S. HENDERSON, EDITOR.1

"Whether it berightin the sight of Godto hearken unto you more than unto God, Judge yo."

\$5 per Annum, Invariably in Advance. Some wild, bright has some

too salvin lite and while and in

VOL. 16-NO. 20

TUSKEGEE, ALA., THURSDAY, DEC-22, 1864-

50 NOS. IN A VOLUME.

The South Mestern Baptist, A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HENDERSON & CO.,

The S. M. Baptist.

TUSKEGEE ALA.: Thursday, Dec. 8, 1864.

Notice the Red (X) Mark.

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

East Alabama Female College.

THE SECOND TERM OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION will be opered on Monday,
Jab. 2d, 1865, under the administration of
REV. A. J. BATTLE,
aided by a Board of accomplished Instructors.
The Musical Department will continue under

the direction principally, of the distinguished Southern Artiste, Miss ALINE E. REESE.

Tuition, (if paid in provisions at prices of 1860) will be reduced to one half the former rates: if paid in currency, will be charged according to the following scale: For Term of 3 Months

Preparatory Classes, Primary Classes, Languages, Incidentals,

Young Ladies are requested to bring with them text-books, as far as may be practicable. Boarders to the number of twenty or more. can be accommodated in excellent private families at a charge of \$125 to \$150 per month. Dec. 1, 1864. n12-tf

Sunday Schools all winter.

All Baptist Sunday Schools in Alabama that intend to continue to meet throughout the win-ter, are requested to inform Rev. W. E. Chambliss, Selma, who wishes to publish a list of them in the S. W. Baptist. Please state name be defined the unfolding of the designs of Proviof school, county or town, and Association.

Relation of the Church to the Sunday School.

If, then, we are to regard the Sunday School not as a mere appendage, but as a vital part of The vision of Nebuchadnezzar, as interpreted the equipment of a church for the highest use- by Daniel, unerringly foreshadowed this subfulness, then is the church bound by the high- lime truth. The Babylonian monarch in vision est obligations to bestow such attention, and fur- beheld a panorama of the succession of the pish such agencies and means as are essential to great empires of the earth, and the issue of the its prosperity. We barely touched on this part world's events, in the universal reign of the of the subject in our last, and it merits a more In the first place, no Sunday School can

person of the pastor, or of some pious, intelligent, and laborious private Christian-a man sound in the faith and well instructed in the hol ly scriptures. This position is as important in based upon the tardy and irregular process by a Sunday School as that of a principal is in common schools. There must be some head to direct and control in such a manner as that Christianity, and if Providence overrule all each teacher and papil shall know his or her things for this purpose, why is it so long in its place, and discharge the duties of that career, and so tortuous in its course -- a course. place. And as in all responsible offices, civior religious, those are selected to fill them because of their supposed fitness, so in this. A Superintendent should be prompt in attendance, quick to advise, and decided in manner. He It appears of stronger force, when applied to cannot expect promptness in others, unless he is always in his place at the right time. And field of view so limited. The change of seaas teachers and pupils will be alike often asking sons, the alternations of heat and cold, of sunadvice, he must be ready to "give each his por- shine and shower, of drought and deluge, have tion in dae season." That quick sagacity for their object a harvest, which is to be reaped which is never at a loss to give wholesome in for the sustenance of man. And yet, who will struction, is one of the most important qualifi- affirm that such is not the case, because of a cations for this position. Nor must be possess temporary blight or a sudden disaster? All a vacillating manner, for this will leave it to things progress in the midst of vicissitudes; meticable. Taking it for granted, that the otherwise than the sea. oversion of the pupils is the great end con vessels of the Lord," is an injunction to cities in its fiery surge. But far greater cha

s of

und

ber heart upon the conversion of her entire class-she labored and prayed for it persistent. ly, and the Lord rewarded her efforts, and six young ladies were led to Christ, and will constitute, in part, her joy and crown of rejoic-

The pastor of the church must bear no little of the responsibility of the Sunday School, He must regard its interests as coming within the egitimate scope of his calling. A well organ. ized and properly conducted Sunday School is by far the most inviting field of usefulness which a pastor can cultivate. Affectionate attentions to the young will secure him an influ ence present and prospective, which nothing else can. He becomes identified in their minds with the whole history of their religious experiences. He can thus mould their religious characters into these higher types of Christian knowledge and zeal, which will make those burning and shining lights in the church in after years. Let him often be seen leading the devotions and mingling in the exercises of the school, if he would secure the blessedness of Him who turns many to righteousness.

The procuring of suitable books for Sunday Schools is a topic we will discuss in our next.

The Problem of History.

History, to the mere philosophic inquirer, is an insoluble mystery. In its tangled web, he can see no order. beauty or symmetry. It is a problem so intricate that with all his acumen, he fails to determine the unknown quantity that shall clear up the difficulties and reveal the harmony and beauty of the entire process. The Christian has the key to this dark problems The Bible solves the mystery. From the platform of Revelation, the Christian philosopher-like Xerxes reviewing his bannered \$100 00 millions at Abydos-may survey the long lines of events, the rushing squadrous of nations, the columns of empires and kingdoms, the evolutions of multitudes of living actors, and see in them 5 00 the systematic drill of regular discipline, the strategic skill of a master mind, and, in the distance, the objective point to which they are careering. In the system of human transactionswhich we call History-he beholds the majestic march of the armies of the living God, moving in obedience to the divine command, and accomplishing his almighty purposes. Or, to be less metaphorical, he sees in the developments of history, the Hand of Providence overruling human events for the future triumphs of the dence, with reference to the ultimate subjection of the world to Christ. To this bright goal all things great and small, are tending; to this, all events are subordinate and tributary.

This is evidently the teaching of revelation. Messiah And the final consummation of hu man transpections will be announced by the "great voices in heaven saying, 'The kingdoms prosper without a Superintendent, either in the of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign forever."

