# JULY

File

# Jacksonville Republican.

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**Jacksonville Republican**

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT,

At Two Dollars within the year, or three dollars after the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, & fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square counted as two, &c. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

Yearly advertisements, $10 for one square and $5 for each additional square.

Annunciation of Candidates $5. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.

Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

**Notice.**

WE earnestly request all who have patronized us in the purchase of goods to settle by cash, if they can, and by note if they cant. Save cost.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.

Dec. 20, 1860.

**NEW FURNITURE STORE!**

IN BECTON'S NEW BLOCK,
SELMA, ALABAMA

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 15th September next, the largest and most complete stock of CABINET FURNITURE ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them in purchasing.

BOGLE & DITMARS.

Selma, July 12, '60—tf.

**S. J. C. & M. W. FRANCIS**

RETURN their thanks to the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and will still continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One or both, may be found at all times, when not professionally absent, at their old office, on the North-West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

They will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES for practice and for family use.

Aug. 16, 1860.—tf.

**A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, AND Town Lot For Sale.**

IN the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere, for information call on A. WOODS, or J. F. GRANT.

June 26—'60.

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned now offers for sale his two tracts of Land containing FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES, eight hundred of which is comprised in the tract upon which he now resides, situated in Choccolocco Valley, four miles south of White Plains, in Calhoun county, Ala.

Near five hundred acres are cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—two hundred acres excellent bottom land, nearly all of which is cleared.

The place is well improved, having a large two story Frame Dwelling House, six rooms besides dining room and kitchen; all good out houses, Cotton Gin, and Screw, together with a large young Orchard. All the upland is of good quality—fine for cotton and corn; and all the uncleared land is well timbered. Every field in the tract is well [illegible] with water.

ALSO—Six hundred and eighty acres, known as the James A. Williams tract, situated eight miles from White Plains, on the Wedowee road, which is also well improved, having a large two story framed dwelling house, brick kitchen, and dining room, smoke house and negro houses, regularly and conveniently arranged—also, Cotton Gin, a Grist Mill, and a good site for a Saw Mill. About 400 acres cleared, lying level, and the greater portion first class bottom land, and the upland excellent. The entire tract is unusually well watered in every part—there is also on the place a good young orchard.

All the above described land will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Land buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, and if they wish further information before doing so, they can obtain it by addressing a letter to me at either White Plains or Cane Creek.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

July 5, 1860.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid.—He will write Orations, Addresses, [illegible] Presentation Speeches and replies; prepare matter for the press; write Acrostics, [illegible] and in fact a [illegible] [illegible]

FINLEY JOHNSON, [illegible]

[illegible]

DRS. LOW & STARNS having associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, offer their Professional services to the citizens of Mt. Polk and P. K. Hill, in the various branches of their profession, and hope by success and reasonable charges and strict attention to merit a large portion of public patronage.

JAS. M. LOW, M. D.
W. L. STARNS, M. D.

April 11, 1861—tf.

**Cave Creek Academy.**

THE undersigned subscribers having procured the services of Mr. J. L. DOBSON an experienced Teacher, to take charge of Cave Creek Academy, take this method of informing those who may feel desirous of sending to school, that the building is now comfortable, located six miles south of Jacksonville, Ala., in a healthy neighborhood and in a valley comparatively free from temptations to vice or extravagance. Should any one desire board, they can be accommodated at eight dollars per month including lodging, in good houses near the Academy. Twelve or fifteen young men who wish to obtain a liberal education, would be gladly received.

The exercises of said school will commence the first Monday in February, 1861. Students will be prepared for the higher classes in College. Special attention given to Mathematics.

Rates of tuition per session of 20 weeks, to be continued two sessions.

Orthography, Reading, Geography, [illegible] $ 00
and Arithmetic,
Grammar, Natural Philosophy, and [illegible]
Ancient Geography, [illegible] 15 00
Algebra, Geometry, and Ancient L[illegible] 20 00

[illegible] charged from time of entering till the close of session, protracted sickness excepted.

JOHN A. FINDLEY
WILEY GLOVER
LINZEY WEAVER.

JACKSONVILLE DRUG STORE.

BY T. N. ANGLIN.

[illegible]

Feb. 7, 1861.

**LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,**

OXFORD, ALA.

J. A. DEARMON, is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horse per day, | $1 25 |
| Buggy, | 1 00 |
| Horse and buggy per day | 2 25 |
| Horses Hack & driver, | 5 00 |
| Horse or Buggy, half a day | 75 |

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by person hiring them.

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this Stable.

N. B. Persons who hire Horses and Buggies must not forget to pay up occasionally as corn is high and a cash article. If the fail 25 per cent will be added.

Feb. 22, 1860—58.

**Special Notice.**

HAVING determined to remove into the country, it becomes necessary for me to close up my business in Jacksonville. All persons indebted to me by note or account, are therefore, hereby notified to come forward and make payment. The notes and accounts [illegible] in the hands of an officer for collection in the first part of January, 1861.

R. H. WYNNE.

**DR. C. J. CLARK,**

Surgeon & Practicing Physician,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. CLARK will keep constantly on hand a supply of Pure Medicines [illegible] for his own prescribing, & to supply his patrons.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring [illegible] treatment, and board and [illegible] on reasonable terms. Jan. 18, 1861—[illegible]

**HIDES WANTED.**

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6¼ cts per pound, for all debts due him. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.

F. SNOW.

Jacksonville, July 19, 1860.

THE SPRING SESSION of
**Snow's Creek Male & Female Academy,**

UNDER the superintendence of SAM'L T. PEACE, will commence on the 14th day of January, 1861.

Terms of Tuition are from $7 50 to $15 00 per session of five months. Pupils charged from the time they enter until the close of the session, and no deduction made, except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be procured at reasonable prices, in respectable houses convenient to the school.

For further particulars, address

S. T. PEACE,
Oxford, Ala.

Jan. 10, 1861.

**Dissolution.**

THE partnership heretofore existing between Privett & Barns in the Livery Stable business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. N. PRIVETT.
H. A. BARNS.

Jan. 21, 1861.

☞ Persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to H. A. Barns, who has the books and accounts prepared for that purpose.

**BLANKS! BLANKS!**

FOR SALE AT THE
REPUBLICAN OFFICE
JOB WORK, Neatly Executed.

**Spring Stock**

—AT—

A. GENERAL [illegible] & CO.

WE are receiving & opening a large and [illegible] stock of merchandise, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers and the public in general. We solicit from the ladies an early call and examination of our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, of the latest styles, handsome and cheap.

Our Stock is [illegible]

[illegible]

Sign of the Flag of the Confederate States of America, two doors south of the Brick Block.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

W. P. [illegible]

Oxford, Ala. [illegible]

**DANIEL DRENAN.**

[illegible]

ALL those indebted to him will please call at the office of Messrs. Turney & Haley, Jacksonville, Ala. on the east side of the public square, who have his books, and settle by cash or note, and save costs to themselves, and trouble to their friends.

DANIEL DRENAN.

May 21, 1861—6t.

**Dissolution.**

THE Partnership heretofore existing between C. C. Porter & P. H. McCargo is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Jan. 24 [illegible]

C. C. PORTER.
P. H. McCARGO.

January, 1861.

☞ C. C. PORTER will continue to Practice his profession at the same office as formerly, & solicits a liberal share of patronage.

OFFICE ALA. & TENN.

River Railroad Company.

Selma, Ala., May 17, 1861.

THE Tenth Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Rail Road Company will convene at Shelby Springs, on Wednesday the 10th day of July next, (1861) for the purpose of electing a President and [illegible] Directors, for said Company for the ensuing year.

The Board are requested to meet at the same place on the Monday previous.

By order of the Board.

[illegible] Secretary.

May 20, 1861—td.

☞ The Mobile Advertiser, Talladega Reporter and Jacksonville Republican will copy until day of Convention, and send bill to Secretary.

## POETRY.

From the Nashville Gazette.

### God bless the Gallant Soldier.

*Lines dedicated to the "Sons of Erin," leaving Nashville for the seat of war.*

Oh! Patrick, dear, 'tis death to part,
Yet, since 'tis Fate's decree,
No grief of mine shall wring the heart
That [illegible] for me.
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

### BY-AND-BY.

Somewhere, down the stream of Time on which we are floating, is a beautiful Island, called the By-and-by. It may be just before us beyond the next turn of the river, or we may not find it until the stream disembogues itself into the ocean of eternity. [illegible]

All day we float down the turbulent stream; the blue color of heaven bends [illegible]

[illegible]

A land of good [illegible]

[illegible]

### HIGHER.

Higher! [illegible]

[illegible]

Higher! [illegible] he has [illegible] the student [illegible] his [illegible] the midnight oil burns dim, but he finds light and knowledge in the lamp of heaven, and his soul is never weary when the last of them is hid behind the curtain of morning.

And higher still, his voice thunders forth, when the dignity of manhood has invested his form, and the multitude is listening with delight to his oracles, burning with eloquence and ringing like true steel in the cause of freedom and the right. And when time has changed his locks to silver, and world-wide is his renown: when the maiden gathering flowers by the road side, and the boy in field bow in reverence as he passes, and peasants look to him with honor, can he breathe forth from his heart the fond wish of the past?

Higher yet! He has reached the apex of earthly honour, yet his spirit is burning warm as in youth, though with a shoulder and palor light, and it would even borrow wings and soar up to high heaven, leaving its tenement to moulder among the laurels he has wound around it, for the never-ending glory to be reached only in the presence of the Most High.

*From the St. Louis Republican.*

### THE MASSACRE IN ST. LOUIS.

And yet another slaughter of our citizens. No pen can describe the intense excitement that now pervades our community. Hundreds are running in every direction inquiring who's dead? At the present writing it is impossible to give the facts in detail. Sufficient may be gained from the following report to satisfy all concerning the facts of this last terrible massacre. At a quarter past ten o'clock this morning, a detachment of United States volunteers, or Home Guards, a part of McNeil's regiment, under command, as is alleged, of one Bissell or Bissick, proceeded from the [illegible] down Seventh. When immediately opposite the Recorder's Court, [illegible] in the building occupied by the Hook and Ladder Company, on Seventh street, between Pine and Olive streets, several bystanders, who had left the Recorder's Court rather hastily, to see the soldiers, rushed out on the sidewalk. Just at this juncture a soldier's gun in the extreme rear of the ranks, apparently while the holder was adjusting a cap, exploded accidentally.

Immediately upon this, and it is said without any order being given, the troops commenced a murderous and promiscuous fire upon the crowd of unprotected citizens who stood before them. The number of those killed, or their names, cannot be correctly ascertained today. The shots flew and fell in every direction. The wail of the dying rang in the ears of a startled people for blocks around. Shriek after shriek went up to heaven, [illegible] places of safety [illegible] the soldiers fired. The [illegible] hardly [illegible] in front of the Recorder's Court [illegible] N. M. Pratt, who has for several years been connected with the police force, fell, pierced through the heart. The Recorder, sitting quietly at his desk, entirely unconscious of the possibility of [illegible] was suddenly surrounded by a storm of balls. The window immediately behind was completely riddled by bullets. His desk was shattered in front by the flying lead, still, providentially his life was spared. A prisoner, up for some petty offence, fell dead at the desk. The other prisoner taking advantage of the confusion, fled from the building and escaped. When there was no longer anybody in sight to shoot, the rattle of musketry ceased, and there lay the dead, the dying and the wounded, to be gazed at [illegible] that soon were gathered around the spot [illegible]

In a few moments a body of police arrived on the ground, and a short time afterwards a company of regulars, under command of Captain Sweeny. The [illegible]

[illegible] we are informed by physicians in attendance, will probably die during the day. We saw two bodies still in death, which were literally torn to pieces by Minnie balls. An Italian, named Bongero, the [illegible] on the corner of [illegible] had three balls in the head, one of which tore off his lower jaw. [illegible]

[illegible]

*John Mitchell on the War.*—John Mitchell writes from Paris to the New York Irish News as follows:

You are right in sympathizing with the South. The South has not thrown off the shackles of the Union one hour too soon. She has not been the aggressor, but has suffered much and long from the greedy commercial, altogether British commercial and industrial system forced upon her by the North. Her cause is a just cause; her institutions are safe, and sound, and beneficent; and I am happy to say that the Irish citizens of the Southern States are standing loyally with their adopted country. The Irish companies of South Carolina militia have distinguished themselves by their zeal in volunteering upon any service. In the regular army of South Carolina a very near relative of your correspondent has the honor to hold a commission as an officer of artillery. Another very near relative belongs to the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, and may be at this moment in Washington, or thereabouts. There is no better cause, no more honorable service; and I think it highly desirable that young Irishmen should learn the art of war somewhere, seeing it is a transportable offence to learn it at home.

*From the Chronicle & Sentinel.*

### United Prayer for our Country.

Various plans have been proposed for securing concert of prayer for our country, and for those who have gone to fight our battles. In some places daily prayer meetings are held. Of course nothing could be more commendable than this, yet as a plan for general adoption it is insufficient, because, owing to the sparseness of our population, there are comparatively few places where it is practicable; and even in cities and towns, but a small proportion of the inhabitants can attend. In other places weekly prayer meetings are held. This plan is liable to the same objection as the preceding [illegible] [illegible] that in these times of peril, when every hour is fraught with much danger to our whole nation, once a week is not often enough to unite our prayers to God for his protection. If any plan [illegible] would gladly forego their differences, and unite their prayer to our common Lord in behalf of our common country.

To meet what must be felt to be a public want, it is proposed that every [illegible] until these calamities be overpast, a few minutes be set apart for prayer by each individual in the Confederate States, or in the [illegible] which sympathize with the Southern Confederacy. The [illegible] for prayer at any particular place, but for each one for himself, wherever he may be, at one o'clock, spend a little while in devout supplication to the Almighty. Let the merchant retire for a moment from his counting-room, or if this be not possible, let him lift up his heart to God in pious ejaculation. Let the farmer stop his plough in the furrow, let the mechanic stay his hand [illegible] [illegible] let the mother lay her babe in the cradle, let the busy housewife suspend her domestic cares, let every man, whatever his calling or pursuits, suspend them for a [illegible] [illegible] In that moment of quiet, in every mid-day, when stillness is common, when it will be therefore all the more impressive, let every praying soul remember his country and its defenders, before God. It would be best, if possible, to retire for the moment to some private place, and on bended knees give vocal utterance to the desires of the heart. But if this cannot be done, the silent prayer to God, as we walk the street or pursue our journey, or even in the midst of all the whirl and din of the busiest life. [illegible] the desires of the heart [illegible] to each other [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] "Though God we shall do valiantly, for He it is that shall tread down our enemies."

In order to secure [illegible] it is respectfully [illegible] [illegible] by one o'clock P. M., every church bell in the Confederate States, or in States [illegible] be rung. It would be well also for the bell of every [illegible] and public institution [illegible] [illegible] to the signal. Thus from Maryland to Texas, from Virginia to Arizona, from Florida to Missouri, shall the air be stirred with appeals to prayer; and thus from steeple to steeple, from steeple to steeple, from village to village, from valley to mountain top and from mountain top to valley, shall fly the echoes telling to the winds and to all the world, that there is here a great mighty nation of [illegible] and a [illegible] which [illegible] the armies of the aliens." Especially in down-trodden Maryland let our enemies hear on every side the peal of our bells [illegible] but the death knell of their wicked enterprise; and let them thus be reminded that though by brute force they may restrain the physical energies of that brave people, they have no power to stop their prayers, nor to check the omnipotent energies of a christian faith.

Even in the camp the same observance might be regarded by our soldiers; and in lieu of a bell, a signal gun might be fired at one o'clock to call to prayer; and the report of that dreaded gun would strike more terror into the hearts of our enemies than if it were loaded with grape-shot and aimed at their midst.

As long as the prophet stretched out his hands in supplication, the armies of Israel prevailed against Amalek; but when his hands fell, the tide of battle turned. Let us profit by the example, and we shall not fail to secure an ally in Israel's God—in "the Lord of Hosts mighty in battle!"

H. H. TUCKER.

Mercer University, June 20, 1861.

N. B. Will all papers in the Southern States, favorable to the above suggestion, be kind enough to copy the article? Will ministers of religion publish it from their pulpits, and if agreeable to their people, cause their church bells to be rung? The writer, himself a minister of the Gospel, has proposed it to several of his congregations, and having requested those who would pledge themselves to observe the hour set apart for prayer, to manifest their intention to do so, by rising, he has the satisfaction of seeing whole congregations of praying men and women, *both black and white*, rise simultaneously to their feet. One instance has come to the writer's knowledge, where all the servants on a plantation assembled on their own accord at the ringing of a bell by one of their own number, and united their prayers to God for his blessing on their country and its defenders; requesting their master to allow them the privilege of assembling for the same purpose, every day.

H. H. T.

### REMEDIES FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Hall's Journal of Health says:

There are some general principles of [illegible] to all, and which will hold good at high advantage.

1. The entire body should be washed once a week with soap, hot water and a stiff brush.

2. Wear woolen next the skin the year round, during the day time only.

3. By means of ripe fruit and berries, [illegible] and other coarse food, keep the bowels acting freely once in twenty-four hours.

4. Under all circumstances, keep the feet always clean, dry and warm.

5. It is most indispensable to have the full quantity of sound, regular, connected and refreshing sleep, in a clean, light, well-aired chamber, with the window facing the sun.

6. Spend two or three hours of every forenoon, and one or two every afternoon, rain or shine, in the open air, in some form of interesting, exhilarating and unwearying exercise. Walking with a cheerful and entertaining companion is the very best.

7. Eat at regular times, and always slowly.

8. That food is best for each which is most relished, and is followed by the least discomfort. What has benefited or injured one is no rule for another. This eighth item is of universal application.

9. Take but a teacupful of any kind of drink at one meal, and let that be hot.

10. Confine yourself to coarse bread [illegible] rye or wheat, to ripe, fresh, perfect fruits and berries in their natural state, and to fresh, lean meats, broiled or roasted, as meat is easier of digestion than vegetables. Milk, gravies, pastries, heavy hot bread, farinas, starches, and greasy food in general, aggravate dyspepsia, by their constipating tendencies.

11. It is better to eat at regular times as often as hungry, but so little as to [illegible]

12. Constantly aim to divert the mind from the bodily condition, in pleasant ways; and [illegible] half the cure in many cases.

*The Cotton Loan in Georgia.*—A gentleman writing on business from Macon, [illegible] the 2[illegible] June, communicates this good piece of information:

[illegible] one Representative in the Confederate Congress, has opened a subscription list to the Cotton Loan, and over 5,000 bags have been subscribed in this county. It will be increased to 7000 or [illegible] Our planters are doing nobly. Many of them favor the policy of our Government taking control of the whole crop, which, as a war measure, [illegible] grave consideration of our [illegible]

*Cotton and Freight.*—The London Chronicle of the 17th ult., says:

"If we are to expect the blockade of the North, it follows that our commerce with America will be closed until the [illegible] Meanwhile, it does not [illegible] our statesmen at home what can be done [illegible] for Cotton or [illegible]

In view of these important facts, the Chronicle declares that while blockades can only be effective and be respected when they are proclaimed and carried out according to the common sense and understanding of the Laws of Nations and Maritime warfare." It is clear that England will have our Cotton.

*The Mormons.*—A party of one [illegible] Mormons came up from the Eastern [illegible] and proceeded to Toledo en route for Salt Lake City. These recruits for the Mormon settlements were picked up in this country exclusively—most of them being gathered in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. A very large proportion of them are young girls and small children. They are under the charge of Mr. McAllister, the general Eastern agent of the Mormons.—*Cleveland Herald.*

*The President's Message.*—The Washington correspondent of one of the New York papers says:

"The President is making good progress with his Message. It will take the highest ground in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor, and of finishing it by winter, if that be possible. To make it possible, he will recommend a call for five hundred thousand men, and an appropriation sufficient to cover all necessary expenditure, at a cost of $250,000,000. The Governors of all the Free States have been written to on this subject, and have, with only two exceptions, responded heartily, so that the President, in making these recommendations, feels that he is backed by the people, speaking through their constituted authorities. There can be no doubt that Congress will pass bills in conformity with these suggestions, both to increase the army and to supply funds for all needful purposes."

BREAD OR BLOOD.—A paper in New York says, openly, and without a word of condemnation:

"We believe that a movement of the same kind is contemplated by the workmen in this city. They are about tired of waiting. They have expected peace and a revival of business; but, if war comes, they can endure their sufferings no longer; and, when the time arrives, leaders will be found, again all social uprisings, in their own ranks."

### PEACE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions in favor of peace have been introduced into the Connecticut Legislature by Senator Converse. They are preceded by a preamble, stating the alarming condition of the country, the inevitable misery of civil war, and the duty of all citizens to stay the fratricidal arm.

Meetings have also been held in Newark, N. J., having the same object in view.

The Richmond, Va., *Dispatch*, of the [illegible] inst., has the following:

A letter from New York says:

Notwithstanding the indignation of some of our ultra political journals whenever the very thought of peace is whispered, I can assure you that a very earnest movement is on foot in this city, with a view to memorialize Congress in favor of compromise, on the basis of the Crittenden or Border State resolutions, rejected at the last session.

The New York *Tribune*, too, is becoming a little more inclined for peace. It says:

Nowhere on earth would a speedy and honorable peace—a real peace—be hailed with more heartfelt gladness than by us. If the traitors prove too strong to be subjugated, we are for peace on *their* [illegible], rather than a reckless continuance of the war.

The severest blow which the rump Government has received since the commencement of our troubles was that given by the surrender of General Twiggs, in Texas. Its importance has hardly been estimated in the North. It was a surrender of 3,000 splendid regular soldiers, of *thirteen* forts, of 35,000 stand of arms, of 80 pieces of ordnance, of $55,000 in money, of horses for a regiment of cavalry, mules, wagons, tents, provisions, ammunition and munitions of war, to the estimated value of from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000! Had it not been for Twiggs and Floyd, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, the rebels would have had but few arms or few fortified places in their possession. They gave them, from their positions, more material assistance than all the world besides.—*Montgomery Confederation, 18th June.*

### The Blunders of Lincoln.

[*From the London Chronicle, May 4.*]

By talking of coercion Mr Lincoln kept up a continual fever in the South, enabled the Montgomery Government to concentrate its energies on military [illegible] and forced the border States into hostility to the Union. Were coercion actually practicable, this course might have been defensible, but strong words to not take forts, and Mr Lincoln is further now from success against the South than he was when he started from Chicago. As regards Fort Sumter it [illegible] [illegible] It is a few days but sooner than consent to acknowledge that South Carolina was rebellious, he expressed his intention to send in provisions by force, if necessary. He thus gave the South the provocation and opportunity of a brilliant victory, and had to submit to a mortifying defeat. The conduct of the Southern Government has, on the contrary, been marked by moderation and good [illegible] They cling to no fictions, and are hampered by no legal ignorance of plain facts. They wanted to leave the Union and they left it—They wanted to take Fort Sumter and they took it. They wished the border States to join them, and, by precipitating a collision, they seem to have got them—unless, indeed, some gentleman at Washington prevent them at the eleventh hour.

EXTRAORDINARY HUMAN SKELETON.—As the workmen employed in sinking a foundation for the enlargements now being made in the parish church of Mullingar, Ireland, were pursuing their work at the East end of the building, they discovered, among the other remains of human beings, the perfect skeleton of a man, measuring over seven feet in length, and which appeared from its immense size of the skull and other portions, such as the bones of the hands, jaw bone, &c., to have equalled in other dimensions its extraordinary height. Its position was considerably deeper in earth than that at which human skeletons are generally found. There was barely sufficient appearance of a coffin to prove that it had received proper interment, but everything connected with it indicates its having occupied its lonely tenement for several centuries.

### IMPORTANT FOR REFERENCE.

The distance of some of the most important places from Washington, we specify below, so that our readers may cut out the slip, and keep it for reference:

The great Fortress Monroe is at the outlet of James river and Chesapeake Bay, and distance from Washington, down the Potomac and bay, 225 miles.

From Washington to Richmond, via Potomac and railway from Aquia creek, 130 miles.

From Washington to Aquia Creek, down the Potomac, 55 miles.

From Washington to Alexandria, below Washington, 7 miles.

From Washington to Arlington Hights, across the Potomac from the President's House, as the bird flies, 2½ miles.

From Washington to Harper's Ferry, by rail, 80 miles.

By canal along the Potomac, 63 miles.

From Harvre de Grace, down Chesapeake Bay, and thence via Annapolis railroad to Washington, 86 miles.

Do. via Baltimore to Washington, 64 miles.

From New York to Havre de Grace, 169 miles.

From New York to Washington by rail, 233 miles.

From New York to Washington by sea, and by, Chespeake Bay and Potomac river direct, 530 miles.

Via the sea, the bay, and Annapolis railroad, about the same.

*Pensacola*, whose harbor is defended by Fort Pickens, which may become the basis of operations for carrying the war into [new] Africa, is 55 miles from Mobile, and 225 miles from Montgomery, railroad all the way now. It is 1680 miles from Washington.

*Montgomery*, is 839 miles from Washington.

*Richmond*; Capitol of the Southern Confederacy on James River, is 150 miles from its mouth, and 140 miles by common road and 135 miles by rail from Washington. Population about 30,000.

*Culpepper*; Is a little over 70 miles by rail from Washington. But there is another place of the same name nearer Washington, which may be meant.

*Lynchburg*; Where Southern troops are concentrating, is about 180 miles from Washington.

*Fairfax*; Also, in Virginia, is 55 miles from Washington.

*Acquia*; Down the Potomac, is 55 miles from Washington.

*Frederick City*; Where the Maryland Legislature has been sitting, is 60 miles from Baltimore, 44 from Washington, and 23 from Harper's Ferry.

*Point of Rocks*; Where, it is said, the Virginians have a heavy battery of artilley posted to command the approach to Harper's Ferry, is 11 miles west of Federick, and 12 miles east of Harper's Ferry.

*Harper's Ferry*; 81 miles by rail from Baltimore, 80 by rail from Washington, and 60 by canal.

*Cairo*; At the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 867 miles from Washington.

### The Vienna Fight.

A Gentleman who arrived in Richmond, direct from the scene of action, furnishes the following account of the Vienna fight:

On Sundy morning, Col. Gregg received orders to go out on a reconnoitering expedition. He took with him 600 South Corolinians, a company of Kemper's artillery, and two companies of cavalry, including 45 of Capt. Ball's Chester company and Capt. Terry's company, of Bedford. He started at 8 o'clock, a. m. They remained Sunday night at a place called Dranesville. On Monday morning, Col. Gregg, with a detachment of cavalry, went 45 miles down to the Potomac river to make observations. They remain- distinctly saw tents and men on the Maryland side. They judged there were about 300 men encamped at that point.

