

MAY

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Rates of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, 10 cts.
Each subsequent insertion, 5 cts.
Advertisement of candidates, 10 cts. per line.
Circulars of candidates, per square, 50 cts.
Quotations charged for at advertising rates.

Send by Mail.

Our patrons, who may wish to pay up this previous to this year, six months in advance, or for new subscription, are authorized to send by mail, at our risk, which we hope they will do promptly.

Positively the Last Call.

I will attend at Jacksonville, on Monday the 3rd day of May, for the purpose of completing the assessment of the Tax in King. All persons who have not previously given in, must attend on that day, as that will be the last opportunity afforded them.

Sr. ALLEN, Assessor, 14th Dist.

Confederate Tax Notice.

TAXPAYERS are notified that all taxes for 1863, must be paid by the 20th of May, 1864. All persons failing to pay by the time above mentioned will be subject to the additional tax of ten per cent.

I can be found in the building formerly occupied by Ryan & Rowland.

H. A. EARNES, Collector 14th District.

Tax Notice.

FOR the benefit of Tax payers who have not given in, I will be at Jacksonville on Saturday the 14th May, Rabbit Town Monday the 18th, White Plains the 17th, and Yee's Roads the 18th day of May, for the purpose of assessing the State tax for 1864.

F. M. TREADAWAY, T. A.

Two errors occurred in our notice last week of contributions for soldiers' widows. Company (I) was left out, and 20th Ala. R. instead of 10th.

News Summary.

The rumors circulated during last week of fighting near Dalton, fighting in Virginia and elsewhere, have not been confirmed beyond mere skirmishing, up to this time, May 4th. There can be little doubt, however, of gigantic preparations on the part of the Yankees to strike at Dalton and Richmond. They know as well as the Southern people that in the present crisis, a disaster to them would be fatal to their war policy, and ruinous to Lincoln and his party. Hence their great caution and elaborate preparation. While they take time, it also gives us time. It may be that they will not move forward for some weeks yet, if indeed the opinion expressed by some persons do not prove correct, that is, that the Yankees will not risk another battle until after the assembling of their near-living conventions for the presidency.

The news of the great Confederate victories in Louisiana and North Carolina has been fully confirmed, with an additional victory by Gen. Price over Steele.

The Yankees express great indignation at what they call the massacre at Fort Pillow, making it out a great deal more than the Southern accounts, so much so that they have scared their officers and soldiers almost into fits. Lincoln threatens retaliation, but we suppose that he will hardly execute it until some of his Generals are able to storm a Southern garrison.

A great conspiracy has been discovered in the Western States. Crawford county, Ohio, has been placed under martial law.

Our Congress assembled on Monday last. Yankee accounts say Grant has taken measures to add enough to their armies to make them irresistible, and that Longstreet is marching down the Shenandoah valley towards Maryland.

A dispatch from Brookhaven to the Meridian Clarion, says that Banks has been defeated the second time, and that he has crossed to the north side of Red River and is falling back on Natchez.

Gen. Price whipped Steele badly, capturing two wagons and a large number of prisoners and arms.

On May 1, 1864.

Burnside has certainly arrived at Alexandria, and is moving rapidly to form a junction with Grant in Culpeper. The reports from the enemy's lines state that there is great activity in their camps, and that they are concentrating in Culpeper. The impression is general that Grant will advance this week.

DALTON, May 2.

The enemy advanced in heavy force on Tunnel Hill this morning, gradually driving our cavalry back until they reached a point near Tunnel Hill, when they shelled our forces furiously and then withdrew in the direction of Ringgold. Our loss one or two wounded. Citizens say the enemy's loss was 12 killed and wounded, our general officer.

Memph, May 2.

Kirby Smith states the result of the battle of the 8th and 9th on Red river a complete defeat of the enemy. The loss of the enemy is estimated by General Taylor at 8,000 killed, wounded and missing. We captured 21 pieces of artillery, 10,000 stand of small arms, 1,200 mules, 300 wagons and a large quantity of stores. Our loss is officially stated to be 2,200 killed.

On Sunday, the 17th, the enemy attempted to cross Red river, and were attacked again and whipped worse than ever, but we have no particulars.

40 steamboats of all classes ascended Red river, with no possibility of escape. Ten or 12 had been blown up or burned to avoid capture.

Price seemed to have fallen back in apparent disorder, abandoning everything, and that when the Yankees reached his trains they broke ranks and scattered to plunder. Price then turned upon them and cut them to pieces.

cus, capturing 4,000 prisoners, two hundred and fifty wagons, and all their ammunition, baggage and supplies.

Price knows how to bait for a Yankee. As they love plunder so well, let plunder be their ruin.

To all whom it may Concern.

Having learned through reliable sources, of a disposition on the part of the ladies to pay exclusive homage at the shrine of those called "Officers," I cannot suppress a feeling prompting me to say something in favor of officers who really merit such attention, and to check the growing evil. I have received from a single stand point the rise and progress of this insane fondness for officers in preference to the honest unassuming private who serves for \$11 per month, and draws his single ration. Oh, these birds of golden plumage! what a sensation they are creating among the world of women—yes, I say women, for not only are young ladies thus infatuated, but many of the matrons are equally culpable. Girls, let me ask you one question: did the thought ever occur to your mind, that "all is not gold that glitters?" Then beware, guard well thy footsteps! For to you the hidden future is full of import. From a light and smiling countenance you are not always to infer a guileless heart, nor that a fine, flashy exterior is a proper exponent of the inner man. These gay, fascinating charms are often a miserable counterfeit, through which their possessor designs to accomplish his sometimes fatal ruse upon society of individuals. Then suffice this spirit of infatuation to carry you no farther. Amend the past by printing to all that you are an advocate of principle independent of all other considerations, whether fought beneath the most homely garb, or cordly drapery, in officer or private.

Stop and think, yes ponder well. O'er what I've said to thee, Wake from these cruel fancies, I'll be true and prudent yet would be.

Unconscious by every one, Content that they should wear The wealth of honor, as for me, I only ask a private's share.

Only ask one favor more, Attention till it's told, Adieu, adieu, remember well, "All that glitters is not gold."

EGGAR RICHES.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.)

Richmond, Friday, April 15.

Movements in the Dark.—Why Empty Boats come to City Point.—Good News Best Item of All.—The Scotchman's Baste, etc., etc.

Rumors of troop movements thicken in the air. Regiments go through the City at the dead of night & no man knows it. There is hurrying to and fro under cover of darkness, & the busy noise of preparation is muffled, so that only a dull confused murmur is heard in the day time. You may guess where Longstreet is or soon will be. Lee's army contains a battalion of Mississippians.

Why do the the Yankees send troops to City Point and bring back only four Confederate officers, a number of letters, and plenty of freight for Yankee prisoners? This question is asked angrily. Without pretending to know any thing, I think I can answer it. Yankee prisoners, in spite of the utmost care, are dying rapidly; but, as soon as a Yankee is put on board the boat, he counts in the exchange of prisoners. He may die before he reaches Fortress Monroe, yet he counts all the same.

Gold 173 1/2 that is a fraction higher than it has ever been. Good! defeat at Shreveport confirmed by Yankees! Good! again! Recognition of the Confederacy advocated in Yankee Congress, and the advocate not expelled by two thirds vote. Very good! frequent breach in Republican party wisdom. Very good also! Old Abe looking the picture of death. Still good!

But the best item, by long odds, contained in late papers is that which tells of the excitement in India, produced by the influx of English gold. Alphon has been hiding that running sore from us; but it is going to tell upon her Constitution, and will, if not arrested, kill the selfish old creature. We do not want her to die, but she ought to be, and will be, sorely punished for her "strict neutrality."

A Colonel in Lee's army, a Scotchman, formerly in the English service, who was badly wounded at Gettysburg and has been here on sick furlough during the winter, went to Orange, lately, to look after his horse. On his return he made this brief report: "I found the don't base sitting down to his case. He was too weak to stand up." This tells a tale. I am afraid both horses & men will have to go, where there is something to eat. The policy is bad, but empty stomach has no conscience. More rain coming.

Further from Banks' defeat.

Monroe, April 28.

A special dispatch to the Tribune from Savannah, 27th, says the correspondence of the wounded officer at Vicksburg states that the several engagements in Louisiana resulted in a complete Federal defeat. The Federal Smith saved Banks' army from destruction. The subordinate officers are indignant against Banks.

A conspiracy has been discovered in the Western States. Crawford county, Ohio, has been placed under martial law.

PRENTICE ON PEACE.

The Yankees Bow to their Destiny.—Peace on the Basis of Disunion.—No use for the Southern People in the Union.—Mischievous in the Future.—But two Parties—"Lincoln and Disunion" or "McClellan and Union"—Secession Strong Enough to be Recognized.

The following article from the Louisville Journal is worthy of an attentive perusal.

There is one point in Senator Henderson's speech which has evidently touched Prentice, on the raw, though he holds his wrist about it. It is really the shadow of the coming event which is cast before Mr. Henderson says, "The border States have been ravaged, desolated, and now their population is

lying to the wilderness territories of the West to escape the curses which we call American civilization."—Huron Prentice sees his own destiny.

Montgomery Advertiser.