An objection to the view we have taken is which the end is accomplished. If the goal of all history be the complete establishment of too, fraught with so much wretchedness and

Does not the objection lie equally against all the design and arrangements of Providence? History, because the scale is so vast, and the the option of the party to follow his advice or and success is often accomplished by the very ot, as is most convenient. Having been se agency of what we call casualties. The river cold for his position on account of those qual | rushes to the ocean, but by a meandering course; ies which will give the authority of law to now it flows southward through smiling fields. s advices and decisions, it were to be expect- now an abrupt precipice deflects it westward, d that a ready and cheerful obedience should anon'it appears to be seeking its source in the accorded to him. Indeed, this is implied mountains of the north. But if in its serpenhis election to, and acceptance of, the office. time progress, it receives accessions from wide In the next place, the membership of the ly-distant tributaries, no one will object to its surches should supply the teachers, as far as sinnous curves, or imagine its destination to be

The civil and religious history of the world aplated by the very organization of Sunday finds an analogy in the geological history of mois, it would seem to be a matter of our globe. The earth, while in process of use that the teachers, male and female, formation, as a residence for men and animals ald be pious and zealous Christians. An passed through countless ages of slow preparaconverted teacher. laboring and praying tion, by the action of water and fire, and by the conversion of his class would seem to atmospheric agencies. The general process an anomaly too manifest to be entertained. was slow, though, occasionally a startling cons true, there is an innate power in divine vulsion from the fiery heart of our planet would oth irrespective of the channel through rend mountains, level precipices and upheave ichit is communicated; but we know this colossal ridges; now a sweeping inundation of the ordinary method, in which the work would desolate vast regions; anon a volcanic ind is carried on. "Be ye clean who bear sea would bury extensive plains and populous ch we would do well to take beed. Piety would be produced by the slow deposits of seas sential to superinduce that serious deport- and rivers, by the detrition of currents, by the at, that aptness to improve proper occa- gradual elevation by subterranean forces of the and that laborious, patient continuance ocean bed, and by the accumulated remains of ell doing, which every successful Sunday corals and infusoria. The effects of these ol teacher possesses. Indeed, our Sabbath causes were so slight, that one would scarcely ols should be nothing more nor less than perceive them in a life time : yet in the lapse lected wisdom and piety of our churches of ages, continents were formed, islands arose to bear directly upon the rising gener and disappeared, the sea changed places with Every teacher should make each mem. the land, and mountains were framed of the nis or her class a subject of special pray- fosils of former living beings. Now, to an eye wit-Ve once knew a young lady who set ness at some period of the earth's history, a par

ticular locality would exhibit only the work of udation and destruction. But a process of colation here is subsidiary to that of construction elsewhere. The abraded mountain supplies material for the fertile plain and luxuriant island; and the avalanche or inundation that sweeps the higher region, is the minister of wealth to the valley below. The earthquake which upheaves the mountain and dislocates the strata, exposes the glittering treasures that

lie buried in their Tartarean depths, and opens

thousands of crystal fountains for the refresh-

ment of men and animals. So the process of history is gradual and irregular; at times, the millions plod on increasing, by peaceful labor, their wealth, developing by degrees, a higher civilization, and slowly imbibing the truths of religion; again, a dread ful revolution bursts forth, and sends its fiery

surges over extensive territories-carrying fire carnage, havoe in its progress. But from the debris of broken empires and disintegrated nations, new materials are gathered or future structures, and fresh accesions made to the

kingdom of Christ.

If this be true, how sublime how full of interest, does the study of history become !- look no higher than to his money for With what a new charm is it invested, in the his enjoyments, then money is the god. eyes of the Christian! How does such a view enhance his sense of individual responsibility to employ his talents in the promotion of the great end! How should it quiet his anxiety and raise his hopes, in the midst of present disaster and gloom! How should it make our own fearful revolution appear as a link in that still it is followed after as the sumajestic chain of events which is to terminate in the universal kingdom of the Redeemer!

Montgomery Conference of the

It will be remembered that the Alabama Conference at its meeting last year, was divided in to two parts, to be called the Montgomery and the Mobile Conference respectively. The Montgomery Conference held its first session in Tuskegee; the body having convened on Wednesday the 7th inst., and adjourned Tuesday the 13th. Rev. O. R. Brot, in the absence Bishop, was elected President and Rev. B. B. Ross Secretary. On Thursday, Bishop Anprew arrived, and took his seat as Chairman the perception of nature, the hand of the Conference. The session was highly interesting and harmonious, and was attended by large audiences, who manifested much interest n the procee edings. The contributions from the various charges were liberal-\$38000 for missions and \$13000 for Conference collection commendable efficiency. Preaching in one of We lose all discernment of him as the churches was of nightly occurrence, and on the giver of our comforts; and com-Sabbath all the pulpits of the place were occupied by members of the Conference. We trust that much good was the result of the preached word which, so far as we heard, was delivered with spirit and power. The brief sojourn of so many ambassadors of Christ in our community was but as a substitute for that Being, much relished by our people, and has left a pleasant and salutary impression. The next session of the body will be held at Lowndesboro', Ala.

War News.

A severe battle was fought at Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th ult., resulting in a complete victory to the Confederates. Our loss was unusually heavy in general officers; Generals Cleburne, Strahl, Granbury, Adams and Gist were killed. and Quarles, Brown, Canty, Scott, Manigault one or the other of these affections and Cockrell wounded, and Gordon captured. Goy. Harris, of Tennessee, reports to the Appeal that we captured 1300 prisoners. With this exception, we have seen no reliable estimate of the loss on either side. On the night after the battle the enemy retreated to Nashville, 18 miles distant, where they are now behind their entrenchments, with Gen. Hood confronting

Our Army is daily receiving large numbers of recruits from Tennessee. It is said that since the battle at Franklin, Gen. Hood has received from the three counties nearest his army, recruits enough to more than cover his loss in the

Sherman's whereabouts are not very definite ly known, but is supposed to be in the weighbor. hood of Savannah, he having cut the railroad leading Northwest from that point. There is some doubt as to whether he intends to attack Savannah immediately, or take a position on the coast somewhere west of it.

Nothing of importance has transpired in Virginia, except that a large portion of the Yankee Army of the Valley has been transferred to Grant's lines before Richmond and Peters.

For the South Western Baptist Contributions for 5th Ala. Regi-

leave to acknowledge the the receipt on an ocean of contingency on which, of two hundred and fifty (\$250) dol- perhaps, he is only borne up by the lars, through Rev. J. W. Taylor, from the good people of Pickensville and and which, liable to burst every mo-Carrolton. In behalf of my Regi- ment, may leave him to sink under ment, I return to them my most hum- the weight of his overladen speculable thanks, and can but assure them tion; when suspended on the doubtthat this money shall be used for the ful result of his bold and uncertain best interests of these noble men. As adventure, he dreads the tidings of the "South Western Baptist" is the disaster in every arrival, and lives in favorite of my Regiment, I enclose a continued agony of feeling, kept up

Yours, fraternally, W. G. CURRY. Chaplain 5th Ala. Reg.

the subscription expires.

Correction.

By error in the minutes of the last Tuskegee Association, Ebenezer Church is not credited with one bundred dollars, sent up by her Delegate, Bro. W. E. Lloyd. This is to note the error, and to place said church and her delegate right before the Association. The above amount was re ceived and so reported by the Finan cial Committee.

M. B. HARDIN, CI'k. Union Springs, Dec. 6th, 1864.

The Idolatry of Wealth.