Col. Gregg afterwards returned to Dranesville, formed his command into a column and marched down the road to a place called Vienna. Here they remained only long enough to tear up the track of the Alexandria, London and Hampshire Railroad and destroy a water tank—probably about an hour after which they started to return to Dranesville. The troops had proceeded about a half a mile when the whistle of the locomotive was heard in the distance, whereupon Col. Gregg ordered a halt, wheeled his column, and marched rapidly back to Vienna.—They had scarcely time to place two cannon in position when a train of cars, cosisting of six flats and a baggage car, came slowly around the curve, pushed by a locomotive. Each flat was crowded with armed men, whose bayonets glistened in the evening sun, and gave our men an impression that a severe contest was at hand. This however, was not realized, as the result will show.

Just as the train was about to stop, the artillery fired a well directed shot from one of their guns, which raked Hessians fore and aft. Consternation and dismay were distinctly visible, and, after another fire the enemy were seen, hastily leaving the cars and taking to the woods. The engineer of the train was smart enough to uncouple the locomotive and take the back track for Alexandria, leaving the entire train to be captured by our troops. Col. Gregg's infantry and the cavalry pursued the fugitives a short distance through the woods, but were unable to overtake them. A few of the party exhibited some bravery, and end[illegible] by shouts, to rally their flying comrades, but it was impossible. They then turned and discharged their pieces at our men without effect. Six of the enemy were left dead upon the ground.

It is believed that this invading party consisted of regulars and Michigan volunteers. Col. Gregg had received information that a detachment of Federalists came to Vienna on Sunday evening, and brought timber to repair the bridge; and that they stated, while there, that they would come on Monday with men enough to whip and hang every d—d Secessionist in the neighborhood. They made a slight mistake in their calculations.

About twelve rounds were fired by our Artillery, but the enemy scatterd after the seccond. Neither the Infantry nor Cavaldry fired a shot.

Our troops burnt the cars and captured a considerable quantity of carpenter's tools, blankets and other baggage, together with about twenty muskets and a number of pistols. Mr. Hancock brings with him as trophies a U. S. soldier's cap a havelock thoroughly saturated with blood, and a bayonet.

The fire of our arillerists was most effective. One man was found with his hand shot completely off, another with his arm shot off at the shoulder, and other ghastly objects proved the destructive effect of the shots. It is thought by some that one of the balls broke the couplings of the locomotive;

at all events, the engine was taken away from the scene of action with all possible speed:

After the engagement, Col. Gregg retired with his command to Fairfax Court House.

**Jacksonville Republican.**

*JACKSONVILLE, ALA.*

July 4, 1861.

FOR GOVERNOR.
**Hon. JOHN G. SHORTER.**

For Representative in Congress
**Hon. J. L. M. CURRY.**

We are authorized to announce A. D. WILKINS, living near Alexandria as a candidate for commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County.

☞ We are authorized to announce R. A. GOLDEN, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce T. J. EMBREY, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM B. MARTIN, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

### Rail Road Convention at Shelby Springs.

We call the attention of the Stockholders of the Ala. and Ten. R. R. to the fact, that on Wednesday of next week, the 10th day of July, a Convention will be holden at the Shelby Springs, for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors, and transacting other business.

It is desired that all the Stockholders attend, or have their stock represented.

The road will be finished to Silver Run depot by next week, which will make it quite convenient for the Stockholders in this county to reach the convention. Stockholders attending the convention, have free passage to and from it.

Those who cannot go to the convention, can find printed forms to sign, at the stores of Forney, Woodward and Hoke.

### Confederate Loan.

Agreeably to previous notice, the HON. J. L. CURRY fulfilled his appointments, by addressing his fellow-citizens, at Alexandria, Jacksonville, and Oxford, on Thursday. Friday and Saturday last, in explanation and solicitation of the Loan of the Confederate States. We need say nothing in praise of the patriotic zeal, earnestness and eloquence which characterized his addresses, where the speaker is as well known as in this County.

We attended the first and second appointments, but it was out of our power to attend the third. At Alexandria, the assemblage was small, and the amount of the loan for Confederate bonds consequently of like character we suppose, but have not been furnished with the amount. We suppose however, that a local agent was appointed for that place, and cannot doubt but what that enlightened and wealthy neighborhood, will come fully up to the measure of its duty and interest in this important matter. If there should not be an Agent there, there will be one in this place, which will answer the same purpose.

The concourse of people which attended in Jacksonville was much larger, and graced too by a large number of the patriotic Ladies of the Town and vicinity. The amount taken at the time, in money, cotton and other produce, we understood was about $25,000, with the prospect of great increase by amounts subscribed to the local Agent.

In Oxford we learn the concourse was very large, and the subscription exceedingly liberal, though we have received no statement of the amount

While on the subject, we will state a few facts in explanation of the nature of the loan, which we have learned from Mr. Curry's speeches and other sources of information. The terms subscription and contribution, though appropriate in the connection in which they are used, convey a mistaken notion as to the nature of the loan or rather purchase of the Bonds of the Confederate States. Stated in its most simple form it amounts to this—the purchase in money, or exchange of cotton and other produce, such as wheat, corn, bacon, &c. for Confederate State Bonds, bearing an annual interest of 8 per cent., the interest payable semi-annually, instead of exchanging them for the bills of Banks which bear no interest Surely the bonds or notes, for which all the Confederate States, and all the people of Confederate States are bound, and bearing interest, are better than the notes of a Bank corporation, composed of a few individuals, bearing no interest. The Bonds of the Confederate States are believed by the best of financiers to be one of the safest possible investments; it is also believed that they will be taken in payment of debts due from one individual to another. Every motive of interest and patriotism ought to make them so by common consent.

But aside from the argument of interest, who is willing to withhold his aid from the support of our gallant armies in the field?—who is willing for it to be said to him or his children in the future, that he failed or refused to come to the aid of his *struggling* country in the hour of her utmost need? We will put the case still stronger—will not a failure to aid, on the part of those who are able, be indirectly, tho' not in a penal sense, giving aid and comfort to the enemy? What could give the enemies of this Southern Confederacy more comfort and encouragement, than to see that the people are unwilling to support their army and civil government? What could give them more confidence of an easy victory and our ultimate subjugation?

For our own part, though not given to boasting, we are willing to talk out, to write out, to print out, to pay out, and if need be to fight out, in order that we may get out and stay out of this swindling northern partnership, and abominable military despotism of old Abe Lincoln, at least while it is so foul, unequal and unjust.

But we feel that strong language is unnecessary, if not out of place, and that we rather owe an apology for using it. Every where that we have heard from, in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, where the subject has been presented to the people, the most perfect unity and unbounded liberality have prevailed. We cannot, we will not believe, that the banner County of Calhoun, which has proven herself so good at voting and volunteering to fight, will be behind any of her sister Counties in furnishing the sinews of war upon the faith of the Confederate States.

As an evidence that we are not mistaken in the liberality of our citizens, we take the liberty to copy the following letter from the Hon. Thos. A. Walker, which was read by Mr. Curry, to the meeting in this place: and also to state, without being invidious, for we cannot mention all the cases of liberality, that the Rev. Mr. Hood, stationed Methodist Minister in this place subscribed 25 bales of cotton.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., June 29, '61.

HON. J. L. M. CURRY,

*Dear Sir:*—I cannot be with you at your public meetings in Calhoun county as requested by you.

My engagements on our Railroad, requires me to leave home on to-morrow. I desire to leave a produce subscription for the bonds of the Confederate States for your list.

I am at a loss to know how to subscribe. It is my intention, that all the cotton and corn produced on my plantations in Dallas and Perry, shall, as long as the war lasts, be turned over to the Confederate States, to support our brave volunteers in the field of battle and to maintain our separate and perpetual independence, only reserving an annual support for my family, using strict economy. At this time I cannot say how much, I shall be able to bag—I can only say, I have on the two places from five to six hundred acres in cotton, and corn in proportion.

The land is considered very good: it is situated in that rich belt of country, called the cane brake.

[illegible] is realized or gathered over a necessary support. I desire to subscribe. Will you take this pledge as a subscription?

It is the best I can do—I wish I was able to do more.

Very truly, your friend.
THOS. A. WALKER.

### Daily Stage Line from Munford via Jacksonville, to Rome Ga.

Surely, if the many advantages and conveniences of this route, were known to travellers, going from Montgomery, Selma and other points to Western Georgia, Tennessee or Virginia, the travel on it would greatly increase.

We stated some weeks ago, on information derived from Judge Walker, President of the Ala. & Tenn. R. Railroad, that the distance through, this way, was some 75 to 100 miles shorter, than by the Montgomery and West Point road, and also a considerable saving, both in time and money.

Messrs. Powell & Hutchinson, the liberal and enterprising contractors, have spared no pains or expense in providing fine Coaches & superior teams: and for experienced, careful, polite and accomodating drivers, those on this route, Messrs English, Henderson, Woodliff and Gregg, have few if any superiors. We have recently passed over most of this route, and what we assert we know to be true.

Heretofore some delay at Rome, prevented some travellers from taking this route; but we were pleased to learn from Mr. Hutchinson the other day, that by an arrangement with Col. Cothran at Rome, this inconvenience had been entirely remedied. The connection is made direct now at Rome. Travellers going North or South, who have been wearied by a long course of Railroad and steamboat travel, will find this short link, now passed in easy coaches, almost entirely in the day time, through a healthy and beautiful country, an agreeable rest and recreation, as well as a saving of time and money.

☞ All the rumors which were current last week, respecting great battles in Virginia, have proved to be utterly false. Should there be no general engagement before the meeting of Lincoln's Congress, we incline to the opinion that the whole difficulty may yet be peacefully settled.

☞ We invite the attention of those who have subscribed to the Soldier's Aid Association, to the notice of Mr. J. B. Forney who has been appointed Secretary in the absence of Dr. Clark.

☞ There is one way we think, that old Abe can beat Jeff Davis, certain, or make him back out from the proposition; and that is by proposing to change the contest from a fight to a foot-race. Abe's men have proven themselves on several occasions to be extraordinary as racers; and their performances on these occasions they have called *slowly retiring!* If these were slow, what would be one of their retreats at double quick time?

### Chancellor Foster

Will address his fellow-citizens at White Plains in this County on the subject of the Confederate Loan, on Saturday 6th inst. An Agent will attend at same time to receive such subscriptions as may be offered. A general attendance of citizens is earnestly solicited.

Also, Cross Plains, Wednesday 10th July, Honeas, near Mt. Polk Saturday 20th "

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.—We publish this week several interesting letters from the army at different points.—As mentioned in our last paper, we have made arrangements for a regular correspondence, which will in future form an additional interesting feature in our paper, especially to those who have relatives and friends in the various companies, which have gone from this section of the State.

☞ Owing to the accidental upsetting of some of our type, the annunciation of Judge Turnley's name was left out of a portion our last weeks papers. We reinstated it so soon as discovered: and make this explanation, lest some might suppose he had declined.

☞ Attention is directed to the change in part of the name of one of the candidates for Representative. The name of S. M. Caruth, has been substituted for R. A. Caruth. This is according to some arrangement of the voters and candidates in that part of the County.

CAMP MOORE,
near Montgomery, June 23d, '61

ED. REP.

*Dear Sir:*—I have time to drop you a few lines. It is Sunday morning—breakfast is over, and there is a hum of voices coming up from the camp. There are seven companies here already, and their white tents arranged in regular style, present quite a picturesque appearance, through the green foliage of the grove.

Our trip from Jacksonville to this point might be called an ovation all the way. At Oxford as you have long since learned, a large number of persons had assembled—a sumptuous dinner was furnished, and patriotic addresses delivered.

At Talladega, Capt. Woodruff, with the Alexandria Rifles, a fine body of men, came aboard the cars. At another point the Tuscaloosa Company, Capt. McMath of Moore's Regt., came aboard. At Montevallo we were joined by a band of music who volunteered for the occasion. Our train now presented quite an imposing appearance. With five hundred soldiers, besides numerous friends and passengers, music playing, colors flying, we whirled along the mag[illegible] greeted at every station by the waving of handkerchiefs and hats by our fair country women and patriotic country-men. I must not forget to mention Burnsville. The day was excessively hot, and our men with hallowing and the heat were beginning to suffer for water. The moment the train stopped, about a dozen servants came running with buckets of cool limpid water—there was a regular scramble for the water—and as fast as the buckets were emptied, the darkies ran back and forth replenishing their vessels, until the whole train was supplied. Many a thirsty soldier blessed the hospitable proprietor at Burnsville, who stood, with the ladies of his family on a convenient eminence, superintending the operations of their servants. The ladies distributed some magnificent boquets among the officers and soldiers—and then with handkerchiefs waving, and three rousing cheers from five hundred throats, for Burnsville, we whirled on through dust and smoke to Selma. We were all soon quartered in the large Ware House near the steamboat landing. In a few minutes our old friend Wm. White and family came down to welcome their friends from Calhoun. Mrs. Frank White is a whole souled daughter of Calhoun county, and is as proud of the "Calhoun Boys" as if they were every one her brothers. She stands square up for Calhoun, and with all her smiling face and amiability of heart, you can arouse her indignation in a moment to say ought against her old home. We had a very pleasant trip up the river on Friday in the Taney, Capt. Mier, enlivened occasionally by greetings from the banks of the river, answered by the cheers of the men. The boys occasionally amused themselves by firing their revolvers at some stray dog on the banks, a bird, or even a buzzard. At times we had music from an *extempore* band—a fiddle—bones and a triangle, with a song sometimes added, and by the way it beats any thing of the kind I have heard.—I think Capt. Caldwell says he has about fifteen fiddlers in his company. They certainly fiddle well, and from their looks and the pluck of their Captain I should think they would do good fighting. To hear the jokes, the laughter, and the songs among our men you would hardly suppose they were hurrying to the battle field, where the wild passions of men will soon strew the earth with the mangled victims of war. They go to meet the invaders of our country in mortal combat as they would go to a camp hunt or a christmas frolic.

We have the following companies here—Forney's Woodruff's and Hanna's from Calhoun, Caldwell's and Truss' from St. Clair, Martin's from Jefferson and Cobb's from Shelby. To complete the Regiment we shall get two companies from Talladega, and one from DeKalb.

Tom Francis is appointed Commissary, and they all say they have no fears of starving, if the goveunment has got any thing that can be had at all.—Taul Bradford Esq. has been made Quarter-master, and James B. Martin Jr. Adjutant.

We have the prospect now of having one of the very best Regiments in the service. We all have the greatest confidence in our Col.—that he will fit the Regt. to fight, and secure them "a place in the picture." It is understood that the companies will be moved from here to Richmond as fast as they can be equipped. There is no body seriously sick—the Calhoun men are all well, except some slight cases of indisposition.

Yours &c. C.

MONTGOMERY ALA, JUNE 25th '61.

MR. J. F. GRANT: *Editor of the Republican:*—Sir, thinking that you would, as a matter of course, like to hear something about how the Pope Walker Guards are getting along in camps, and having procured leave of absence for a short time I take advantage of the kindness of a friend here who furnishes me with pen, ink and paper and drop you a few lines.

You have, I guess, had a full description of our journey and safe arrival at this place, when we were marched immediately to the fair ground.

We moved into our tents last Saturday and have very good ones by the by, for they were tried last evening with very hard rain, which lasted some hour or two. It is true, some of them leaked a little, but it was a very hard rain, and enough to make any tent leak; some of the tents were on low ground, and not being very well ditched, the water ran in and compelled some of the boys to move their washing for a little while: but after the rain slacked, they soon ditched the water away. Well we have had plenty to eat, and that that was good There have been some few of us that have had bad colds, headache &c., but through the kind attentions of our most excellent Capt. none of us have been seriously ill.

I'll just tell you what the fact is, Mr. Grant, I do not know of any man that I would be willing to exchange our Capt. for. ; I think he is as good a man as lives—yes I know he is. I believe he has a soul, (to use a common phrase) as big as a mountain. He is strict in his discipline, firm as a rock, and must be obeyed; but he is kind and indulgent and always has a pleasant smile for his soldiers. In short I believe him to be as fine a man as men ever get to be.

I have heard several compliments passed on the "Pope Walker Guards," and the other companies from Calhoun, she is well represented in the Army and I think her men will act their part in the coming contest manfully.

A very sad accident [illegible] evening in the camps of the Pope Walker Guards, which on account of it, the boys will have to give up their pistols.

A young man named Glover, (a brother of our young Doctor Glover of Jacksonville,) was examining a pistol, in his tent, and in some way it went off and shot him in the thigh producing fortunately a mere flesh wound, he was carried to the hospital where he received good attention. Surgeon Clark says he is better. Excuse my bad writing &c.

Your Friend.
T.
P. W. G. 8th Reg. Ala., Vol.

CAMP MOORE, JUNE 25th,
8 o'clock P. M.

I have just returned forom our first dress parade, and as it has made a very favorable impression on me and put me in the right mood to let my pen glide on to bring you the various items concerning us.

Friday morning about 7 o'clock the Calhoun Companies left Selma for this place. The Alexandria Rifles and Pope Walker Guards took passage on the R. B. Tanny, a very nice boat, while the Chocoloco Rifles had to go on the "Duke," an old steamer which had been repaired and was on her first trip on the river. The accommodations on the latter was bad enough and the companies on board suffered for the want of water. The Taney arrived in Montgomery at 8 o'clock the same evening, while the "Duke" did not reach here until 8 o'clock the same evening. The three Companies camped at the Fair Ground. Col. Forny was soon in the morning out and took a good look at us and mustered us into service. I am well pleased with our Col; I believe him to be a good natured man, posessed of very large firmness as Fowler would have it, and who knows how and when to lead us against our enemies. I have been several times up to Montgomery, and assure you everybody is up to the times there, nearly every man you meet is a soldier. The bar-rooms are crowded drinking away their troubles, the barbers tools are occupied by the soldiers who who want to be up to the military style, and every daguerrian Gallery filled up with the B'hoys anxious to put in a case for their sweethearts. The stores here are making money fast off of our boys; every thing is awful high, and I don't miss it far, if I say that in some-things there is a difference, of from 50 to 100 per cent.

Sunday evening I listened to a very nice and interesting discourse of Rev. Manly, in which he called on us to do our duty and remember that our cause is a just, true one, that on our bravery depends, the security of our homes, our liberty and our land; the safety of our Mothers, wive's & sisters. He called our attention to and admonished us to remember the 22d, verse of the 22nd chaper of John which Washington selected as a text for a sermon just before he engaged in the battle of Princeton. He advised us to make God a friend, call on him for aid, and depend on his right arm to guide us.—Our companies are all well pleased in their new sphere—in high spirits and eager to encounter the enemy. It would do some of our friends good to see us in our camp life We are well provided for with eatables, do our own coooking; burn our fingers sometimes, smoke our faces always, turn over the pot and then; but nevertheless, we are always merry. We are all well and sickness is a stranger in our camp. We sleep in small tents, 6 in each, and though the ground is not as pleasant as our cottage bedsteads, yet I have seen no one, but what enjoyed good rest sound sleep and pleasant dreams. The following Companies compose, the 8th Ala Reg:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Comp. A | Asheville Guards, | Capt. Caldwell, |
| B | Jefferson Volunteers, | " Martin, |
| C | Cahaba Valley Boys, | " Cobb, |
| D | Alexandria Rifles, | " Woodruff, |
| E | Talledega Davis Blues | " Woodward |
| F | Coosa Vally Blues, | " Truss. |
| G | Pope Walker Guards | " Forny, |
| H | Chocoloco Rifles | " Hanna, |
| I | Yancey Guards, | " Hughs, |
| K | Fort Williams, | " McKenzie |

At dress parade this evening, the Pope Walker Guards and Chocoloco Rifles, which appeared in full uniform, were highly complimented by some very nice and good looking ladies, they acknowledged that they were the best looking companies that they have seen. I understood that some of the Companies will leave to-morrow for Richmond, the rest sometime during this week.—Please send the *Republican* to Richmond as we are all anxious to hear from home. A few minutes ago, the Talledega Davis Blues arrived and bring several reports from home about our companies; to rectify all false reports, I tell you that we are all well and that no death has occured in the Calhoun Co's since we left home. One of the P. W. Guards accidently shot himself, but will soon get over it, the wound being by no means dangerous.—All the Companies belonging to our Regiment are now here, and will be equiped in a few days. More from Richmond from

CALHOUN.

### Pensacola—Fort Pickens.

A letter from a friend in Montgomery, dated 29th June, says:

"Rumors are rife upon our streets to-day that the Federal troops, stationed at Fort Pickens, will make an attack upon the Confederates immediately. While there may be no truth in it, I should not be surprised if an attack was contemplated by the Lincolnites. Within the last day or two, all those who were here on furlough, have been telegraphed to return as soon as possible."

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 27th, '61.

Our Regiment is in excellent health, Hamp Glover who was shot in the thigh is improving—no bad case in the Regt. The first detachment will move on Friday night—the last on Sunday night. I shall go with the last. We all go by Knoxville. The guns are sent on boxed up, we are in our tents—are not likely to get any Knapsacks here, on account of the rascality of the contractor, who let another Regt. have them, perhaps for a consideration.—All our companies are here—some 1,200 men and officers—we have a splendid Regiment. It makes a man proud to look at it. The line is so long that the Colonel can hardly make himself heard to the extremities—while our encampment looks like a small village.—The most of the men are large and finely developed—the very flower of our country. If Forney don't make a crack Regt. of it, why, then I am mistaken in the men. It would be impossible to get better material in the State.

I wish our Jacksonville ladies who worked so hard for a week on the uniforms could have been here yesterday evening, to see our Dress parade.

The Pope Walker Guards were the best uniformed of the ten companies. It would have gratified the patriotic ladies, to see the work of their hands. A good many ladies and gentlemen from Montgomery were out, Gov. Moore has been out twice to see us, and Judge Joe Walker, frequently. Judge Walker seems to take as much interest in us as if we were all akin to him. He seems to feel as if Calhoun County was his native place. There are few if any men in the State of more ability than he, and none with larger or warmer hearts. The people of Alabama may safely confide their interests to Judge J. Walker, in any position within their gift.

There are many patriotic and liberal persons in Montgomery—the mass of the citizens of both sexes are so. The ladies have a sewing Society that labors constantly free of charge for the soldiers, and have opened a hospital under the care of Dr. Weatherly, for sick soldiers who are left behind. Among the patriotic and liberal are a good many sharpers—unprincipled scamps—whose cry is "*Charge* Chester, Charge!" who are heroic about dimes and half dimes, and terrible in a conflict about dollars and cents.

A good many of the Regiment are scattering their money about with great profusion, and will soon find the bottom of their purses—a few are in the Guard house for getting drunk, and one poor fellow is under arrest for going to sleep on his post.

He will have to be tried by a general Court martial at Richmond, and I am afraid it will go hard with him. The penalty is death, but the Colonel has promised to use all his influence to mitigate his sentence. He does not belong to the Pope Walker Guards.

C.

MR. GRANT:

In the Republican of the 27th inst., over the signature of many voters and numerous friends, "I am requested to allow the use of my name to be used as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature." For this manifestation of confidence in me, and especially from the source it originates, and is expressed, it commands not only my gratitude but most profound respect; and nothing could cause me more sincere regret than to refuse such a reasonable request, though for many reasons not deemed necessary here to elaborate, I feel constrained to decline becoming a candidate as desired. Long since having decided that it would neither be proper nor expedient for me to seek or aspire to public position: multiplied domestic cares and duties, and declining age, all forbid it. There are too, already several gentlemen announced as candidates, others solicited, for either of whom it would give me much more pleasure to vote than oppose with the fullest confidence in their ability and fitness to faithfully represent our noble County in the next Legislature. In conclusion, I will, in justice to my feelings, express my regret at seeing so many candidates and aspirants at this time, by no means censuring any one; I would however most respectfully suggest to all concerned, the propriety and expediency of staying the progress of a canvass in the usual way, I am of opinion there is not a voter in the county that would desire it. The timely and truthful suggestions of Majors Finley and Alexander published in the last week's Republican, if adopted and acted upon, in my opinion is well calculated to effect this desired object, and meets my hearty approbation and I ardently hope it will find a hearty response from every voter in the county.

MILES W. ABERNATHY.

*Abernathy, June 27th,* 1861.

MR. GRANT:

Please give the following notice a place in your valuable paper. My name has been announced as a candidate for Representative through much strong solicitation, but owing to my feebleness of health, I have declined to be a candidate, leaving the field to be occupied by older and more experienced heads. There seems to be an organization in Randolph County, Ala., that bids defiance to all vigilant committees, their laws governing the same, I have been as yet unable to know, but I am trying to obtain a copy of them, as soon as I can do so, I will send to you the same for publication. It is thought that they intend nothing good for our cause of liberty. I learned on the 26th inst., that they have purchased all the ammunition and munitions of warfare in the Town of Wedowee, besides this have made threats against volunteers and secessionists. These things ought to be exposed, hold still untill you hear from me again unless you obtain reliable information sooner, if so I shall be glad to hear from you.

yours, &c.,
CEPHAS B. TAYLOR, M. D.

### News from Pensacola.

[*From the New Orleans Delta, 19th.*]

We heard yesterday from Bragg's camp. The army is in a good state of health and discipline, and the batteries have been greatly strengthened, and Bragg's resources and means of assault largely augmented. The enemy, too, has not been inactive. Ten new batteries have been thrown up on the Island near the Fort. The rumor of a large increase of the enemy's force is not confirmed. There were arivals of new troops, but they were to supply the places of those who had served out their enlistments or who had to be discharged on account of sickness. Slemmer's command, the orriginal garrison of the Fort, were all affected with the scurvy, and had to be sent home—General Bragg has been largely reinforced by the accession to his staff of Gen Walker, of Georgia, one of the most gallant and capable officers in the army of the late United States, who is second in command of the army at Pensacola. Col. Gladden and the Louisiana Regiment are getting along finely.

The companies are all full, and now out on regimental parade 900 strong as good soldiers as any regulars in the world. The gallant Lieut. Colonel of the 1st Louisiana Regiment D. W. Adams, made a short visit home last week, but has returned to his post.—The Louisiana Regiment still occupies the Navy Yard That accomplished and energetic officer Col Forney, who filled so efficiently the office of Inspectar General of Bragg's army, has been placed in command of an Alabama Regiment in Virginia. That regiment must be composed of very bad material if it does not prove one of the best in service. Forney is the sort of a man we want at the head of our regiments.

[Special to the Savannah Morning News.]

