes were replaced by rags sewed around the feet, and of beds or bedding none were left. The beds were generally ripped open by the depredators, the feathers scattered and the ticking used for tent cloths. The looms were robbed of cloth found in them; and hence the women of the country resorted to various expedients to manufacture clothing and preserve it for their own use and that of their friends. A family residing on the Pacolet built a loom between four trees in the forest and wove in fair weather, and covered the loom and web with cowhides when it rained.

In the life of Gen. Greene we are told while he was returning through North Carolina he came to Salisbury. As he entered the hotel a friend seeing his gloomy looks made some anxious inquiries, to which the wearied soldier replied, "Yes—fatigued—hungry—alone and penniless." Soon after the General took his seat at the table, the landlady, Mrs. Steel, entered the room and carefully closed the door behind her. Approaching her distinguished guest, she told him that she had heard the despondent words he uttered, and giving him two small bags full of specie, the earnings of years, "take these," said she, for you will want them and I can do without them." Such was the devotion of patriotism to what then seemed almost a hopeless cause.

The self-denials and sufferings which men have to undergo in the support of a great cause ought not to, despit but determine them all the more bravely to resist and conquer the cruel invader.

If the murderers and despondents in the interior of the Confederacy wish to see the unmanliness of their conduct, they can realize it by calling on some refugee from the borders of Virginia and hearing of sorrows and sufferings that our noble women and venerable men have patiently borne, and how they have turned away from the ashes of their homes, the graves of their children, and the desolation of their beautiful country, preferring to die as wanderers and exiles than to accept the base boon of life and property at the expense of principle and honor.

We regret to believe that these great-hearted people, who had been willing to suffer the loss of all things for the love they have for our cause, have often found a lamentable lack of cordial sympathy from the selfish people who have gained wealth instead of poverty by the war.

ALWAYS ABOUNDING.—In a court or in a coal-pit; in a senate or in a work-shop, aim at the conversion of all about you.

Scarcity of Printers.

In nearly every paper we pick up we see advertisements for printers, and yet there were before the war, more papers printed in the State of Georgia than are now published in the Confederate States. The reason of this is that at least seventy-five per cent of the fraternity have been, and are now in the army. Many of them command brigades, regiments, and companies, and are upon different General's staffs, while hundreds of them have met death upon the field of glory. We venture that there is not an office in the South that has not a representative in the field, and many officers were suspended at the commencement of the struggle in order that the proprietor, editor, printers, and all might enlist. They are generally men of education and always of superior intelligence, and therefore fully understand the principles we are fighting for, and the hardships, disease and death, incident to the life of a soldier. It is not to be presumed that they were actuated by blind fanaticism or from love of change or from any other cause than the purest motives of chivalry.—*Macon Confederate.*

WHAT COULD HE DO IN HEAVEN?

It was about thirty years ago or more, when stage coaches still ran, that an excellent old clergyman, who had a keen observation of the world was travelling on the top of the coach. It was cold, wintry weather, and the coachman, as he drove his horses rapidly, poured forth such a volley of oaths and foul language as to shock all the passengers. The old clergyman, who was sitting close to him, said nothing, but fixed his piercing blue eyes upon him with a look of extreme wonder and astonishment. At last, the coachman became uneasy, and turning round to him, said, "What makes you look at me sir, in that way?"

The clergyman said, with his eyes fixed upon him, "I cannot imagine what you will do in heaven! There are no horses, or coaches, or saddles, or bridles, or public houses in heaven. There will be no one to swear at, or to whom you can use bad language. I cannot think what you will do when you get to heaven."

"I HAVE LOST A DAY."

How many at the close of a day, would, if they considered the manner in which their time has been spent, be constrained to adopt this expression!

Those who have done nothing during the day, have lost it. They may say they have done no harm; still, if they have done no good to themselves or others they have lost a day.

And the loss is irreparable. The good which might have been done must remain undone for eternity! The intellectual and moral growth which might have been attained must be lacking forever. Every lost day lessens our intellectual and moral stature for eternity. One may exert himself on the morrow, but he cannot accomplish that which he might have accomplished had he not lost a day.

GOOD MANNERS AND MORALS.—Our Saviour himself has taught us that modesty is the true spirit of decent behaviour, and was not ashamed to notice and rebuke the forward manners of his fellow guests in taking the upper seats at banquets, while he has chosen the etiquette of marriage as illustrations in several of his parables. Even in speaking of the scrupulous habits of the Pharisees, he did not condemn their cleanliness itself, but the folly which attached so much value to mere form. He conformed himself to those habits, and in the washing of feet at meals, drew a practical lesson of beautiful humility. His greatest follower has left us many injunctions to gentleness and courteousness of manner, and fine passages on women's dress, which should be painted over every lady's toilet table in the land.