Wealth is the goddess whom all

the world worshippeth. There is ma-

ny a city in our empire, of which, with an eye of apostolic discernment, it may be seen, that it is almost wholly given over to idolatry. If a man Dr. Chalmers. It is the god of his dependence, and the god upon whom his heart is staid. Or if, apart from other enjoyments. by some magical power of his own, it has gotten the ascendancy, then preme good, and there is actual supplanting of the living God. He is robbed of the gratitude that we owe him for our daily sustenance; for, instead of receiving it as it came direct out of his hand, we receive it as if it came from the hand of a secondary agent, to whom we ascribe all the stability and independence of God. This wealth in fact, obscures to us the character of God, as the real, though the unseen author of our various blessings; and as if by a material intervention, does it hide from which feeds, and clothes, and main tains us in life, and in all the comforts and necessarios of life. It just has the effect of thickening still more that impalpable veil which lies between God and the eye of the senses ing, as they appear to do, from that wealth which our fancies have raised into a living personification, does this idol stand before us, not as deputy with whom it is that we really have to do. All this goes both to widen and to fortify that disruption which has taken place between God and the world. It adds the power of one

the misery of this affection as well as to its sinfulness, he, over whom it reigns, feels a worthlessness in his present wealth, after it is gotten; and when to this we add the restlessness of a vet unsatiated appetite, lording it over his convictions, and panting for more; when, to the duliness of his actual satisfaction in all the riches that he has, we add his still unquenched, and indeed, unquenchable desire for the riches that he has not; when we reflect that as, in the pursuit of wealth, he widens the circle of his operations, so he lengthens out the line of his open and hazardous exposure, and multiplies, along the extent of it, those vulnerable points from which another and another dart of anxiety may enter into his heart ;-DEAR BEG. HENDERSON: I beg when he feels himself as if floating breath of a credit that is fictitious. von fifty (\$50) dollars, for which by the crowd and turmoil of his manplease continue to send it to us until ifold distractions, and so overspreading the whole compass of his thoughts, as to leave not one narrow space for the thought of eternity; will any be-

holder just look to the mind of this

great master idol to the seducing in-

fluence of all the lesser idolatries .-

When the liking and the confidence

of men are towards money, there is

no direct intercourse, either by the

towards God; and, in proportion as

he sends forth his desires, and rests

his security on the former, in that

very proportion does he renounce

God as his hope, and God as his de-

And to advert, for one moment to

pendence.

unhappy man, thus tossed and bewil- Him, all is full of peace; therefore dered, and thrown into a general un- set Him always betwixt, and by Him ceasing frenzy, made out of many we shall believe in God .- Leighton. and many agitations, and not say, that the bird of the air which sends forth its unreflecting song, and lives on the fortuitous bounty of Providence, is not higher in the scale of enjoyment than he? And how much be able to defend them. The almost more then, the quiet Christian beside Christian entertains a great respect him, who, in the possession of food and raiment, has that godliness with stitutions. The almost christian feels contentment which is great gainwho, with the peace of heaven in his of the gospel, and may often have his heart, and the glories of heaven in his eye, has found out the true philosophy of existence; has sought a portion where alone a portion can be found, and in bidding away from his mind the love of money, has bidden judicious ministers. The almost chrisaway all the cross and all the carefulness along with it .- Extract from

Fruits of Aimction. Afflictions produce different results in different persons. Some are hardened by them, some rendered careless: but others can exclaim with David, "It is good for me to have been afflicted." Many are the afflictions through which our people are now lost their earthly all; some by the dings of salvation to the heathen. loss of dear friends and relations some by sickness and suffering. All have been sent by the Heavenly Father in mercy : for He "never afflicsent by Him, to wean us from the world, and to make us set our affeceffect is produced. They have been taught that the world is not their rest; but a scene of sorrow and trouble by which souls are being educated for that land where troubles never enter. O! that the thousands of our afflicted ones scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, might thus feel, and so bless God for all their trials, as these have brought them to see in Christ a solace for their woes and a comfort for

their sorrows. a few weeks ago these words of scrip- him to give away all his goods, it ture, "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth ;" "Ah !" he said, "those have been precious words to me." And they should be precious words to us all. God has great designs exceeding happiness. But if He so much taken up with things around, as to lose the heavenly inheritance. And therefore God sends us trials, night is far spent, the day is at hand, greater or less; and what are they and the nearer we approach to the and thoughts from things around and more we feel the attractions of Him cause us to think more of the heav- whom our soul loveth. Many years enly inheritance and strive to be par. ago, I read in the "Arabian Nights," takers of its blessings?

wept over the grave of Lazarus, ence. At first their approach to it But whilst we grieve let us also find was scarcely perceptible. There was unto God. In a few years our joys gradually became stronger, until the Let us strive so to live by faith in Christ that when our earthly house last it drew all the nails and iron heavens .- Ex. paper.

CHRIST .- When you look through a red glass, the whole heavens seem bloody; but through pure uncolored glass you receive the clear light that is so refreshing and comfortable to behold. When sin unpardoned is betwixt, and we look on God through that, we can perceive nothing but anger and enmity in his countenance; but make Christ once the medium, our pure Redeemer, and through Him as clear transparent glass, the beams replenish their Churches. Nor do of God's favorable countenance shine in upon the soul. The Father cannot look upon his well-beloved Son but graciously and pleasingly. God looks and fit to be condemned; we look on God as being just and powerful to punish us; but when Christ is betwixt, God looks on us, in Him, as justified, and we look on God, in Him as pacified, and we see the smiles of swer to prayer. of his favorable countenance. Take | Speech is the gift of all, but thought Christ out, all is terrible, interpose of few.

The Almost Christian.

The almost christian may have a speculative knowledge of all the leading truths of Christianity, and may for religion and its professors and ina strong desire to enjoy the benefits affections much moved, and may form many good resolutions; he may indeed possess a counterfeit of experimental religion, so like that it may deceive not only the man himself, but the most tian may be exceedingly conscientious and exact in attending on all external duties of religion; as touching these, he may be blameless; and in regard to zeal he may be ardent, so as to put to the blush the real believer.

He may also be liberal and contribute liberally for the support of the gospel, and to feed the poor. He may become a popular preacher of the gospel, and be the means of the conversion of others. He may even go passing. Some are tried by poverty, to foreign lands, to bear the glad ti-He may, in short, do every thing which the real christian does, and feel every thing which the real christian feelsbut one. He fails in one single point, teth willingly." They have been but that is an essential point. He never has given his heart to God. He loves the world better than he loves tions on things above. In some, this Christ. That most excellent gift of charity has never been poured into his heart. His religion may all be traced to mere love of happiness, and the operations of a natural conscience, enlightened and awakened by the doctrinal knowledge of the truth

The apostle Paul teaches, that if a man without charity, that, is love to God and man, should possess angelic eloquence, prophetic knowledge, and the power of working the greatest miracles; yea, if he should have zeal strong enough to make him a martyr, Quoting, to one of our sick soldiers and liberality great enough to induce would "profit him nothing." Such a one would, after all, be only an almost

The deceitful heart of man will turn itself into every conceivable for us all : even an eternal life of form and shape but that of true holiness; of this it may assume the shadleaves us to onrselves, we shall be ow, but never the reality .- Alexander.