### IMPORTANT FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR—ANOTHER BATTLE AND ANOTHER VICTORY.

GORDONSVILLE, June 21.—An engagement took place at five o'clock on Wednesday morning between two companies of the Third Tennessee regiment and two companies of the Thirteenth Virginia regiment, under Col. Vaughn, of the Tennessee volunteers, at New Creek Depot 13 miles west of Cumberland, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and about 250 of the enemy in sight of our troops.

The enemy fired a few random shots and broke and fled.

Only one man was wounded on our side.

The enemy's loss is unknown. Several were killed

We captured two guns and one stand of colors.

Cadwallader commanded the federal troops approaching Harper's Ferry. He has returned beyond Hagerstown.

Our troops again hold Harper's Ferry, with four to five hundred Marylanders.

Gen. Johnson is at Winchester.

Two prisoners of war taken at Williamsport go to Richmond to-day, one of them being Lieut-Colonel Bowman, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment under charge of Col. Thomas, of the Maryland Volunteers, who carries an official report of the engagement of Wednesday.

Our position at Winchester commands the whole valley.

Gen Johnson's movements from Harper's Ferry towards Martingsburg to meet the enemy, instead of being a retreat was an advance upon the enemy, who were approaching by Williamsport and Martinsburg

Gen. Johnson's march was North, as you will see by reference to the map.

Johnson also sent a detachment to annoy the enemy, thus checkmating the federal advance in both directions.

The valley of Virginia may now be considered safe.

### HON. JOHN C. BRECKIFRIDGE.

A letter on business to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, from Cadiz, Kentucky, dated the 7th inst, says: "I see that some of the Virginia papers are laboring under a misapprehension about Major Breckinridge's position. He is as true a Southern man as the light of heaven has ever shone upon. I know this to be so, for I was with him several days last week and heard him make three speeches, and I know his position is as sound as that of Gov. Wise, or Jeff. Davis himself. He is laboring now every day to drive Kentucky from the cowardly position she has assumed, and most of us here do hope that he may finally be successful."

### Round Mountain Iron Works.

The most remarkable feature of the Coosa Valley is "Round Mountain," or Iron Mountain, as it might very properly be called. It is situated some three-fourths of a mile from the river on the North side, and is twelve or fifteen miles from the Georgia State line. It occupies the principal part of a quarter section (half a mile square) its base being about one and a half miles around, and its elevation is probably from six to eight hundred feet above the valley. It is certainly a *freak* in itself, and only lacks a *crater* to give it the appearance of having been the effect of volcanic action. The whole surface densely timbered with oak and other hard woods, except a small portion that is under cultivation, from which it is plain to be seen that its ferruginous properties are by no means averse to vegetable productiveness. The slopes are strewn with iron pebbles and the ore crops out at innumerable places around the hill; but that which has found its way to the furnace, thus far, has been quarried near the top, some two or three hundred yards distant. The ore lays in strata like limestone—those which have been worked being from two to four feet in thickness. It is easily broken up, and is hauled to the works in pieces convenient for handling. It might very easily be delivered by means of cars upon a track, arranged so that the loaded cars would return the empty ones to the mines. This would reduce the expense one half no doubt, though now its convenience is such that it is quarried from the bed and delivered at the furnace at from 30 to 40 cents per ton. Some openings have been made even within a stones throw of the furnace.

#### QUALITY OF THE IRON.

The ore is of the fossiliferous, or dye-stone species, and has been very thoroughly and satisfactorily tested for all purposes for which iron is used. Chiefly it has been shipped in the shape of *pig*, though hollow ware and machinery of various kinds have been extensively manufactured at these Works.—Mr Miller, of Savannah, has made heavy cannon of this iron, some of which *pieces were engaged* in the reduction of Fort Sumter. I have been told that he pronounces it equal to any in the world for strength and good qualities in general. Messrs. Gray and Osburn of the American Iron Foundry, Agusta, have certified that it is equal to any American Iron. Mr. Scofield of our own city, who uses much of the "Round Mountain Iron," ranks it as the best he can obtain.—Mr Jones, of Louden, Tennessee, who by the way was the *first* manufacturer of Rail-road iron in America, says it is the best iron in the whole country.

## By Telegraph.

### Transmitted for the Daily Reporter

# THE WAR!

RICHMOND, June 24.

W. H. Hulbert, the alleged spy, arrived here this morning from Atlanta, Georgia, in charge of a committee.

Ten Federal prisoners were brought here yesterday.

Nothing confirmatory of the Secession of Maryland has been received.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Hulbert, the spy, is in jail. The Confederate States, authorities have turned his case over to the authorities of Virginia. He will have a preliminary examination to-morrow. If the evidence is not sufficient here to convict him he will be turned over on warrant to the Confederate Commissioner in Charleston.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 25.

Capt. W. I. Overton, of the Louisville Courier, leaves to-night for Nashville, to join the Blackburn Guards, for Virginia. He will act as a special correspondent of the *Courier*.

The first Southern mail since the 10th inst., was received here to-day. Speed has been instructed to forward letters as unpaid letters to destination.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 25.

General Butler, spent Sunday morning at Newport News, whence no important movement is reported.

Private Barker, of Vermont, taken as a prisoner at Bethel by the Southerners, has been exchanged. He reports good treatment and says that Lieut. Clark of New York Third Regiment, deserted on the night before the Bethel fight, and gave the Southerners full information.

NEW YORK, June 25.

The steamers Columbia and DeSoto have arrived from Havana.

The fever had made its appearance in the city, but had not reached the shipping.

It is reported that the San Dominicans have left the villages and taken to the uplands against Spain.

Cuba excitement relation to American affairs is intense.

Stock of sugar at Havana 312,000 boxes.

MILWAUKEE, June 25.

To-day the city is the scene of riot and blood shed. Bank riots are constantly occuring. The citizens have demolished Mitchell's Bank, and two others and several Brokers' offices. A number of bank officers have been injured.

The Montgomery Guards were called out. The Guards refusing to obey orders to fire on the citizens, the Zouaves were called out, who fired buckshot.

NEW YORK, June 25

Sales of cotton to-day 700 bales. Middlings 14¼@14⅜.

Late dispatches from England say that the British Ministry was defeated in the House of Commons on the bill bestowing one of the seats by disfranchisement on a new metropolitan borough.

The bill repealing duty on papers has been passed by the House of Lords.

The Cotton Supplying Association have had a meeting at Manchester. The result of the exertions of the Association are reported rather discouraging.

The British Squadron bombarded and destroyed Potro-Novo, killing seven hundred, including many Spaniards.

The cotton factories have stopped, throwing thousands out of employment.

KANSAS CITY, June 25.

While forty men were drilling at Wyandotte, the building fell, killing some instantly and wounding many.

WHEELING, June 25.

The Union (Traitors) Convention has adopted the present militia laws of the State.

The Convention will adjourn to-morrow until the first Thursday in August.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

A spy has been arrested, with full details, number and position of [illegible] and batteries in city and vicinity.

HARRISTOWN, MD., June 25.

Harper's Ferry is deserted.

A picket from Williamsport [illegible] ports that Johnson is seven miles with four Regiments.

CAIRO, June 25.

Twelve hundred Illinois troops four six pounders have departed, for th purpose of marching on Missouri Kansas.

MILWAUKEE, June 25.

Forty of the Bank rioters are i jail.—Their comrades have cannon and threaten the jail.

The Mayor has proclaimed martial law.

KANSAS CITY, June 25.

Fifteen hundred troops left to-day f Southwestern Missouri.

FREDERICK, MD., June 25.

A resolution has been passed by th Legislature demanding Governor Hick to return the arms to the State Militia

ALEXANDRIA, June 25.

Prof Lowe's balloon made an ascen and discovered that the Southerner were also ballooning.

The O. C. Taylor dropped down th river yesterday.

The Lexington and Connestoga leav to-day.

Eight thousand troops are at Camp Denison.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

W. D. Callagher has been appoint Collector of the Port of New Orleans and departs immediately for Cairo accompany the grand army.

CINCINNATI, June 25.

The Gazette says five thousand South erners are thirteen miles beyond Phil pi, uniformed and well armed. Thr thousand are in reserve at Huttonvill One hundred cavalry are on picket ski mishing.

[From Yesterday Evening's Edition

MOBILE, June 24.

The mail steamer Oregan, on h way from New Orleans, was fired eight times by a Federal steamer. Three schooners have been captured by squadron consisting of a large steam with three tenders, now blockading t sound between the two cities.

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS., June 23.

There is a gun-boat off Deer Isla They have taken three schooners to-day loaded with rail-road iron and salt; o of them is the Olive Branch. There also a war steamer off Ship Island.

RICHMOND June 24.

J J Hooper has been sick seve days, but has fully recovered. I s him at the supper table to-night.

RICHMOND, Va., June 22.

Col Howell Cobb's tender of a re ment has been accepted. He retur to Georgia immediately to perfect its ganization.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.

A requisition will be sent to India for four additional regiments.

It is believed the Government w not interfere with a due course of la the case of the privateer Savann The case of the condemned schoo Tropic Wind, will probably be appe to the United States Court.

It is said that Mr. Crittenden offer his compromise to Congress, co led with a threat of Kentucky's se ion, if it be not adopted.

Gen. Beauegard is evidently pre ing to advance. Gossip reports good judges say there will be no ba fought for some weeks yet.

The Government will soon issue ders to prevent army and navy offi performing service as slave catchers.

Andrew Johnson has arrived at Wa ington. He claims East Tennessee the old Union, and intimates that W tern Virginia is opposed to secession 20,000 majority.

The Southerners occupy Fair Court House.

NEW YORK, June 23.

It is reported that the Navy is to doubled.

Congress is to suspend the wr *habens corpus* at an early day.

No news from Missouri—the te graph line is interrupted by a he tornado.

RICHMOND, June 22.

It is reported that Maryland has sed an Ordinance of Secession. vouch for the reliability of the report it is said that it was passed in secret sion.

Boonville, Mo., June

General Lyon is engaging wagons horses, which indicates a movement wards the South.

Milwaukee, June

This city is now perfectly quiet.

New York June

The cotton market is quiet.

Fortress Monroe, June

The Ordinance Department has ferred a charge against Gen. Butl a violation of the Army regulatio allowing Sawyer to conduct experi

The Mercury is up to 101.

Alexandria, June

Prof. Lowe's Balloon having ered that a scattering camp in th cinity of Fairfax Court House, Tomkins' Cavalry Company and al Companies of Light Infantry ceeded there.

It was rumored last night th Cavalry was cut to pieces. No intelligence of his operations ha received.

It is stated Gen. Cadwalder tired.

New York, June

The steamship Europa, from pool has arrived with European n the 16th inst.

British gun vessels have been o to join the Squdron immediately is coming to America.

Italy's recognition by France is imminent.

Debats says if Austria croses the Mancio, France will inevitably fight.

Louisville, June 26.

Passenger travel between the North and Sout is entirely free from delay or annoyance. Freight matters are not definitely decided.

There is a strong movement deprecating Rosseau's enlistment of men. The movement is regarded by Unionist as uselessly irritating.

St. Louis, June 26.

John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Indians, proclaim neutrality.

New York, June 26.

The privateer Savannah's crew are now before the Grand Jury.

Frederick, June 26.

The Maryland Legislature has adjourned until the 13th day of July next.

Grafton, June 26.

Reinforcements are arriving.

Washington, June 26.

Gossip in the New Yrk Tribnne says it is not true that Adams Express Co., has co-operated with the Post Office Department to carry letters. The subject belongs exclusively to the War Department.

The Thirty sixth Regiment met with a scowling reception at Baltimore. No flags were to be seen. The Wisconsin Quarter-Master says a bullet whistled past his ear.

The New York Tribune says General Scott and his advisors and the Cabint are in counsel. Campaign has been fully developed and discussed, but nothing has been made public, beyond that a blow will soon be struck.

Grafton, June 23.

Scouts report that the Southerners are six thousand strong. Wise is momentarially expecting three more Regiments on whose arrival he will move to Philippi.

St. Louis, June 26.

Two Regiments are moving towards Cape Giradiew, threatening General Watkins.

Indianapolis, June 23,

The Governor of Indiana calls for eleven additional regiments.

Washington, June 26.

Financial affairs are becoming alarming. Direct taxation must be resorted to. It has been ssuggested that new papers' income be taxed.

St Louis, June 20.

The Republican's Monday dispatch from Camp Cole, corroborated by Jones from Nosho, reports six Missourians killed, six wounded, and sixty-nine Abolitionists killed. Number of the latter wounded not ascertained.

The Republican, of yesterday, contains two later messages from Camp Cole, which confirm Mondays statement of the battle there.

Louisville, Ky., June 23.

The bridge on the Ohio and Missouri Railroad at Seymour has been burnt to prevent regular connections.

Nashville, June, 26.

The official vote of Tennessee, shows that the majority for Seperation is sixty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five. The vote is one of the largest ever polled in the State.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy]

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 26.—The official vote of Tennessee shows a majority for secession of 61,275. The vote was the largest ever polled in the State.

Fortress Monroe, June 27.—The gun boat Monticello went up the Rappahanneck, and sent a party on shore which were surprised—nine were wounded, one mortally. The Monticella opened fire with shot and shell. The Southernerners retired. (This is from an Abolition source. See our Richmond dispatch on this matter.)

The Quaker City had a brush with a number of dragoons neer Cape Henry. One Seaman was killed. The shells of the Quaker City dispersed the Southerners.

The Amelia, of Liverpool, from Charleston Cape, with a flag of truce, covering 50 refugees, has arrived here.

Washington, June 27.—It is thought a change of programme is the result of yesterday's conference. It indicates a movement soon to take place.

All reports about the President, the Cabinet, General Scott or anybody else favoring complicity or delay is unfounded

Chase will recommend to Congress a moderate revision of the Morrill Tariff.

The N. Y. Posts' despatch says that leading Congressmen are determined to confine legislation to War matters.

## Patriotic Offer.

Judge Walker, of Jacksonvillef in a letter to Mr. Curry, proposes to turn over to the Confederated States, all the cotton and corn grown on his plantations in Dallas and Perry counties, "as long as the war lasts for the support of our brave volunteers and to maintain our seperate and peepetual independence"—only reserving what is necessary for an economical support. We cannot too highly commend such liberality and patriotism.

Judge Walker owns rich cane brake land and has between five and six hundred acres planted in cotton, and a proportionate quantity in corn. Can a country with such citizens be conquered? Our soldiers may feel secure of support while they are enduring hardships, and periling their lives. Who will follow Judge Walkers' example.—*Talledega Watchtower*

☞The Austrian Government has refused to receive Mr. Burlingame, Lincoln's Minister, on account of previous sympathy with Sardinia. A bad beginning.

It is a significant fact that the secession [illegible]

From the Memphis Appeal.

## Glorious News from Europe—The Confederacy to be Recognized at an Early Day—Our Cotton Crop Already Proposed for.

Maj.-Gen Pillow has received, from an official source, and in such a manner as makes it perfectly reliable, information that a bearer of dispatches has arrived from the Confederate ministers in Europe with advices that England and France have determined to protect their commerce on the western continent, and that, to ensure its entire safety, each of the governments have ordered twenty additional ships, from their respective navies, to reinforce their squadrons in the Southern waters.

Another important point of information is that negotiations for a loan had so far progressed as to have secured propositions from different parties and powers, to the amount of two hundred million dollars, upon the security offered by the prospective cotton crop, or that portion of it which will come into the hands of the Confederate authorities, through the confidence of the Southern people in their government.

The same dispatches also conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the Confederacy will be recognized in a short time by the great European powers; that the blockade of southern ports can be of only short duration, and that the season when our great staple is prepared for market we! see us in commercial intercourse with the world, with the exception of our persecutors in the North.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy.]

## Our Special Richmond Correspondence.

*A Reaction Going on in the North—Abolition War Organs Favoring Peace—Petitions Circulating—Deplorable Condition of the North—Lincoln's Throne in Danger—Aspirants for the Dictatorship—The Dense and Turbulent Population of the North, and the Selfishness and Corruption of its Political Leaders—The Future, &c., &c.*

RICHMOND, June 22d.

Reason is not wholly extinct in the North. We can discover slight symptoms of discontent in that section, in regard to Lincoln's war against the South. People there are beginning to inquire what Lincoln is fighting for? Can the Union be preserved by bayonets? "Suppose," say the Yankees, "that the South should be overrun and subjugated, would that restore the Union which we were so anxious to preserve?"

These are pertinent interrogatories The shrewd money changers of the North see that if it were possible for Lincoln's armies to get possession of the Southern States, that those States would not be to the North what they have heretofore been—rich, voluntary customers, pouring their treasures into the coffers of Northern tradesmen. The North loved the Union, because the South was a good customer to their stores, hotels and watering places.—This patronage we have withdrawn, and bayonets cannot compel us to resume it. If it were possible to hold us in military subjection to the North States, it would be utterly impossible to forces us to trade with them.

All this is beginning to be understood by our enemies. In a word, they are just now discovering what they ought to have seen long ago, that, let this war terminate as it will, they are no longer to derive that benefit from the South which has been the basis of their love of Union. They have made us their eternal enemy.

Even Horace Greeley is crying out for peace. It is true, his howls are coupled with some qualifications, but a real desire that the war should cease is strikingly manifest. The "Tribune" says that if we, the rebels, prove too strong or stubborn for the North, it would be better to accept peace on our own terms than have the war continue. Peace resolutions have been introduced into the Connecticutt Legislature, Peace petitions are circulating in Cincinnati, in New Jersey, and in other localities. It is true, that all these indications of a disposition to let us alone are but slight, yet they are in strong contrast to that solid unity which we saw against us a few weeks since.

The thinking people of the North are seriously pondering over the sad condition of that section. What is to become of the North? A military spirit has been aroused, and unless it is speedily quelled, it will fasten a despotism upon the necks of the people. Before Lincoln is aware of it, he will be swept away by the storm which he has raised. *Already no less than three individuals are tringuing for the prospective Dictatorship of the North.* These are John C. Fremont, N P Banks, and Fernando Wood. Personal rivalry among these men may prevent either of them from grasping the coveted prize. But that some ambitious man will suddenly seize the reins of power, and assume the autocratic control of the North is among the most probable of the events of the next six or twelve months.—Banks is reported to have said, in a private conversation, a few days ago, that Republicanism was at an end, and that a new form of Government would have to be established.—This is true, so far as the North is concerned. Popular Government there has degenerated into Anarchy. The population has become dense and turbulent: the political leaders have become selfish and corrupt. A total breakdown, therefore, of the present form of Government is inevitable. A military despotism, supported by an immense standing army, looms up before the anxious gaze of the Northern capitalist: Hence, it is no wonder that they are alarmed:

The truth is, that the end of this Yankee war will be simply this: the total loss to them of the South, and the establishment of a despotism, to be supported at an annual cost of hundreds of millions of dollars: Happily for us of the South, we will be exempt from both the despotism and the enormous tax: We will maintain a popular Government; a Government that will be free a like from anarchy and tyranny: D L D

A SCRIPTURAL COINCIDENCE.—Our readers are aware that Southern Illinois is called Egypt, that therein, as in Egypt proper, is the city of Cario, and that Abe Lincoln's forces are there, [illegible] an attack on the South generally, and Memphis in particular. In the ninth chapter and sixth verse of Hosea we read as follows:

"For lo, they are gone because of destruction; Egypt shall gather them up. Memphis shall bury them."—*Louisville Courier.*

## Views of Senator Crittenden on the War.

The Hon. John J. Crittenden made a speech at Lexington, Kentucky, last week, thus defining his position on the war question:

The first great object which he ardently desired, was that this war should be ended; that the longer it continued, and the more devastating it became, the more difficult would be its solution; and to the end of pacification and the restoration of the kindly feelings which once prevailed among the happy and prosperous people of a common government would his whole energies be devoted, if it should be the pleasure of the people to confer on him the responsible trust of representating them. To a war of subjugation he was opposed; and while he was satisfied that the government did nothing more than its duty in the preparation it had made to defend the National capital, yet he would be prepared at any moment to lend a helping hand to arrest the further progress of this unnatural conflict. Mr Lincoln, he declared was not the man of his selection, and he was neither responsible for nor prepared to sustain the policy of that functionary. Lincoln, however, was not the government, although charged, for the time, with its administrative functions; and, while he repudiated all allegiance to him or his creed, he was, as he had always professed to be loyal to the Constitution of his country, under which the nation had been so prosperous, the people so free and happy, and the blessings of which are priceless and innumerable.

Mr Crittenden declares that, in his judgement, every means should be resorted to to restore the blessings of peace, to preserve the Union, and to hand down, unimpaired, the noble institutions which have come down to us hallowed by the sanction of our revolutionary fathers. To that end he declared first that the southern States should present to Congress when it meets, a fair statement of the grievances under which they labor; that, when presented, the Congress of the United States should promptly grant a full measure of redress for those grievances; and that, if Congress should not do so he would not vote one dollar to the prosecution of the war. In the next place if the South should fail to present her grievances with a view to adjustment, then that the North should promptly concede such assurances of redress and security as were just to the South; and that besides these, all other possible means should be used that would have the effect of maintaining the Union, preserving the Government, and putting a period to the unnatural war in which the country is involved. In the event that all the means employed for this patriotic and noble purpose should fail, and the war should still rage on, then he was of opinion that Kentucky, poising herself upon her proud position of neutrality, should summon all her judgement and reason, and, discarding all passion and prejudice, should decide for herself what position she should assume. He declared that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof: and that while he was not now, under the continually shifting scenes of the political drama, prepared to say what position Kentucky should occupy in the contingency mentioned, he would be prepared as a native and loyal son of Kentucky, to follow her destiny, be it what it might.

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# Jacksonville, Ala.

JULY 4, 1861.

J. P. PEARSON, Esq., of Springville will please accept our thanks for the continuation of his favors in the way of new subscribers for Springville and Trusville, and advance pay. Springville is still the banner packet for prompt pay on our book.

We acknowledge also, the receipt of additional lists from W. C. PAGE, Esq., of Abacoocha, also, JAMES KEMP, Esq., of Kemp's Creek, and R. C. JOHNSON Esq., of Clay Alabama.

## Dreadful and Fatal Affray.

We learn that on Tuesday last an affray occurred, near the steam saw mill in this County, between four persons, named Steadman, father and three sons, on one side, and Green Skelton, Bailiff. Mayfield and one or two others, whom he had Summoned to his aid in arresting the Steadmans, in which John Steadman was shot dead, one of his brothers mortally wounded, and Skelton shot in the knee and arm. There had been some fighting before between the Steadmans, & a Mr. White, & the affray occurred in resisting the arrest of the Stedmans. It is said that during the contest about 30 shots were fired. It is feared that Skelton's leg will have to be amputated. We may receive a detailed statement of this shocking affair for our next paper.

☞Mr. E. L. WOODWARD, of this place has been appointed local Agent to receive subscriptions to Confederate Loan, in Cotton, grain, or money; to be delivered and paid at times and places specified by the parties.

☞The letter of "Justice," which was received late, shall have a place in our next paper.

## To All whom it may Concern.

Owing to an instrument which was read publick at Oxford on last Saturday, the husband and friends of Mrs. N. McKibbon take exceptions of the same. From a report which was prejudicial to my character, relating to my refusing to let the Volunteers have oats and water from my well. I did write out and cause to be read in vindication of my character the above instrument which is construed injurious to the character of the said Mrs. McKibbons. I do hereby declare to the world that I had no such intentions, and revoke and take back any part of said document that may lead to this Conclusion. And I further concede to Mr. McKibbon the privilege of making this instrument publick in any manner he may think proper.

July 1st, 1861.

(Signed.) W. F. CORLEY.

CORN GROVE, July 1, 1861.

Mr. J. F. Grant:

Dear Sir: I but yesterday was informed, that there was a move in this County for a Convention to designate candidates for the Legislature, and I understand from your paper that it will probably come off on the 4th inst. in view to it I hasten to inform you, and through you the delegates of the convention: that the move meets with my entire approbation, being perfectly willing to decline or go forward at their suggestion.

I should have spoken to you on this subject on Saturday evening, in Jacksonville, but I did not know any thing of it then, having been off with our brave volunteers for the last 12 days. I will take occasion to say that I do not think there ever was a finer Regiment, or one more willing to serve their country. They were well with but slight exceptions, when I left them on Thursday last. They had obtained tents and plenty of good provisions, and all other necessary conveniences. They were cheerful and determined to give a good occount of themselves.

Yours Respectfully,
WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

N. B. I will say that I think all the resources of the State ought to be made available for the advancement of the cause of the Southern Confederacy. W.

## Soldiers aid Association.

SUBSCRIBERS to this fund, who have not paid in the 10 per cent called for, will please do so as early as convenient as their is daily demand on the Treasurer. Committees from the different beats will also report. Should there be any who cannot [illegible] will send in their names so that others may be appointed.

J. B. FORNEY, Sec.

July [illegible] 1861

*Jacksonville Ala. July 2, 1861.*

## To the Voters of the County of Calhoun, Ala.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

At the earnest solicitation of friends, I have consented to become a candidate for a seat in the Representative branch of the next Legislature.

Feeling my inability to represent the gallant and patriotic county of Calhoun, in a proper manner, I withheld my assent for a long time to become a candidate. But believing it the duty of every man, in the great struggle in which we as a Southern Confederacy are engaged, to serve his country in whatever capacity he may be called upon; and to do all in his power, sacrifice whatever is necessary, to drive back the insolent abolition foe that now desecrates our soil, I have consented to become a candidate.

In doing this, I am influenced alone from a desire to serve my country.

The position to which I aspire, always responsible, I consider doubly so now, in the new order of things, and unsettled condition of affairs.

In my opinion, at the next session of the Legislature, the most vital principles of the State and Confederate governments will be involved. Finances, taxes, banks, Railroads, and the militia of Ala! with the various complications arising out of these questions, will in all probability demand consideration.

The duty of electing two Senators, who will properly represent this State in the Confederate Congress, also devolves upon that Legislature.

It is in times of revolution that false precedents are adopted, in place of plain constitutional provisions, on the pretext of military necessity; and in after years appeals are made to those false precedents, set contemporaneous with the formation of the constitution, for powers never granted; and hence begins a struggle which may end in a despotism, or disruption of the government. How important then, that our Senators to the first Congress in the permanent government of the Confederate States should possess the proper qualifications.

By an ordinance passed in the State Convention, we hereafter have biennial elections and annual sessions of our Legislature.

At the next or second session of the Legislature, the body of our laws, civil and criminal, must be revised, digested, arranged under proper heads, and promulgated, as the Legislature may direct, as provided by the constitution of the State.