Secular Intelligence.

News from Dumopolis to 20th inst. states that the enemy at last accounts were falling back from Enterprise towards Meridian, their cavalry being at the latter place.

Mississippi Desolated.

A gentleman who was with Polk's command when it fell back from Meridian, and left Meridian on the 11th, brings sorrowful intelligence of the ravages committed by Sherman in his march through Mississippi. He is carrying out the threat made in his late Memphis speech, that he would make the people feel his power. Raymond, Clinton, all of Jackson except the public buildings, Brandon, and even the village of Meridian, were given over to the flames. On the route, many dwellings and all the outbuildings and farming utensils were destroyed. He desires to make the people dependent with a view to make submission to the military government he proposes to establish a necessity.—*Montg. Mail.*

From Middle Tennessee.

An intelligent citizen of Nashville who left Giles county about two weeks ago, says the

Dalton Confederate of the 12th inst. states that the spirit of resistance to the Lincoln despotism, among the people of Middle Tennessee, is stronger and more general than ever before. He believes, from his own knowledge and information derived from conversations with the citizens of that overrun, despoiled, oppressed section, that the return of our army to that section will ensure an addition of at least 25,000 troops to its effective strength. Most persons, placed the estimates at a much higher figure. Two regiments had already come out from Middle Tennessee, and men were coming out, singly and in small squads, every day. Their objects seemed to be generally to go to Forrest. It is cause of regret that more of them do not join the infantry, who are the real main bulwark of our defence. We have enough cavalry already, if they will do their whole duty, and serve as adjuncts to the infantry, instead of superceding them.

Our informant represents that provisions are plenty in Middle Tennessee generally, and one dollar in Confederate money will buy about as much as five dollars in Georgia.

The Federals at Chattanooga.

According to some of the northern letter writers, matters do not go on very smoothly with the Federals at Chattanooga. "The boast made by Lincoln's organs that everything is right and progressing finely" it appears is a false assertion, without foundation, put in circulation merely to deceive the people at home. A correspondent of the Louisville Journal writing from Chattanooga, under date of Jan. 18, gives the unvarnished news, which we think would prove rather damaging to Lincoln at home.

"News from the front is that the army is shivering in terror. Fuel is so scarce in the camps that all the stumps in the valley have been chipped to the ground. A sylvan would not shave the grain from the field more closely than the axe of the soldiers the vast forest in Chattanooga Valley. Wood could be procured near Missionary Ridge, but we have actually no animals to draw it to camp. There is no forage at Chattanooga and horses and mules are dying by scores. Lean and fragile frames are stalking over the fields as though a famine were abroad in the land. Dead horses and mules cumber the streets and alleys of the city, and their bodies are rotting in the plains around. Hundreds of animals, turned out to pick subsistence in the field, have wandered outside our lines, and are now tottering over the old battle field of Chickamauga, the neutral ground between the two armies."

Nearly all the Federal garrisons along the Mississippi river consist of negro troops.—Port Hudson is garrisoned by fourteen negro regiments of infantry, four cavalry regiments of whites, and a regiment of heavy artillery. Baton Rouge has five thousand troops, and is defended by forty-two pieces of artillery. There are about three thousand negro and eight hundred white troops at Natchez. A large garrison of the same mixture hold Vicksburg.

Doings of the Yankees in Dade Co.

We learn the following from a gentleman, citizen of Dade county: The Court House, and Jail were burned a short time previous to the Missionary Ridge fight, by order of Gen. Grant, was there at the time. Our informant says the town of Trenton is completely demolished. The Federals have taken nearly all the provisions, and there is much suffering. To destitute families the Yanks will furnish rations provided they will take the oath, and several men are at work for the enemy in the Coal Mines. Several soldiers of our army residents of that county, came home, and after laying about home awhile went out to the enemy.—*Rome Courier*

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALA.)
Montgomery, Feb. 17, 1864.