"We have always believed, and we have repeatedly expressed the belief, that the Republican party, having stamped the Government to the consequences of the Republican policy, would ultimately conclude peace on the basis of a dissolution of the Union. If the people should not successfully interpose a halting box. This belief apart from its antecedent probability, is supported by a notorious fact that the most influential leaders of the Republican party were in favor of acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy at the outbreak of the rebellion, strengthened by the equally notorious fact that the foremost of these leaders, the editor of the New York Tribune, has subsequently at different stages of the war openly manifested the same disposition, declaring expressly not many months ago, that, if we could not suppress the rebellion in the course of the next sixty or ninety days, we ought to bow at once to our destiny, and accept the best attainable peace.

These facts, and a thousand corresponding ones, viewed in relation with the general fact that the Republican leaders but slavery more than they love the Union and our power even more than they love slavery, put the justice of the belief in question beyond a reasonable doubt. The Republican leaders are ready to make peace on the basis of a dissolution of the Union just so soon as they come to believe that they cannot execute their scheme of arbitrary and irresponsible subjugation. They propose to subjugate the Southern people not to the Constitution, but to the will of the Republican party, and whenever they become satisfied that this is impracticable, they will have no further use and no room for the Southern people in the Union. They will at once acknowledge their independence.

Some of the Republican leaders have already reached or well nigh reached this point and are talking accordingly. For example, Senator Henderson, of Missouri, one of the most moderate of the Republican leaders, delivered a speech the other day in his place in the Senate, in which he said:

There are but two sides to the question. The one is Union without slavery; the other is the immediate and unconditional acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy.

Therefore, let the elements of opposition combine so as to the friends of the Union may determine upon the best course to secure peace. If these elements are too strong to be subdued by force of our own liberality and the loss of any good for which the Government was established, the sooner we know the fact and act upon it the better.

If it become evident that the friends of slavery are strong enough in this country to resist all reasonable efforts to subvert them, I shall act upon it, I am not prepared to ruin the country in a vain effort to do what cannot be done. Shall this war go on for ever? Is this common cry of "the last man and the last dollar" poetry or patriotism, brag-ado? Should the war go on until the public debt equals the entire wealth of the country? Should the whole capital of the people be secured into Federal securities, and the securities made the basis of an irredeemable paper circulation? Should it go on until misery breeds over the whole land, until the civil authorities shall become impotent and all rights of person and property stand at the mercy of the military force? Should it go on until the members of Senate and House of Representatives shall owe their places here to the bayonet instead of the ballot-box? until they become as contemptible as the Rump Parliament that so long enacted the punitive usurpation to the overthrow of the English Constitution, to be finally expelled from place by the power they had so basely served? Should it go on until corruption and fraud, the necessary concomitant of war, shall have crept into high places and put on the garb of patriotism; until officers become so numerous that official patronage may quarter one half of the people upon the other half, and give them the means of perpetuating their own power? Should it continue until exhausted, the nation welcome the coming of a Cromwell or a Bonaparte, until provost marshals with military police shall be stationed at every village in the Northern States, displacing the civil authority, issuing orders for governing people hereafter supposed to be able to govern themselves, teaching how God shall be worshipped, prescribing new and strange offenses, and punishing them by courts martial? Should it continue until financial ruin brings misery, and military rushes into anarchy, when no hope but despotism is left?

I once before stated, and I now repeat the opinion, that if the people of the seceded States were all united as men are united when inspired by a just cause, when urged on by convictions of duty to self, to country, and to God, they could never be conquered. History furnishes no example for such a thing, and I saw no special reason why the general current of experience should be broken in this case. I thought, however, they could be conquered, because I did not believe they were united.

Mr. President we have expended two thousand millions of treasure; we daily expend three millions more. The daily destruction of property will high equals the daily expenditure thereby demands

ing our means of payment in the same ratio in which the burdens of indebtedness are increased. The border States have been ravaged, desolated, and now their population is flying to the wilderness territories of the West to escape the curses of what we call American civilization. They seek peace in order that when all else has been lost the future favors of their labor may be preserved for the comfort and support of their families. To the holy purpose of restoring the Union we have given a million of lives, and a half million brave soldiers now stand ready to add their blood to the sanguine lake that knows no flood. Rebellion is confronting us yet. Is it weaker than it was? Public opinion says yes. Take newspaper press of our country and add up for your selves the reported desertions of rebel troops for the last two years, and it equals the original militia strength of the South. These authorities tell us that the rebel armies are in a state of starvation, and in the same column reports the destruction of commissary stores on the outskirts of rebeldom sufficient to sustain their armies for three months. We are told by the reports of chief engineers and major generals in command that forts have been leveled by our artillery, have become a mass of shapeless ruins and unavailable for defenses. These forts, for six months thereafter, have held in security Confederate garrisons, and they yet frown defiance at our iron clad navies.

For three years the armies of the rebellion have defied our power. In April, 1861, the Executive and his advisers thought that 75,000 men could suppress the outbreak in three months. In July, 1861, the Congress supposed that 500,000 men would soon complete the work. With an army of many hundreds of thousands now in the field, the same authorities regard it necessary to add 700,000 more to the present.

Who is the man that thinks the rebellion is weaker to day than it once was, two or three years ago? It is easy to say so; but it is weaker. Indeed it may be so strong; but our action is given no evidence that such is our opinion. If deceiving others be excusable, it is scarcely so to deceive ourselves.

It signifies mischief in the future. Declaring that there are but two sides to the question—the one, Union without slavery, and the other, immediate and unconditional acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. Senator Henderson, one of the most temperate and rational of the Republican leaders, calls for a division on the question, abetting with "the friends of slavery" all who are not Abolitionists, and avowing that if they shall prove strong enough in this country to resist all reasonable efforts to subvert them, he will act upon it. Now, under this classification we know perfectly well beforehand and so do Senator Henderson and many of the Abolitionists will be in a minority of one to three or four, since the classification sweeps the conservatives of the country into the same category with people in the rebellion.

The Abolitionists will be, in such a minority in the country whether they carry the presidential election or not. Of course two thirds or three fourths of the people will be strong enough to resist what Senator Henderson says, "all reasonable efforts" of one third or one fourth to subvert them." And Senator Henderson, and his party will act upon it, by abandoning war, and acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Such is the result forecast by this remarkable language.

The language fairly implies that it authorizes now ready to surrender the Union. The time and drift of his remarks on this point are those of one who prepares the way for the reception of a foregone conclusion. If the readers were to shut his eyes on the anti-slavery ear marks, he might easily fancy himself reading the speech for which Alexander Long and Mr. Henderson do not essentially differ. In our judgment, Mr. Henderson's everything considered, has made a more effective plea for the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy than Mr. Long has.

The spirit, tendency and fundamental principles of the two principles of the two are the same. The gentleman agrees so fully, that we shall not be surprised if they are found supporting the same candidate for the presidency. Indeed, Mr. Long concludes his speech by avowing that, "if the war is to be still further prosecuted" he prefers "that it shall be done under the auspices of those who now conduct its management." The inference is, that as between McClellan and Lincoln, Mr. Long will go with Mr. Henderson for Lincoln. We predicted upwards of a year ago that the peace men and the abolitionists would ultimately act together in favor of the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy; and the prediction seems likely very soon to be realized. In that event, Lincoln will be recognized as the disunion candidate, which he will be whether he is recognized or not, and McClellan the only Union candidate, will elect under his glorious banner, not only the legions of the patriots who meet in convention at Chicago, but the genuine patriots of the Republican party. For that matter, there are in the breast of thousands and thousands of the Republicans a smouldering admiration for McClellan, and a living faith in him, that no matter what may be the combination of parties, will ere November burst forth in a blaze of rebellion to the cause he represents. He will be, in the noblest sense of expression, the people's candidate, as he is the country's hope. Under his bright standard will rally the pure lovers of

Union, while under the dark ensign of his adversary will gather abolitionists, peace men, secessionists and all the disperate odds and ends of the nation so long sport of the treason and of fiction. Senator Henderson and his friends may call for a division on the question of the Union of Abolitionism or no Union at all, but the people will not divide on any such question. They will divide on the high question of the Union or the Constitution against all the devices of its enemies of whatever section. This is the true issue. Let the people prepare to meet it. Let them resolve to meet it triumphantly.

We cannot dismiss the language of Senator Henderson without one further remark. The views he presents concerning the nature and tendency of civil war, surely deserve the greatest consideration; we would by no means have them passed by lightly. They are indeed of tremendous moment. But they do not enforce the necessity of acknowledging the Southern Confederacy, which in all human probability would render civil war the normal state of this continent, nor yet the necessity of abolishing slavery by a constitutional amendment; on the contrary they enforce the necessity of restoring the Union of the Constitution and to that end the necessity of requiring the people in rebellion to submit alone to the Constitution as it is, and of waging the war distinctly to compel such submission and for no other purpose whatever. This is the true lesson of the historical retrospect he takes. But this is not the lesson he draws. He reads in the retrospect a warrant only for the abolition of slavery by a Constitutional amendment, or for the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy, of which the former, according to his own admissions, would necessitate the latter.

"The rebels," he says in a preceding part of his speech, "declare that slavery cannot longer exist under our Government, that the two things slavery and the Federal Union, have become incompatible. In this alleged belief we found the motive for secession, and in it to-day consist the strength of secession." This is undoubtedly true; whence it follows that to justify and fix the belief through the Abolition of slavery by a constitutional amendment would be to strengthen the strength of secession and consequently to bring the case at once within the conditions which Senator Henderson regards as warranting the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. On the other hand, it follows as clearly to remove the belief in question, by throwing open the doors of the Constitution as it is to the Southern people, would be to paralyze the strength of secession, and consequently to secure at an early day the restoration of the Union of the Constitution. The truth is, however, that the Republicans want Union of the Constitution, and they will not have it if they can get rid of it. They want the Union of Abolitionists; and if they can not get such a Union they will have none, but will forthwith acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. Such is the significance of Senator Henderson's speech. It means nothing more or less than this: Let the lovers of the Union ponder the development. It is but one amongst a thousand all pointing to the same issue.