In view of all this, my distrust of my abilities to discharge the duties of a representative is unfeigned. But should a majority of the voters of this county, concur in opinion with the (perhaps too partial) friends who have solicited me to become a candidate, and elect me, I shall in my weakness, do all I can to maintain the honor, and deservedly high character now possessed by this county, and the proud character and position of our State, in the Confederate States of America.

In my opinion, too much legislation has been a curse to our State. I shall therefore if elected, use my exertions to prevent all useless and improper legislation, and shall advocate as little legislation as possible, to effect the objects that seem to be imperatively demanded by the public good. I shall endeavor to represent truly and honestly, the will & interests of the people of my county.

I shall try to meet my fellow-citizens at a few public gatherings, if possible, and will cheerfully hear their views, & give my own upon any questions of public interest, desired. But, I hope my fellow-citizens will excuse me from the labors of a useless electioneering campaigne—as I have neither the time nor disposition to engage in that way. Indeed I believe the times and circumstances surrounding us, forbid such a course and that it will not be called for by the people. I have already spent too much time, and too much of my small means, in trying to aid the cause of our Southern Confederacy, to furnish an outfit for my son and nephew, who have gone as volunteers in the Confederate army, and assisting others, and the families of those who have gone, to have either time or means to squander foolishly, in an electioneering tour.

But while I have nothing thus to spend, all I possess, and my own feeble efforts stand pledged to my country, to sustain the cause of Southern honor, freedom and independence—to feed, clothe, pay and sustain those noble, gallant and patriotic boys and men, who have voluntarily periled their lives in defence of our country, our firesides, altars and homes.

I confess I should feel proud of the distinction of being chosen as one of the representatives of the patriotic county of Calhoun—But, should others be preferred and attain the honor, I shall cheerfully submit to the will of those whose honor and sovereignty, I seek to maintain.

Very Respectfully,
Your fellow-citizen,
M. J. TURNLEY.

For the Republican.

MR. GRANT:—The numerous friends and acquaintainces of Mr. W. A. STEWART, would be much gratified, if he would consent to become a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County. If so, he will be warmly supported by

MANY VOTERS.

MR. GRANT;—The friends of WM. SCOTT, Esq. desire, through your paper, to request him to become a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County; and to assure him, that if he will he shall be warmly supported by

MANY VOTERS.

MR. GRANT:--Permit us to say through your paper, that if GEO. LEE ALEXANDER, Esq. will consent to become a candidate for Representative he will be warmly supported, and we think with a fine prospect of success.

MANY VOTERS.

## TO "MANY VOTERS."

In answer to your solicitation in the Republican of 20th inst. requesting me to become a candidate for a seat in the Representative branch of your next State Legislature; permit me to say several circumstances combine to render it obligatory upon me to decline the proposed honor.

First, the only two sons that I have, (and they are both minors) that are able to defend themselves or country, are both gone to the seat of war, and I would have gone with them but for the defenceless situation of the remaining members of my family—If that circumstance is sufficient to justify me in not going to war in the defence of my country—I hope it will be received as one reason at least why I decline being a candidate.

Secondly: We have now five candidates in the field and a probability of more; I am one that believe that prudence and patriotism demand, that we should *now by all means*, remain a united people; and I think a very good way to *disunite* us is for a superabundance of candidates to aspire for the same office. Ordinarily, I am not strongly in favor of Conventions; yet, I think them expedient when contending parties are nearly equally divided, and we wish to concentrate the strength of a party for a particular purpose; or when an entire community is undivided, for the sake of perpetuating that unanimity, I think it expedient for the *people* themselves to meet in a Convention, and to say whom they will run for the important office, on which their welfare depends:

I am not trying to run any particular candidate; "off the track," neither am I trying to get into or on the track, myself (for if I did. I could pitch in honorably:) As we are now a united people; I am in favor of the People meeting in convention on Thursday the fourth of July, next; and if a respectable number of delegates attend, let them nominate three candidates to represent them in the next Legislature—If the different beats are not represented, from the short notice given, I would suggest that each beat send up three delegates at any other time, if it should be but one week before the election—that will be early enough, provided our candidates are willing to submit their claims to the people in convention assembled.

JOHN BROCK.

Alexandria, Ala., June 29th, 1861.

MARRIED—On the 25th June, by Rev. N. D. Renfroe, at the residence of W. B. Wynne, of Gadsden, B. T. Pope, Esq. and Miss Sarah E. Jermany.

Printer's fee received and best wishes returned.

## Propose Discussion.

I propose to discuss, through some paper, the following questions, with BRO. E. T. READ, upon which we have had some discussion; the paper to be chosen by himself.

1st. Is it the duty of all men where Christ is preached to believe?

2nd. If so, can they not do that which is their duty?

3rd If they can, are they not in fault if they do not? J. WILLIAMS.

## Muster Roll of the Pope Walker Guards.

We have been favored by Capt. Wm. H. Forney, with a copy of the muster roll of his company, which we publish below. Letters to any member of the Company should be addressed thus:

"Mr.—
Care of Capt. Forney, Co., G. 8th Regt., Ala., Vols,,
Richmond, Va."

Forney Wm. H. Capt.
Whatley G. C. 1st Lieut.
Farmer Jas. 2nd Lieut.
Francis John 3rd Lieut.
Renfro Jas. M 1st Sgt.
Rowland T. R. 2nd Sgt.
McDaniel Wyatt, 3rd Sgt.
Mitchell L. C. 4th Sgt.
Roden J. N. 1st Corporal,
Shuford D. F. 2nd Corp'l.
Hodge F. M. 3rd Corp'l.
Pirkle Wm. R. 4th Corp'l.
Crawford John Musician.
Holmes Robt H. Musician.
Findly Wm. M. Ast. Com.
Swan J. L. Sec'y.
Vernon H. F. P. M.

Abernathy Macon,
Alexander A. F.
Allsup Jno. R.
Belton Jas. F.
Belton N. J
Beach Ira W.
Bonds F. W,
Brooks Benj A.
Brady Jas L
Blun Elias
Cambell Jno A
Cleveland Jas G
Carpenter J C
Cobb Jno A
Caruth A P
Clark John P
Earns W A
Francis Jno C
Francis Thos W
Com Reg
Fieischel Jo
Garmany Jos H
Grant L W
Green Wm B
Green Jno D
Griffith L V
Goodman David
Gutman Henry
Glover H W
Garrett B F
Hall Jno D
Harris Jesse
Hinds Peter J
Hodges S C
Hodges B F
Humphries A
Hayden M
Hoglin Jas
Huckaby L B
Jackson Wm B
Johnson A F
Kimbrell A
Keller James M
Keling E M
Littiejohn C
Littlejohn Wm J
Love A J
Murry Hugh
Murry J C

Mohon W W
McAdams A G
Martin R M
Martin Wm
McCollum S A
McGlathery S H
Miller L C
Moragne A W
Moragne J M
Moragne W W
Nabors Jno F
Neal W M
Neal F M
Plexico Jas L
Peace Jesse
Pouder M
Prater W T
Rutledge W A
Read Asa
Robertson F M
Stewart F J
Seisson C B
Smith W H
Stone W N
Stepens N J
Stevenson S J
Tatum C B
Turnly Geo J
Thompson W P
Thompson Jno W
West Jno P
Wells T T
Williams R D R
Wright John W
Wright John H
Weaver J W
Walden Henry
Walden H G G
Walker T J
Walker J
Walker J D
Watkins D F
Whorton W C
Whorton W M
Wiley R A
Wyley J M
Orderly to Col
Woolsey N F
Woodley W G

The following is the Muster roll of the Curry Guards which has been lately organized, and have tendered their services during the war, to the President of the Confederate States. Other names will be added for a week or two until the company is full.

## CURRY GUARDS.

J J WILSON Captain.
J M MADDISON 1st Lieutenant.
L FERGUSON 2nd "
W W WILKERSON 3d "
J W CRAIG 1st Sergeant,
CALEB G BOLES 2d "
W C CRAIG 3d "
J FAUGHFENDER 4th "
W J NICHOLS 1st Corporal
HEIT SMITH 2d "
WASH CAHEALY 4th "
3d not elected.

J L Turk,
John A Wilkerson,
Jerry Wilson,
J B Pace,
Burr Nabors,
Green Raburn,
J F Bentley,
W H Dukes,
Thos. Edwards,
Archbald Morgan,
John Morgan,
Henry Hilburn,
G L Alexander,
Caleb Morgan,
S D Stewart,
A O Stewart,
Robt. Williams,
Jesse Evans,
W B F Cleveland,
P Palmer,
J B Palmer,
Joe Preswood,
George Sheridon,
C C Anderson,
George Raburn,
Warren Slaton,
I N Pace.
Frank Ripley;
Thos. Ripley,
G W Williams,
Wm. Goings,
R M Roberds,
J B King,

Cicero Griffin,
B F Nichols,
W A Graham,
D B Wilson,
Wm. Wilson,
Harrison Cahealy,
Jackson Cahealy,
Frank Harris,
Jerry Langston,
L Yarbrough,
R Yarbrough,
John Collins,
James Ewins,
James Lovett.
W T Ledbetter,
Henry Ramsey,
John Tillery,
James Allred,
John Henderson,
Wm. Smith,
Z E Baird,
Columbus Driskell,
C P Anderson,
H Gipson,
G E Lovett,
Q Greenwood;
S Garrett,
S Slaton,
B F Garnet,
John Dorse,
J Boozer,
T H Allsup,
George Stewart,

## STEAM SAW AND GHRIST MILLS.

### *Four Miles East of Jacksonville.*

My Mills are now in successful opertion, turning out flour of the most superior quality. I am also prepared to furnish lumber of any quality and any quantity.

My Mills are so erected that I can use either steam or water power at discretion; and those wishing corn or wheat ground, need never fear delay of disappointment.

JAMES G. NISBET.

## Do you Want your School Money?

Fort Morgan,
June 27th, 1831.

THE trustees of the different Townships in Calhoun County, will please meet me at my Office in Jacksonville, on Monday the 15th, July; at that time I expect to have the School fund for the year 1860, ready for distribution. I hope all interested will not fail to attend, as my leave of absence from Fort Morgan will be short, I can remain but a few days in Jacksonville.

C. C. DODSON,
County Supt.

July 4, 1861.—tf.

## Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 5th day of August, 1861, I will open and hold an election at the different election precincts in Calhoun County, Alabama, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State of Alabama, and three Reptesentatives to the State Legislature, one Tax Collector, one Tax Assessor and four County Commissioners for Calhoun County. And the following named persons are appointed Inspectors of said Election, to-wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pre. No. 1. Jacksonville. | James Crow,<br>Fielding Snow,<br>Andrew Adams. |
| Pre. No. 2. Alexandria, | John W. Whatley,<br>James A. Gladden,<br>James C Wood. |
| Pre. No. 3. Court Ground, | Wiley Glover.<br>Willis Woodruff,<br>J W Dendy. |
| Pre. No. 4. Court ground, | E R A Smith,<br>Isaac M Ford.<br>S S Gunaway. |
| Pre. No. 5. Polkville, | Noah Goode,<br>Patton Brothers,<br>J A Weatherley. |
| Pre. No. 6. Peek's Hill, | J M Smith,<br>Wm Akridge,<br>L L Swink. |
| Pre. No. 7. Court ground, | Wm Abel,<br>James N Landers,<br>Turner D Hodge. |
| Pre. No. 8. Walden's shop. | Benjamin Nabors,<br>James Prater,<br>Robert T Dowdle. |
| Pre. No. 9. Cross Plains, | J F Dailey,<br>Neal Ferguson,<br>J W Ledbetter. |
| Pre. No. 9. Ladiga, | G L Alexander,<br>Wm. A. Stewart,<br>Samuel C Kelly. |
| Pre. No. 10. Rabbit Town, | J A Whiteside,<br>J W Whiteside,<br>Wm Defreese. |
| Pre. No. 11. White Plains. | M P Johnson,<br>J C Legrand,<br>Thos. K Cook. |
| Pre. No. 12. Yoe's X Roads, | John P Lackey,<br>E T Thompson,<br>Sevier Elston. |
| Pre. No. 13. Oxford, | John M Forbes,<br>John Spencer,<br>D D Draper. |
| Pre. No. 14. Sugar Hill | Joel T Black,<br>Shepherd Jenkins,<br>D A Wright. |
| Pre. No. 15. Pine Level, | Wm P Amerine,<br>John Evans,<br>Abner Coffey. |
| Pre. No. 16. Abnernathy, | Wm McMahan,<br>J J Pollard,<br>John E Kemp, |
| Pre. No. 17. Fair Play, | Ransom Brown,<br>C. B. Woods,<br>Stephen Edwards, |
| Pre. No. 18. Muscadine. | Wm R Brown, sen.,<br>A D Chandler,<br>James Nunnelley, |
| Pre. No. 19. Court-ground. | Welcome Duke,<br>Loyd S Traylor,<br>B O Ramey. |
| Pre. No. 20. Court-ground, | Matthew Alexander,<br>John S. Borden,<br>Thomas Beasley. |
| Pre. No. 21. Sulphur Spr'gs, | Z Henderson.<br>John T. Findley,<br>George Acker. |
| Pre. No. 22. Court-ground, | John A Spaulding,<br>Jacob W Whisenant,<br>Thomas Pruitt. |
| Pre. No. 23. Pleasant Hill, | J W McDaniel,<br>Wm H Pesnell,<br>J R Northcutt. |

The Constables of each Precinct are hereby appointed the Returning Officers for their respective Election Precincts—this 4th day of July, 1861. F. LOVE, Shff. c. c.

July 4, 1861.—5t.

## Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 5th day of August, 1861, I will open and hold an election at the different Election Precincts in the 73rd Regiment of Calhoun County, Ala. for the purpose of Electing a Lieutenant Colonel and Major for said Regt, and the following named persons are hereby appointed Inspectors of said election, to-wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pre. No. 5. Cross Plains, | Richard Prater,<br>C J Sharp,<br>Slade Nabors. |
| Pre. No. 9. Ladiga, | Love Alexander,<br>Wm A Wilson,<br>Berry Prichard. |
| Pre. No. 10. Rabbit Town, | Oswell Griffin,<br>Joseph McRoberts,<br>Spencer H. Morgan. |
| Pre. No. 11. White Plains, | John H Burton,<br>C M Martin,<br>C G Morgan. |
| Pre. No. 12. Yoe's X Roads, | Robert Boyd,<br>J M Caldwell,<br>W C McMahan. |
| Pre. No. 13. Oxford, | Wm. Harrison,<br>E D Allen,<br>F A Craig. |

The Constables are hereby appointed the Returning Officers for their respective election presincts—this 4th day of July; 1861.

F. LOVE, Shff. c. c.

July 4, 1861—5t.

## Pocket Book Lost.

LOST on Saturday evening last, a dark brown morocco clasp pocket Book, which opens on the side. Said book contained about $8 in money and several notes of which the following are remembered: One on J H Caldwell for $10; one on Wm Elston for $9 50; one on J H Crawford, for $2 32; and several other notes and papers of importance to me. Any person finding and returning it to me shall be reasonably rewarded.

July 4, 1861.—2t. D. C. TURNER.

## JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

Mrs. Mary D. Caldwell, *Principal.*
Miss Carrie Woodward, *Associate.*

THE Trustees of this Institution announce to the friends of Education that they have secured the services of MRS. MARY D. CALDWELL, to take charge of the Academy, the exercises of which will begin on **Monday the 15th of July next.**

Mrs. C. has associated with her MISS CARRIE WOODWARD, and the Trustees, feel warranted in assuring those who have daughters or wards to educate, that every facility will be extended to young Ladies and Misses to secure for themselves a thorough and an accomplished education.

The rates of tuition the same as heretofore established by the Board.

J. B. FORNEY. *Sec'y.*

Jacksonville, June 18th 1861.

## NEW DRUG STORE,

### *No. 3, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.*

THE undersigned, would respectfully inform Physicians, Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, that he is opening a VERY LARGE STOCK OF

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS;**
**PAINTS AND OILS,** of all kinds,
**Glass, Varnishes, & Patent Medicines,**

GRASS & CLOVER SEEDS will be on hand by the 15th of September. In fact every thing and a few more, that is usually kept in Drug establishment which he offers at Charleston prices, (with freight and expenses added;) at whole and will compete with any House south at retail. Having made arrangements with most of the patent medicine proprietors, he is prepared to sell such at manufacturer's pres, with freight at wholesale. All are invited to give me one trial.

**Kerosine Oil,** and 50 different styles of LAMPS.

P. L. TURNLEY.

ROME, June 21, 1860.—tf.

# CANDIDATES.

## For Representative.

☞We are authorized to announce COL. WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce S. M. CARRUTH, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County, Ala., in the next Legislature.

☞The friends of the Hon. M. J. TURNLEY announce his name, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

## For Tax Collector.

☞We are authorized to announce T. P. GWIN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County. *

☞We are authorized to announe S. D. McCLELEN, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES W. DOWNS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.*

☞We are authorized to announce A. B. REID, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN T. KIRKLAND, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce H. GRAHAM as a Candidate for Tax Collector, for Calhoun county, at the ensuing election.

## For Tax Assessor.

☞We are authorized to announce BARTLET OWEN as candidate for Tax Assessor for Calhoun County.

## For Commissioner.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN M. TEAGUE, as a candidate for re election to the office of Commissioner of roads and revenues of Calhoun Co., election 1st Monday in August next.

☞We are authorized to announce DAVID SEIBER, Esq. as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County, Ala.—Election 1st Monday in August next. *

☞We are authorized to announce CALVIN L. STEED, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County, Ala. *

☞We are authorized to announce FRANK HARRIS as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce MARTIN DOBBS, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County.

## JOHN L. PINSON & BRO.

# DRY GOODS MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, *CUTTLERY &c.,*

**ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.**

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of Calhoun County, that they have now in Store a large and splendid stock of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

Consisting of all articles usually kept in an up Country **DRY GOODS** establishment. Also a large and well selected stock

**HARDWARE AND CUTTLERY.**

All of which is offered for sale on reasonable and accomodating terms

The firm would be pleased to have their old friends and customers and the people *all* to visit their Store Rooms, and examine their Goods for themselves. They promise to please all. The invitation is extended. Come one! Come all!!

May 30th 1861

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, June 6th, A. D. 1861.

THIS day came M J Turnley, adm. de bonis non of the estate of M Phillips deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the court that the 13th day of July, 1861, be set apart for the examining, stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to the creditors of said estate, and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court to be holden at the court House of said county, on said 13th day of July, 1861, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office on this 6th day of June, 1861.

A. WOODS, Judge
June 13, 1861.—3t. Probate.

**BARTLETT OWEN,**

Tax Assessor of this County, at his various appointments, will receive the names of persons wishing to become subscribers to the *Republican.*

He is authorized to offer very liberal terms, and also, to receive and receipt for subscriptions.

## Improved Merchant Mill.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public generally that their Flouring Mill situated on Tallasschatchee Creek, five miles south-west of Jacksonville, has been recently much improved and thoroughly repaired. They are now prepared to manufacture an article of Flour, equal in quality to that of any mills in the country, and as large a quantity to the bushel. They have a good lot with water convenient, for the use of persons who may bring wheat from a distance.

They solicit a continuance of the patronage of their old friends and customers, assuring them that their well-earned reputation for promptitude and correct dealing shall be fully maintained. Every effort will be made to accommodate those who come from a distance, so that they may get their grinding done without having to return.

Their SAW MILL is also now in excellent order, and they have on hand a large quantity of almost every variety of Lumber, and will at all times be prepared to fill orders with accuracy and dispatch.

J. A. ADERHOLT,
June 27, 1861. T. SPARKS.

## SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS M. J. TURNLEY will resume the exercises of her school on the 8th of July next. She proposes teaching the daughters of volunteers now in the Confederate service gratuitously—only claiming that portion of the public fund to which she may be entitled.

Jacksonville, June 26, 1861.—tf.

## Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of J. J. Vandiver, against S. L. Ford, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August, 1861, the following described land, to wit: the south half of the south-west qr. of the south-east quarter of section eight, in Township fifteen and Range seven—levied on as the property of said Ford to satisfy said order of sale.

F. LOVE,—Shff.

June 27, 1861.

## NOTICE.

All able bodied young men who desire to volunteer in the service of their Country, can have an oppertunity of doing so, by joining the "Calhoun Guards" now at Fort Morgan. The term of their enlistment will expire with the term of those who are at present in the company. None but able bodied men need apply, for Capt. Forney's positive orders are to receive none but that class of recruits.

JESSE MOHON.
3rd Lieut. Calhoun Guards.

## *Notice.*

THE Chocolocco Home Guard will meet at Seveir Elston's on Saturday the 22nd of this month to complete the organization of the company. Those wishing to join the company will please attend. The public are cordially invited to attend.

June 15, 1861.

## SOUTHERN SELECT SCHOOL

—FOR—

# YOUNG LADIES.

THE first term will commence at the residence of the undersigned in Jacksonville Ala., July 8th 1861.

**RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Latin and Greek languages with higher branches of Mathematics | $20,00. |
| Higher English branches with Mathematics | $16,00 |

D. F. SMITH.

*THE STATE OF ALABAMA,* }
CALHOUN COUNTY, }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala. Special Term, June 17th, A. D. 1861.

This day came Joshua R Walker, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of John Walker, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the court that the 12th day of July 1861, be set for auditing, stating, and allowing said amount; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said 12th day of July, 1861, and contest said account and the making of said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness, A. WOODS,—Judge of said Probate for Calhoun County, at office in the Town of Jacksonville on this the 17th day of June, A. D 1861.

A. WOODS, Judge
June 20, 1861.—3t $5 of Probate.

A. S. HULL, }
vs. } *ATTACHMENT.*
J. P. BEDWELL. }

Circuit Court, Calhoun County, Alabama, Spring Term, 1861, April the 9th, 1861.

CAME the Plaintiff, by his Attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that this suit was commenced by Attachment, and by proof made, that the Defendant is a non-resident, and resides in parts unknown: upon motion of the Plaintiff, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published in Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, giving notice of the levy of the attachment upon the Defendant's property by levy upon land, and the service of garnishment upon Margaret Bedwell, as Administratrix of the Estate of Leroy Bedwell, deceased, and a copy of the paper containing said notice be forwarded by mail to the Defendant's post office, if ascertained by the Clerk of this Court.

A true copy from the minutes:

Witness my hand this 4th day of June, A. D. 1861. G. B. DOUTHIT, Clerk.

May 6, 1861.—4t.—$5.

## FOR SALE.

I have a good two horse wagon and harness, and a mare 8 years old, that works well, which I will sell on reasonable terms and take the pay in good merchantable wheat at the market price.

I will also take wheat of good quality at the same price in discharge of any debts due me by note or account.

R. H. WYNNE.

# Law Cards.

**A. WOODS,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
*Jacksonville, Alabama,*

Will attend promptly to the collection of debts, and all other business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph. Special attention given to Pension & Bounty Land Claims. Office in the north East corner of the Court House. Jan. 28, 1858 1y

JNO. T. HEFLIN & J. B. MARTIN, JR. ...... *Talladega, Ala*
W. H. FORNEY, ...... *Jacksonville, Ala*

**HEFLIN, MARTIN & FORNEY,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
**Talladega & Jacksonville. Ala**

Will practice in all the Courts of the counties of Talladega, Shelby, St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Calhoun & Randolph and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

☞ Office of Heflin & Martin, at Talladega, Ala.

☞ Office of W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville, Ala.

**WILLIAM M. HAMES,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
*Jacksonville, Ala.*

☞ Will practice in Calhoun and adjoining Counties. Dec. 16, 1858.—1y

J. TURNLEY, B. WM. EASLEY.

**TURNLEY & EASLEY,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
*Jacksonville, Ala.*

WILL continue to practice in all the Courts in the counties of Dekalb, St. Clair, Cherokee, Calhoun Randolph, and Talladega; also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office on the east side of the public square. Dec. 27, 1860.—1y.

**WHATLEY & ELLIS,**

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

**TIPTON BRADFORD,**
**Attorney at Law,**
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
*Jacksonville, Ala.*

Sep. 6. 1860.

**BENJAMIN A. BROOKS,**
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**
*Jacksonville, Calhoun Co., Ala.*

Will practice in the following Counties, the Courts beginning as follows:

Randolph, 1st Mondays in Feb. and Aug.
St. Clair, 3d " " March & Sep.
Calhoun, 4th " " March and 2nd after 3d in Sept.
Cherokee 5th Mondays after 4th Monday in March and Sept.
Talladega, 6th Mondays after 3rd Monday in March and Sept. May 10, 1860.

**WILLIAM B. MARTIN,**
**Attorney at Law,**
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Aug. 25, 1y.

## Carriage and Waggon Making Business.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he is now carrying on the above named business in all its branches at his shop, north of the public square, and adjoining A. Adams, Blacksmith shop.

Being determined to use none but good materials, and execute work faithfully, promptly, and upon reasonable terms he solicits a liberal share of patronage from those who may want work in his line. He will also attend promptly to repairing of waggons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. and any and all ironing necessary in repairs can also be well and promptly executed in the shop adjoining.

Having in his employment, Mr. J. Reynolds, an experienced wheel maker, and having had some ten years experience in the business himself, he does not hesitate to promise that his work shall be as well executed as at any shop in the country.

L. A. WEAVER.

Nov. 1st. 1860.

**NEW CABINET SHOP.**

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have opened a New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville on the east side of main street, next door south of Flemming's Carriage shop, where they will make to order, and keep constantly on hand every description of

FURNITURE, AND [illegible]

which they will sell at lower prices than has ever been offered in the place. When they say they will sell their work cheap, they mean exactly what they say, and invite all persons who may wish to purchase Furniture, to call upon them and be convinced of the fact. They would call attention particularly to the fact that they will execute Coffin work of every size and quality, and very low.

C. R. LESTER

May 17.—1860.

**☞ Cotton.**

IS now selling in Selma. If you desire to ship to W. P. & W., of that place, they will do the best they can and make proper returns.

☞ WE are *compelled* to have money. Now is the time. "Delays *are* dangerous." *All*, are expected to *close accounts*.

WOODWARD & WHITE.

Jan'y 8th, 1861.—3t.

**Daily Stage Line**
BETWEEN ROME AND TALLADEGA

THE Coaches now make close connections with the [illegible] Railroads at both ends of the route. Distance 90 miles; time 22 hours.

Through passengers will find this an agreeable route.

Leaves Rome every morning at 6 o'clock.
Leaves Talladega every evening at [illegible]

POWELL & HUTCHINSON.
Proprietors

## GROCERY STORE AT OXFORD.
**S. & T. J. MORGAN**

HAVE now on hand a large and well assorted stock of choice

*FAMILY GROCERIES,*

CONSISTING IN PART OF SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BACON, LARD, &C,

*SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONLY.*

Oxford, May 2 1861.