Our foes have commenced the attack on the water defenses of Mobile; their army said to be thirty thousand strong has marched across the State of Mississippi, and on the Western border of Alabama, confronted by Gen. Polk, needs the support which brave hearts and stout arms can give. Your property, your firesides, your wives and children are in danger unless this army of our hated foe is repulsed. Are you willing tamely to submit to the boastful pride of our enemy? If you have the spirit, which always glows in the hearts of freemen, you will not hesitate; you will show by your acts, that freemen know how to die, and not to falter in defense of their homes and liberties! I do not ask you to incur dangers I am not willing to share with you. I ask you to come promptly, come willingly! I will go with you to the battlefield and there await the fate to brave men fears. Alabama must Alabama shall be defended.

All of the county reserves, who are willing to share in the glory of defending the State will report themselves without delay to the commandant of 2d class Militia of each county. The Commandant of the 2d class Militia in each county, will without delay, call together his command! All who will volunteer may organize themselves into companies, battalions and regiments. Those who will not join in ten days after notice, will be ordered at once into camp, with all their arms and equipments, ready to obey the orders from the Adjutant Gen. of the State, Gen. Joel Rogers. All volunteer organizations will be received at Selma, by Col. W. M. Smith, one of my Aids, arms and ammunition will be furnished.

All organizations so received will forward certified rolls to the Adjutant General's office at Montgomery.

T. H. WATTS,
Gov. of Ala.

All papers in the State copy one time and send bill to Executive Office, Montgomery.

For County Superintendent.

WE are authorized to announce

JNO. C. LAMAR, CHIEF.

as a candidate for election to the office of County Superintendent for Macon County. Election first Monday in May next.

Due Notice.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COME AND JOIN US.

To all of those who have to join the service again, I will offer an opportunity. I am recruiting for company F, 12th Ala. Regt. Battle's famous brigade, Army of Northern Va. Those who wish to join a good moral and intelligent company, will not have a better opportunity. This company was formed in Macon county, and called the "Macon Confederates," was first organized by Capt. R. F. Lipson. Those who wish to join will apply to Capt. R. F. Lipson, at Leesville, or to myself at Tuskegee, between now and the 10th of March. Those relatives of the members of the company who have clothing and especially shoes, and send me, will please leave them at any convenient place in Tuskegee. Shoes are greatly needed. R. H. STAFFORD, Sec'y.
Feb. 25, 1864. n38-1-5

REGISTRAR'S SALE.

Chancery Court, 13th District of the Southern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama.
WILLIAM J. GOODWIN, et al. vs. N. parsonage of a Secreted Clara G. Goodwin, et al. Cause, at the Fall Term here of A. D. 1862. I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in Tuskegee, on Monday the 8th day of February 1864. All the following negroes in said decree mentioned, to wit: Andrew and Abner.
Jan. 18, 1864. n38-1-5 W. M. MASON, Registrar.

The above sale is postponed until Monday 7th day of March next.
Feb. 25, 1864. n38-1-5 W. M. MASON, Registrar.

Administrator's Notice.

I, J. A. Lamar, deceased, having been granted to the under- signed by the Hon. Probate Court of Macon county on the 16th day of February 1864, I hereby give notice to all persons interested to and appear at a Regular Term of the Probate Court, to be held on the said 20th Monday in March next, at the Court room of said Court, and show cause why said account and vouchers should not be allowed.
Feb. 25, 1864. n38-1-5 JNO. C. LAMAR, Administrator.

The State of Alabama—Macon County.

PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 17th DAY OF FEB. 1864.
THIS day came R. Killingsworth, Administrator of the estate of Pleasant Macon, and presented his account current and vouchers for an annual settlement of his administration of said estate, which was ordered to be filed, and set for hearing on the 20th Monday in March next. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to and appear at a Regular Term of the Probate Court, to be held on the said 20th Monday in March next, at the Court room of said Court, and show cause why said account and vouchers should not be allowed.
Feb. 25, 1864. n38-1-5 C. A. STANTON, Judge of Probate.

Notice to Tax Payers.

THE Court of County Commissioners for Macon County will meet at the Probate Court room of said county in Tuskegee, on Thursday after the second Monday in March next, for the purpose of correcting errors in taxes for the year 1863.
By order of the Court. C. A. STANTON, Judge of Probate.
Feb. 16, 1864. n38-1-5

Obituaries.