New Value of Sorghum.

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

A GREAT COMET PREDICTED.—The following, says an English paper, is an extract of a letter just received from Melbourne: Professor Newnham, on a three year's scientific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come so close to us as to endanger life on earth; and should it not attach itself (as one globe of quicksilver to another) nor annihilate us, the sight will be most beautiful to behold. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing train.

Tax Notice.

I am authorized to receive four per cent bonds for all Taxes to be paid in 1864, including the Taxes of 1863, remaining unpaid. When the bond or certificate offered in payment is greater than the Tax to be paid, I will return the difference, by assigning other certificates or bonds, the Tax payer paying any fraction under 100 dollars.

In cases where tax of several tax payers is less than one hundred dollars, several may unite in payment of their taxes, with one bond or certificate.

Notes of the denomination of five dollars will be received as new currency until 30th June, 1864.

H. A. EARNES, Collector 14th District.

May 7, 1864.

Notice.—During my absence in the army, I have been guilty of conduct justifying my separation from her, according to a strict and humane law. I hereby solemnly declare that I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. JAMES A. GREGAN, May 4, 1864.

Jacksonville, Fla. Republican

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 28. NO. 20.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MAY 14, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1424

To the memory of WM. M. CAMP,
who was killed by one of the enemy's shells
at the siege of Vicksburg, on the 29th of
June, 1863. He was much respected by
all who knew him, and his loss was severely
felt by his family and friends.

Dear husband thou hast left us
In this vale of tears,
Thou hast gone to a happy place,
To dwell with angels there.

We hope to meet thee once again,
Where sorrows are unknown,
And weeping is no more,
That is to angels shown.

There thy wife and children
Are longing now to be,
Blessed with a Saviour's smile,
And united unto thee.

There we'll see such happiness,
As to sinners is unknown,
And there enjoy the precious things
By God our Saviour shown.

A tender partner, loving brother,
It's hard to find out such another;
In peace he lived, in peace he died,
His life was asked but God denied.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.—The hero
of this war is the private soldier—
the officer whose dress is embroidered
with lace, and whose name garnishes
a gazette—but the humble and un-
patriotic of the South, in his dirt-stained
and sweat-soaked clothes, who toils
rough pain and hunger and peril, who
is no reward but in the satisfaction of
dying; who throws his poor, un-
known life away at the cannon's mouth,
in that single flash of glory. How
many of these heroes have been laid in
marked ground—the nameless graves
of self-devotion. But the ground where
they rest is in sight of Heaven. Nothing
sees their graves but sunlight; no
adorns their dust but the sobbing
and nothing disturbs their dust but
wild flowers that have grown on
blood-crust of the battle-field. But
a Southern soldier has fallen in this
war without the account of Heaven.
Death makes its registry of the pure
and the brave on the silver pages of im-
mortal life.—*Pollard's two Nations*

Correspondence of the Re-

public.

LETTER FROM CANAHA.

CANAHA, March 12.

Editor: Before sending your
prisoners' letters North, by way of
the duty devolves upon me of
reading and approving what they write.
Their correspondence I take from
the following extract:

Editor: You can
imagine how many homes we have
lost (and some of them the best of
downs) in this last raid. When
captured I ran through the pick-
et line and was not hurt by the fire
upon me. My horse was shot
when I passed his barn door.
When my horse plunged forward
I was slightly hurt. After I
three citizens stood by me, with
shotguns leveled at my head,
and that I was the first Yankee
fallen into their hands. Inces-
santly were burned and the
turned out to the mercy of the
elements; and that they would
suffer. Such had been the
of many of my comrades, that
not ask for quarter. There was
one of them, and three shiv-
ing little children; their cloth-
ing had been burned by our
but they saved my life, the
took charge of me, and I
treated. I was sorry to be
a few months before my term
had expired. Since my
have seen more of the South
than I ever expected to see.
In ever, hereafter speak to me
to free the negroes. The
the South are human, and
well satisfied, until our ar-
the friends of discontent
said: "I took the oath in
to serve the United States."
My time will soon be out,
not to enlist. I do not know
shall have a chance to see
when the election comes off,
dear father, do all that
the Democratic party in-
think if this can be effected,
the war will speedily end.

The extract is similar in spirit
to views which come under

Respectfully,
H. A. M. HENDERSON.

Vance, of North Carolina,
the address to the citizens
thus eloquently alludes to

candidly there is no more
reconstructing the Union
than there is for you to gath-
tered bones of your sons
in the struggle from one
country to the other, recline
ash. Fill their veins with
they have so generously
their lungs with the same
which they breathed out

their last prayer for their country's tri-
umph and independence.

The old Union was not merely a phys-
ical juxtaposition, a constitutional ar-
rangement—it was a moral Union. The re-
ment of confidence is what held it to-
gether so long. The tendrils of affec-
tion which grew from a common soil of
national memories and past glory,
wreathed its tall columns with a beauty
passing fair. Does this confidence
and affection exist now? It has gone
forever. It has disappeared beneath
the fiery hoofs of war that have trau-
mpled our fair fields into desolation. It
is lost in the smoke of burning cities,
and will be talked of no more by the
hearth-stones that now lie heaped with
the charred rafters and cinders of the
family altar. The bloody hands that
have dug up the bones of our ancestors
and searched the sacred dust in their
hellish nests, have barred it where plan-
met can never sound nor the trump of
resurrection awaken it into renewed ex-
istence. It has finally gone. Blotted
out by the members of the Congress of
the United States, who have recorded
the deliberate intent of exterminating
the people of the South and supplant-
ing them by a better race—God saw the
mark—a better race?

Can the pious mother pray that her
children may be brought to associate
with the men who make the word of God
contraband of war? Will the son seek
to give the brotherly kiss to the out-
rager of his father, the outrager of his
sister, the slaughterer of his people, the
desecrator of his land? Not while the
faintest spark of manhood glows in his
bosom.

There is another aspect of the ques-
tion to which I wish to call your atten-
tion, and one which deserves much con-
sideration. I desire you to mark my
prediction. There never can be peace
on the continent of North America un-
til the North and the South are in-
dependent and distinct nations. There
might be a temporary peace, but
peace as you have seen it, by over-
powering a gallant man, placing man-
acles upon his limbs and throwing him
into a dungeon. Such a peace as exists
and it wrenches the bars, seizes he
male and strikes terror into the hearts
of his enemies, when they dream they
are most secure. You would have
such a peace as Poland has today. She
has obtained peace again and a calm,
but so clearly has God drawn a distinc-
tion between the Poles and their con-
querors, that they refuse to mix, and
have retained their inherent nationality
through every quarter of a century, de-
mands for it a sacrifice of blood. For a
while peace would reign in Warsaw,
but some act of oppression—the whip-
ping of delicate ladies on the bare back
in the public streets, for instance—
would cause the people to boil over in
a fresh rebellion, and a torrent of blood
to flow until "peace" was again restor-
ed. Just so, with Ireland. It did not
like Southern blood out to the bitter end,
but obtained "peace" and ever since, one
of the noblest races on the face of the
earth has been engaged, except when
fighting their oppressors, in fattening
sucking pigs for the delicate palate of
their foreign masters, whilst their chil-
dren cry for bread; and, at last, their
magnificent country is being depopulated
by the policy of the enlightened
conquerors who find that sheep are more
valuable than men. Like the Yankees,
they propose to supply a "better race."

Do you suppose the chivalrous people
of the South, whose distinct moral na-
tionality has long since been recognized,
would they submit to see all their proud
cities garbled with negro soldiers?
to see the land of their friends divided
up and parcelled out among the fore-
ign mercenaries? Do you suppose the
blood of the Southern youth would
run quietly in his veins, when he saw
a negro officer walking the streets and
making his sister give way for him, or
insulting her by his very presence? Do
you suppose this kind of peace would
long endure? Not insurrection, after
insurrection, revolution upon revolution.
War after war, would burst upon the
country, and for year after year cen-
tury after century, as in European States,
victims would be demanded and blood
flow in torrents, compared to which, a
drop at once would have won indepen-
dence and permanent peace. The only
way to obtain continued peace—and I
want no other—is to fight it out now—
to fight it out now, whilst we have a
Government and great and glorious ar-
mies in the field. If we do not, we will
leave war as an inheritance to our chil-
dren's children. We will leave this
question for our little children to settle
when we have passed away, and under
circumstances far different and advan-
taged far less than we now possess for
asserting their rights, their race and
nationality.

THE undersigned have just received and
offer for sale at their new store on the
south-east corner of the public square an as-
sorted lot of good iron.

April 23. BREWER & BOWEN.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

TALLADEGA, ALA. April 27th 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 18.

It being continually represented by
men, on their arrival at this Camp,
that they are sent forward by Enrolling
officers, under an assurance of obtaining
"furloughs," the following extract from
an order issued from this Camp, on the
11th of September, 1862, and still in
force, is published for the information
of all concerned:

"Enrolling officers will caution all
persons sent to camp to come prepared
to remain as far as preparation will
be considered a valid reason for grant-
ing furloughs."