## BACON
## LARD,
## CORN & FLOUR

**25,000** bushels choice Corn,
**10,000** pounds Bacon Hams,
**20,000** " " Sides,
**10,000** " " Shoulders,
**3,000** pounds Leaf Lard, in bbls. & kgs,
**1,000** sacks extra Family W. W. Flour,
**1,000** " Superfine "

On hand and to arrive. For sale by
ELLIOTT & RUSSELL,
Near the Railroad Depot.
Rome, Ga., March 28, 1861.

**Administrator's Notice.**

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Teague decd. by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 5th day of January, 1861; 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 to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN M. TEAGUE, Adm.

Jan. 10, 1861.—6t.

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**RICHARDSON'S**
**IRISH LINENS,**
DAMASKS DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON SONS & OWDEN,

as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted on the American consumer & the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCK & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Reade St., N. York

[illegible]

**Change of Business.**

[illegible] Jacksonville, Ala. [illegible] the SAME HOUSE.

We are thankful to our customers for the liberal patronage received last year, and would like to see them call and extend the same this year. [illegible]

J. A. STEVENSON.

Jan. 10, 1861.

**JOHN H. [illegible],**
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
**TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE,**
[illegible]

WILL continue the above named business at the old stand, on the south side of the public square, next door to J. B. & G. H. Forney's Store, where he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large lot of the various articles in his line of business. He is prepared to furnish, upon favorable terms,

## COPPER STILLS,

Of superior quality, to those who may wish to distill their surplus grain.

He would also call the attention of Housekeepers to his assortment of

TROY & PHILADELPHIA
COOKING STOVES,

Of the latest, best, and most approved patterns, combining utility and economy in an eminent degree, and which he is prepared to sell upon better terms than they can be bought in any other market and transported here.

In addition to his great variety of articles in the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron line, he has usually an array of articles of

*House Furnishing Goods.*

☞ **Tin Rooming & Guttering** executed to order.

He solicits a call from those in need of articles in his line, and the patronage of the public generally. June 14, 1860.

## Bacon.

OF Superior quality; for sale by the undersigned.

ALSO, **Lard, Flour, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.** The above for Cash ONLY. **Bagging & Rope** as usual.

E. L. WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville.

**Woodward, Foster & White,** Selma, are ready to serve their friends and solicit patronage. Nov. 15, '60.

## NEW SPRING GOODS,
**[illegible] & [illegible],**
**OXFORD ALA.**

HAVE just received and now offer for sale on the most accommodating terms, a large and well selected stock of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

[illegible]

**COTTON YARN** always on hand. [illegible] Oxford, May 2, 1861.

**[illegible]**

I HAVE [illegible] MILLS [illegible] the *Evening Star* [illegible]

[illegible]

**Notice.**

[illegible]

## SUMMER GOODS.

A [illegible]

[illegible]

AND

[illegible]

**Administrator's Sale of Personal Property.**

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala. made on the 25th day of April A. D. 1861, I will proceed to sell on MONDAY the 3rd day of JUNE 1861, at Weir's Springs, near Greenport in said County, all the Personal Property belonging to the estate of Mrs. S. A. Allen, dec'd consisting of one Bed and Bed clothing, one Chest and one Table and one Negro girl named **Theodosia, aged about five years.** Said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date; note and two securities will be required.

A. F. ALLEN, Adm'r.

May 2nd, 1861.—4t.

**Negroes Wanted.**

HAVING failed to sell or rent my Mills, I have placed my negro man John in charge of the Grist Mill, and the customers will [illegible]

J. A. STEVENSON

Jan. 10, 1861

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**NOTICE.**
**Ala. and Ten. River Railroad**
**WAREHOUSE,**
**By S. W. PETTIBONE,** successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When reweighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860—6m.

**M. P. STOVALL,**
**WAREHOUSE**
AND
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
**AUGUSTA, GA.,**

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Orders for Plantation and Family Supplies promptly and carefully filled.

The usual CASH facilities afforded customers.

September 17, 1860.—6m.

**ABNER WILLIAMS,**
**Cotton Factor**
AND
**Commission Merchant,**
*SELMA, ALA.*

Will continue to give special attention to the sale of *Cotton* and to filling orders, when accompanied with cash or its equivalent. *A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.*

☞ Commissions *same as heretofore.*

Sept. 20 1860.—4t.

**JOHN H. CRAWFORD,**
*TO THE PUBLIC.*

HAVING recovered my health to some considerable extent, and being now able to work, I shall in future, be found at my post ready to attend to all calls, and fill all orders for work, executed in the neatest, most fashionable and durable manner.

All kinds of

**FURNITURE!**
SUCH AS
BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOOK CASES,
AND THE BEST OF

**COTTAGE BEDSTEADS**

Made on the best plan, mortised, tenanted and screwed together—you can't wear them out. I don't work on the plan of dowel-pinning and blacking, but tenants new frame. So bring in your orders and the money, and have them filled. It is impossible for me to pay cash for materials, and sell on a credit, unless he had plenty of capital, and if he had that, I guess he would not want to work. So my terms are cash for all work when delivered.

My experience in business enables me to make the best Bedsteads in use—proof against bedbugs, so troublesome in this region.

All kinds of COFFINS made to order, and funerals attended, [illegible] those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business and worked at the trade for a living. I [illegible] setting my prices by those who work one month at one trade and another month at any other trade.

Jacksonville, July 5, 1860.

**Notice.**

THE citizens of Alexandria Beat are invited to meet on Saturday the 2nd day of February, 1861, at Alexandria, for the purpose of raising a volunteer company in said Beat. There will be public speaking on the occasion. Jan. 21, 1861.

**Piles, Fistula, [illegible]**
**Dr. J. A. Carpenter, of Huntsville**
Ala. treats with perfect success *Piles, Fistula, Tumors, &c.*

Testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any [illegible] who may wish them.

The patient is not confined to his bed or room. He has had the pleasure of treating an Old Governor of the State, and the oldest [illegible] of Montgomery, and some of the [illegible] Mobile.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

March 1 [illegible]

**MERCHANT MILLS.**
*[illegible]*

[illegible]

[illegible] Z. & J. V. HENDERSON.

March 21, 1861.—1t.

**Administrator's Notice.**

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of S. M. Allen, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, [illegible] all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them [illegible] within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

[illegible] A. F. ALLEN, Adm.

**VACCINE [illegible],**
**Dr. C. C. Porter, [illegible]**
*[illegible]*

TENDERS to the [illegible] for their kindness & liberal *Patronage,* would solicit a continuance of their favors, and assures them that his best exertions shall be made to give satisfaction.

Office as the same place as formerly, & [illegible]

All [illegible] when the work is done.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months.

Feb'y 14, 1861—1.

**BOOTS & SHOES**
AT WHOLESALE,
**R. A. Pringle & Co.**
[illegible] STREET,
**CHARLESTON, S. C.**

WE take leave to call the attention of our friends to the fact that [illegible] having bought the State [illegible] occupied by Messrs. Haseltine & Walton [illegible] opposite the Charleston Hotel, where we now have a much larger stock of Goods than we have ever had, and in style, quality and price, a stock that is unsurpassed in this or any other market. Retail merchants who want a really good article at a fair price, will do well to give us their orders.

ROBERT A. PRINGLE,
Aug. 23, 1860. CHARLES H. BERRY,

[illegible] THE Regular stated meetings of ALEXANDRIA LODGE, [illegible] [illegible] Saturday [illegible]

Brethren will take due notice and govern accordingly. T. J. PRATHER Secy.

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R. E. W. M'ADAMS. H. D. M'ADAMS,
**Drs. R. E. W. & H. D. M'ADAMS,**
**SURGEON DENTISTS.**
*RESIDENCE*
**Jacksonville, Ala.,**

Have associated themselves in the practice of their profession, to which they will devote their entire attention.

All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner.

Any communications addressed to them at Jacksonville will receive prompt attention, where one or both may be found except absent on professional business.

☞ Bills due when the work is done.

☞ Office west side of main Street, oposite the Republican Office.

Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

## NEW STORE.
**AUGUST MEYERS**

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he has opened a large and well selected stock of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**

On the north side of the public square in Jacksonville, in the store room formerly occupied by Sloss & Rowland and recently by Roseau & Bro.

This stock embraces every article usually called for in this market; and as he desires to establish a permanent business, he is determined to conform his prices to the interests of his customers, and leave no efforts untried for their convenience and accommodation.

Call upon and examine his goods, and give an opportunity to prove that can please you both in quality and prices. Jacksonville, Ala. Mar. 28, 1861.—3m

[illegible] SAM'L M. [illegible] S. WALKER

**BURNETT, FLENORA & WALKER,**
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**
**Forwarding & Commission Merchants,**
AND DEALERS IN
**Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.**
*No. 165, Main Street,*
**MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.**

Dec. 13, 1860—1y.

**DRS. EVINS & BURTON,**

Having associated themselves together, will continue the

**PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,**
**IN WHITE PLAINS,**
*Alabama.*

ROME
**STEAM ENGINE WORKS.**
**[illegible]**
*Rome, Georgia.*

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives & Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs, Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill Castings and Machinery, Hanging, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Gauges, &c.

**CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.**

Iron and Brass castings made to order [illegible] always on hand some of the best GIN GEARING in the Country; also, Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Threshing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery Lots, &c.

**BOILERS.**

Flue, Tubular, Locomotive and Cylinder Boilers, made and repaired. Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

**[illegible] MACHINERY.**

[illegible]

**HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE**
*VERY LOW*

One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two [illegible] " "

Also a [illegible] locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight, Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and [illegible] we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

[illegible] BLE BROTHERS & CO.

April 5 1861 1y. *Rome Ga.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 1, 1861.

IN accordance with the provisions of sec. [illegible] of the Ordinance adopted by the Convention of the State of Alabama, on the [illegible] day of March 1861, in relation to the Waste and Unappropriated Land in the State of Alabama, I, ANDREW B. MOORE, Governor of the State of Alabama, do hereby proclaim and make known, that the several Land Offices of this State will be opened ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE NEXT, when the Waste and Unappropriated Lands of the State will be subject to sale or private entry, under the provisions of said Ordinance and the rules and regulations established by the Commissioner of Public Lands for the State of Alabama.

A. B. MOORE.

## NOTICE.

I have constituted G. B. Douglass my lawful Agent, to transact any of my business during my absence in the Army.

J. A. COBB.

June 20, 1861. tf.

## NOTICE.

I have left my Confectionery [illegible] and all [illegible] in the hands of G. W. Meadows, during my absence in the Army.

G. GUTMAN.

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**MERCHANTS' HOTEL.**
*Corner of Green and Water Streets,*
**SELMA, AL.**
J. J. NORRIS, PROPRIETOR

THE undersigned having leased the above spacious hotel, would inform the travelling public that it has been thoroughly renovated and fitted out in a superior style, for the comfort and convenience of all who desire a quiet and pleasant retreat. The house is as conveniently situated to the Railroad Depot and Steamboats Landings as any other hotel in the city, and every facility will be offered for transporting guests to either. The rooms in the Hotel have been fitted up in a superior manner, and the whole house renovated and improved, in the most inviting style, while the Dining Hall is large enough to seat comfortably one hundred guests. It is furnished at all times with the best the Mobile and other markets afford, and attentive servants to attend to the wants of guests, and no pains shall be spared to make all who patronise this house comfortable and content.

Having experience in the business and the aid of competent assistants, the undersigned feels confident of giving general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. J. J. NORRIS.

Selma, May 23, 1861.

**THE BRICK CORNER**
IS THE PLACE FOR YOU TO GO
IF YOU WANT

## CHEAP GOODS.

BLUN & FRANK do not propose to sell Goods AT COST, but they will sell as

**Cheap as the Cheapest.**

They have always on hand a full assortment, and have just received a nice lot of CALICOES at 10, 10½ and 11 cents. Also a superior lot of Chewing Tobacco.

BLUN & FRANK want it distinctly understood, that they are not to leave and are determined to stay. Dec. 23, '60.

**For Sale.**

A Good MULE, HORSE and BUGGY for sale, terms cash—apply to Alexander Jones, Jacksonville, or H. L. Pettit, Mount Polk. April 11, 1861—3t.

**JUST RECEIVED**

A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS **Sugar,**

**Coffee,**

**Molasses,**

And other Groceries, for sale low by J. A. STEVENSON.

Dec. 20, 1860.

**JUST RECEIVED**
AT THE DRUG STORE,

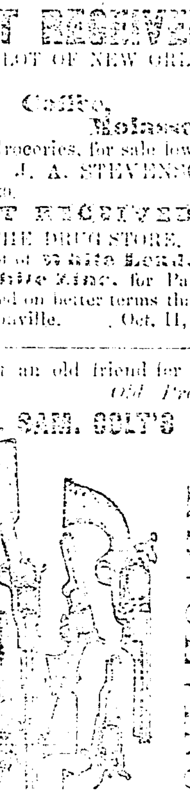
A Large lot of **White Lead, Oils** and **White Zinc,** for Painting, which is offered on better terms than ever sold in Jacksonville. Oct. 11, '60.

"Don't desert an old friend for a new face." *Old Proverb*

**COL. SAM. COLT'S**

REVOLVING

FIRE ARMS



PISTOLS, RIFLES, CARBINES AND SHOT GUNS.

[illegible]

**[illegible] & [illegible],**

[illegible] J. STEVENSON.

[illegible]

[illegible] STEVENSON.

**[illegible] MUSIC**
[illegible]

[illegible] at her residence, on a new and fine Instrument. [illegible] at any time to suit their convenience, and continue five months for the session.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Feb. 28, 1861.

**JUST RECEIVED,**
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
**Bacon,**

**Salt,**

**Coffee,**

For Sale by J. A. STEVENSON.
Oct. 11, 1860

**MORRIS' MERCHANT**
**FLOURING MILLS.**

[illegible] Creek, are now in excellent order and [illegible] with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 barrels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or merchant work, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid.—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859.

**Town Lot in Oxford,**

## For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale a lot containing two acres, in Oxford, Ala. The lot is situated on a new street, two hundred yards from the Depot square, and is well situated for improvement. It will be sold all together, or in one acre and half acre lots.

For further information as to situation or price enquire at the Republican office.

J. M. COGBURN.

Marck 7, 1861.

**Dr. JOHN H. TURK.**
**A REFORM PHYSICIAN,**

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oxford, Ala. and vicinity, and hopes to merit and share a liberal patronage. He proposes to treat all forms of disease, both chronic and acute, & that without the use of poisonous or depletive agents.

Dec. 29, 1859—tf.

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**House Sign and Ornamental**

## PAINTING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is permanently settled in Jacksonville, and will be prepared at all times to execute work in his line, in the town and surrounding country, in the neatest, most durable and fashionable style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

His long experience in the business enables him to promise, with the utmost confidence, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. When absent from home, his son will contract for and execute all work, in any style that may be required.

Any information that may be desired, relative to his ability to execute work in superior style, can be obtained from a number of the best citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, for whom he has executed work.

J. Z. BRADY.

Sept. 20, 1860.—tf.

**AT CHANCERY.**

J. G. J. Whiteside, vs. Alfred B McDowell. } In Chancery, 36th District, Northern Division, Ala. At Rules before the Register, special session, held 8th May, A. D. 1861.

This day came the Complainant by his Solicitor, M. J. Turnley, and moved the Register for an order of publication against the Defendant in this cause. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit on file, that the said defendant, Alfred B. McDowell, is a non-resident of this State, and that his residence is unknown to complainant, and to said affiant, and that he is over twenty-one years of age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that the said defendant answer or demur to Complainant's bill of complaint, filed in this case, before the 20th day of June, A. D. 1861, or the same will be taken as confessed as to defendant, and the cause set for hearing ex partie. It is farther ordered, that a copy of this order be published, once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama; and that a copy of said order be posted at the door of the court house of this, Calhoun County, Alabama, within twenty days from this date.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register, &c.
May 9, 1861.—4t.—$10 00.

**WOODWARD, FOSTER AND WHITE,**
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**
AND
**Commission Merchants,**
**SELMA, ALA.**
*Jacksonville, Oct. 25, 1860, 6mo.*

**Administrator's Notice**

In the matter of the estate of Wm. Mallory, late of Calhoun County, deceased.

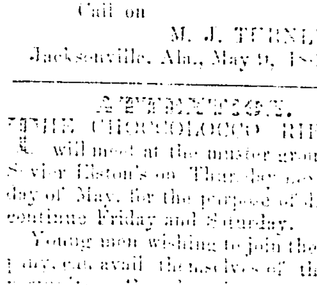
In the Probate Court of Calhoun County, the 15th day of May, 1861.

J. L. Davis administrator of the goods and chattles, rights and credits of the said Wm. Mallory, having this day filed in court his resignation as administrator of said estate, to take effect upon the final settlement of said estate, and also presented his accounts, and vouchers for a final settlement of his said accounts as such administrator, and the Court having appointed the 7th day of June next to audit, examine and stall said accounts.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the said J. L. Davis administrator as aforesaid, to have his said accounts presented to the said court for allowance at the said next term of the said court, to be held at the Court House of said county, on the 7th day of June next, when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear and make exception to the said report.

Witness A. Woods, Judge of said court, this 15th day of May A D 1861.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.



**PIANOS FOR SALE.**

Call on

M. J. TURNLEY.

Jacksonville, Ala., May 9, 1861.

**ATTENTION.**

THE CHOCCOLOCCO RIFLES, will meet at the muster ground at Sevier Elston's on Thursday next, 9th day of May, for the purpose of drill, & continue Friday and Saturday.

Young men wishing to join the company, can avail themselves of the opportunity. By order of Capt.

May 2, 1861. W. R. HANNA.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator, of the Estate of John M. Love, deceased, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 27th day of Feb'y, A. D. 1861—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 will please make payment.

Mar. 7—6t. J. R. LOVE, Adm.

## New Goods
**FOR 1861.**
*A. Oberndorf & Co. Oxford,*

ARE now in the receipt of a new supply of Merchandize, which, having been bought at very low rates, will be disposed of at prices to suit the times.

Extra good Bargains will be given to CASH BUYERS.

We hope that all in need of Goods will give us a call soon. Respectfully,

A. OBERNDORF & CO.

Feb. 14. 1861.

## HOUSE AND LOT
**FOR SALE**

THE undersigned, having made arrangements to remove into the country, now offers for sale his house and lot in Jacksonville.

For information as to location, price, terms, &c. apply to John Francis, at Woodward's Store.

Dec. 6, 1860. R. H. WYNNE.

**Notice.**

HAVING volunteered for the war, and wishing to pay all my just debts, I have made arrangements with Mr. J. B. Hayes to do so. [illegible] A. CAREY.

---

**SELMA**
**BOOK AND MUSIC STORE.**
**WEST & BLANDIN,**
*DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF*
**BOOKS**
AND
**STATIONERY!**
**PIANO FORTES,**

Sheet Music and all kinds of Musical instruments, and agents for Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.

Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

THE
**Southern Confederacy,**
—BY—
HANLEITER & ADAIR.
**ATLANTA GA.**

THE DAILY SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, under arrangements just completed will contain all the latetest intelligence of every kind, reported expressly for us by Magnetic Telegraph, and the Mails. Also daily reports of the Atlanta and other Markets, Local Incidents and Items, &c., &c. Price—$5 a year; $3 for six months, or 50 cents for one month—always in advance

The WEEKL SOUTHERN CONFERACY is made up from, and contains the *cream* of the Daily. It is a large sheet, and gives more fresh reading matter than any Weekly in the Confederate States. Its Markets Reports will be full and made up from actual transactions. Price $2 a year; or $1 25 for six months—invariably in advance

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as our Agents in obtaining subscribers and forwarding the money—for which they will be allowed to retain, as commission, twenty-five on each Weekly, or fifty cents on each Daily subscriber.

☞ Persons getting up Clubs of five, ten or more subscribers, will be supplied with the copies ordered at 12 1-2 per cents. less than our regular rates.

☞ No name will be entered on our books until the money is paid; and all subscription are discontinued when the time expires for which payment is made, unless the same be renewed.

Address, HANLEITER & ADAIR, *Atlanta, Georgia.*

March 30, 1861.

**COPPER CABLE,**
***Lightning Rods,***
WITHOUT JOINTS!

Coiled up in 400 feet lengths for transportation

Endorsed by the highest scientific authority.

I AM prepared to put them up in any part of the State, and warrant them not to get out of order.

Rods 37½ cents per foot, and points $5.

☞ Orders left at this office, will meet with prompt attention.

For particulars address
J. W. PORTER at Montgomery.
Oct. 5, 1860.

**Thos. T. McAdams,**
REPAIRER
***Of Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,***

KEEPS on hand a select assortment of the above named Goods, which will be sold low for cash.

I have engaged the services of MR. FICHERA, a *watch maker,* late from GENEVA and LONDON. I feel confident that I hazard nothing in assisting to the public, that Mr. Fichera has no superior as a Watch workman in the state.

SPECIMEN WATCHES of his make can be seen at my shop, west side of Main street, opposite the Jacksonville Republican Office.

All work on Chronometers and Watches made for time keeping, repaired at my shop, warranted for one year.

Terms cash on delivery of work.

April 4, 1861.—1y.

**SIGN OF THE TEMPLE DOMES**

WITH many thanks to my patrons and the citizens of Calhoun County, for their liberal patronage for the last two years, I am happy to announce that I have again returned from the Eastern Cities with a heavy stock, embracing all the new styles and fancies of the day, in

**JEWELRY & WATCHES.**

Watches cased in Gold and Silver, from the best European and American Makers. Ladies' Watches of superior finish.

**LADIES' JEWELRY,**

Embracing every article used, such as Ear-rings, Finger-rings, of every description; Chattalaine, Neck Chains, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, Silver and Gold Thimbles, Armlets, &c.

**GENTLEMAN'S JEWELRY.**

Fob and Vest Chains, Breast Pins—from diamond to common—Seals, Keys, Charms, Collar, Vest and Bosom Buttons, Walking Canes—gold mounted to plain.

**SILVER TABLE WARE,**

Large Tea or Party Waiters and Pitchers Fruit and Cake Baskets, Castors, Table and Desert Forks, Table, Butter and Fruit Knives, Table, Tea, Desert, Cream, Sugar, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Goblets, Handle Cups, Candlesticks, Tea Urns, Sugar Pots, Call or Sent Bells.

**CLOCKS AND FINE TIME PIECES.**

In fine Rose-wood and Enameled Cases. Also, the newly invented Rotary Motion Time Piece; with numerous articles, too tedious to mention.

**Gold and Silver Spectacles, Musical Boxes, Infant Whistles, Bells, &c.**

All of which are fresh and new styles, and of the best material, and fully guaranteed to be what is represented. You are cordially invited to an examination of my stock.

☞ My personal attention given to the repairing Department.

Work done with neatness & despatch.

W. COLEMAN LAND.

Cartridges for Pistols on hand.

W. C. L.

**JAMES ISBELL,**
DEALER IN
**EXCHANGE,**
***Talladega, Ala.***

CHECKS to any amount on
**New York & Charleston;**
And in moderate sums on
**New Orleans & Mobile.**

☞ Sight Checks on all the above cities bought.

☞ *Special attention* given to Deposites, Collections and Remittances.

January, 1861.

**CHEROKEE HIGH SCHOOL,**
**CENTRE, ALABAMA.**
**1861.**

S. M. AINSWORTH, A. M., Principal
Mrs. MARY M BURNETT, Preceptres.

This Institution offers superior inducements to parents and guardians who have children or wards to educate. A Library, and Apparatus will be procured during the present year.

Tuition and board are very low.

Discipline, firm but mild.

Location healthy and conducive to good morals.

Send for a circular, or address the Principal at Centre, Cherokee County, Ala.

Feb. 1861.—1y.

**Dr. J. M. Cogburn,**
**Surgeon Dentist,**
***Oxford, Ala***

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## NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Calhoun county that they have now in store, a well selected stock of

**Sping and Summer**
**GOODS,**
COMPRISING ALL KINDS OF
**LADIES DRESS GOODS,**

Of the latest and most approved styles. Also a well selected stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

And Gent's. Furnishing Goods, all of which they offer at prices to suit the times.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them in the past season, they beg a continuance of the same, with the assurance, that it will be their earnest endeavor to give satisfaction.

BLUN & FRANK,
Apl 18, 1861. Brick Corner.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

**BELLINGHAM'S**
CELEBRATED
**STIMULATING ONGUENT,**
For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGENT

is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxurant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or towy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to our address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &C.,
24 William Street, New York.

## PEELER PLOW
**IS THE PLOW**
—FOR THE—
## MILLION.

A Southern invention, by a citizen of the South, the inventer residing at the time it was invented near Tallahassee Florida, but now in his native State near Louisville Georgia. A HALF MILLION dollars worth of rights sold in less than twelve months after i's invention, and iis sales since amounting to near 100,0000, and rights to eighteen foreign Governments disposed of.

Being the cheapest, most convenient and best, as its triumphs over all other Plows, in every contest, show. It took the first premium at Atlanta for being the *best practical Plow for general purposes,* notwithstanding it was tested with many of the best Plows from this and many other States. It took also the second premium as being the best Hill-side Plow. Ever since the 8th of November 1859, a thousand dollar reward has been offered to any man who would excel it with any Plow or any number of Plows in use at twice the cost of this, and no man in the United States has dared to accept the proposition, though there was no forfeit on his part.

The plow is no experiment; its reputation has gone beyond a doubt.

We will not trouble the reader with the numerous testimonials from the *highest sources.* Its simile construction and universal adaption is such as to forbid the idea of any improvement ever being made on its principles of arrangement.

It is as easily made or set wrong as other plows, but is more easily set right afterwards than others.

As a one or two-horse turning-mould, it is no better than other good turning plows, except in being lighter to handle, lighter in draught, and more adjustable to any kind of soil or work.

To fallow or prepare land, no plow has met me in competition; but with my subsoil attached to the same stock with the turning plow, mine has about doubled it in work with the same hand and team. Land can be turned and sub-soiled at the same time, by one hand and the same plow, one hand doing the work of two, and my plow only costing from a fourth to a half of other steel plows, (or the blades may be made of iron, or cast, if desired.) i. e., some taken in its variety.

I regard it as the only universal plow adapted, with convenience and proper adjustibility, to all shapes, sizes, setts, and uses of plow blades, on the same stock, single or in gang, turning right or left; or for cultimation even to the broad sweep, stirring the surface thirty-six inches wide, cleaning a row with a light one horse draught as it goes. A farmer only needs a stock to each horse or mule on which stock he may use from the smallest bull-tongue to the largest two-horse turning plow blade with convenience. And such is the facility for changing blades, that I have put on, fastened, and taken of six different blades in less than a half minute. My opinion could be endorsed by thousands of the best people.