Mrs. S. H. Tramm.
This estimable Christian woman died in Tuskegee, Feb. 7th, 1864. She was born in Hancock county, Va., in 1799, was married to Wm. T. Tramm in 1819, united with the Baptist church in Antigua, Cuba, nearly forty-three years ago, and continued an exemplary member of that communion until her death. She was truly a pattern of every virtue that adorns the Christian character. Her meek and quiet spirit, her active and devoted piety, were the admiration of all who knew her. She was, what the apostle calls by way of eminence, a "woman of God," ever ready to every good word and work. She was a constant reader of the Bible, and was impressively precious to her in the hour of death, giving a triumphant victory over the last enemy. She died in the sight of the Lord in the death of his saints. H.

Departed this life on the 23d ult., at the residence of his father in law, J. E. P. Spradley, Jr., and Carrie A. Boyd. A constant member of the Baptist church, a true man, a gallant soldier, an unobscured citizen, a devoted son, an abled husband and father—cut down in the prime of manhood by the ruthless hand of death, leaving all ties of earth to add one more to the throng of heaven. After patiently suffering a protracted and severe illness, he hopefully resigned his immortal spirit to the keeping of his Heavenly Father, commending the care of his wife and little ones also to Him who is All-wise and merciful, gave up the ghost. We would gladly point out the blessedness of his death, but the light that beams eternal, on an unknown shore, which the sun and moon never see nor yet our eyes gaze upon.

Died, at the residence of her father, on Sept. 9th, 1863, aged 9 years, Mattie C. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Boyd. A golden-haired laughing loving child, a daughter, in whom was centered the pride of a devoted father, and many loving hopes of a fond mother, blended with the love of her brother. Her sufferings were not lengthened by a protracted illness, death soon relieved the sufferer, too fair for earth, heaven claimed her as its own, and we trust, now tread the heavenly walks thereof, with the many happy children gone before.

They sleep a calm, holy sleep, In their cold, distant tomb, Unminded of those who weep Their sad, pearly doom.

But 'tis a happy thought that their slumbers are not eternal.

A. F. HENRY.

Business Department.

Receipt List.

Paid to Volume	No.	Amount
Gen. L. W. Lawler	16	25 \$3.00
Mrs. J. Aldridge	16	29 5.00
Mrs. L. O. Johnson	16	29 5.00
J. H. Dringham	17	2 5.00
Rev. J. P. Boyce	13	18 5.00
Mrs. A. A. Williams	16	37 5.00
Rev. L. U. Wilkes	17	30 5.00
Mary E. Dungan	16	38 5.00
Mrs. J. P. Hampton	16	38 5.00
John Swanson	16	34 5.00
B. W. Stark	16	12 5.00
Rev. H. H. McCoy	17	17 10.00
Dr. J. M. Gunn	16	27 5.00

FOR SALE:

TWO NO. 1 Concord Coaches. JESSE L. ADAMS.
Nov. 11, 1863. n29-1-5

LOST!

LOST, on Sunday 21st January, between Gen. G. W. Gunn and Tuskegee, a Gold Spectacle Case, having in it a pair of spectacles in gold frames. The glasses are gold-rimmed. The owner will be glad to reward the finder, and work on hinges, so as to keep behind the ears, to hold the glasses on the head.
A liberal reward will be given the finder.
Feb. 11, 1864. n36-1-5 WYDIE W. MASON.

THE CHILD'S INDEX.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY S. BOYKIN, MACON, GA.
A beautifully printed and illustrated child's paper, that has received the approbation of all our best Baptists and many Associations. The children are delighted with it, and superintendents prefer it to any other child's paper they ever saw. Subscribe at once.

Terms.	
One copy 6 months	\$1.00
1 year	2.00
Five copies 1 year	9.00
10 "	18.00
20 "	36.00
For every 5 copies \$1.00 each.	
For less than 5 copies, \$2.00 each.	

Address, J. B. BOYKIN, P. O. Box 12, Macon, Ga.

Confederate War Tax.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned, that on Monday 15th inst., at the Court House, the books will be opened and returned for 15 days of the lists, valuations and enumerations of the Confederate War Tax for those who wish to take appeals to the Collector upon the assessment of their property. If writing and shall specify the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and must also state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of. Those who fail to appear to take said pay their tax.
Also, all persons engaged in any business named in the 13th section of the Tax act, who are interested to be heard, are hereby given to all persons interested to be heard, and forward and pay the specific tax for 1864.
WM. C. MARTIN,
Feb. 9, 1864. n37-1-5 Collected 5th Dist. Ala.

The State of Alabama—Macon County.

PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—17th DAY OF FEB. 1864.
THIS day came J. J. Williams, Administrator of the estate of John T. Williams, and presented his account current and vouchers for an annual settlement of his administration of said estate, which was ordered to be filed, and set for hearing on the 20th Monday in March next. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to and appear at a Regular Term of the Probate Court, to be held on the said 20th Monday in March next, at the Court room of said Court, and show cause why said account and vouchers should not be allowed.
Feb. 18, 1864. n37-1-5 C. A. STANTON, Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama—Macon County.

PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—2nd DAY OF FEB. 1864.
THIS day came H. H. Haden, Administrator of the estate of John T. Williams, and presented his account current and vouchers for an annual settlement of his administration of said estate, which was ordered to be filed, and set for hearing on the 20th Monday in March next. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to and appear at a Regular Term of the Probate Court, to be held on the said 20th Monday in March next, at the Court room of said Court, and show cause why said account and vouchers should not be allowed.
Feb. 18, 1864. n37-1-5 C. A. STANTON, Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama—Macon County.

PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—2nd DAY OF FEB. 1864.
THIS day came Geo. W. Haden, Administrator of the estate of John T. Williams, and presented his account current and vouchers for an annual settlement of his administration of said estate, which was ordered to be filed, and set for hearing on the 20th Monday in March next. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to and appear at a Regular Term of the Probate Court, to be held on the said 20th Monday in March next, at the Court room of said Court, and show cause why said account and vouchers should not be allowed.
Feb. 18, 1864. n37-1-5 C. A. STANTON, Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama—Macon County.

PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—2nd DAY OF FEB. 1864.
THIS day came P. H. Youngblood, Guardian of M. O. Thompson, minor, and presented his account current and vouchers for an annual settlement of his administration of said estate, which was ordered to be filed, and set for hearing on the 20th Monday in March next. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to and appear at a Regular Term of the Probate Court, to be held on the said 20th Monday in March next, at the Court room of said Court, and show cause why said account and vouchers should not be allowed.
Feb. 18, 1864. n37-1-5 C. A. STANTON, Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama—Macon County.

PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—2nd DAY OF FEB. 1864.
THIS day came Geo. W. Haden, Administrator of the estate of John T. Williams, and presented his account current and vouchers for an annual settlement of his administration of said estate, which was ordered to be filed, and set for hearing on the 20th Monday in March next. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to and appear at a Regular Term of the Probate Court, to be held on the said 20th Monday in March next, at the Court room of said Court, and show cause why said account and vouchers should not be allowed.
Feb. 18, 1864. n37-1-5 C. A. STANTON, Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama—Macon County.

PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—4th DAY OF FEB. 1864.
THIS day came R. O. Howard, and filed in this Court a petition for probate of a certain instrument, in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of John Paulk, late of said county deceased, and showing a petition among other things, that the said John Paulk, and James Anderson, are in the County of Macon, State of Alabama. These are therefore to notify the said William Augustus Paulk and James Anderson, and all other persons interested to be heard, to appear at a Regular Term of the Probate Court, to be held on the 20th Monday in March next, at the Court room of said Court, and show cause why said account and vouchers should not be allowed.
Feb. 11, 1864. n36-1-5 C. A. STANTON, Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama—Macon County.

PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—21st DAY OF FEB. 1864.
THIS day came Henry Wilson, guardian of the person of R. S. Wilson, minor, and presented his account current and vouchers for an annual settlement of his administration of said estate, which was ordered to be filed, and set for hearing on the 20th Monday in March next. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested to and appear at a Regular Term of the Probate Court, to be held on the said 20th Monday in March next, at the Court room of said Court, and show cause why said account and vouchers should not be allowed.
Feb. 11, 1864. n36-1-5 C. A. STANTON, Judge of Probate.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Macon county, granted to me on the 20th Monday in February 1864, I will, as administrator on the estate of William Augustus Paulk, deceased, on the 20th Monday in March 1864, at the late residence of said deceased, sell to the highest bidder for cash the following estate, to wit: A certain lot of land, containing about 20 acres, a woman about twenty-five years old, said property will be sold within the legal hours of said day of sale.
J. THOMAS HILL, Administrator.
Jan. 21, 1864. n34-1-5

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold on the premises of the late J. C. Fisher, deceased, near Cross Keys, in Macon County, Alabama, at public outcry, on the 20th Monday in March 1864, the following property, to wit: Stephen, a slave 24 years old; Charlotte, aged 26 years; Emily, aged 22 years; and four children: Elizabeth, aged 12 years; John, aged 10 years; Peter, aged 8 years; and Bill,