A strict observance of this regulation
is enjoined; and Enrolling officers will
see as far as practicable, that all per-
sons sent up by them are properly pre-
pared, with clothing and such other
requisites as may be obtained, for im-
mediate service.

II. Recruits will not be ordered to
camp without examination by the Med-
ical Boards of their respective Districts.

III. Recruits will not be sent under
guard unless for some offense alleged
against them, with reasonable presump-
tion of truth; and every precaution will
be adopted to correct the vulgar fallacy
that enrollment under the Conscription
laws, by the properly authorized officers,
implies anything dishonorable to the
persons enrolled, or that it partakes in
any degree of the character of an "ar-
rest."

By order of
MAJ. W. WALLTURALI,
Comd'g. V. R. EVANS, 1st Lt. and
Adj't.

Papers in the 1st 2d, 3d, 4th
and 5th Congressional Districts will
publish the above order. Publish one
week weeklies, one month; and send
bill to apt. Jno. Ma wire, A. Q. M.
Talladega, April 29—4t V. R. E.

NEW GOODS.

We have opened a new stock of Goods
in Jacksonville, on the south-east cor-
ner of the public square, in the house for-
merly occupied by Ryan & Rowland.

We have and will keep on hand,
Prints, Ornaments, Bleached and
Brown Domestic, Writing
Paper, Envelopes, Pens,
Ink, School Books,
Pepper, Soda, Copperas,
Tobacco and Reswell Cotton Yarns.

Which we propose to sell for Confederate
money, or barter for Bacon, Lard, Flour,
Tallow, Wax, and dried Hides at the market
prices. April 16. BREWER & WOOD.

DR. A. W. BREWER.

Has lately located in Jack-
sonville, for the purpose of practicing
his profession, and tenders to his
citizens his professional services.

He may always be found at his
Office, unless absent on professional business.
His office is on the south-east corner of
the public square, in the house formerly oc-
cupied by Ryan & Rowland, and now by
Brewer & Wood. April 16, 1864.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate
of John T. Smith, dec'd, having been
granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of April
1864, by the Probate Court of Cherokee
county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons
having claims against said estate to present
them within the time prescribed by law, or
they will be barred, and all persons indebted
to said estate are requested to come forward
and make payment.

RICHARD S. COVINGTON, Adm.
Ap 16, '64.

J. E. WALDEN.

Attorney at Law.

LOCATED at Centre, Cherokee co. Ala.,
will attend to business in the Circuit &
Chancery Courts of Cherokee and adjoining
counties and also to cases for Executors,
Administrators and Guardians in the Probate
Court. March 26, 1864.

Notice to Creditors.

On the 21st Nov. 1863, the undersigned
were, by the Judge of Probate of Cherokee
county, Ala., appointed Administrators of
the Estate of Benjamin Aubrey, late of said
county, deceased. Notice is hereby given to
the creditors of said estate to present their
claims for payment within the time pre-
scribed by law, or their claims will be barred.

MARTIN HALL,
Feb. 15, '64. A. H. MACKAY, Adm.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of adm. with will annexed on es-
tate of John T. Smith deceased having been
granted to the undersigned on the 11th day of
April 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun
county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against said estate to
present them within the time prescribed by
law, or they will be barred, and all persons
indebted to said estate are requested to come
forward and make payment.

JOHN SELF, Adm.
Ap 16.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate
of Levi Phillips, dec'd, late Calhoun
county, Ala., having been granted to the un-
dersigned on the 23d day of Feb. 1864, by the
Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice
is hereby given to all persons having
claims against said estate, to present them
within the time prescribed by law, or they
will be barred; and those indebted are re-
quested to make payment.

Ap 16. MARY PHILLIPS, Adx.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate
of W. E. Camp, deceased, having been
granted to the undersigned by the Probate
Court of Randolph county, Alabama, on the
7th day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby
given to all persons having claims against
said estate, to present them legally authen-
ticated, within the time prescribed by law; or
they will be barred; and those indebted are re-
quested to make immediate payment.

March 20. W. CAMP, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been
granted to the undersigned, on the es-
tate of Allen Jack, dec'd, by the Probate
Court of DeKalb county, Ala., on the 21st
day of March 1864, notice is hereby given to
all persons having claims against said estate
to present them, legally authenticated within
the time prescribed by law, or they will be
barred; and all those indebted to said estate
are requested to make payment.

THOMAS HAMMACK,
THOS. J. JACK,
Administrators.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been
granted to the undersigned, by the Probate
Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the
22d day of January, 1864, on the Es-
tate of Margaret A. Hinds deceased. Notice
is hereby given to all persons having claims
against said estate, to present them legally
authenticated, within the time prescribed by
law, or they will be barred; and all persons
indebted to said estate are requested to make
immediate payment.

Ap 16. W. F. HANNA, Adm.

ELLIS & CALDWELL.

Attorneys at Law.

AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the
practice of Law, will practice to-
gether, except in criminal cases, in the coun-
ties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 12, '64.

\$500 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the un-
dersigned, living three miles south
of Gilbert's Ferry, in Calhoun County, a
Chestnut Sorrel Horse, near 17 hands high,
large and likely, in good order, a white streak
in his face, right hind foot white, and right
eye cut, some saddle spots, and shaved with
a lady's saddle—price remarkably well.

The above reward will be paid for the de-
livery of the above described horse; and any
information of him thankfully received. Direct
information by letter to Pecks Hill, Ala.

Ap 19. NANCY PHILLIPS.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been
granted to the undersigned on the estate
of M. Whiteside, dec'd, by the Probate Court
of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 26th
day of April, 1864. Notice is hereby
given to all persons having claims against
said estate, to present them within the time
prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and
all persons indebted to said estate, are re-
quested to come forward and make payment.

Ap 30. J. W. LEWISTON, Adm.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been
granted to the undersigned on the estate
of James Snow, dec'd, on the 11th day of
April 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun
county, all persons having claims against
said estate are hereby notified to present them
legally authenticated, within the time pre-
scribed by law, or they will be barred; and
those indebted to said estate are notified to
make immediate payment.

Ap 16. FIELDING SNOW, Exr.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Executorship having been
granted to the undersigned upon the last
will and testament of John W. Cochran, dec'd,
by the Probate Court of Cherokee county,
Ala., all those having claims against said
estate are notified to present them within 18
months or they will be barred—this March
25th, 1864. WYLY J. COTHRON, Exr.

Committed

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Cal-
houn County, Alabama, on the
9th day of May, 1864, a negro
boy who says his name is IKE, and
that he belongs to Cicero Bain of Cal-
houn county, Ala.

Said boy is 13 years old, about 5 feet
6 or 7 inches high and weighs 130 or
135 pounds.

The owner of said boy is hereby no-
tified to come forward, prove property,
pay charges and take him away, or he
will be dealt with agreeably to the statu-
te providing for such cases.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.
May 14, 1864.

John B. Weir, as Guardian of the minor
heirs of David Weir, dec'd.

VS.
James A. McCampbell.

April 1st, 1864.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his At-
torney, and the Defendant came not, a-
nd Plaintiff's motion, and it appearing
the satisfaction of the court, that the De-
fendant is a non-resident of this State, and
in the State of Texas—it is ordered and
directed by the court, that the Clerk of the
court cause a notice of the issuance of
Attachment and levy upon the Defendant's
property to be advertised for four suc-
cessive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a
paper published in Calhoun county, Ala-
bama, and that a copy of said notice be sent by
mail to the address of said Defendant, at Gal-
veston, Texas, which is shown to be De-
fendant's post office.

A true copy from the minutes—April 1
1864.

G. B. DOUTHITT, Clerk.

Tax Notice.

I am authorized to receive four per
cent. bonds for all Taxes to be paid in
1864, including the Taxes of 1863, re-
maining unpaid. When the bond or
certificate offered in payment is greater
than the Tax to be paid, I will return
the difference, by assigning other cer-
tificates or bonds, the Tax payer paying
any fraction under 100 Dollars.

In cases where tax of several tax-pay-
ers is less than one hundred dollars,
several may unite in payment of their
taxes, with one bond or certificate.

Notes of the denomination of five
dollars will be received as new currency
until 30th June, 1864.

H. A. EARNES,
Collector 14th
District.

May 7, 1864.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been
granted to the undersigned, on the es-
tate of J. W. Watkins, dec'd, on the 21st day of
April, 1864, by the Probate Court of Cal-
houn county, Ala., notice is hereby given to
all persons having claims against said estate
to present them legally authenticated, with-
in the time prescribed by law, or they will
be barred; and those indebted are requested
to make payment.

G. B. DOUTHITT,
J. P. WATKINS,
Administrators of said Estate.
April 23, 1864.

Administrators Sale.

THE undersigned, as Administrators
of the estate of James W. Wad-
kins, late of Calhoun county, Alabama,
deceased, by virtue of an order, made
by the Probate Court of said county,
will offer for sale, at public outcry to
the highest bidder, within the legal
hours of sale, on the premises of said
decedent, about two miles west of Jack-
sonville, in said county, ON MON-
DAY THE 30th DAY OF MAY 1864,
the following described personal prop-
erty belonging to said estate, to-wit:

Four head of Cattle; nine head of
large hogs; 25 bushels Corn; 30 bush-
els wheat; one large log chain; lot of
jars, barrels and tin cans; 75 pounds of
Tallow; 800 lbs. of Bacon; two ox yokes;
one Table; 6 Chairs; one Rifle and one
Shot Gun; twenty pounds of Lard.