It has a seed-planter, fitting the stock, for corn, peas, or cotton seed, and even will distribute guano at the same time that a plowman may lay off one or more rows, (by ganging the stocks) sow, the seed sow the guano, and by attaching a block to and behind each stock properly, cover all as he goes.

I speak the opinion of thousands of the best heads in this Union, when I say its cheapness, convenience, and efficiency must bring it into universal use, conquering prejudices against new things and opposition from every source.

The right to these celebrated patent plows for the counties of Cherokee and Calhoun has been purchased by the undersigned, who will dispose of rights to precincts or sell farm rights at the following rates, to wit:

At $2 for each horse or mule, or the farm, and also the privilege of buying from the manufacturers the first out fit of the plows they may need at cost. A factory will be erected at some suitable place in one of the counties for the manufacture of the plows, as early as convenient.

I am also agent for Mr. Peeler—the inventer, for the State of Alabama, and will sell farm or County rights to those who may wish to purchase in any part of the State.

Those who may wish to purchase, or obtain further information can address

B. O. M'GEE,
Kemp's Creek P. O.
Calhoun Co., Ala.

**Notice.**

THOSE indebted to the firm of Slaton & Gray by note or account, will find them in the hand's of W. H. Forney Esq. And can call and Settle, with him, as he is authorized, to receipt in our name; Also accounts of J. R. Slaton, individualy will be left with the above as I am going to Fort Morgan, [illegible] gone Some time, I hope you will attend to this. [illegible] SLATON.

April [illegible] 1861.

Free

# Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 25, NO. 28.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA: THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1281

**Jacksonville Republican**

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

J. F. GRANT,

At Two Dollars within the year, or three dollars at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, & fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square counted as two, &c. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

Yearly advertisements, $10 for one square and $5 for each additional square.

Annunciation of Candidates $5. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.

Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

**Notice.**

WE earnestly request all who have patronized us in the purchase of goods to settle by cash, if they can, and by note if they cant Save cost.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.

Dec. 20, 1860.

**NEW FURNITURE STORE!**

IN BECTON'S NEW BLOCK,

SELMA, ALABAMA

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 13th September next, the largest and most complete stock of CABINET FURNITURE. ever offered for sale in this place. and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them in purchasing.

BOGLE & DITMARS.

Selma, July 12, '60—tf.

**S. J. C. & M. W. FRANCIS**

RETURN their thanks to the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and will still continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One or both, may be found at all times, when not professionally absent, at their old office, on the North-West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

They will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, for practice and for family use.

Aug. 16, 1860.—tf.

**A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE,**

AND

**Town Lot For Sale.**

IN the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere, for information call on A. WOODS, or J. F. GRANT.

June 26—'60.

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned now offers for sale his two tracts of Land containing *FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES*, eight hundred of which is comprised in the tract upon which he now resides, situated in Choccolocco Valley, four miles south of White Plains, in Calhoun county, Ala.

Near five hundred acres are cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—two hundred acres excellent bottom land, nearly all of which is cleared.

The place is well improved, having a large two story Frame Dwelling House, six rooms besides dining room and kitchen; all good out houses, Cotton Gin, and Screw, together with a large, young Orchard. All the upland is of good quality—fine for cotton and grain; and all the uncleared land is well timbered. Every field in the tract is well provided with water.

ALSO—**Six hundred and eighty acres**, known as the James A. Williams tract, situated eight miles from White Plains, on the Wedowee road, which is also well improved, having a large two story framed dwelling house, brick kitchen, and dining room; smoke house and negro houses, regularly and conveniently arranged—also, Cotton Gin, a Grist Mill, and a good site for a Saw Mill. About 400 acres cleared, lying level, and the greater portion first class bottom land; and the upland excellent. The entire tract is unusually well watered in every part—there is also on the place a good young orchard.

All the above described land will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Land buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, and if they wish further information before doing so, they can obtain it by addressing a letter to me, at either White Plains or Corn Grove.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

July 5, 1860.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid.—He will write Orations, Addresses, Essays, Presentation Speeches and replies; prepare matter for the press; write Acrostics, lines for Albums, Obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secresy maintained. Address,

FINLEY JOHNSON, Baltimore Md

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**

Segnius irritant animas demissa per aurem
Quam quae sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.
Hor.

DRS. LOW & STARNS; having associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, offer their Professional services to the citizens of Mt Polk and P K Hill, in the various branches of their profession, and hope by success and reasonable charges and long indulgence to merit a large portion of public patronage.

JAS. M LOW, M. D.
W. L. STARNS, M. D.

April 11, 861:—tf.

**Cave Creek Academy.**

THE undersigned subscribers having procured the services of Mr. J. L. DODSON an experienced Teacher, to take charge of Cave Creek Academy, take this method of informing those who may feel desirous of sending to school, that the building is new & comfortable, located six miles south of Jacksonville, Ala., in a healthy neighborhood and beautiful valley, comparatively free from temptations to vice or extravagance. Should any one desire board, they can be accommodated at eight dollars per month including washing, in good houses near the Academy. Twelve or fifteen young men who wish to obtain a liberal education, would be gladly received.

The exercises of said school will commence on the first Monday in February, 1861. Students will be prepared for the higher classes in College. Special attention given to Mathematics.

Rates of tuition per session of 20 weeks, to be continued two sessions.

| | |
|---|---|
| Orthography, Reading, Geography, and Arithmetic, | $8 00 |
| Grammar, Natural Philosophy, and Ancient Geography, | 15 00 |
| Algebra, Geometry, and Ancient L. | 20 00 |

Students charged from time of entering till the close of session, protracted sickness excepted.

JOHN A. FINDLEY
WILEY GLOVER.
LINZEY WEAVER.

JACKSONVILLE

**DRUG STORE,**

By T. N. ANGLIN.

At the old stand, east side of the square.

Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

**LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,**

**OXFORD, ALA.**

J. A. DEARMON, is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Horse per day, | $1 25 |
| Buggy,, | 1 00 |
| Horse and buggy per day | 2 25 |
| Horses Hack & driver, | 5 00 |
| Horse or Buggy, half a day | 75 |

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by person hirring them.

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this Stable.

N. B. Persons who hire Horses and Buggies must not forget to pay up occasionally as corn is high and a cash article. If the fail 25 per cent will be added.

Feb. 22, 1860.—5t.

**Special Notice.**

HAVING determined to remove into the country, it becomes necessary for me to close up my business in Jacksonville.—All persons indebted to me by note or account, are therefore, hereby notified to come forward and make payment. The notes and accounts of such as fail to do so will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection in the first part of January, 1861.

R. H. WYNNE.

**DR. C. J. CLARK,**

**Surgeon & Practicing Physician,**

*JACKSONVILLE, ALA.*

DR. CLARK will keep constantly on hand a supply of **Pure Medicines** for his own prescribing & to supply his patrons.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical treatment, and board and treat them on reasonable terms. Jan. 18, 1859.—1y.

**HIDES WANTED.**

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6¼ cts per pound, for all debts due him. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides, at the same rates.

F. SNOW.

Jacksonville, July 19, 1860.

THE SPRING SESSION of

**Snow's Creek Male & Female Academy,**

UNDER the superintendence of SAML T. PEACE, will commence on the 14th day of January, 1861.

Terms of Tuition are from $7 50 to $15 00 per session of five months. Pupils charged from the time they enter until the close of the session, and no deduction made, except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be procured at reasonable prices, in respectable houses convenient to the school.

For further particulars, address

S. T. PEACE, Oxford, Ala.

jan. 10, 1861.

**Dissolution.**

THE partnership heretofore existing between Privett & Earns in the Livery Stable business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. N. PRIVETT,
H. A. EARNS.

jan. 24, 1861.

☞Persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to H. A. Earns, who has the books and accounts prepared for that purpose.

**BLANKS! BLANKS!!**

FOR SALE AT THE

*REPUBLICAN OFFICE*

**JOB WORK,** Neatly Executed.

***Spring Stock***

—AT—

**A. OBERNDORF & Co's,**

*Oxford Ala.*

WE are receiving & opening a large & desirable Stock of merchandise, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers and the public in general. We solicit from the ladies an early call and examination of our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, of the latest styles, handsome and cheap.

Our Stock is more varied than usual, embracing many new articles, which heretofore we had no room to keep, *we guarantee good bargains.*

*Cash Dealers will meet a hearty welcome,* Punctual credit dealers will save money by trading with us. Call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

A. OBERNDORF & Co.

Sign of the Flag of the Confederate States of America, two doors south of the Brick hotel.

**BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.**

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute Blacksmith work in all its various branches; such as **Farm Work. Mill & Machine Irons,** Ironing and Repairing Buggies Carriages, Wagons, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, in the most approved and durable style.

Transient persons can have horses shod or other work done upon the shortest notice.

A good stock of iron &c. always on hand.

He may be constantly found at his place of business, ready to execute all work needed, which will be warranted by him, and executed on reasonable terms.

Ten per cent deduction for cash custom, from the usual credit prices

WM. P. PRICKETT

Oxf Ala., Mar. 8, 1860.—1y.

***DANIEL BRENAN,***

*Sends Greeting:*

ALL those indebted to him will please call at the Office of Messrs. Turnley & Easley, Jacksonville, Ala. on the east side of the public square, who have his books, and settle by *cash* or *note*, and save *costs* to themselves, and *trouble* to their *friends*.

DANIEL BRENAN.

March 21, 1861—6t.

**Dissolution.**

THE Partnership heretofore existing between C. C. Porter & P. H. McCargo is this day dissolved by mutual consent this 2d January, 1861.

C. C. PORTER,
P. H. McCARGO.

☞ C. C. PORTER will continue to Practice his profession at the same office as formerly, & solicits a liberal share of patronage.

OFFICE ALA. & TENN.
River Railroad Company.
Selma, Ala., May 17, 1861.

THE Tenth Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Rail Road Company will convene at Shelby Springs, on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next, (1861) for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Ten Directors, for said Company for the ensuing year.

The Board are requested to meet at the same place on the Monday previous,

By order of the Board.

A. M. GOODWIN, Secretary.

May 30, 1861—td.

☞The Mobile Advertiser, Talladega Reporter and Jacksonville Republican will copy until day of Convention, and send bill to Secretary.

May 30.

## POETRY.

### VOLUNTEERED.

I know the sun shines, and the lilacs are blowing,
And Summer sends kisses by beautiful May;
Oh! to see all the treasures the Spring is bestowing,
And think—my boy Willie enlisted to-day.

It seems but a day since at twilight, low humming,
I rocked him to sleep with his cheek upon mine,
While Robby, the four-year old, watched for the coming
Of father, adown the street's indistict line.

It is many a year since my Harry departed,
To come back no more in twilight or dawn,
And Robby grew weary of watching, & started
Alone on the journey his father had gone.

It is many a year—and this afternoon, sitting
At Robby's old window, I heard the band play,
And suddenly ceased dreaming over my knitting,
To recollect Willie is twenty to-day;

And that standing beside him this soft May-day morning,
The sun making gold of his wreather cigar smoke,
I saw in his sweet eyes & lips a faint warning,
And choked down the tears when he eagerly spoke,

"Dear mother you know how these Northmen are crowing,
They would trample the rights of the South in the dust;
The boys are all fire and they wish I was going—"
He stopped, and his eyes said, "Oh, say if I must!"

I smiled on the boy, though my heart it seemed breaking;
My eyes filled with tears, so I turned them away,
And answered him, "Willie, 'tis well you are waking—
Go, act as your father would bid you to-day!

I sit in the window and see the flags flying,
And dreamily list to the roll of the drum,
And smother the pain in my heart that is lying,
And bid all the fears in my bosom be dumb.

I shall sit in the Window When Summer is lying
Out over the fields, and the honey-bee's hum
Lulls the rose at the porch from her tremulous sighing,
And watch for the face of my darling to come.

And if he should fall—his young life he has given
For Freedom's sake—and for me, I will pray
Once more with my Harry and Robby in Heaven
To meet the dear boy that enlisted to-day.

WOMAN'S GRAVE.—I can pass by the tomb of a man with somewhat calm indifference, but when I survey the grave of a female, a sigh involuntarily escapes me. With the holy name of woman, I associate every soft, tender and delicate affection. I think of her as the young and bashful virgin, with eyes sparkling, and cheeks crimsoned with each impassioned feeling of the heart; as the chaste and virtuous matron, tried with the follies of the world, and preparing for the grave to which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in contemplating the character of a woman, that raises the soul far above the society. She is formed to adorn and humanize man, to soothe his cares and strew his path with flowers. In the hour of distress she is the rock on which he leans for support, and when fate calls him from existence, her tears bedew his grave. Can you look upon her tomb without emotion?—Man has always justice done to his memory; woman never. The pages of history lie open to one; but the meek and unobtrusive excellence of the other sleeps with her unnoticed in the grave In her may have shone the genius of a poet with the virtues of a saint. She, too, may have passed along the sterile path of existence, and felt for others as I now feel for her.

### Serious Disaster on the Northern Division of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The non-arrival of the passenger train, due yesterday morning at 5½ o'clock, caused some anxiety in the city, which became intensified as the day wore away without tidings of the train and grave fears of accident were entertained. At about five P. M. the train finally arrived and made certain what was before supposition and dread. It brought tidings of a serious accident which occurred on the upper Division of the road, resulting in considerable damage to the Company, and what is of far greater consequence, loss of life and serious injury to many who survived the disaster. And then the fact that this deplorable accident was the result of gross negligence or worse on the part of the engineer and conductor of the train made the disaster more terrible. We hope the culprits who have sought to escape will be apprehended and made to suffer the severest penalties known to the laws for their outrageous conduct in thus trifling with the lives of a military company entrusted to their care.

We subjoin the particulars as we have been able, after dilligent inquiry, to obtain and doubt not the information is reliable as far as it goes.

It appears that on Thursday night a special train with a company of cavalry, comprising sixty men and their horses, bound, north, came in collision with a regular freight train, southward bound. This collision occurred near Trenton, Tenn. Twenty-five of the soldiers were wounded; two so badly that it is thought they cannot possibly recover. Only one horse was killed. The damage to the Company, it is estimated, is not less than $5,000.

The locomotives were stove against each other—or, as our informant expresses it: "the smoke-stacks stood hugging," defying all efforts at separation. Several of the cars were materially damaged. The conductor and engineer of the up train, seeing the terrible disaster inevitable, took to the woods. The soldiers on the train became indignant and excited at the carelessness of these officials, and would have administered summary punishment upon them, had they been overtaken.—But, during the confusion attendant upon the disaster, the fugitives got too much the start and eluded pursuit.

The above are all the facts we could obtain, which are meagre and imperfect, necessarily so, as our informant was not at the scene of the catastrophe, and received his information second-hand at Corinth. We shall doubtless get the full particulars in a day or two.—There seems to be no doubt that the disaster was the result of criminal negligence or recklessness on the part of the engineer and conductor.—*Mobile Register & Advertiser, 30th.*

### Jane Jerusha.

It is many a year since I fell in love with Jane Jerusha Skeggs, the handsomest country girl by far, that ever went on legs. By meadow creek, and wood and dell as we did walk, and the moonlight smiled on her melting lips, and the night winds learned our talk. Jane Jerusha was all to me, for my heart was young and true, and loved with a double and twisted love, and a love that was honest too. I roamed all over the neighbor's farms, I robbed the wildwood bowers, and tore my trowsers and scratched my hands, in search of choicest flowers. In my joyous love I brought all these to my Jerusha Jane; but I would'nt be so foolish now, if I were a boy again. A city chap then came along all dressed up in store cloths, with a shiny hat and shiny vest, and a moustache under his nose! He talked of singing schools, (for her father had a farm,) and she left me, the country love, and took the new chap's arm. And all night I never slept, nor could I eat next day, for I loved that girl with a fervent love, that naught could drive away. I strove to win her back to me, but it was all in vain—the city chap with the hairy lip, married Jerusha Jane. And my poor heart was sick and sore, until the thought struck me, that just as good fish remained, as ever was in the sea. So I went to the Methodist church one night, and saw a dark brown curl, peeping from under a gipsy hat, and I married that very girl! And many years have passed and gone, and I think my loss my gain; and I often bless that hairy chap, that stole my Jerusha Jane.

### Threatening and Belligerent Acts of England, and How to Meet Them.

The relations between this country and England are gradually assuming a more threatening aspect. For some weeks past we have heard of the preparations making in the English dock-yards for an increase of the British naval force in American waters; and by recent news from Havana we are informed of the sailing of her Majesty's ship Jason, one of the finest in the navy, for the mouths of the Mississippi and a cruise along the Southern seaboard. We have at the same time received intelligence of the despatch of nearly four thousand additional troops, with horses and artillery, by the Great Eastern and the Golden Fleece, to Canada. Further, we ascertained yesterday that sixteen gun boats have been ordered immediately to join the squadron about to be despatched to our coast. All this looks as if Great Britain meant war, and for war we must therefore be prepared. Foreign nations, and England especially, it would appear, are eager to take advantage of our domestic troubles, and add to our disasters by embroiling us in war by sea as well as land. Even France has not hesitated to make a treaty with Spain, guaranteeing the latter the sovereignty of St. Domingo; and British statesmen and British journals have not shrunk from openly favoring the cause of the rebels under Jeff. Davis. It would seem, indeed, that the European Powers think they can do what they like towards us within a certain limit, just now. Otherwise, would Spain have dared to annex St. Domingo?

Let us not underrate the acts of foreign nations, nor consent passively to whatever policy their rulers may dictate. Let us make every obnoxious act a *casus belli*, and declare against their manœuvres, whether they be directly aggressive and insulting or not. Let us be prepared to defend our dignity as well as our national and international rights. It is evident from the conduct of England that she is, in her folly, ready if not anxious to pick a quarrel with this country, and we should at once prepare to resent any and every encroachment of hers. Our waters will soon swarm with British men-of-war, engaged in the inspection of our blockade, and wherever and whenever this is deemed imperfect, to avowedly escort any vessel bearing the English flag into the port where the blockade is considered inefficient; and if interrupted in the act by any of our ships of war to open fire upon them, or, in their own words, to "sink them." This is certainly a nice prospect for the contemplation of Americans, and it is one also which ought, without delay, to engage their most serious attention. What therefore occurs to us in the folly of North and South making war upon each other while the common enemies of both sections are preparing to join in the fray. Instead of shedding the blood of our fellow men, let us, North and South, unite to resent this threatened interference on the part of England, and to withdraw St. Domingo from the greedy grasp of Spain. Let half of the Northern and half of the Southern army join hands in a common cause, and proceed directly to drive the British power out of Canada, and after that to drive the Spanish power out of St. Domingo. We have the strength to do it, and why should we not have the will? What would sooner promote the reconciliation of North and South and make loyal the rebellious ranks? Let us, in view of foreign war and prestige, settle our differences and vindicate our national honor. We admit that, if we invade Canada, we shall have to fight the British fleet, but as that seems to be inevitable in any case, we might as well be on the aggressive as the defensive side. Why should we waste our strength and imperil our greatness by domestic strife, which exposes us to all the dangers that now menace us? Let us combine against the common enemy and dispute the supremacy of the Mistress of the Seas. We have had enough of British treachery, and we are, indeed, a suicidal people people if we remain so divided among ourselves as to become the prey of a Power that would gladly hail our utter dismemberment and ruin.—*N. York Herald, 27th ult.*

[Correspondence Mobile Register & Adv.]

### Letter from Pensacola.

*Pensacola, Friday night, June 28.*—We had another good, old fashioned rain and blow this morning. The weather is delightful, and there are plenty here to enjoy it.

The excitement of the last two or three days has in a measure subsided. Whether there was any cause for it or not, it has had one good effect—to arouse the people to preparation and vigilance.

The State Artillery were out again this evening, exercising with their battery shot and blank cartridge firing. Their horses are in fine condition and behave handsomely on the field. Lieutenant Howard has for several days past been experimenting at an anchored target, with his 42-pounder battery, with the most decided success. They throw with great accuracy nearly to the opposite shore, a distance of four miles.

For a week past, the vessels of our neighbors have displayed nightly signals, which we have been unable to interpret. They are probably of the newly adopted code, intended to take the place of the lighthouse, long ago abolished at this point. There is seldom, however, an arrival among them by night. Either the Vanderbilt or Illinois sailed last night. So look out for news from Fort Pickens and Key West, via New York, in about three weeks. Should you get more Heralds and Tribunes than you need, remember you have friends in Pensacola.

Lober, the man that swam from Fort Pickens, goes to Richmond to play a star engagement. He left in this evening's train.

The mule that followed the example of Lober, in swimming from Fort Pickens to the white settlements, turns out to be an old resident of Warrington and the Navy Yard. He was pressed into service by Slemmer when he left that place, and deserted the first opportunity. He bears evidence of bad treatment, but is rapidly improving under the kindness of Capt. Lovell's company, the Quitman Artillery, whose *prisoner* he is.

Cap. Wood, Capt. O'Bannon and several other officers are in the city this evening.

THE LOAN IN HUNTSVILLE.—A meeting in Huntsville Ala., on the 19th inst., addressed by Hon. R. M. Patton, on the subject of the produce loan to the Confederate Government resulted as follows in loans, as we glean from the Democrat:

Cotton, 1984 bales; corn, 4000 bushels; wheat, 600 bushels; money, $16,550. Estimating cotton at $50 per bale, corn at $1, and wheat at 75 cents per bushel, the aggregate subscription amounts, in dollars, to $119,200.

JOHN GILL SHORTER.—This able statesman, who is in every way qualified to fill the office of Governor, will no doubt be our next Gov.; notwithstanding the cry raised against him by some of the organs of another eminent man,—Tom Watts—We have no desire to ever use the name of Shorter's opponent, much less to heap calumny and epithets upon his fair character, as they have seen fit to do by one of the most honest, unassuming, unaspiring and intelligent men of our State; for we consider Mr. Watts, also a high minded and honorable gentleman, and while we think so we will do nothing which will in any way soil his fair name; but at the same time, we are privileged to say which of the two men we think will make the best Gov. and suit the times best, and this we will do, assigning our reasons, if we see proper, or withholding them if we desire.

We need a man of powerful intellect, firmness, and discretion—and a man on whom the people can rely with the most implicit confidence;—and, if such an one is to be found in the States, it certainly is John Gill Shorter. He is no aspiring demagogue, as some would try to make the people believe, but simply an unassuming man of towering intellect and unbending will—just the man to suit the times; and we think the first Monday in August will show that he has carried Old St. Clair almost unanimously. The people are alive to the best interest of their State, and will act with an eye to the advancement of that interest.

We said some weeks since that we would not urge the claims of our choice, while Thos. Judge remained a candidate, and we have not until we learned he had declined, and now we feel it to be our duty to urge upon the people the claims of Shorter for this high position.

*St. Clair Diamond.*

### Military Maxims of Napoleon.

When you intend to engage in a decisive battle, avail yourself of all the chances of success; more especially if you have to do with a great captain; for if you are beaten, though you may be in the midst of your magazines and near your fortified posts, wo be to the vanquished.

The duty of an advanced guard does not consist in advancing or retreating, but in manoeuvring. It should be composed of light cavalry suported by a reserve of heavy, and by battalions of infantry, with artillery to support them. The advanced guard should be formed of choice troops, and the Generals, officers, and soldiers, according to the requirements of their respective rank, should be thoroughly acquainted with the peculiar tactics necesary in this kind of service. An untrained company would be only a source of embarrassment.

It should be addopted as a principle, never to allow intervals through which the enemy can penetrate between the different corps *forming the line of battle*, unless you have laid a snare into which it is your object to draw him.

The camps of the same army should be always so placed as to be able to sustain each other.

They who proscribe lines of circumvallation and all the aid which the art of the engineer can furnish, gratuitausly deprive themselves of auxiliaries that are never injurious, almost always useful and often indispensable. The principles of field fortification, however, need improvement. This important branch of the art of war has made no progress in modern times. It is even at this day in a lower state than it was two thousand years ago: Officers of the engineer department ought to be encouraged to perfect this branch of their art, and raise it to a level with others.

Infantry, cavalry, and artillery, cannot dispence with each other. They ought to be cantoned in such a manner as always to be able to support each other in case of surprise.

The practice of mingling companies of horse and foot together, is bad: it produces nothing but trouble. The cavalry is deprived of its capacity for rapidity of motion; it is cramped in all its movements; it loses its *impulse*.

The infantry, too, is exposed; for, at the first movement of the cavalry, it remains without support. The best mode of protecting cavalry, is to support its flank.

Charges of cavalry are equally serviceable in the beginning, the middle, and the end of the battle. They should be executed when ever they can be made on the flanks of the infantry, particularly when the latter is engaged in front.

It belongs to the cavalry to follow up the victory, and prevent the beaten enemy from rallying.

Artillery is more necessary to cavalry than to infantry, because cavalry do not fire, and can only fight in close conflict. It is to supply this deficiency that horse artillery has been resorted to. Cavalry, therefore, should always be accompanied by cannon, whether attacking, resting in position, or rallying.

The principal part of the artillery should be with the divisions of infantry and cavalry, whether marching or in position, and the rest should be placed in reserve. Each piece should have with it three hundred charges of powder and ball, besides the contents of the ammunition box. That is about the quantity consumed in two battles.

Batteries should be placed in the most advantageous positions, and as far in advance of the lines of infantry and cavalry as is possible without endangering the guns. It is desirable that the batteries should have a command over the field equal to the full height of the platform. They must not be masked on the right or left, but should be at liberty to direct their fire towards every point.

A good general, good officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, good organization, good instruction, and strict discipline, make good troops, independently of the cause for which they are fighting. But enthusiasm, love of country, and the desire of contributing to the national glory, may also animate young troops with advantage.

The first quality of a soldier is constancy in enduring fatigue and hardship. Courage is only the second. Poverty privation and want, are the school of the good soldier.

There are five things which a soldier ought never to be without, viz: his musket, his cartridge-box, his knapsack, his provisions for at least four days and his pioneer hatchet. Reduce his knapsack, if you deem it necessary to do so to the smallest size, but let the soldier always have it with him.

It is not by harangues at the moment of engaging, that soldiers are rendered brave. Veterans hardly listen to them, and recruits forget them at the first discharge of a cannon. If speeches and arguments are at any time useful, it is during the course of the campaign, by counteracting false reports and of discontent, maintaining a proper spirit in camp, and furnishing subjects of conversation in the bivouacs.*

These several objects may be attained by the printed orders of the day.