THE ATTRACTION OF CHRIST .- The for, but to draw off our affections full enjoyment of blessedness, the a story of a mountain of loadstone. We do well to grieve. Our Lord Ships at a great distance felt its influcomfort in the work of Christ; as we a declining from their course hardly think how he died for us, the just for to be noticed, and it excited litthe unjust, that He might bring us tle apprehension. But the attraction and our sorrows will be over here. vessel was irresistbly impelled onwards with increased velocity. At of this tabernacle is dissolved we work to itself, and so the ship fell to may have a building of God, a house pieces. "The path of the just is as not made with hands, eternal in the the shining light." When first the believer feels the love of Christ, it is like a mustard seed, but it increases, and he is constrained by its influence to press more earnestly after the full enjoyment. At last the spirit can no more be kept at a distance from Him whom it loves. It flies to His embrace, and the body is dissolved .-James Haldane.

A Baptist Church cannot prosper without revivals. Baptists do not baptize their infant children, and thus they receive good morals as sufficient of christianity to admit members. Neither is a common faith in the creed of the Church, enough to secure membership in their Churches. If they work. Sinners are converted in an

A pious and venerable father had a vain and profligate son; often he had reasoned and expostulated with him mingling tenderness with advice and tears with remonstrance; but all was ineffectual. Bad company and v cions habits rendered the unhappy vouth deaf to instructions. At last a fatal disorder seized his aged parent, who; calling his son to him entreated him with his dying breath that he would grant him one small favor; the promise of which would alleviate the pangs of dissolving nature. It was this,—that his son would retire to his chamber half an hour every day for some mouths after his decease. He prescribed no particular subject to employ his thoughts, but left that to himself.

A request as simple and easy, urged by parental affection from the couch of death, was not to be denied. The youth pledged his honor for the fulfil ment of his promise, and when he became an orphan punctually performed it. At first he was not disposed to im. prove the minutes of solitude, but in tine various reflections arose in his mind; the world was withdrawn; his conscience awoke; it reproved him for having slighted a parent who had done so much for his welfare; it renewed the impression of his dying scene; it gradually pointed him to a supreme Cause, a future judgment and a solemn eternity. God was pleased to sanctify these solitary moments, and to strengthen his convictions. Retirement effected what advice could not do, offer. and a real and permanent change took place. He quitted his companions and stamped sincerity on his repen- immediately." ince. To say all in a word he lived and died'a Christian.

Death of the Christian.

bind him. The Sun of earthly life the first offer ?" goes down drearily and painfully .- "Why, you seem desirous to quench Night falls, with a darkness that is felt, upon all of time; and what has been the land of profession, and what might still be the land of hope, recede into the impenetrable gloom which can never break away until time itself shall be no longer. But a Sunrise Shore lies before him. Eter. nity, blissful and glorious, dawns upon the spirit. That day shines around it, which no cloud overcasts, no eclipse interrupts, no night terminates, which beams from the face of God, and brightens into new splendors as we approach nearer to Him, through ceaseless ages.

Shall we sorrow, then, for the departed saint, as one who has been torn from us here on the Sunset Shore? Shall we not rather rejoice over him, as one who has reached the ject.' Sunrise Shore, with "the spirits of just men made perfect, and Jesus, the Mediator of the New Covenant?

Shall we not 'wait all the days of our appointed time, looking for the summons which shall bid us follow after? Shall we recoil from the Sunrise Shore with its purity and peace? Shall we cling to the Sunset Shore, with its sorrow and sin?

age I happened to meet a young tween 10 and 11 o'clock at night .prayed with him and then left him .-He afterwards became a Christian, duties as a minister of Christ, I had what praise is due to a pen ?" occasion several times, to call on a young woman of fine talents, and high cultivation of mind. I spoke to her earnestly of her soul, and urged her to seek salvation, and finally she requested me never to mention the subject again. Afterward she said to a friend who was speaking of the gospel, and with a startling emphasis : "I hate the gospel !"

There are a good many hard things in this world, but I believe the hardest thing in it is the human heart in a state of impenitence. work, Manual are converted in an

heard the peobles sing, and the waves indeed.

chant God's glories? Or have you never risen from your couch, and thrown up your chamber window, and listened to these? Listened to what? Silence-save now and then a murmuring sound, which seemed sweet music then. And have you not fancied that you heard the harp of God playing in heaven? Did you not conceive that you stars, those eyes of God looking on you were also mouthsof song-that every star was singing God's glory, singing, as it shone, its mighty Maker, and his lawful, welldeserved praise? Night has its songs. We need not much poetry in our spirits t catch the song of night, and hear the spheres as they chant praises which are loud to the heart, though they be silent to the ear-the praises of the mighty God, who bears up the unpillared arch of heaven, and moves the stars in their courses.

The First Offer.

Not long since as a clergyman was risiting one of his parishioners, who was a man of buisiness, the following conversation substantially occurred

"It is true," said the merchant, "! am not satisfied with my present condition. I am not "of a settled mind in religion," as you express. Still I am not utterly hopeless. I may yet enter the vineyard even at the eleventh hour.'

Ah! your allusion is to the Saviour's parable of the loitering laborers who wrought one hour at the end of the day. But you have overlooked the fact that these men accepted the first

"Is that so?

"Certainly. They said to the Lord and reformed his conduct; virtue and of the vineyard, 'No man hath hired piety filled up the rest of his days, us.' They welcomed his first offer

> "True; I had not thought of that before. But then the thief on the cross, even while dying was saved."

"Yes; but it is likely that even he "The coast of the Gulf of Genoa had never rejected an offer of salva; stretching toward Nice, is called "the tion as preached by Christ and his Sunset Shore;" the coast stretching apostles? Like Barabbas, he had toward Tuscany, "the Sunrise Shore." been a robber by profession. In the Is not this a type of death, as death resorts and haunts to which he had comes to the Christian? When sum- been accustomed, the gospel had nevmoned to pass through the chilling er been preached. Is there not some flood, he leaves a Sunset Shore be reason to believe that he too accepted

my last spark of hope."

"Why should I not? Such hope is an illusion. You have really no promise of acceptance at some future time? Begin now.

"How shall I begin?"