Credit of twelve months. Purchas-
ers will be required to give note, bear-
ing interest from date of sale, with at
least two approved securities; this 27th
April, 1864. G. B. DOUTHITT,
J. P. WADKINS,
Administrators.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate
of Martin Heifert, late of Calhoun
co. deceased, having been granted on the 31st
day of Jan. 1864, by the Judge of Probate
Court of Calhoun county, Ala., Notice is
hereby given, that all persons having claims
against said Estate will be required to pre-
sent the same within the time allowed by
law, or the same will be barred; and all
persons indebted will please make immediate
payment. Ap 16. JOEL CAVER, Adv.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Administration upon the es-
tate of James Davidson, dec'd having
been granted to the undersigned by the Pro-
bate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., all per-
sons having claims upon said estate are not-
ified to present them within 18 months or
they will be barred; and those owing him, must
come forward and make settlement—March
23rd, 1864.

Ap 19, 1864. H. C. SANFORD, Adm.

Positively the Last Call.

I will attend at Jacksonville, on Monday
the 9th day of May, for the purpose of
completing the assessment of the Tax in Kind.
All persons who have not previously given
in, must attend on that day, as that will be
the last opportunity afforded them.

S. ALLEN, Assessor, 14th Dist.

Confederate Tax Notice.

TAXPAYERS are notified that all taxes
for 1863, must be paid by the 20th of
May, 1864. All persons failing to pay by
the time above mentioned will be subject to
the additional tax of ten per cent.

I can be found in the building formerly oc-
cupied by Ryan & Rowland.

H. A. EARNES,
Collector 14th District.

Tax Notice.

FOR the benefit of Tax payers who have
not given in, I will be at Jacksonville
on Saturday the 14th May, Rabbit Town
Monday the 16th, White Plains the 17th, and
Yoe's X Roads the 18th day of May, for the
purpose of assessing the State tax for 1864.

F. M. TREADAWAY, T. A.

Jacksonville Republican

VOL 28. NO 20.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MAY 21, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1425.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Further gains from Petersburg. Driven across the Rapidan with terrible slaughter. Attack on Trury's Bluff. Enemy Repulsed with heavy loss. Beauregard's Reinforced with 20,000 Men. Five to Eight Thousand Yankees moving on Grenada.

Richmond, May 14.

Advices from Weldon of the 13th say, various wild rumors have been abroad here to-day, one of which is that Lee has driven Grant's force across the Rapidan with terrible slaughter. All that we can gather that is reliable is the following:

Holcomb's Legion resisted the enemy at Chester on Monday last. There has been no fighting since then. The enemy still hold the railroad.

Beauregard's headquarters are in Petersburg. He has been reinforced by twenty thousand men or recently and still pour in.

The stores are closed in Petersburg and every one is in the ranks.

Petersburg, May 15.

It is rumored that the enemy attacked Trury's Bluff last night and were repulsed, having lost one thousand men.

Richmond, May 14.

A force of Yankees under Gen. McArthur, variously estimated from five to eight thousand, was at Pickett's Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, at noon to-day, moving towards Grenada. Five thousand are at Big Black Bridge. Gen. H. W. Socum, commands at Vicksburg.

Weldon, May 12.—A Government conductor from Stony Creek to Clinton, to-day, reports that Beauregard had driven the Yankees to their gunboats around Petersburg, and that he had sunk six of the enemy's gunboats.

Nine blockade runners have come in to Wilmington since the Raleigh was old scattered the blockade squadron a few days ago. Five of them are entirely new vessels, of their first trip. They say there are no signs of the blockade.

Special Dispatch from "Ora" to the Montgomery Advertiser.

Dalton, May 13.

Baker's and Clayton's brigades repulsed the enemy's assaults on Rocky Face Ridge on Wednesday, four times, with heavy slaughter.

Our casualties were wounded. At 2 p. m. Thursday the enemy renewed the assault in front of Mill Creek Gap, and were twice repulsed by Baker's and Stovall's brigades, with severe loss.

The enemy is massing his forces in Sugar Valley, towards Snake Creek Gap, 15 miles west of Resaca.

A slight skirmish with our cavalry, ensued Thursday morning, four miles from Resaca.

The enemy is reported crossing the Oostanaula river yesterday, going in direction of Calhoun. Guides south of Resaca, report off our trains.

We are prepared at all points to meet the enemy. Our forces in front of Dalton are in fact. The rumors of our falling back are false.

The probabilities are that a battle will take place in a few days on our left flank, near Resaca.

Our army is confident, hopeful and buoyant.

Special Dispatch from "Ora."

Resaca, May 13.

Considerable skirmishing this evening, before Resaca. The enemy shell ed till dark. Several houses were struck, but no damage done.

Ora.

NOTICE

To the Friends of Soldiers in Virginia.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL OF ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Ala., May 8, 1864.

The citizens of Alabama, who are interested in the welfare and comfort of the soldiers of this State, attached to the Army of Northern Virginia, and others traveling through Richmond, are informed that a soldiers' Home has been established in that city, for lodging and feeding soldiers. Supplies will be secured from this State, on account of the severity and high prices of provisions in Richmond.

Arrangements have been made, by which supplies can be forwarded safely and speedily to the Home, and all donations securely boxed and strapped legibly directed to Col. W. R. Pickett, A. Q. M., Montgomery, will be forwarded to the State Agent at Richmond, marked for soldiers' Home. Notices should be given by mail of the shipment of packages, and a M. at Montgomery or the value of the same.

All boxes or clothing intended for soldiers in Virginia, will be forwarded from this point to Richmond, free of expense to the soldier or his friends, and insured.

against loss, if boxed and strapped securely, with the value expressed thereon, and legibly directed to the soldier, with the letter of his company, number of his Regiment, &c. care of the Agent of the State of Alabama, Richmond, Va., and sent to Col. W. R. Pickett, A. Q. M., at Montgomery.

Packages weighing not over one hundred pounds will be sent by the Mail Train Express.

Address should be in the following form: Private _____ Co., _____ Ala. Regt., care of Agent of the State of Alabama, Richmond, Va.

DUFF C. GREEN.

Quartermaster General of Alabama.

All papers in the State will give one insertion and send receipted bill in duplicate for payment.

OBITUARY.

Killed instantly, Dec. 16, 1863, Moses Joshua, son of Aaron D. and Elizabeth Williams, in the 19th year of his age, in a skirmish near Blain's Cross Roads, Granger county, East Tennessee, while in the advance guard of General Martin's command, under charge of Lieut. Samuel Morgan. After marching until late in the evening they came up with a large force of the enemy, when a sharp skirmish ensued. The deceased stood firm and cool with his breast to the storm of iron hail, until a missile ball struck him just above the collar bone, fracturing the neck, and cutting both neck veins. Being unable to speak, as soon as reached, he was lifted from his horse, by his comrades and laid down on the ground. He died his arms and calmly breathed his last.

He joined the army the 25th of February, 1863, under Capt. R. W. Draper, of company D, 51st Regt. Ala. Inf. The deceased was born in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, on the 25th of Dec. 1844, from there removed to Calhoun county, Alabama, where he resided at the time he joined the army. He was a brave and gallant soldier, ever ready to do his duty, and share his fate with his fellow soldiers. He was a youth of good morals and much beloved by all who knew him—he was never known to participate in evil habits or use profane language, which is so common to our camp life. He has left a vacant place in our ranks, which is hard to fill—in his death the company has lost one of its best members and the Confederacy a brave and gallant soldier. His bereaved parents, brothers and sisters have the deepest sympathy of the officers and men of his company. He like many others volunteered when very young to battle for the rights of our glorious country—he was in many a hard fought battle—never called upon but what he was at his post like a brave and true soldier until he watered the earth with the last drop of blood that pulsed his youthful heart.

Then parents, brothers, sisters and friends weep not for Moses, millions have died less honorable. When the history of this unholly war is written, few, yes very few, will have sustained themselves more nobly than did this young man. Kings and potentates might well envy his death. His name may never appear in history, but it will live in the memory of all who knew him. R. W. D.

NEW GOODS AT OXFORD.

Have receiving a good assortment of

Calicoes Cotton Cards
Organdies Factory Cotton
Jacconet Bid Domestic

Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Spool thread, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Blacking, Tobacco, Pipes, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Spice, Pepper, Sals, Extr. of Logwood Sauff, and Numerous other articles.

The Prices like everything else are High. But we offer nearly everything CHEAPER than any other house.

Call on A. OBERDORF & Co. Oxford Ala.

Yarn & Cotton Cards.

To Exchange for WOOL.

By BLUN & FRANK.

May 14. For the Government.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order of Sale by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., granted on the 9th day of May, 1864, I will, as Administratrix of the Estate of Mark Phillips, deceased, sell to the highest bidder for Cash, at the late residence of said decedent, within the usual hours of sale, on Wednesday the 15th day of June, 1864, the following described Land, to-wit: the SE fourth of the S. W. fourth of section 14, township 13, range 6 east.

May 14. NANCY PHILLIPS, Adx.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 27th day of April, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun co. Ala., on the estate of B. T. Griffith, dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

May 14. W. N. CHANDLER, Adm.

IRON.

Offer for sale at their new Store on the south-east corner of the public square an assortment of good iron.

APRIL 23. BREWER & WOOD.

Pocket Book Lost.