Tents are injurious to health. It is much better for the soldier to bivouack, because he then sleeps with his feet to the fire, which quickly dries the ground on which he lies. A few boards or a little straw shelter him from the wind.

Tents, however, are necessary for the leaders, who have to write and consult the map. They should be given, therefore, to the superior officers, who should be ordered never to lodge in a house.

Tents attract the observation of the enemy's staff, and make known your numbers and the position you occupy. But of an army bivouacking in two or three lines, nothing is perceived at a distance except the smoke, which the enemy confound with the mists of the atmosphere. He cannot count the fires.

Nothing is more important in war than unity in command. When, therefore, you are carrying on hostilities against a single power only; you should have but one army, acting on one line, and led by one commander.

The effect of discussing, making a show of talent, and calling councils of war, will be what the effect of these things has been in every age: they will end in the adoption of the most pusillanimous, or (if the expression be preferred) the most *prudent* measures, which in war are almost uniformly the worst that can be adopted. True wisdom, so far as a general is concerned, consists in energetic determination.

There are certain things in war, of which the commander alone comprehends the importance: Nothing but his superior firmness and ability can subdue and surmount all difficulties.

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*Jomini lays down the rule that troops should never be taught to entertain too great a contempt for their enemy, as, on meeting unexpectedly with an obstinate resistence, they are prone to pass to the other extreme. He observes, that Napoleon, in addressing a portion of his army before the battle of Jena, instead of depreciating *the Prussian cavalry*, extolled it highly; adding, however, that; excellent as it was, it would accomplish nothing against the bayonets of his Egyptians.

During the Peninsular War, the Duke of Wellington was so struck with the ill-effects arising from the excessive confidence of his troops in their own prowess, that he deemed it necessary to remonstrate in the most energetic manner against such presumption, and to remind his officers that "the enemy to which they were opposed was not less prudent than powerful." "Notwithstanding," says he, "what has been printed in gazettes and newspapers, we have never seen small bodies, unsupported, successively opposed to large; *nor* has the experience of any officer realized the stories, which all have read, of whole armies being driven by a handful of light infantry or dragoons." (Gurwood's Selections from the Despatches, &c., of the Duke of Wellington, No. 540: Napier's Peninsular War, Vol, 2, page 321, Brussels Edition.)

It is remarkable that Cæsar, also, in his soldiers,, habitualy represented the hostile army as more forminable than it really was.—Suetonius tells us:

When his troops were alarmed by the reports of the force of the enemy, he encouraged them, not by denying or underating the danger, but by exaggerrating it, and resorting to direct falsehood for the pupose. Thus when the anticipation of Juba's approach filled his soldiers with terror, Cæsar caused them to be assembled and said: "I have to inform you that in the course of a few days, the king [Juba] wil be here with ten legions, thirty thousand horse, a hundred thousand light troops, and three hundred elephants. Hence forth, let there be an end of inquiries and suppositions, and depend upon my statements, for I have ascertained the facts," &c. &c.

TRANSLATOR.

### Important from Missouri—True Statement of the Affair at Boonville.

The St. Louis Daily State Journal—a southern paper—of Monday evening, gives the following statement with regard to the affair at Boonville, about which so much has been said:

Major General Price who had sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to resume his active duties, ordered the retirement of the State troops near Lexington, under General Rains, towards the Arkansas line, on Friday morning last. About 12,000 State troops marched under this order, two thirds of whom were well armed. It is now definitely ascertained that Major Ben McCulloch, with, 12,000 troops, was encamped on the Missouri border, at Maysville, Arkansas, at the southwest corner of the State of Missoori—who declined to enter the State except upon the authoritative invitation of the constituted authorities of the State of Missouri. Maj. Ben McCulloch had under his escort a large quantity of heavy and light arms of the best variety known to modern warfare besides munitions of war and military stores of all kinds. This statement of McCulloch's position refers to the date of 15th June. Gov. Jackson, on the 17th June, with six hundred mounted men, left Boonville, marching rapidly in the direction of McCulloch's position which he would probably reach by the 22d or 23d June. It is most probable, therefore, that a well appointed and well armed force, composed of Missouri and Arkansas troops will form in Southwest Missouri the present week, numbering 25,000 or 30,000 men, and the public will very soon be furnished with marked and decisive results of the conflict involving the preservation of the rights and civil government of the people of Missouri.

All the State troops marching southward from Lexington had furnished their own supplies, teams, wagons and equipments of all descriptions, and with rations for two weeks, without depending upon the State for any of these supplies. This statement is made upon the authority or a gentleman who is personally cognizant of the facts, and whose name would be a sufficient voucher in this community for the truth of these statements.

One thousand of these troops armed with Minnie muskets, are under admirable drill, commanded by Captain Kelly, who has been elected Colonel of the regiment.

A soldier who paricipitated in the battle of Boonville on Monday last, has just visited our office, and affirms on his honor that he counted 80 dead bodies, which were taken on board the steamer J. C. Swan; that the men returned to field for more, and that his firm conviction is that there were from 130 to 145 of the Federal troops killed.

We learn from the officers of the steamer John D. Perry, which reached our port this morning from Cairo, that 12,00 troops with flying artillery had landed Commerce from the steamer City of Alton, Capt Barnes, on Saturday.—They were part of the force encamped at Cairo. Immediately after landing at Commerce, Mr. Newman, Mr. Allison, and two other citizens, whose names could not be learned, were taken prisiners.

A letter from San Atonio to the Galveston *News*, says: many of the old army officers are here, prisoners of war. When they asked Van Dorn what he intended to do with them, he replied "keep you for retaliation, if Lincoln carries out his threats.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—By the steamship North Star, which left Panama on the 4th inst., and arrived at New York on the 12th, we have later news from Central America:

In Honduras the revolution against the existing government had been completely suppressed. Government has taken formal possession of the Bay Islands and a portion of the Musquito Territory, as stipulated for in the convention with England. San Salvador, Gautemala, Costa Rica and Nicaragua remained in peace. The Costa Rica Congress was in session, considering the Presidential message, which was of an entirely local character.

From New Grenada we learn that the government troops had defeated the revolutionists, under Gen. Mosquera, in a sanguinary battle on the plains of Bogota. The revolutionists had Generals Jiemenez and Gonzales killed, with some hundreds of men killed and wounded. Mosquera retreated to his entrenchments near Bogota. Subsequently General Obande was killed in an attempt to join him.

The United States Paciffc squadron was in active movement looking for privateers. Some secessionist on the frigate Saranac had been struck from the navy roll.

☞The aggregate cotton subscriptions already obtained in this county, amount, we understand, to a fraction over 5400 bales,—of which about 2900 have been obtained in East Greene, and some 2500 on the West side. As several planters in this section—some of them among the largest in the county—have not yet subscribed, but who intend doing so, it is confidently believed that the subscription on the East side of the river can be made to reach 4000 bales, That for the West side, should be at least as large, the population being considerably greater.

Greene county may, we think, be safely pledged for 8000 bales. Major Webb puts down her quota at 10,000 bales.—*Greensboro Beacon.*

OUR ZOUAVES.—The Richmond corespondent of the Savannah *Republican*, thus speaks of our Zouaves:

The roughest men I have seen on our side are the Louisiana Zouaves, about 600 strong, who have been at Pensacola. They are a tough, dare-devil, hardy looking set of fellows—excellent prototypes of the original French Zouaves. They have the regular Zouave uniform, and that dashing rakish air supposed to belong to the originals I don't wish "Old Abe any worse fate than a consignment to their tender mercies. They are unquestionably the very spawn of war—that wild reckless breed that time of turmoil engender in malignant profusion. We have few such soldiers in our army, however—less I presume than ever tainted any army the world has known But it is one of the horrors of war to breed such characters.

☞The Willington Journal says in regard to the statement that Gen. Beauregard graduated as second in his class, that the first position was taken by Wm. Henry Wright, of the town of Willington, now no more; but adds that cadets Wright and Beauregard both stood perfect and A No. 1" in their examinations and relative positions was decided by lot. It was only thus that Beauregard was second to anybody.

### Honest Farmer.

Two farmers having a dispute as to some land, an action at law was commenced to determine it. On the day fixed for the trial, one of them called on his opponent to accompany him to the court, that each might give his own statement of the case. Finding his neighbor at work in the field, he said to him: "Is it possible that you have forgotten our cause to-day?" "No," said he. "I have not forgotten it, but I cannot well spare the time to go. You will be there, and I know you are an honest man, and will state the case fairly, and justice will be done." And so it proved; for the farmer stated his neighbor's claim so clearly that the cause was decided against him, and he returned to inform his opponent that he had gained the property. Such a character is worth more than the wealth of the Indies

A CARD TO GEN. SCOTT.—"A Virginia Lady," addresses the following to the Commander-in-Chief of Lincoln's forces:

In the great and important national events incident to war upon your native State and Southern brethern of Virginia soil, of which you are the invader as Commander-in-Chief, no doubt you have overlooked the graves of your two well beloved sons who repose calmly in Powhatan Cemetery, 2½ miles from Richmond city, on the banks of our beautiful James, whose bright waters now glide so peacefully by them. I therefore wish to convey to you the satisfactory intelligence that strong defences at that particular place will alike protect your children's graves, and your former brethren of Virginia from your unholy invasion of blood and kindred, home and firesides; and as the cannon's roar, which move lightly in disturbing their peaceful rest.

There is an appeal in the Cincinnati *News*, of a late issue, addressed to the City Council, calling upon them to adopt measures for the relief of their starving population, and expressing the astonishment of the editor that the people have been able, under all the distress, to avoid breaking out in violent measures to obtain bread for their starving families.

The manufacturers at the North are becoming embarrassed in their operations by the scarcity of cotton, and we notice that the New York *Post*, a great advocate of the war, is out in an argument in favor of raising the blockade, on the ground that its continuance will greatly injure the North, and correspondingly benefit the South. The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Telegraph*, another war journal, announces that work in the cotton mill at that place is to be temporarily suspended, owing to an advance in the price of cotton, and difficulty in procuring sufficient supplies of the article. The Conestoga Mills, at Lancaster, Pa., have already suspended, for similar reasons. These suspensions are, we presume, what a Boston clergyman exultingly called the "blessings of war."—*Balt. Sun.*

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

July 11, 1861.

FOR GOVERNOR,
**Hon. JOHN G. SHORTER.**

For Representative in Congress
**Hon. J. L. M. CURRY.**

## Chancellor Foster

Will address his fellow-citizens at White Plains in this County on the subject of the Confederate Loan, on Saturday 6th inst. An Agent will attend at same time to receive such subscriptions as may be offered. A general attendance of citizens is earnestly solicited.

Also, Cross Plains, Wednesday 10th July, Roneas, near Mt. Polk Saturday 20th "

☞We are authorized to announce J. W. WHITESIDE, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Calhoun County.

☞The attention of the members of the White Plains Volunteer Company is especially invited to the notice of Messrs. E. T. Smyth and V. B. Burton, requesting a meeting of said company on Monday the 15th inst.

☞The attention of land buyers is respectfully invited to the advertisement, in another column of Mr. S. J. T. Whatley, offering for sale his large and valuable tract of land lying one and a half miles south of Alexandria, on the Talladega road, and nine miles south west from this place. A large portion of this land is now in a high state of cultivation, and that which is not naturally fertile, lies well, and is capable of any degree of improvement. It is in a healthy location, in the midst of wealthy, enlightened and refined neighborhood, convenient to good schools, churches, &c. Persons who may wish to purchase such a place, will seldom meet with a better opportunity.

RAIN.—Thursday last, our national anniversary, was marked by a signal favor of Divine Providence, in a rain which seemed to be very extensive and general, commencing about nine o'clock in the morning and continuing throughout the day and most of the night. It has also been showering in various directions every day since. We have already harvested a fine crop of wheat and oats; and there has perhaps never been, since the first settlement of this country, at this season of the year, a better prospect for a fine crop of cotton and corn.

"He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day;
But he that is in battle slain,
Will never live to fight again."

In confirmation of the opinion we expressed last week, relative to the running propensities and qualifications of Lincoln's soldiers, we refer our readers to the accounts of the various skirmishes, in this paper and particularly to the narrative of Capt. Wm. H. Werth, of his daring exploit near Newport News, where literally "one man chased a thousand." These Northern troops, we suppose are paid for the time they are in service, and prefer to occupy it in running, rather than standing still to be shot at.

If it would not be giving aid and comfort to the enemy, we would advise Lincoln in future, to enlist his recruits upon a different principle—that is, pay them only for the time they actually stand fire. He could then, no doubt, borrow enough from the close-fisted Yankees to pay them.

### Meeting at White Plains.

Agreeably to appointment, Chancellor Foster, delivered an appropriate and patriotic address on Saturday last to the citizens of White Plains, in this County, on the subject of the Confederate Loan.

In consequence of the shortness of the notice, the meeting was small; but notwithstanding that, the people were enthusiastic and liberal: and when Mr. Woodward, the Local Agent for this place, at the conclusion of the address stepped forward with his blank forms, and with a few explanatory remarks, requested them to come forward and subscribe, in a very few minutes, about 225 bales of Cotton and 100 sacks of Flour were added to the contributions for this County, with the certain prospect that the wealthy, liberal and patriotic citizens of Choccolocco valley would do much more. This liberal contribution, together with those already made at other points, renders it certain that Calhoun County, in proportion to her wealth and population, will be equal in her contributions to any in the State.

We are thankful that our lot has been cast among such a noble and patriotic people. If we had ever entertained any notion of moving, we should "give it out," right now.

### The County Convention.

In consequence of the [illegible] and consequent small number of delegates in attendance, the Convention which was to have convened in this place on Monday last, did not organize. But no harm we think is likely to result from the failure. On the first Monday in August, the people themselves will assemble at the various precincts in the County, and select from the [illegible] the requisite number [illegible] all possible Conventions.

### School Fund.

Our prompt and efficient School Superintendent, Mr. C. C. DANSON is now in Town, having arrived from Ft. Morgan on Tuesday morning. He has the School Money on hand, and is anxious to pay it out as soon as possible, and does not wish to be delayed longer than the 15th inst.

☞In order to make room for important Late News, and a telegraphic synopsis of Lincoln's Message, we are compelled to defer several communications until next week.

☞It will be seen from the synopsis of Lincoln's message, that he is very warlike, and calls for $400,000,000 in money and 400,000 men. He must think he has a hard job on his hands.

☞**E. L. WOODWARD. Local Agent for receiving Subscriptions to Confederate Loan.**

☞**ELECTION TICKETS, for the Candidates for the various offices, furnished at this Office at an hour's notice.**

☞The additional Telegraphic news, received by Wednesday morning's mail, mentions the death of Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina—the death of the Sultan of Turkey—a great Fire in London, by which 40,000 bales of cotton and other property, amounting in value to $15,000,000 was destroyed—some more fighting in Virginia—special session of the Missouri Legislature called.

### Departure of Recruits.

LIEUT. J. Mohon, left this place on Monday Morning last, with 20 recruits for Capt. D. P. Forney's Company at Fort Morgan.

A letter from a friend, who accompanied them to near the head of the Railroad, says they arrived safely—speaks of the hospitality of the citizens, and mentions the supply of their wagons, by Dr. Williams, with every thing needed. They were complimented every where on the way for their fine appearance and civil behavior.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,
June 30th, 1861.

ED. REP.

In a few hours the last detachment of the Eighth Regt. will be whirling on to Virginia. All have gone but two companies,—Capt Hughe's and Capt. McKenzie's. Caldwell went yesterday morning, and Forney's and Hunna's companies yesterday evening.

We shall leave but one man behind—Hampton W. Glover, who was shot by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He is in no danger, and is mending rapidly. We have sent him to the soldier's Hospital—an Institution opened by the kind hearted ladies of this city, under the care of Drs. Gendrat and Weatherly. They have secured a new and commodious building that had just been erected for a private residence. They have fitted it up with great care and neatness, and provided nurses. Glover is their first patient, and from the beginning, I am afraid they will kill him with kindness.

It would be a luxury to be sick—a little sick, in such a place, and with such attention, and such sympathies. God bless the kind hearted ladies of Montgomery! They have worked daily for the soldiers—have encouraged them with their smiles and attention, and seem almost to covet the pleasure of nursing one who is sick. Noble hearted women! full of patriotism and devotion to their country!—When in the thickest of the fight let every soldier think of the [illegible], the women of Alabama, and strike home to the heart of the enemy. At the head of this band of "Sisters of Charity" in Montgomery, stands Mrs. Mays,—a lady large hearted—benevolent, and accomplished—devoting all her talent and energy to the soldiers of [illegible]. It would afford me pleasure to enroll the names of others, equally meritorious, but a press of duties prevented our making their acquaintance.

Our Regiment is equipped with everything but Knapsacks. One company got them, the others will have to wait until after we get to Virginia. I presume the deficiency will be speedily supplied. In Virginia, I suppose the Regiment will be put to drilling—as a course of drilling and discipline is absolutely necessary before we go into actual service.

Alabamians, you will soon have several noble Regiments of troops in the field, made up in part of your best citizens—all patriotic men who are devoting themselves to the defence of their country—undergoing hardships, privations and dangers, that many of you at home little dream of. You have already been taxed, many of you, to fit them out. But you will have to do more still for the comfort of your soldiers.

[illegible] deep snows of a Virginia Winter will begin to gather around your soldiers at the seat of war. There is no regular system adopted for clothing them. The clothes they carry hence will be worn out [illegible]

[illegible] Alabama! Farewell to Alabama, the land of the Sunny South! [illegible] would not be willing to die for Alabama!

C.

FORTEN AND THE SOUTH.—The Nashville Gazette, 22d instant, says: "An agent passed through this city with important dispatches to the Government at Richmond, and reports all favorable to the Southern cause in Europe. The Southern ports will be opened on the 1st September, victory or no victory. Propositions have been received for advances on the cotton crop controlled by the Confederate Government to the amount of $200,000,000."

LOOK OUT, }
July 1st, 1861. }

MR. GRANT:

We are hard at work raising volunteers for the Army, Cherokee will yet make up a Battalion:—one four or five companies progressing rapidly, to serve during the war.

From Gadsden and Turkey Town Beats, about 25 gallant boys, went off in Captain Forney's and Hughe's companies.

The canvass for Senator and Representatives has not as yet opened: but many are *fishing* for the current, few will however find the channel or make the port: in this vicinity and throughout the county, west of Coosa river, there is a strong and deep feeling, to move the Court-house from Centre, and we are determined to put forth candidates who favor removal: as the majority of the county in numbers and wealth, have paid tribute for 16 years to the minority.

Like the Confederate States, we shall rebel, and try to establish a new seat of local government. Our Regency at Centre are becoming oppressive and proscriptive—submission has ceased to be a virtue; and now we inscribe on our Banner—*Removal!* Again, this step will result in great good, by allaying old party prejudices, wipe out past bitter feelings, and teach the *few* that dictate, how to appreciate former friendship. When a people once become dissatisfied with the *rulers* and *form* of government, they both will most naturally fall. Sixteen years has proved that Centre will never become more than an encampment fixed up for public occasions—and *poorly furnished* at that. Cherokee can and should build up a handsome respectable court-house town. Points can be selected and elected, at which people and business will concentrate. We have great regard for many citizens of the village, but we *love* our County and ourselves more. More anon, when we shall enter into the merits of this question.

JUSTICE.

### Banner Presentation.

MR. GRANT:

On the 21st of June, a day memorable to the citizens of Duck Springs, according to previous arrangement, the presentation of the Flag to the Yancy Guards took place. The morning was calm and beautiful, and ere the sun had made its appearance in the eastern horizon the people commenced pouring in and by [illegible] the appointed hour for the presentation, hundreds were on the ground; wives were anxiously looking upon their husbands, mothers their sons, sisters their brothers, and friends upon friends probably for the last time; look in any direction you please, and mark the countenance of every one, instead of mirth and gayety, mourning and weeping is to be seen.—Listen! and what do we hear, the company [illegible] paraded and is marching to the stand where the address is to be delivered! The company having marched and come to their respective places Miss Roxy A. Brewer stepped forward and delivered a patriotic address in a chaste and appropriate style, presenting to the company at the close a beautiful Confederate Flag, which had been prepared by the Ladies for the occasion.

### Address.

*Mr. Newman*: In behalf of the Ladies of Duck Springs and its vicinity, I as their humble representative [illegible] to present to you this Flag which [illegible] in intrinsic value, is [illegible] the emblem of your country—and each of the stars represent a State in our youthful Confederacy—a nation great and [illegible] [illegible] as a mere token of esteem, but when the toxin of war shall ring in your ears, that you may march beneath its folds on the gory field of battle, and with your eyes resting on its [illegible] [illegible]

To which Sergeant M. W. Newman, for himself and in behalf of his company, made the following reply in a bold and eloquent strain.

Respected Lady: It is with emotions of gratitude, I receive [illegible] from the patriotic ladies of Duck Springs and its vicinity, in behalf of my comrades, which they have [illegible]

[illegible]

Respected Lady: this beautiful flag shall float as it [illegible] when [illegible] wave proudly and triumphantly over the enemy's camp, or the last of the Yancy Guards shall have perished in its defence. And when we return from the gory field of battle, we will bear it over us, or it will be wrapped around those who have fallen on the bloody field, and have died in its defense.

Fellow Soldiers:—Behold our flag. The flag of the Confederate States of America. Although a few more stars appear on it than when it first began its infantile career in our southern Colony, ere the present struggle is over, full [illegible] brilliant gems will glitter in its constellation. It is the gift of the fair to the brave. Will you defend it? Will you protect them? Yes—I imagine that I hear the response coming up from every heart. I'll protect and defend until the last drop of blood ceases to flow, and is chilled in death. Let us not prove recreant to the trust reposed in us, and loose the inheritance of the brilliant achievement of our glorious ancestry. Let us emulate their renowned example.

Suffice it, brother soldiers, that so long as one of us remain, we will defend our homes, our firesides, our altars from invasions and these noble ladies from a fate worse than death: we will remain till this flag shall wave in honor and the fair donors will never regret they gave it.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—The day is coming when this war must close—then mothers will look out for their sons, wives for husbands, and sisters for brothers. Alas! many will look in vain—some of us must lie down in the cold and icy arms of death—but who would not die such a death. Friends if it falls to my lot to die, let me breathe my last with my eyes resting on that banner, and the shouts of freemen ringing in my ears; and let me know, that no enemy shall molest the dust and kick down the board that marks the only spot of earth that I can call my own.

After which Capt. Hughes came upon the stand and made a few remarks—bidding adieu to the loved ones that surrounded him, and those who had so nobly assisted in the organization of his company. This appeal touched many a tender chord; the scene was affecting and during the excitement he gave the command and the brave volunteers marched off, leaving many a weeping friend behind. They are gone and may the Yancy Guards as a bright star in the firmament, be the beacon star of the 8th regiment of Alabama.

DUCK SPRINGS.

MR. GRANT:

We all feel proud of [illegible] old County. Five companies have been formed [illegible] However a feeling may be prevalent that Calhoun has done all that may be required of her, and consequently [illegible] Let us prevent this if possible, and in order to do so, let us look at things just as they are.

Where have the companies been principally made up? What portions of the County have been drained of volunteer material? What portions have failed so far in supplying their full share? If these be any, let us enquire into the cause, and point out a remedy if possible.

It is not to be supposed [illegible] Calhoun has furnished all the Troops that may be required of her. [illegible]

[illegible]

A. E. J.

For the Republican.

[illegible] Capt. Wm. H. Forney's Company [illegible] He is my son.

July 8, 1861. JAMES Z. BRADY.

CAIRO EVACUATED.—News from private resources render it probable that all the United States forces at Cairo have departed from that mosquito infested, ague and fever ridden place, with the exception of one regiment, who are left as the rear of the "grand army" of Gen. Prentiss. Thus vanish the boasts of the redoubtable Prentiss about a descent upon Memphis and thus passes away the glory and the shame of Cairo.—*Nashville Union, 25th*

## Mr. Dallas' Opinion of Recognition.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, late Minister to England, having returned to the United States, his opinions concerning the position of the British Government toward the South is worthy of note. He is reported by the Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* as follows:

Mr. Dallas converses very unreservedly about the feeling of the British Ministry toward this Government. He believed the Ministry to be hostile to us, and that Lord John Russell's early recognition of the rebels was not a premature declaration to be repented of hereafter, but a deliberate policy to be adhered to, as far as it goes. He is disposed to believe that the great arbiter is cotton—that as the stock on hand will keep the English mills employed until November, the Ministry will not openly countenance the rebellion until it is ascertained whether the new crop is to be exported or not. If we crush the rebels and permit the new crop to be exported, all will be satisfactory to John Bull; if we fail to do so, and John Bull has to do without cotton, then some occasion will be found to get up a difficulty and force the blockade. If the war here continues until November Mr. Bull will keep tolerably quiet, making only an occasional rearing. Hence, as the time for shipping the new crop approaches, the question of how England means to act will be more clearly answered. Mr. Dallas thinks that if the Ministry were to be too openly against the rebellion now, Exeter Hall would turn them out forthwith, while, unless they made some show of favoring the Cotton Lords, they would do the same thing; so as it is for office, after all, that they are contending, their future policy will be just such as they may think most likely to insure to them a continuance of power. He is of opinion that France and England will pursue an identical policy with respect to us, be that what it may.

[*From the Richmond Enq., 2nd inst.*

### How One Man Chased a Thousand.

The following extract from a letter written by Capt. Wm. H. Werth to a friend in this city, gives a graphic account of his daring onslaught on the enemy near Newport News some weeks since; and as it is the first authorized version of a remarkable incident of the war, which has been variously reported, we give the statement in full in Capt. Werth's own words, deeming it well worth a place in our columns:

"I left our encampment at Bethel in command of 25 dragoons, selected from the Hampton Dragoons, Capt. Phillips himself making one of the party. My object was to reconnoitre [illegible] of the enemy's position at Newport News.

Having reached a point about 2½ miles from this post, I observed, with the aid of my glass, eight men [illegible] from the direction above the enemy's works, and in a moment afterwards saw them in full run towards their encampment. At the time of making this observation I was accompanied by Capt. Phillips and three privates, the remainder of the detachment being in the rear. It being indispensable to the attainment of my object that this picket should be intercepted in order to prevent alarm at the post, we dashed down the road, (running parallel with the river and leading to Newport News,) for some three miles in pursuit, when I detached Capt. Phillips and his three men to the right to cut off their retreat, while I pressed on still further towards the fortification to make sure of intercepting them if they escaped Capt. P. When within about three hundred yards of the fort, I found myself within 50 yards of a party of the enemy, engaged in cutting wood, their muskets stacked around a pine tree.—Not having been observed by them, I drew up under cover of a thicket, and found the party to consist of twenty-seven privates, one commissioned officer and one non-commissioned officer.