"Just as the poor leper did when he met Jesus by the way, and commit ted his body to the great Physician, in order to be healed. So commit -your soul to Him as a present Saviour. Then serve him from love. The next, even the most common duty of life you have to perform, do it as service; unto him. Will you accept the first offer? Your eves are open to see your peril. Beware of delay,-be-

"You are right. May God help me. I fear I have been living in a kind of dreamy delusion on this sub-

BAXTER'S LABORS .- The eminently pious Richard Bacter, after he had spent many years in the advancement of the glory of God, by laborious and constant preaching, unceasing pastoral labors, and numerous publications from the press, was yet unwilling to give himself ease, even amidst the infirmities of disease and age. An old gentleman, who heard THE HARDEST THING .- Some years him preach, related, that when he ascended the pulpit, with a man followfriend, and to be alone with him, be- ing him to prevent his falling backwards, and to support him if needful After conversing faithfully with him in the pulpit, many persons would be awhile, though not very freely-for ready to say he was more fit for a he was very godless and profane-I coffin than for labor; but all this be would soon forget, and manifest the energy and fervor of youth in his laand told a friend of mine, in alluding bors. It was feared, the last time he to that scene. "I just felt, while he preached, that he would have died in was praying for me then, as if I could the pulpit. And yet such was his huhave killed him." This hardness of mility, that when reminded of his laheart and enmity are not confined to bors on his death bed, he replied, "I young men. In the discharge of my was but a pen in God's hand, and

TRUE RICHES .- A rich gentleman once said to a laborer, "Do you know to whom these estates belong, on the borders of the lake?" "No," replied the man. "They belong to me," said the rich man. the wood and the cattle, do you know whose they are ?" 'No." They are mine also," continued the rich man. "Yes, all that you can see is mine;" The peasant stood still a moment, then pointed to heaven, and in a solemn tone asked, "Is that also ibine? If that be thine, though poor, NIGHT Songs .- Have you never thou art truly rich; if that be not stood by the sea side at night, and thine, however rich, thou art poor

The Delusive Phantom of

hugging to their bosoms. They are hoping that the government, or that fortune, or that other men will accomplish that deliverance which each one should think no arm but his own can to the fearful fate impending, and at Manussas Junction. There are not many Yankee troops to the fearful fate impending, and at Manussas Junction. There are about eighhopes that yet something will be done achieve. Each is shutting his eyes to stay the mighty tide of invasion, ter place.

The Yankees have made a raid through Louwhile he remains idle and indifferent! () Southerners, not thus are your lib. erties to be won! not thus are you to achieve independence! Your hope chester is cut or interrupted by any of our soldiers, whom he is pleased to style guer-lies in the strong right arm of each illas." to hold the citizens of that town and man who can wield a sword or shoulder a gun! And while so many are holding back, and so few advancing to meet the foe, all hope for success is but an illusion. Would to God that the eves of our people were opened, The left of the Yankee line, on the north side. and that the fearful brink on which we stand were realized by all!

what quarter it may.

Secilar Intelligence.

PRICE'S SUCCESS IN MISSOURI .- The following brief paragraph, which we clip from a long letter in a late number of the St. Louis Republican, tells the whole story of Price's success in Missouri. It appears that "Old Pap' completely outmanceny ed and eluded all the cenerals sent against him by the enemy and got back to Arkansas loaded with plunder and accompanied by numerous recruits :

The enemy have invaded the State, and remained in our borders for over thirty days.— They have plundered our towns, ravaged our country, robbed, killed and carried as prisoners citizens; they have crippled commerce, in-terrupted trade, and drawn to this department troops from places where they were more needed-all this has been done, and the enemy, loaded with spoils, and their ranks filled with recruits and conscripts, allowed to escape! In iew of all this, will the people ask-who is to

A friend who was with General Hood's army when it crossed the Tennessee line, says that a large and beautiful flag, bearing the inscription, Tennessee the land of the free and the home of the brave," was unfurled and waved its bright folds in magiscent beauty immediately over the line dividing Alabama from Tennessee.

after shout, wholly indescribable, rose from these battle-scarred veterans, and seemed to rend the very heavens above and cause the earth to tremble beneath. Truly it must have been a grand scene. - Mississippian.

recent battle, we make the following brief men-

Major General Patrick Cleburne was near Ballingcolig, in Ireland, and was the of a physician At the age of fourteen he enlisted in the 61st regiment of English infantry, and served three years as a private. Purchasing his discharge at the end of this time, he removed to America and settled in the State of Arkansas, and commenced the study and practice of law at Helena.

Brigadier General Strahl was, we believe, a native of Ohio, but was residing in Tennessee at the commencement of the war.

the commencement of the war.

Mujor General Gist was a South Carolinian.

Brigadier General Gordon was a Tennesseean late residence of Moses Harris, deceased, I will sell at the birth but until the commencement of hos.

birth but until the commencement of hos. Brigadier General Gordon was a Tennesseean by birth, but until the commencement of hostilities had resided some years in Texas. At that time he returned to Tennessee and raised a

Brigadier General Granbury was from Texs. but whether a native or hol we do not re-

Major General Quarles was a Virginian by birth: but from boybood had been a resident of Temessee. He was a lawyer by profession and had only recently received his promotion as Major General. He is reported mortally wounded. Major General John C. Brown is a Tennesseean, and a lawyer by profession. He is reported only slightly wounded.— Rebel.

The Selma Rebel says : "If the Yankee ar my should now start for Atlanta, and have as good luck as they did the last time they started they would get there about the first of January 1867, and Murfreesboro', Chicamauga. Resaca, Kennesaw and Atlanta will first have to be

WELL DONE - We are informed that Mrs-Mary Belk and her two daughters, living on Beaver Dam Creek in Union county, made for the past season by their own work, five hundred and forty bashels of corn. besides wheat, peas, potatoes. &c. Mrs. Belk is a widow and lost her two sons in the war. She is aged

VERY WELL DONE -- We learn through Gen. A. Glenn, that a portion of Capt. Carroll's company, belonging to Dyer's Battalion. Glenn's Brigade, followed Sherman's army to Madi-son-capturing 54 Yankers, and the same number of gune and equipments—all infantry. exorderly. This was a very handsome achievement for so small a number.—Athens Watch-

It was Gen. John Adams, and not Gen. Wirt Adtms, who was killed at Franklin. General Wirt Adams is in Mississippi. General John Adams was an old United States army offi-cer and resided at Memphis. He leaves a wife and several children.