C. C. Porter lost a pocket Book either at Blue Mountain or on his way home, by way of Mrs. Montgomery's on Cause Creek, on the 6th May, containing a note on Wm. H. Wynn, for \$5,000, also a certificate of deposit in the Selma bank for \$3,500, also one of \$1,000, in favor of Mrs. S. A. Sappington, & other papers and some money also, 2 certificates of railroad land entries.

All persons are forewarned from trading for any of said Papers, & any person finding and conveying it to me, or informing me, will be suitably rewarded. This 11th, May 1864.

C. C. PORTER.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

TALLADEGA, ALA. April 27th 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 18.

I. It being continually represented by mon, on their arrival at this Camp, that they are sent forward by Enrolling officers, under an assurance of obtaining "furloughs," the following extract from an order issued from this Camp, on the 11th of September, 1862, and still in force, is published for the information of all concerned:

"Enrolling officer will caution all persons sent to camp to come prepared to remain as no lack of preparation will be considered a valid reason for granting furloughs."

A strict observance of this regulation is enjoined; and Enrolling officers will see as far as practicable, that all persons sent up by them are properly prepared, with clothing and such other requisites as may be obtained, for immediate service.

II. Recruits will not be ordered to camp without examination by the Medical Boards of their respective Districts.

III. Recruits will not be sent under guard, unless for some offense alleged against them, with reasonable presumption of truth; and every precaution will be adopted to correct the vulgar fallacy, that enrollment under the Conscription laws, by the properly authorized officers, implies anything dishonorable to the persons enrolled, or that it parakes in any degree of the character of an "arrest."

By order of

MAJ. W. F. WALLTHERALL,

Comd'g. V. R. EVANS, Ist Lt. and Adj't.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

THE undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Moses Whiteside, deceased, will, under an Order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala.,

On Wednesday the 15th day of June

Sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises of said decedent, the following described Personal Property, to-wit:

Some Seed Cutler,

About twenty-five bushels of Corn,

Two Wagons,

One Carriage,

Six head of Cattle,

About twenty-five head of Hogs,

Seventeen Sheep,

Some Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Some old Irons, &c.

Sale will take place at the usual hours.

No property delivered until the terms of sale are complied with. May 9th, 1864.

JNO W. WHITESIDE, Adm.

JNO W. LEBETTER, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John F. Smith, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of April, 1864, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

RICHARD B. COVINGTON, Adm.

APRIL 18, 1864.

J. E. WALDEN.

Attorney at Law.

LOCATED at Centre, Cherokee co. Ala., and will attend to business in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Cherokee and adjoining counties, and also to cases of Executors, Administrators and Guardians in the Probate Court.

March 28, 1864.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of adm'n with will annexed on estate of L. Thomson deceased having been granted to the undersigned on the 11th day of April 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

JOHN SELF, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Levi Phillips, dec'd, late Calhoun county, Ala., having been granted to the undersigned on the 23d day of Feb. 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

APRIL 16. MARY PHILLIPS, Adx.

\$500 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the undersigned, living twelve miles south of Gilbert's Ferry, in Calhoun County, a bright bay Horse, some 16 hands high, about seven years old, his right eye watering from a hurt; a good saddle horse and natural pacer, astar in his forehand.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the above described horse; and any information of him thankfully received. Direct information by letter to Mount Polk, Ala. May 21.

W. R. DUKES.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of W. H. Albersen, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Alabama, on the 2nd day of May, 1864, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

May 21. W. W. EITTLE, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the 21st day of Allen Jack, dec'd, by the Probate Court of DeKalb county, Ala., on the 21st day of March 1864; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

THOMAS HAMMACK, Adm.

APRIL 16. THOS. J. JACK.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 22d day of January, 1864, on the Estate of Margaret A. Hinds deceased;—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

APRIL 16. W. F. HANNA, Adm.

ELLIS & CALDWELL.

Attorneys at Law.

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in criminal cases, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 12, 1864.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of J. Whiteside, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 26th day of April, 1864; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

APRIL 30. J. W. WHITESIDE, Adm.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Snow, dec'd, on the 11th day of April 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

APRIL 16. FIELDING SNOW, Ex'r.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Executorship having been granted to the undersigned upon the last will and testament of John W. Culhoun, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., all those having claims against said estate are notified to present them within 18 months or they will be barred—this March 25th, 1864. WYLY J. COTHRON, Ex'r.

Committed

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 9th day of May, 1864, a negro boy who says his name is IKE, and that he belongs to Cicero Bain of Calhoun county, Ala.

Said boy is 18 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high and weighs 130 or 135 pounds.

The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or the said boy will be dealt with agreeably to the statute providing for such cases.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

May 14, 1864.

Administrators Notice.

John B. Weir, as Guardian of the minor heirs of David Weir, dec'd.

James A. McCampbell.

April 1st, 1864.

THIS day claims the Plaintiff by his Attorney, and the Defendant came not, and the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, and resides in the State of Texas—It is ordered and directed by the court, that the Clerk of the court cause a notice of the coming of the Defendant to be published in some newspaper published in the State of Alabama, for four successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1864, by the paper published in Calhoun county, Alabama, and that a copy of said notice be sent by mail to the address of said Defendant, at Talladega, Ala., and that all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

APRIL 16. MARY PHILLIPS, Adx.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Levi Phillips, dec'd, late Calhoun county, Ala., having been granted to the undersigned on the 23d day of Feb. 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

APRIL 16. MARY PHILLIPS, Adx.

Tax Notice.

I am authorized to receive four per cent. bonds for all Taxes to be paid in 1864, including the Taxes of 1863, remaining unpaid. When the bond or certificate offered in payment is greater than the Tax to be paid, I will return the difference, by assigning other certificates or bonds, the Tax payer paying any fraction under 100 dollars.

In cases where tax of several Tax-payers is less than one hundred dollars, several may unite in payment of their taxes, with one bond or certificate.

Notes of the redemption of five dollars will be received as 20¢ currency until 30th June, 1864.

H. A. EARNES.

May 7, 1864. Collector 14th District.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of J. W. Watkins, dec'd on the 21st day of April, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala.; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Adm.

APRIL 23, 1864.

Administrators Sale.

THE undersigned, as Administrators of the estate of James W. Watkins, late of Calhoun county, Alabama; deceased, by virtue of an order, made by the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, on the premises of said decedent, about two miles west of Jacksonville, in said county, ON MONDAY THE 30th DAY OF MAY, 1864, the following described personal property belonging to said estate, to-wit:

Four head of Cattle; nine head of large hogs; 25 bushels Corn; 30 bushels wheat; one large log (chaff) lot of jars, barrels and tin cans; 75 pounds of Tallow; 300 lbs of Bacon; two ox yokes one table, 4 Chairs; one Bed and one Shot Gun; twenty pounds of Lard.

Credit of twelve months. Purchasers will be required to give note, bearing interest from date of sale, with at least two approved securities; this 27th April, 1864.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Adm.

J. P. WALKER, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Martin Heffer, late of Calhoun co. dec'd, having been granted on the 31st day of Jan. 1864, by the Judge of Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred; and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment.

APRIL 16. JOEL CAYER, Adm.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of James Davidson, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala. All persons having claims upon said estate are notified to present them within 18 months or they will be barred; and those owing him must come forward and make settlement—March 23rd, 1864.

APRIL 19, 1864. H. C. SANFORD, Adm.

Positively the Last Call.

I will attend at Jacksonville, on Monday the 9th day of May, for the purpose of completing the assessment of the Tax in Kind. All persons who have not previously given notice, must attend on that day, as that will be the last opportunity afforded them.

S. ALLEN, Assessor, 14th Dist.

Confederate Tax Notice.

TAXPAYERS are notified that all taxes for 1863, must be paid by the 20th of May, 1864. All persons failing to pay by the time above mentioned will be subject to the additional tax of ten per cent. I can be found in the building formerly occupied by Ryan & Rowland.

H. A. EARNES.

Collector 14th District

Tax Notice.

FOR the benefit of Tax payers who have not given in, I will be at Jacksonville on Saturday the 14th May, Rabbit Town Monday the 16th, White Plains the 17th, and Yoe's X Roads the 18th day of May, for the purpose of assessing the State tax for 1864.

F. M. TREADAWAY, T. A.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of John F. Montgomery, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama on the 27th day of April 1864; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

APRIL 30. G. C. PORTER, Ex'r.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., upon the estate of Randolph Taylor, dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate must present them within 18 months or they will be barred.

CHARLES TAYLOR, Adm.

APRIL 19, 1864.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$2 00
Three " " " " " " " " 1 25
One " " " " " " " " 50

Rates of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, first inser-
tion, 50 cts.; each subsequent insertion, 25 cts.
Advertisements for candidates, State offices, 10 cts.
County " " " " " " " " 5 cts.
Circulars of candidates, per square, 10 cts.
Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

Religious Notice.

By Special Request, the funeral of Mr. A. T. Tupper, and wife, deceased, late of Oxford, Calhoun county, will be preached on the fifth Sabbath in May inst. at Oxford, by Jesse A. Collins.

Notice.

PERSONS who are the Confederate States Title Deeds, in this County, are hereby called upon to bring in instantly to the nearest depot. It is greatly wanted to feed the soldiers in Gen. Johnston's army. W. F. HUSK, Supr. Agr. Calhoun co. Jacksonville, May 10, 1864.

Donor Anson will hold a meeting of several days in this place, embracing the second Sabbath in June next. The ordination of Ministers will be attended to on Sabbath. Ministers from a distance will call at the Hotel, where places will be assigned them during their stay.

LT. COL. FRANCIS.