The Charleston Courier says: General Orders No. 84 authorizes "retired soldiers who may enter any university, college, or school, to draw their rations in kind at the

MOVEMENTS OF GRANT'S ARMY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A heavy force of the enemy has left Grant's army, and was last reported moving d wn the Jerusalem plank road twenty miles from Petersburg Jerusalem is the county seat of Sonthampton county. Va., is situated on the Nottoway river, and is about fifty miles from Petersburg. The destination of this hostile force is hardly Jerusalem, as that place possesses no strategetic value that we can see. If the expedition has any other object than a mere predatory one, it is meant for some point on the railroad line, between Wilmington and Petersburg—say Hickslord or Weldon. Report says that it is composed of two corps of Grant's army with artillers and a heavy force of cavalry. If so, it must number all of twenty five thousand men, and as a matter of conrect is no mere raiding party, in the usual trayeler ever teturus; and it well becomes us who are not contact in the usual trayeler ever teturus; and it well becomes us who are

his calculations, though we neither feel like | Graphic words! And yet this is the shadow men of the South are boosting at the latter point.—Wilmington Journal, Saturday.

Grant has received large reinforcements from the valley. The negro troops have been plac-ed by Grant where it is expected the heavy fighting will take place.

The rails have been removed from the Orange road and also from the Manassas road to the andria to Manassas, including those at the lat-

don county, Va., destroying all mills, barns, &c.
Sheridan has issued another proclamation,
in which he threatens if the railroad from Win ester is cut or interrupted by any of our adjoining country responsible for the act, and to arrest and punish them and confiscate their

Slight not good counsel, come from ceived officiel information that Gen. Beale, of the Confederate army, a prisoner of wur, has been paroled by the Yankee authorities and as signed to the duty of superintending the arrangements for distributing to the Confederate prisoners the clothing to be furnished them under the late agreement between the Confederate and Federal Governments. The arrangements are nearly completed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS day came W. G. Taylor, Administrator of the estate of T. J. Cargill, deceased, and filed his account current and vouchers for a partial settlement and distribution of said estate among the beirs: It is therefore ordered that the second Monday in January be set as a day for hearing said account at which time all parties interested can appear and contest the same if they think propey.

C. A. STANTON,

Dec. 22, 1864. n20-3t-\$7 The State of Alabama-Macon County.

PROBATE COURT-SPECIAL TERM-13TH DAY OF DEC. \$186-PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—13TH DAY OF DRC. #1864
THES day came Robert A. Johnson, Administrator of
the estate of Edwin C. Walker, 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 2nd Monday in Janusry next: Notice is hereby given to all persons in erested to be and appear at a Regular Term of the Probate
Court, to be held on the said 2nd Monday in January
next, at the court roem of said court. and show cause
why said account and vouchers should not be allowed.

C. A STANTON,

Dec. 22, 1864 220 34-37 Judge of Probate.

The State of Alabama-Macon County. PROBATE COURT, SPECIAL TERM, 15TH DAY OF DEC. 186 he brave," wis unfurled and waved its bright olds in magnifect beauty immediately over he line dividing Alabama from Tennessee.

As the gallant Tennesseans beheld it, shout and record, a certain instrument in writing purporting and record, a certain instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Bury H. Hicks, deceased. And whereas, her petition, among other things, shows that Martha Smith, wife of Jesse Griswold, to-wit; Elizabeth cremble beneath. Truly it must have been a grand scene.—Mississippian.

Of the Generals who fell at Franklin, in the recent battle, we make the following brief mention:

Major General Patrick Cleburne was born

Dec. 22, 1864. n20-3t-\$7. Judge of Probate

Administratrix' Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Macon County, I will sell to the highest bidder before the Court House door in Tuckegre, on Saturday the 7th da of January next, one negro man named Henry, belonging to the estate of Thomas E. Thomas, deceased. Sold for division among the heirs of said deceased. Terms of MARIAH L. TACY, Dec. 13, 1864. n20 4t-85

Administrator's Sale.

Terms of sale cash. No 20-3t-\$5. Executor's Sale

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Macon County, granted to me as Executor of the last will and testament of Wiley Bridgman, deceased, on the 12th day of Deembess-1864 I will on Menday the 16th day of January, 1865, sell at the late residence of the said Tesday of December 1864 I will on Monday the 16th day of January 1895, sell at the late residence of the said Tes-tator, the following land, situated in the county of Mecon, to-wit: section 8, township 17, range 28, except the Ng of the SW M and 20 acres in the NW corner of said sec-tion; also 160 acres sold to Joel Campbell and 80 acres to W P. Pitts, and except 160 acres of said section: leaving one hundred acres of hind sold to the said Wiley Bridg-man, the same tract containing one hundred series, more or less.

Terms of sale cash. FRANCES M. BRIDGMAN No 20-3t \$10. Executrix.

TAX-COLLECTOR'S SALE.

Wild, he sold to the highest bidder for cash, on Mon-day the 13th day of February 1865, before the Court H ass door in Tu-keege, Als, at the usual hour of sair, the following real estate for the Taxes due thereon for 1864 view.

for 1864, viz:

130 apres of S. E. & section (22) twenty two, township
(14) furteen, range (34) thirty three, in Beat S. Taxes
due \$136.50; cost \$1.50.

40 acres of N. E. & of. N. E. & section thirty six, township thirteen, range twenty-three, in Beat 7. Taxes due
\$21.04; cost \$1.50.

160 acres of S. E. & of section eight, township thirteen,
range twenty-six, in Beat 3. Taxes due \$3.00; cost \$1.50,
40 acres on West & of S. W. & section sixteen, town
ship seventeen, range twenty-six. Taxes due \$1.00;
cost \$1.40.

60 acres, section thirteen, township seventeen, range
twenty-six, in Beat 3. Taxes due \$15.00; post \$1.50.
60 acres, section six township seventeen, range twenty-six acres section six township seventeen,

years. Their crops show what may be done by industry and energy. All honor to these noble women.—Charlotte, N. C., Dem. ty six, Beat 2. Taxes due \$15.00; cost \$1.50.

600 acres, section two, township seventeen, range twenty-six, Beat 2. Tax's due \$15.01; cost \$1.50.

320 acres, N ½ section nine, township seventeen, range twenty-six, Beat 3. Taxes due \$5.00; cost \$1.50.

320 acres, South ½ section twenty, township nineteen, range twenty five. Beat 14. Taxes due \$5.20; cost \$1.50.

320 acres, South ½ section twenty, township nineteen, range twenty-six, Beat 16. Taxes due \$5.20; cost \$1.50.

All of said lands lying in the County of Macon and State of Alabama JOHN O. LAMAR, T. C.

Dec. 17, 1854. n20-tds \$10. Macon Co., Ala.

MARRIAGE.

Married, on the 7th of December, by W. E. Lloyd, a Cross Keys, Lieut. Wappy TROMPSON and Miss LIZZE (

serted free of charge; all over ten lines will be charged one dollar per square. Any person can make the calcula tion as to the price for inserting an obituary by counti ten words to the line The money should accompany the obituary to insure its insertion.

Obituaries.

last, Mrs. Lavinia Rosalts Hunderson, wife of Dr. Thos. F. Henderson, in the 26th year of Mer. age, Jeaving two small children, one an infant only a few days old, which has since died, and is now at rest

The subject of this notice had never made a public profession of religion, but that she had been interested in the salvation of her soul for some months past, the writer feels confident. A great change had taken place with her on this important subject. From a letter writ en to a near relative on the subject of religion during the early part of this year, and from other evidence fur nished before she died, it appears she was deeply con pressed for his salvation, for the absence of her husband who belongs to the C. S. Army, she endeavored to impart acceptation of the term. Shermen seems to have set an example which Grant seems determined to follow. He thinks he can march bushand and near relatives who re left to mourn her through, burn and destroy with impunity.—

We trust that he will find himself foiled in

and prepare you all for the joys of that bright won

To the inemory of John Warrenald, youngest child of John B. and Carrie M. Ross, of Auburn, Ala., who departed this life Oct. 12th, of Dyptheria-aged four y and 24 days.

Like a tender vine by the north-wind's breath, Hast thou been touched by the hand of Death; And his snow wreath circles thy young pale bro And stills thy heart in its cold shroud now.

Thou hast gone to the land of peace and song,— To the land where angels all belong; Then why weep ye o'er the solemn sod, When thy darling child is at home with God t

I shall hear no more the sound of his feet, As they joyously sprang my own to greet; Nor again will I hear that voice which stirred, The hearts warm founts, like a gladgome bird.

I shall miss the tramp of his busy feet, And the kiss, that did my coming meet; And the graceful hands as they stroked my hair, Oh! how I shall miss him when again I am there

Another good man has fallen! Mr. Aaron HENDRIK departed this life at his residence near Burnt Corn, Cone uh county, Ala, on the 17th day of October, 1864, in

the 58th year of his age.

The deceased was born in the State of South Carolina, where he spent his youthful days, from whence he came with his father and family to Monsoe county, Ala,, where he resided for many years. It was here that he married and here too, by his strict adherence to truth, his frank-ness and his upright character, he formed those attachments which, as age advanced, ripened and matured into lasting friendship. Bro. Hendrix moved from xonroe to sefulness; but at last he was compelled on account of a vandal foe, the cruel Yanks, to seek refuge in other parts. He fied from Pensacola, leaving property behind, to the county in which he died. This sad becayement has removed from society one of its strongest pillars, from his sorrowing wife a Jevoted husband, and from his mourning friends a good man, and has cast a gloom over joyed his friendship. Firm and conscientious in what he believed to be right, it was never his character nor his practice to assume a friendship which he did not feel, or knowingly to inflict a wound upright. Many years since he attack himself to the Baptist Church of Christ, of which he lived a consistent member up to his death. He was deacon of the Pensacola Church for a number of years; and has no doubt, "purchased to himself a good degree, and great boldness in the faith which is in Christ

Bro. Hendrix, had been in the employ of the writer of this notice, as overseer, for near 12 months; and never have I had a more agreeable or better man about me. truly devout Christian. Attentive to his Church meet legs as well as to all business entrusted in his bands .-An! how sad to realize that he is gone—how forcibly the injunction comes to the mind, "Be ye also ready."— No man of his age promised a longer life, but from the circle of mourning friends, and from the more enduring ties of home, when by industry and frugelity he had accumulated a competency, he has been sudgenly called away. The disease which terminated his life was of a Typhoid character, rather singular, though born witho a murmur. But a few days he suffered, when the vigor ous form and the strong constitution sunk beneath the withering touch of death. He has gone to his long sought rest. We truly sympathize with sister Hendrix.

In the death of our much beloved brother Hendrix, the
South Western Baptist has lost a true patron and friend,
the Charch, and Rethlehem Association a good member. GEO. L. LEE.

Administrator's Sale N pursuance of an order granted by the Probate of Ma on County, on the 14th inst., I will proceed to the highest builder at Auburn, in said county and any December next, the following slonging to the estate of Martha A. Lamar, dece at a Sa'ah a woman about 18 years old, and her bout one year old, and Aleck a boy about 14 year old for division among the distributees.

Terms cash.

JNO. 0. LAMAR, Nov. 18, 1864, p.19, 31, 25

Terms cash. Nov. 18, 1864. n19-3t \$5 Administrator's Sale.

belonging to the

R. A. JOHNSTON,
Dec. 22, 1864. nl20-4t-\$10
Administrator.

NOTICE.

In gursuance of decrees of the Probate Court of Macon County, Ala., on Monday December 26th 1864, at Tuskegee, will sell to the highest bidder for case, a tract of land, of about sixty acres, near Society Hill, and a negro woman and two children. Sold to pay the debts of the estate of Reuben T. Foote.

SARAH E. FOOTE,

Administratrix.

Dec. 5, 1864 n19 3t-\$5 Board of Domestic and Indian

Southern Baptist Convention; Located in Mariou, Aia. WM. H. McINTOSH, President.

Vice Presidents. J.W.M. WILLIAMS, Md., T. G. KEEN, Va., E. T. WINKLER, S. C., J. H. DEVOTIE, Ga. D.S. SNODGRASS, Miss., J. H. Low, La., J. HALIBURTON, Ark., C K. WINSTON, Tenn. W. HOOPER N. C., P. H. LUNDY, Ala,

GRO. B. RAINES, Texas. M. T. SUNNER, Corresponding Secretary. J. B. GOODHUE, Recording B. LOVELACE, Treasurer.

W. N. WYATT, Auditor Board of Managers.

S. R. FREEMAN, J. S. HUCKABEE, F. BAILEY, C. TUTT, ISAAC BILLINGSLY, A. BLUNT, T. BARRON, R. HOLMAN, B. LAWSON, J. H. LEE. JOHN MOORE, W. M. PLEASANT. D. G. SHERMAN, L. B LANE,

The following Board of Trustees and Executive Committee were elected by the Association: Board of l'rustees of the Orphan

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Rev J M Newman, Macon D M Seals, Barbour, Wade Hill, Rev J Faulkner, Hon R. H. Irwin, J R Hawthorne, Rev J E Bell, Rev G L Lee.

Rev S Henderson, Rev A J Battle

Rev P M Collaway. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. N. WYATT, Chairma C. C. HUCKABER. GENERAL AGENTS

REV. S. R. FERRMAN, REV. W. WHEES,

Judson Female Institute.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS! SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS

NOW ON HAND-900 Testaments; 10 cents a copy, or 20 cents if sent by mail. 200 S. S. Questions on 4 Gospels ; 75 cents each, or \$4; dozen.