Again it becomes our melancholy duty to announce the death of another of the noble sons of our country. LT. COL. JOHN C. FRANCIS, son of Dr. J. C. and Mrs. Amy Francis, of this place, was severely wounded in the vicinity of Dalton on Wednesday the 11th inst. and died in a few hours afterwards in the hands of his friends, in the 22nd year of his age.

Young as he was, Col. Francis had been in the service of his country three years, having entered it in the latter part of May, 1861, as a private in Co. G, under the command of Capt. W. H. Forney, which was attached to the 10th Ala. Regt. and sent to Virginia. He remained in the same company and regiment until after the battle of Drainsville, in which he was severely wounded in the arm. Soon after he returned home, and such was the esteem and confidence inspired by his faithful and gallant performance of duty as a soldier, that a volunteer company was raised in a few days of which he was elected Captain. This company was attached to the 30th Ala. Regt. and ordered to Chamberland Gap; from thence they went through the Kentucky campaign and back to Murfreesborough, thence to Mississippi, partaking in all the hard service and destructive though fruitless battles of Port Gibson, Baker's Creek, Big Black & Siege of Vicksburg. After the capitulation of that place, his parole, exchange, and reorganization of the Regiment, Capt. Francis was promoted, on account of his ability and gallant bearing, to the office of Major, and attached to the army of Tennessee; after the battle of Missionary Ridge he was again promoted to the office of Lieut. Colonel.

Col. Francis was eminently and emphatically a man of decision and action, and not of words; of great stability and moral firmness, he was beloved and esteemed, both as a faithful private soldier and brave, vigilant and efficient officer. His rapid promotion was due alone to his superior ability and gallant conduct. He had fair, but he lived, to become one of the first military men of his country. Those who have known him most intimately, can best comprehend how much has been lost by his death, to his country, his kindred and friends.

We hope soon to be furnished with a suitable obituary from some able pen, and one better prepared with the facts of the brief but brilliant history and eminent services of Col. Francis, to do justice to his memory, than we are, in this hasty editorial sketch.

AND STILL ANOTHER.—Only a day or two after the telegraphic announcement of the death of Col. Francis, our community was saddened by the news of the death of another and more youthful soldier—ALFRED M. CROW, son of James Crow, Esq. of this place.

He was shot through the head, and killed instantly, while in an engagement near Resaca. He was scarcely seventeen years of age, and had been in the service but a few weeks. So young, few if any have entered the service with more willing alacrity; a more just appreciation of his country's cause, or a more stern determination to suffer, to do & to dare, and if need be, to die in that cause.

Thus has all the bright prospects of future usefulness and honorable manhood been suddenly blighted—another worthy family been draped in mourning, and another name added to the long catalogue of heroic youthfulness sacrificed on the altar of our country's independence. Farewell noble youth! thou hast died for thy country in the very morning of life, before selfishness and sin could sully the purity of thy patriotism.

GOOD NEWS.—We are gratified to learn that orders have been received to commence work without delay on the road leading from Bird Mountain to Rome, and bury it to completion. The iron to be used in laying the track will be taken from roads of minor importance. Millions of dollars have been lost to the Government by its failure to make this important connection when it was first brought before and received the attention of Congress. Better late than never. The completion of this road will place Selma in direct communication by the iron rail with all the eastern cities.

success of the Confederate steamer Albatross, was, perhaps, the most brilliant part of the whole affair. It sunk the two Yankee gunboats that lay off Plymouth by its Brooke gun alone, without having to employ its ram at all. Out of the two hundred and eighty men on board the two boats not more than thirty-five escaped. The captures were magnificent. One Brigadier General, two thousand six hundred prisoners, twenty-six pieces of ordnance, a first class steam transport, one thousand tons anthracite coal. Such were some of the fruits of the success, besides which it opens to us a vast country for supplies, just at the time when the North Carolina fisheries are most valuable. Nor shall our success probably stop with Plymouth. The whole North Carolina coast will be cleaned of the Yankees if operations now in progress shall not wholly fail of their design. Commanding John Taylor Wood, who participated in the affair at Plymouth, has arrived in town, as well as many of the wounded men, who were brought hither for proper hospital treatment.

This reporter of the Richmond Dispatch, was informed by officers who arrived on the last flag of a Union boat that before selecting those who were to be sent South, by flag of truce, orders were received at Johnson's Island that none should be fixed upon whose wounds had hardly healed, the object being that no one should return home who could possibly re-enter the service. It was generally understood for some days prior to their departure that Gen. Trimble, who had lost one of his limbs, would be among the number, but on reaching his case the officer having the matter in charge telegraphed President Lincoln what should be done about it. Lincoln's reply was to ascertain whether he would be likely to enter the Confederate service if sent home. Upon interrogation the General as to his ability to do so, the old patriot, not understanding the trick with his usual candor promptly answered, "Oh, yes! I think I am in good condition to enter the service," whereupon he was ordered to stand aside. Gen. T. is still a prisoner at Johnson's Island.

The following is Gen. Taylor's address to his army: "HEA O'RS DIST. WESTERN LOUISIANA, Mansfield, La. April 11, 1864. General Orders, No.—

Soldiers of the Army of Western La. At last have your patience & devotion been rewarded. Condemned for many days to retreat before an overwhelming force, as soon as your reinforcements reached you, you turned upon the foe. No language but that of simple narrative should recount your deeds. On the 8th of April you fought the battle of Mansfield. Never in the war was a more complete victory won. Attacking the enemy with the utmost alacrity when order was given, the result was not for a moment doubtful.

The enemy was driven from every position, his artillery captured, his men routed. In vain were fresh troops brought up. Your magnificent line, like a resistless wave swept everything before it. Night alone stopped your advance. Twenty-one pieces of artillery, twenty-five hundred prisoners, many stands of colors, two hundred and fifty wagons, attest your success over the 18th and 19th army corps. On the 10th inst. you took up the pursuit and pressed it with vigor. For twelve miles, prisoners, scattered arms, burning wagons, proved how well the previous days work had been done by the soldiers of Texas and Louisiana.

The gallant division from Missouri and Arkansas, unfortunately absent on the 8th inst. marched forty-five miles in two days, to share the glories of Pleasant Hill. This was emphatically the soldier's victory. In spite of the strength of the enemy's position, held by fresh troops of the 18th corps, your valor and devotion triumphed over all. Darkness closed one of the hottest fights in the war. The morning of the 10th inst. dawned upon a flying foe, with our cavalry in pursuit, capturing prisoners at every step. These glorious victories were most dearly won. A list of the heroic dead would sadden the sternest heart. A visit to the hospital would move the sympathy of the most unfeeling. The memory of our dead will live as long as noble deeds are cherished on earth. The consciousness of duty well performed will alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Soldiers! from a thousand homes, thanks will ascend to the God of battles for your victories. Tender wives and fond mothers will repose in safety behind the breast-works of your valor. No fears will be detained that the hated foe will debase their honor by his presence. This is your reward; but much remains to be done. Stricter discipline, prompt obedience to orders, cheerful endurance of privations, will alone insure independence.

R. TAYLOR, Major General Commanding.

Gens. Greene and Mouton. The Shreveport News, of the 15th ult. publishes the following order: HEADQUARTERS DIST. WESTERN LOUISIANA, Mansfield, La. April 13, 1864. General Orders, No.—

Soldiers: A Chief has fallen. A warrior of warriors has gone to his home. On the 12th inst., fell Thomas Greene. After braving death a thousand times, the destroyer found him, where he was ever wont to be, in the front line of battle. His spirit has flown to the happy home of heroes, where the kindred spirit of Alfred Mouton awaited it. Throughout broad Texas, throughout desolated Louisiana, mourning will sadly be felt as of the results. The den every heart. Great is the loss to

family and friend; much greater is the loss to this army and to me. For many weary months these two have served me. Amidst the storm of battle, by the lonely camp-fire, at the solitary outpost, my heart has learned to love them. Their families shall be as mine; their friends my friends. To have been their beloved friend and trusted commander is the highest earthly honor I can ever attain.

Soldiers! the fall of these heroes shall not be in vain. Inspired by their examples, this army will achieve great things. Moistened by the blood of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Blair's landing, the tree of national independence will grow apace, and soon overshadow the land, so that all may repose under its grateful shade. The memory of our glorious dead is a rich legacy to future generations, and their names will be remembered as the chosen heroes and martyrs of the chivalric Southern race.

The colors of the Cavalry Corps of this army will be draped for thirty days, in memory of their late heroic commander. R. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Late News.



Special to the Montgomery Advertiser.

Cavalry Fight on Cleveland Road.

30 Prisoners Captured.

ENEMY WHIPPED AT RESACA.

HIS DEMONSTRATIONS A FAILURE.

Sherman Disconcerted.

ENEMY'S LOSS AT DUG GAP.

&c. &c. &c.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM ORA.

DALTON, May 10.

Yesterday was full of events.

Skirmishing commenced early in the afternoon.

Wheeler's cavalry was engaged beyond here on the Cleveland road, 9 miles north of Dalton, in a severe fight.

He captured Col. LaGrange, 8 other officers and 76 privates of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry. Our loss was several killed and 30 wounded; the enemy's loss heavy.

The Yankees during the day massed 20,000 in our front, and made a demonstration of assault but fell back.

Kilpatrick's cavalry and Hooker's corps, at this time, were reported as moving on Resaca, 15 miles south of Dalton, where Grigby's brigade intercepted them.