500 Child's Question Books; 25 cents each, or \$2.5;

500 Child's Primer; 25 cents each, or \$2.50 a doze

500 Little Lessons for Little People; 15 cents each

31 50 a dozen.
31 50 a dozen.
31 50 a dozen.
32 50 a dozen.
33 60 a Krite Hymn Books; 10 cts each, or 75 cts a dozen.
124 Class Books for Teachers; 15 cts each, or 31 50 co.
33 dozen Large Reward Tickets; 10 ccuts a dozen.
2100 amnil Reward Tickets; 25 ccuts a hundred.
Send on orders with the exact charge of money.
Westage one cent on each, except the S. S. Questions. Postage one cent on each, exce-hich postage is six cents. Oct. 13, 1864. nl5-tf

BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

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

Conveniences: S. Hymn Look: By C. 2. Ellord, new and enlarged edition, containing him. S. bluma and songs, 50 cents, dezen \$5, postage 2 cent.

Little S. S. Hymn Book: 20 choice acuse, 10 cents, dozen 76-cents; postage one cent.

S. S. Primmer: 25 cents; dozen \$2.50; postage 1 cent.

S. S. Primmer: 25 cents; dozen \$2.50; postage 1 cent.

Manly, 1r., Part 1: 48 pp., same price.

Sunday School Questions on the Four Gospher With a condensed Harmony, by B. Manly, 1r. Vol. I. suffed to advanced classes; 75 cents, other 28, postitist cts.

Brieff Categories of Burde Posteries: By J. P. Boyo, for children of 10 or 12 years, and upwards, 10 cents; dozen \$2; postage one cent.

Little Lisson; you Little Frotie. Part I, for the oral lin-truction of young children, 15 cents; dozen \$1.60; postage one cent.

Breast Class Question Book: By L. H. Shuck, sameprice Trachers 'Class Book: same price.

Sunday school Remand Flories: small at 26 cents a hundred; harge at ten cents a dozen; postpaid.

They supply Baptiat Sunday Schoels with Icetameth at ten cents a copy, or 20 cents if sent by mall. For Alabama apply to T. F. Thommson, Montawary, or Rev. A. T. Spalding, Selma.

All the books can be had by mail; (now much the ten mode,) at the prices state; when he can describe a corders; and when convenient, the exact change, Address Rev. JOHN A. BROADUS, Cor. Sec., Oct. 20, 1864. n48-tf.

N W T NYARD. OUR Tanyard is in operation, and weard recains a working in hides. Those wishing informative enquire of Dr. Thomas, H. H. McQueen, and Isolates.

TallAFFERO & CO.
Tuskegee, Als., April 7-1963. 1.45 (1.

MILL! MILL!

W. E. are now prepared to make good meal for all all will favor us with their patronage, at the Mill a nerly owned by Mrs. Cumingham.

Tuskegee, Ala., April 28, 1864. nev-tf. ONE THOUSAND TESTAMENTS

FOR BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOLS TEN CENTS A COPY : BOUND IN BLACK MUSLIN. A. T. SPALDING.

Sept. 29, 1864. n14 tř

NOTICE. Propose to exchange a Double Buggy Harnes Single Harness for Lard or Molasses, at old pri Nov. 24, 1861. nilt.tf. WM. EDM The State of Alabama -Macon Con OBATE COURT-SPECIAL TERM-18TH DAY OF

PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—1871 DAY OF NOV.,
THIS day came N. L. Connell. Administrator of the
of M. M. Connell, and presented his account of
and vouchers for a final settlement of bis acministrasaid setals. which was ordered to be filed, and a
hearing on the 2d Moncay in Jacomber act
tice is hereby given to all persons interested to
appear at a Regular Term of the Probate Court
held on the said 2d Monday in December next at the
room of said Court, and show cause why said ac
and vouchers should not be allowed.

C. A. STANTON,

Now 24, 1864. pl8-3t-37 C. A. STANFOK, The State of Alabama-Macon Com PROBATE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—ITH DAY OF No.,
THIS day came Sarah E. Foot, administratrix of
estate, and filed her petition in writing, and
oath, praying for an order to sell alayes belonging to
estate to pay debts. It is ordered that, and pelis
set for hearing on the 4th Monday in Novymber 184,
that notice of said application, together with the
day be given by publication for three successive with
the South Western Baptist, a newspaper published a
country, calling upon all persons interested to appear
contest the same, if they think proper
C. A. STANTO,
Nov. 17 1864. n17-3t-\$7. Judge of Prebat PROBATE COURT-SPECIAL TERM-THE DAY OF NO

NOTICE.

Howard, deceased, having been granted in dersigned by the Probate Judge of Ma on count persons having claims against and sease will them (either to B. A. Rush, or to myself) with time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

Nov. 24, 1864. nls-6t-87 50 Reco Notice to Creditors. WHEREAS, Letters of Administration on the con Nehemials L. Harris, having been granted to by the Probate Judge of Macon County. All con having claims against and estate must present then in the time required by law, or they will be larre

Nov. 3, 1864 n17-6t-\$7 50. Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration on the estate of the H Thompson, deceased, having been pure the undersigned by the Hon C. A Stantes, by Probate for Macon county, Ala., on the 18th day 1864: All persons having claims against said present them in the time pre-cribed by lav. will be barred; and all persons indebted to give the make payment to me. al FRED TRO 180.

will make payment to me. (1.FRED TB0) 1 Oct, 27, 1854, n16-87-50 NOTICE.

Oct 20, 1864. p16-6t \$7 50 Notice to Creditors. TETTERS of Administration upon the conI liam A. Faulk, decessed, Laving here in
the undersigned on the 16th cap of Cet in
Probate Court of Mason courts: all perso
claims against said estate are required to pro
within the time prescribed by law, or the an
er parred.

The Mas B. I PRILL
Oct. 13, 1864, p16-6w 57 59

Admiss

Notice to Creditors, LETTERS to ame play up a the exists of a Wood, having been grasted to the union the 10th October 1864, by the Probate Conf. Courty: All persons having status against an arrangement to present them within the tisk F by law, or they will be forever barres.

**BUCHARD B. WO

Oct. 10, 1864. n16 87 50 Shereby cleen that Letters Testaments of John J. McGuire, deceased, was grain dersigned by the Probate Court of Macon 12th day of September, 1841: And that debted to said estate will make payment the persons having claims against said estat them within the time allowed by law or theyer barred.

Sept. 29, 1864. nl4-6w-27 50

Notice to Creditors,

Oct. 13, 1864. n15-6t-\$7 50 Business Cards.

R. J. THORNTON, M. OFFERS his professional services to Tunkegee. Office at the Drog St May 19, 1864. n50-tf

WM. P. CHILTON. WM. P. CHILTON & CHILTON Attorneys and Counsellors at L W. H.L practice to the Courts of Men, and the adjoining Counties; the the Confederate States, and the Supre

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