Enemy was reinforced, and heavy skirmishing ensued. He cut the wires, and was repulsed several times with loss, and many prisoners. Towards sundown the enemy made several attacks, with heavy loss.

Two of our regiments on Rocky Face drove them back by Stevenson's and Strahl's divisions, with considerable loss.

Fighting continued till after dark. This morning skirmishing continues in front.

ORA.

LATER.

DALTON, May 10.

The enemy's demonstration at Resaca proved a fizzle. They were met by our cavalry and infantry, and whipped back 1st evening, retreating by Snake's Creek Valley. They attempted to destroy the Railroad, but were too hotly pursued.

There has been skirmishing all day in front.

The enemy's movement, indicate an attempt on our right by the Cleveland road.

Sherman seems disconcerted. Our troops are in glorious spirits.

The enemy's loss at Dug Gap was 121 killed and 400 wounded. ORA.

Special to the Selma Reporter.

DALTON, May 10.

In a cavalry fight to day, Capt. John McEldry and Ed. Riddell were killed; James W. Hardie was severely wounded, his right arm being broken below the elbow.—J. L. M. CURRY.

Late From Dalton.

Heavy Assault on Rock Face!

ENEMY REPULSED BY STEWART.

Yankee Loss Severe.

Capt. Marsh Killed-Col. Francis Badly Wounded.

Gen. Longstreet's Condition.

Northern and Western News.

Dispatch From Grant?

&c. &c. &c.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM "ORA."

DALTON, May 11, 9 A. M.

Skirmishing in front continued until late yesterday evening, Gibson's and Tyler's brigades being engaged.

A furious rain and hail storm continued till midnight.

At 2 A. M. the enemy made a heavy assault on Rock Face, to gain the gap, and a force of Mill Creek gap and valley, which continued until 4 A. M. The enemy were repulsed by Stewart's division, with severe loss. The firing was renewed at daylight, and is still progressing.

There has been no general engagement as yet. ORA.

LATER.

DALTON, May 11, 5 P. M.

This is the fourth day of the siege in front of Dalton, but no results as yet.

The enemy is cautious and timid and is evidently feeling for a weak point through our lines of defence.

He still occupies Sugar Valley on our left.

Our cavalry have been skirmishing on the Cleveland road.

Capt. C. E. Marsh, of the 40th Alabama Regiment, was killed in the assault this morning, and Col. Francis badly wounded.

Skirmishing continued in front during the day, which was occasionally heavy, with rapid shelling.

It is now evident that the enemy will either attack us in flank or rear.

It is cold and rainy. ORA.

SURRENDER OF BANKS.

ENEMY DRIVEN FROM FLORENCE.

ENCE.

From Virginia.

Richmond, May 11.

An official dispatch from Gen. Lee, dated Spotsylvania Courthouse, 10th, says that Grant is entrenching near that place.

From The Trans-Mississippi Department.

MERIDIAN, May 12.—The surrender of Banks and his army at Alexandria is reported by parties who have arrived from the Trans-Mississippi.

The Yankee rail has gone back to Vicksburg after coming within ten miles of Canton. The object of the expedition was to steal cotton.

The Enemy Driven from Florence Alabama.

MOBILE, May 12.—A special to the Register from Tupelo, 12th, has the following dispatch from Roddy:

RED SPRINGS, Ala. May 9.—I crossed the river on Saturday, and drove the enemy from Florence, capturing forty-five prisoners, including three commissioned officers. Co's Johnson and Steele occupy the north side of the river, operating against the enemy. The enemy are weak between Decatur and Nashville. In the engagement at Bolivar on the 2d our loss was 15 slightly wounded and 2 captured. Maj. Strange of Forrest's staff, was wounded. The enemy's loss was 9 killed and 34 wounded.

Latest from Gen. Lee's Army the Enemy Flying.

The Petersburg Express of Saturday has the following under the above head:

"An official Telegram passed through this morning at half past one o'clock, stating that Longstreet's thirty-thousand veterans were hurled against Grant (Friday) with the fury of a thunderbolt. At last accounts the enemy were in full retreat and our forces hotly pursuing."

The Slaughter of the enemy is reported as terrific—for surpassing in bloodshed any battle which has ever occurred on the continent.

Many prisoners have been taken (said to be several thousand) and all the Lynchburg militia force has been ordered out to guard them."

ORA.

LATER.

DALTON, May 10.

The enemy's demonstration at Resaca proved a fizzle. They were met by our cavalry and infantry, and whipped back 1st evening, retreating by Snake's Creek Valley. They attempted to destroy the Railroad, but were too hotly pursued.

There has been skirmishing all day in front.

The enemy's movement, indicate an attempt on our right by the Cleveland road.

Sherman seems disconcerted. Our troops are in glorious spirits.

The enemy's loss at Dug Gap was 121 killed and 400 wounded. ORA.

Special to the Selma Reporter.

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In a cavalry fight to day, Capt. John McEldry and Ed. Riddell were killed; James W. Hardie was severely wounded, his right arm being broken below the elbow.—J. L. M. CURRY.

Late From Dalton.

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Gen. Longstreet's Condition.

Northern and Western News.

Dispatch From Grant?

&c. &c. &c.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM "ORA."

DALTON, May 11, 9 A. M.

Skirmishing in front continued until late yesterday evening, Gibson's and Tyler's brigades being engaged.

not hesitate to give this unpublished particulars, as they are bound to leak out some day or other.

On Saturday night before the surrender, a council of war was called. Pillow, Floyd Buckner and a number of brigadiers composed this body. There was much confusion and an exciting debate for a while. Some thought it necessary to surrender, and some didn't. It was midnight & no definite understanding was arrived at. Gen. Floyd seeing this, dismissed the council, requesting Pillow and Buckner to remain. The three sat down gloomily by the fire, to ponder over the aspect of affairs. A long silence ensued. At last Floyd said:

"Well, gentlemen, it remains with us to decide this matter, and we must do it at once. It is now midnight, and if we retreat, we haven't got a moment to lose."

"I say retreat," said Pillow.

"I say surrender! We have shed enough blood already to no purpose," said Buckner.

"Well, gentlemen," said Floyd, "I see you are still divided, and as I have the casting vote, I will settle the matter at once. I favor a surrender myself, provided the duty does not devolve upon me. I can't surrender because the United States Government have indicted me for treason, and the probability is that if they were to get me they would hang me. So you see the thing is impossible. I transfer the command to you, Gen. Pillow."

"Well, General," "I'm in the same fix as yourself. The Yankees have got me indicted for shipping guns, and munitions of war to the Confederate Government. So you see, I can't surrender either; they would hang me as quick as they would you, and if you are excusable I guess I am too. So I transfer my right of command to you, Gen. Buckner."

Gen. Buckner bowed, and said nothing. At that moment a noise was heard without. The door opened and a courier announced an officer who desired admittance. He was ordered to show him in, and the next moment Col. Forrest, all splashed with mud and water, with high-topped boots and an old slouched hat, made his appearance. He walked to the fireplace and seated himself without saying a word. After a few moments, Floyd said: "Well, Colonel, have you anything important to communicate that you come here at this late hour, or has your curiosity led you to pay us this visit in order to find out what we have decided upon?" "Both," replied Forrest, dryly, then rising from his chair he said: "But it is possible, gentlemen, as I have already heard whispered this night, that you intend to surrender?"

"Yes," was the reply, "we have just arrived at that conclusion."

"But," said Forrest, "there is no occasion for it, gentlemen; the whole army can easily escape without the loss of a man; not an hour ago I crossed the river on my horse where it was not waist deep. I crossed it going, on horseback and waded it coming back. It is free from Yankee pickets, also, and there is no danger to be feared."

"Yes, but Colonel," said Gen. Floyd, "my scouts have reconnoitered the entire river, and an officer who arrived not half an hour ago, told me that he had tested the river everywhere and no spot had been found that was fordable."

"I don't care, General if he did," said Forrest, he told you a d—d lie, as I am ready to swear that I waded the river, not half an hour ago, as my wet clothes will testify. And now, gentlemen, as it is getting late, it is high time you should be acting. Will you take my advice and make your escape?"

"No," was the reply, "it is too late."

"I have one request to make," said Forrest, "I have a fine regiment of cavalry here, and I want permission to take it out. Grant me this much and I am off."

Gen. Buckner nodded his head, when Forrest bolted out of the house, took his command, crossed the river at the above said place and made his escape without the loss of a man. More anon.

ARKANSAS.

The Enemy Repulsed at Resaca on Friday Saturday and Sunday!

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF GEN. BANKS!

BRUTAL MURDER OF OUR MEN!

GREAT VICTORY IN VIRGINIA!

ATLANTA, May 16.

On Friday the attempt against Resaca was renewed, and continued throughout Saturday and Sunday. Every attack was successfully repulsed with but a small loss on our side.

MOBILE, May 16.

A special dispatch to the Tribune from Brookhaven, the 16, says the news from Natchez direct that Banks has surrendered unconditionally to Taylor. The Federals say he did it for spite on being superseded by McArthur. The rumor that some of our men were brutally murdered near Vidalia, after having been taken prisoners, seems to be confirmed. It is talked of in Natchez as being in retaliation for the Fort Pillow massacre.

Glorious News from Virginia.

Just as we go to press we hear a rumor that intelligence has been received that Gen. Lee has had a general fight, and completely routed Grant's grand army, driving him across the Rappahannock and capturing 18,000 prisoners. We hope this may be confirmed.

Rome Courier.—May 17.