Just then the picket guard, which Captain Phillips's party had failed to cut off, rushed into the camp of a Massachusetts regiment encamped outside of the works and not more than 150 yards from where I was, and sounded the alarm. I saw that whatever I had to do must be done quickly; so I drew my revolver, gave a real Camanche war whoop, and dashed into the party of 29 all told. My first shot was at the officer in command, who fell dead; my second at a private, with the same result; my third missed its aim. In consequence of my horse becoming very restive under the shouting and firing, and I killed a mule—perhaps the most respectable individual of the whole party.

My shout being answered by Capt. Phillips and his party, the enemy conceived themselves attacked by a formidable force, and yelling, "look out! look out! these Virginia horsemen are upon us!" they rushed in consternation towards their encampment, not stopping even to seize their arms.

The Massachusetts Regiment started two companies down to protect their party, but upon meeting them flying in all directions, and hearing the firing and shouting, caught the panic, and raising the cry of "Virginia Horsemen! Virginia Horsemen!" took to the double quick also for camp. In less than two minutes after my shout and firing my whole detachment came up at the top of their speed, when we swept up the road [illegible] directly on the left flank of the Massachusetts Regiment, got three cheers, within 150 yards of a battery of two twelve pound pieces, and retired at a walk until we reached our works.

It seems, from the report of a prisoner, taken at the battle of Bethel, that *one of us attacked the whole regiment*; as they all took refuge from "the Virginia Horsemen" within the fortifications as fast as their legs could carry them. We suspected as much at the time.

This is a correct statement of an incident that has been so variously stated in the papers. Altogether it was the richest scene I ever witnessed, and to hear the screaming, "Virginia Horsemen! Look out! look out!" *with only one man after them*, was worth a whole week of one's life.

Capt. Philips and his men proved themselves on this occasion to be of the very best material for any emergency.

PREPARING TO EVACUATE WASHINGTON.—The Baltimore Clipper has a most significant paragraph. It declares that a number of sealed cars passed through that city from Washington a few days since, which were filled with the Government archives, removed to Philadelphia by order of the Administration.

Verily this looks like Old Abe was "smelling a rat."

### Maryland.

In the Maryland House of Delegates, on the 20th inst., Mr. Pitts made a speech, confining himself solely to the question of State Rights. In conclusion he said:

Again and again has the assertion been made of territory wrested from the [illegible] North, surely her possessions should be satisfactory. Still upon the ample folds of its national flag are blazoned twenty-three stars; are they not enough to light them through the paths of peace to prosperity, or do they prefer to see its light reflected from oceans of blood? It cannot be.

The hearts of the people of the North cannot be in this work; they do not yet understand that they are to play the part of butchers upon their own brothers.—Roused into action under the false plea that the national capital was in danger of [illegible], they rallied to its defence.—They will yet awake to the true issue of this unrighteous war.

He predicted that there will be peace, and speedy peace. It was impossible to subdue the south; sons are brave, impetuous and inteligent. They stand before their family altars, and though the North may, like the Vandals of old, remove those family altars, yet will they be driven back—so sure as right does nerve the patriot's arm, and God exists as judge of right. [Long continued applause.]

☞An Ohio Black Republican, serving in the three months' volunteers, writes thus to his sister. Similar complaints are made by the Pennsylvanians:

PARKERSBURG, June 12.

There is the best tobacco here that is in the world, but we have not one cent to buy it. We look more like a troop of ragamuffins than United States soldiers—dirty, ragged, and don't care a darn. We are about the color of a saddle, the sun has burnt us brown—our little caps are no protection from its rays; but we are full of the devil and anxious for a brush; we have nothing to lose but dirty rags.

It would not do for Governor Dennison or General Carrington to come round here—they would get a bullet through their rascally hearts at short notice. Can't some of you Ohio folks raise a company and go up to Columbus and rid the earth of such infernal scoundrels and villains? I would rather shoot Dennison than Jeff. Davis. The State of Ohio is plenty able to clothe and feed us, and give us tents to sleep in. But we have to crowd in some shed or sleep under trees just because that chief of all rascals (Dennison) keeps the money back to put in his own pocket and that of his friends. I hope he will get his just deserts, and that will be, a halter around his neck. Proclaim him a scoundrel, villain and traitor: he is hired by Jeff. Davis to expose and starve us to death. Hell will be his portion if he don't repent soon. And after such treatment, he asks us to enlist for three years. I would not do it for three months, after such treatment—this is the wrong way to get me to enlist.

### The young Ladies of Rome and Vicinity.

Held a meeting last week and transacted various matters of business *in secret session*. We have, however, heard of their proceedings from so many sources, that we are satisfied every one told the secret to her most intimate friend. The meeting Resolved—

First. That Judge Lamberth be requested to issue no more marriage licenses during the war.

Second. That it be not considered a breach of etiquette, for us to send our love to our soldiers, or any one of them, *simply as a comfort to them*: the circumstances surrounding us being unusual and extraordinary.

Third, That we may receive and keep in our jewelry box, one military peapiece.

Fourth. That for the present, we will permit boys under twelve years of age to escort us to shows and concerts.

Fifth. That we will eat onions until our Soldiers return.

Sixth. That this society be called the Mutual Consolation society, and that we meet every rainy day.

The meeting then sang.

"Where, tell me where, is my highland laddie gone."

and then adjourned.—*Rome Southerner.*

☞A Washington correspondent gives an idea of what old Fuss and Feathers thinks of newspaper reporters:

Gen. Scott was heard to say yester day that he would have captured the rebels at Harpers Ferry, and all their munition's of war, had it not been for the newspaper press, (in their anxiety to give early news) keeping the rebels fully posted up in every movement of the United States troops. He said "he would rather have one hundred rebel spies in his camp than one newspaper reporter."

For the Republican.

### All Hail!

All hail! to the flag of our own dear land,
The land of the South.
All hail! to our flag and Virginia band
Who face the cannons mouth.

The token of honor and freedom, all hail!
The beauteous flag forsooth;
Though tyrants may hate it and Yankeedom rail,
We are proud of its honor and truth.

The land that conceived it doth honor its birth
Though envy may curse and defame,
The Spirit of Freedom abroad in the earth
Shall speak of its glory and fame.

All hail! the South shall awake
To the call of freedom and right,
And justice and honor and interests shall make
A *union* of spirit and might.

All hail! the States of the South will form
A casket very beauteous and rare,
Where honor and justice and freedom shall come
To lighten the burdens of care.

Virginia's fair daughters shall bless her proud sons
Who tyrants devices o'erpower,
And place in its orbit the eighth glorious State
To revolve around freedom's bright sun.

May the God of all wisdom approvingly look
On our contest for justice and right.
And help us to rear in a South-sisterhood
A *union* of spirit and might.

J.R.M

Duckspring, Ala. June 10th '61.

# CANDIDATES.

### For Representative.

☞We are authorized to announce COL. WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce S. M. CARRUTH, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County, Ala., in the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announne S. D. MCCLELEN, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞The friends of the Hon. M. J. TURNLEY announce his name, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce WILLIAM B. MARTIN, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce R. A. GOLDEN, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the Legislature.

### For Tax Collector.

☞We are authorized to announce T. P. GWIN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County. *

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES W. DOWNS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.*

☞We are authorized to announce A. B. REID, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN T. KIRKLAND, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce H. GRAHAM as a Candidate for Tax Collector, for Calhoun county, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce T. J. EMBREY, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

### For Tax Assessor.

☞We are authorized to announce BARTLET OWEN as candidate for Tax Assessor for Calhoun County.

### For Commissioner.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN M. TEAGUE, as a candidate for re election to the office of Commissioner of roads and revenues of Calhoun Co., election 1st Monday in August next.

☞We are authorized to announce DAVID SEIBER, Esq. as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County, Ala.—Election 1st Monday in August next. *

☞We are authorized to announce CALVIN L. STEED, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County, Ala. *

☞We are authorized to announce FRANK HARRIS as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce MARTIN DOBBS, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announne A. D. WILKINS, living near Alexandria as a candidate for commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County.

TAILORING BUSINESS.
MARION & PACE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that they are now engaged in the above named business in all its various branches; and are prepared to execute all work according to order, in the neatest and most fashionable style.

They solicit a liberal share of public patronage, especially from those who are disposed to encourage home industry, with the assurance to their patrons that their work shall not only be promptly executed, but in a manner so durable that it will be a matter of economy and profit to them. Their shop is on the east side of main street, a few doors south of the public square.

A. F. MARION,
HIRAM PACE.

May 30, 1861.—tf.

New Livery & Sale Stables.
FARMER & PREVETT

HAVE associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the Livery business in this place.

Having supplied their Stables with new Buggies and Fresh Horses, they are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their patronage.

Persons failing to return Horses and Buggys in the same condition they received them, will be charged accordingly.

Positively no horse harnessed or saddled until the cash is paid.

J. B. FARMER,
Jan. 24, 1861. J. N. PREVETT.

Negroes Rising.

HAVING failed to sell or rent my Mills, I have placed my negro man John in charge of the Grist Mill, and the customers will find him honest, truthful and accommodating—if otherwise, I am responsible.

J. A. STEVENSON.

### Soldier's Aid Association.

President, JAMES C. FRANCIS.
Sec'y, JOS. B. FORNEY.
Treasurer, E. L. WOODWARD.

*Executive Committee.*

John D. Hoke, Daniel F. Ryan, J. Y. Nesbit, and the officers of the Association.

The Executive Committee of the Soldiers Aid Association, have appointed the following gentlemen "to solicit contributions, and report the proper subjects of aid." They can obtain any further information by addressing or calling on the officers of the Association, or any member of the Executive Committee.

BEAT, No. 1. The Executive Committee
" 2. E. McClelland, P. P. Linder, J. M. Crook.
" 3 A. Wight, Asa Skelton & J. A. Findley.
" 4 Eli Bynum, R. Hughes & Wm. Kennedy.
" 5 Noah Goode, Dr. Sappington & J. U. Bryan.
" 6 J. P. Gore, L. L. Swink & W. J. Whisenant.
" 7 Barton Griffin, H. McBee & Wm. Abels.
" 8 Benj. Turner, Benj. Nabors & Warren Parris.
" 9 J. F. Daley, S. Davies Stewart & N. Ferguson.
" 10 J. H. Burton, C. B. Sisson & J. U. Whitesides.
" 11 M. P. Johnson, C. Martin & C. G. Morgan.
" 12 W. Williams, Wm. Johnson & John C. Elston.
" 13 Dudley Snow, D. D. Draper & Daniel Hines.
" 14 Fred. Ross, Rich'd Jenkins & John Rhodes.
" 15 Wm. Henry, J. C. Barker & Wm. R. Pirkle.
" 16 Wm. McMahan, John E. Kemp & J. U. Wigginton.
" 17 R. Carruth, Bart. Owens & Dr. Fitts.
" 18 A. D. Chandler, Martin Dobbs & Wm R Brown Sen.
" 19 Benj. Parker, Dr. Roper James Roberts.
" 20 M. Alexander, J. S. Borden & Thos. Treadaway.
" 21 Z. Henderson, J. T. Findley & Rev. Mr. Rowland.
" 22 Isaac Moragne, J. M Wyly & R. F. G. Porter.
" 23 J. W. McDaniel J. R. Northcut & Robt. Pesnall.

C. J. CLARK, *Sec'y*,

### Muster Roll of the Pope Walker Guards.

We have been favored by Capt Wm. H. Forney, with a copy of the muster roll of his company, which we publish below. Letters to any member of the Company should be addressed thus:

"Mr.——
Care of Capt. Forney, Co., G. 8th Regt., Ala., Vols.,
Richmond, Va."

Forney Wm. H. Capt.
Whatley G. C. 1st Lieut.
Farmer Jas. 2nd Lieut.
Francis John 3rd Lieut.
Renfro Jas. M 1st Sgt.
Rowland T. R. 2nd Sgt.
McDaniel Wyatt, 3rd Sgt.
Mitchell L. C. 4th Sgt.

Roden J. N. 1st Corporal,
Shuford D. F. 2nd Corp'l.
Hodge F. M. 3rd Corp'l.
Pirkle Wm. R. 4th Corp'l.

Crawford John Musician.
Holmes Robt. H. Musician.
Findly Wm. M. Ast. Com.
Swan J. L. Sec'y.
Vernon H. F. P. M.

Abernathy Macon,
Alexander A. F.
Allsup Jno. R.
Belton Jas. F.
Belton N. J
Beach Ira W.
Bonds F. W,
Brooks Benj A
Brady Jas L
Blun Elias
Cambell Jno A
Cleveland Jas G
Carpenter J C
Cobb Jno A
Caruth A P
Clark John P
Farns W A
Francis Jno C
Francis Thos W
Com Reg
Fleischel Jo
Garmany Jos H
Grant L W
Green Wm B
Green Jno D
Griffith L V
Goodman David
Gutman Henry
Glover H W
Garrett B F
Hall Jno D
Harris Jesse
Hinds Peter J
Hodges S C
Hodges B F
Humphries A
Hayden M
Hoglin Jas
Huckaby L B
Jackson Wm B
Johnson A F
Kimbrell A
Keller James M
Keling E M
Littlejohn C
Littlejohn Wm J
Love A J
Murry Hugh
Murry J C
Mohon W W
McAdams A G
Martin R M
Martin Wm
McCollum S A
McGlathery S H
Miller L C
Moragne A W
Moragne J M
Moragne W W
Nabors Jno F
Neal W M
Neal F M
Plexico Jas L
Peace Jesse
Ponder M
Prater W T
Rutledge W A
Read Asa
Robertson F M
Stewart F J
Scisson C B
Smith W H
Stone W N
Stepens N J
Stevenson S J
Tatum C B
Turnly Geo J
Thompson W P
Thompson Jno W
West Jno P
Wells T T
Williams R D R
Wright John W
Wright John H
Weaver J W
Walden Henry
Walden R G G
Walker T J
Walker J
Walker J D
Watkins D F
Whorton W C
Whorton W M
Wiley R A
Wyley J M
Orderly to Col
Woolsey N F
Woodley W G

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.
Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, July 4th, A. D. 1861.

THIS day came Robert Page and B Brown, adm. est. of P Castleberry deceased, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

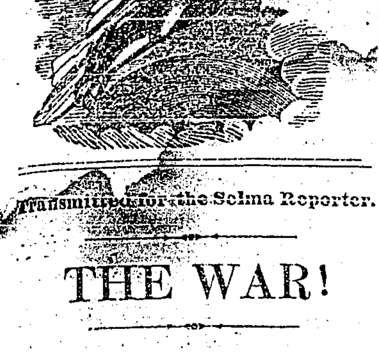
It is ordered by the court that the [illegible] day of August, 1861, be set apart for examining, stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to the creditors of said estate, and all other persons concerned to be and appear at a special Term of said court to be holden at the court House of said county, on said 3d day of August 1861, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office on this 4th day of July 1861.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

July 11, 1861.—3t.

# By Telegraph.



Transmitted for the Selma Reporter.

# THE WAR!

RICHMOND, July 2.

A card from the British Consul in Richmond states that the British schooner, Tropic Wind, seized in Hampton Roads by the Federal fleet, and sent to Washington, has been released and given back in the charge of the master of the vessel.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

Captain Craven commands the Potomac flotilla, vice Ward.

The steamer Freeborn is so badly crippled that she will probably be condemned.

Fourteen Confederate scouts attacked the picket at Shutter's Hill, killing one and wounding one.

GRAFTON, July 2.

Skirmishing continues, details of which are suppressed.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 2.

Nine Missourians with powder in their possession to blow up bridges, were arrested at Chillcoth and jailed.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2.

Two Regiments will advance to New Market Bridge to-morrow.

It is raining here incessantly.

Col. Carey Jones, of Hampton, has been arrested in consequence of a letter being found on the prize Tropic Wind, implicating several notables.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.

Last advices from Governor Jackson say that he is at Stockton with two thousand men.

ALEXANDRIA, July 2.

No indication of an advance from here.

HAGRESTOWN, MD., July 2.

Two Southern Regiments at Haper's Ferry destroyed the balance of the Railroad Bridge and afterwards crossed to Maryland, capturing several Navy boats.

NEW YORK, July 2.

Gossip in the New York Tribune says forward movements are impossible until more wagons are obtained. It is thought that one thousand can be engaged by the 15th July.

The Times says the contest for the Speakership of the Federal Congress will be exciting. Chances favor Grow, of Pennsylvania, which imperil Forney, who is working for Blair, of Missouri.

The Herald says the Government does not regard the occupation of Harper's Ferry as of much consequence, everything being destroyed there.

The Journal of Commerce says recent developments indicate that General Scott intends no forward movement into Virginia this summer.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

On Saturday it was generally believed that the Federalists would advance during this week, and would have moved before but Scott desired military control of Baltimore, leaving no enemy in rear.

Five regiments arrived last night, making fifty thousand troops at this point.

A large force is advancing to support the Southerners at Harper's Ferry.

General Johnson is at Winchester with fifteen thousand men.

MARTINSBURG, July 2.

One thousand Federals are within twenty miles of this place awaiting reinforcements.

DENVER CITY, KANSAS, June 25.

The Secession force left their rendezvous near Cherry Creek to-day, for the purpose of taking Forts Wise and Garland, well armed and equipped. There is much valuable property and money in the Forts.

ALEXANDRIA, July 2.

Another skirmish reported. Two Federal pickets killed.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 2.

Burnett and Breckinridge are en route for Washington.

Powell will go.

Three half filled companies and Rosseau's two regiments, have gone to Silver Creek, opposite this city, in Indiana.—There exodus excited more laughter than indignation. They are a very rag-tailed set.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

Since two o'clock this morning startling proceedings have occurred. Detachments of artillery have been posted in Monument Square, Exchange Place, Eighth Ward, Broadway, and other points. Before day light all members of the Board and Police, except the Mayor, were arrested. A grand plot was discovered.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 2.

An attack on Newport News was only prevented on Friday night last by the incessant rain.

NEW YORK, July 2.

The New York Times publishes a letter from W. H. Russell, correspondent of the London Times, denying the report that his correspondence was tampered with at the South.

Cotton is firm, with an upward tendency. Twelve hundred bales were sold to-day at 14¾ cents.

Independence, Mo., July 2.

Ten thousand Missourians crossed at Mary's, one hundred miles South of Independence. They are preparing there for an advance.

Newport News, July 2.

Four hundred disabled volunteers were discharged to-day.

New York, July 2.

The steamship Avadue has arrived from Liverpool with late European news.

Sales in the Liverpool market on Thursday amounted to eight thousand bales.—Speculators and Exporters took two thousand bales. The market closed quiet and steady. Breadstuffs and provisions dull. No change in Consols.

The House of Commons rejected the bill for the abolition of church rates, by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Mace has won the championship of England.

The ship Medford has been condemned at Fayal.

A French division under Admiral Regnaud, is about to sail for America.

In an article on Italian affairs, published in the Patrie, and copied in the Moniteur, there is a paragraph which insinuates that the Southern American States will succeed in establishing a separate Republic. A most significant article published simultaneously, foreshadows the coming recognition of the Confederate States.

The Emperor announces for himself and other European powers, that the Confederacy has some claims for acknowledgment.

The new Kingdom of Italy will be acknowledged when it shows that it can maintain itself and international relations can be established with its rulers.

The Neapolitan towns of San Mario, Vegrisna revolted, and have been taken by assault and burnt.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Etna has arrived bringing two hundred thousand pounds in specie.

Sales of cotton in Liverpool on Monday, Thursday and Wednesday, amounted to thirty thousand bales. Exporters and speculaters took seven thousand bales.—The market closed firm and unchanged.

The Manchester market was dull and heavy. Breadstuffs slightly lower. Provisions dull. Consols 89¾@89½. Money will go to ½ on account.

Political news unimportant.

Washington, July 2.

The steamer St. Nicholas has been taken by the Southerners, who were passengers.

No diplomatic appointments will be considered till after the adjournment of Congress.

Alexandria, July 2.

Henry C. Harnes, a citizen of Richmond, was killed while attacking the Federal Pickets.

The Pocahontas and Pawnee have sailed for Mathias' Point.

Washington, July 2.

Congressman Blair, of Missouri, was serenaded last night. In a speech he called the Maryland Legislature a nest of copperheads, and spoke tauntingly of Southern chivalry, which he said was amusing itself by picking Federal pickets. He declared for war till no enemy was left. He abominated compromise, and complimented General Lyons.

Baltimore, July 2.

Hollins, late of the Susquehanna, disguised as a woman, went aboard steamer St. Nicholas, and after seizing the St. Nicholas, captured three vessels laden with coffee, ice and coal, and took them to Fredericksburg.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The Federals want Fairfax by the 4th of July.

The Southerners are running cars within ten miles of Alexandria.

The Confederate steamer, George Page, is cruising in the vicinity of Acquia Creek.

Colonel Stone is to occupy Maryland Heights, commanding Harper's Ferry.

W. Brent, of South Carolina, and Henry Scott, of Maryland, have been arrested as alleged Spies.

John C. Freemont has been commissioned as a regular General, ranking next to General McClellan.

An order has been given to supply the whole force on both sides of the Potomac, with extra rations for six days.

Patterson's delay in advancing keeps everything waiting. The Government has decided to take him out of the way.

It is believed a general advance will occur on the fourth of July.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 2

An express has arrived at Little Rock from Fort Smith, bringing important news.

Missouri is being overrun by Federal troops. The Illinois Lincolnites are in possession of the towns on both sides of the Missouri river

Lane and Montgomery are marching for the Indian country.

Springfield is filled with Federals, who intend to invade Arkansas through Fayetteville.

Gen. Ben McCulloch has issued a proclamation calling on the Arkansas to rendezvous promptly at Fayetteville, for the purpose of driving back the invaders and sustaining the Missourians.

RICHMOND, July 2.

The N. Y. correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says, that the officers and crew of the Privateer Savannah are comfortably situated in the Toombs, who appear cheerful and hopeful of their early release.

Some of the New York morning papers have raised the price of subscriptions.

A State Convention was held at Dover, Delaware, last Thursday which was immensely attended by the bone and sinew of the State. Ex-Gov. Temple presided, thirty-one Vice-Presidents. The first resolution declares in favor of peace to civil war and an acknowledgement of the independence of the Confederacy preferable to an attempt to conquer and hold them as subjugated provinces. Other resolutions denouncing Lincoln and expressing grateful thanks to Senators Bayard and Saulsbury, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

The first new wheat was exhibited in Baltimore on Friday, raised in Maryland.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.

The enemy seized the telegraph instruments at Passa l'Outre.

The steamer Brooklyn left the bar yesterday morning, and the Confederate War Steamer Sumter went to sea.

The telegraph operator at South West Pass saved the instruments, though he had a guard over him about twenty-eight hours.

The telegraph office at the head of the Passes hourly expected to be attacked.

RICHMOND, July 1.

Several work shops at the Penitentiary were burnt this afternoon.

Seasonable rains have fallen here.

During the past two days nothing of interest has been received from Manassas, Yorktown or Winchester.

RICHMOND, VA., July 1.

Prizes have been safely secured and valued at four hundred thousand dollars. Commodore Hollins with the Captain of the steamer St. Nicholas, arrived this afternoon. Report says that Thomas was disguised as a French lady, and Hollins recognised her as a Parisian acquaintance of many years ago. A long French conversation ensued. At 1 o'clock on Saturday night a party appeared thoroughly armed with armed with arms, cutlasses, &c., took possession of the steamer. Universal gratification is expressed at this achievement

Mark A. Cooper and G B Lamar, of Georgia are in Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 1.

About thirty Federal prisoners were brought here this morning, who were captured last week at sea by fifteen Marylanders.

Reports state that Commodore Hollins at Baltimore, devised plan of securing the steamer St. Nicholas, plying between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Capain Thomas disguised as a female with several others took passage for Philadelphia. At some point below Commodore Hollins with others went aboard.—Subsequently the whole party armed themseves and took possession of the steamer, meeting with but little opposition. A barque with three thousand sacks of coffee, a schooner with two hundred tons of ice for Washington, and another schooner with two hundred tons of coal for the Federal fleet, were also captured.

The St. Nicholas was brought to Fredericksburg.

The barque and schooners were landed on the Rappahannock, above the Confederate batteries.

The St. Nicholas had on board interesting dispatches, money, and much valuable freight.

From the Montgomery Confederation.

## Important News.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—P. McQuill, Esq., of Charleston, South Carolina, having a passport from the British Consul at that port was arrested here to-day, while applying for Secretary Seward's endorsement.

BOSTON, June 29.—San Domingo advices have been received up to the 17th.

A Spanish man-of-war is in South Worn Bay. A store house is being erected on shore.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—It is intimated that Gen. Patterson will be transferred.

The New York Herald says that England shows no disposition to reply to the proposition relative to privateering. This, in connection with the military movements in Canada, and the increase of the American squadron, make her secret designs apparent. It is understood that the blockading fleet have been instructed to watch the British ships closely, and allow no interference.

The Southerners attempted to cross the Potomac above Monocacy, but was ineffectual.—This movement alarmed the forces in that neighborhood.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—In Baltimore crowds have been attracted by provost marshal's search of Marshal Kane. A quantity of arms and ammunition including eight hundred rifles, were found in the cellar. Banks orders the non-interference with officials, except the police, but vacancies from refusal to serve or resignation are to be filled by provost marshal Kenley.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Pawnee is at the Navy Yard. The Freeborn proceeded to point Mathias, landed men and sand bags for the breastworks. When the Southerners appeared, the breastworkers took water. The Southerners are now occupying the breastworks. Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, while firing a gun to protect the swimmers, a shot struck him in the breast killing him dead. Fifteen shots were thrown among the Southerners, but the effect of these shots are unknown.

GRAFTON, June 29.—In the skirmish near Cumberland thirteen Federal zouaves abandoned their horses and took to the hills, arriving at Cumberland last night, two missing and one killed.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Lincoln Government proposes to borrow $200,000,000 from the people, in sums of $50 and $100. The Cabinet seems to be afraid to trust the capitalists.

CAIRO, June 29—Two Dutch companies were ordered to Alton to join the forces threatening Missouri. They did not want to leave Cairo, and many left in tears. The Tennesseans continued to move. A New Orleans cavalry company has been ordered to Missouri.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—It is rumored that the Cabinet has voted requesting Gen. Scott to take Richmond, if possible, before the assembling of the Southern Congress.

McClellan has ordered all prisoners of war to be sent to Columbus, Ohio.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The Democrat's Cario correspondence says that hundreds of Missourians are concentrating on the Arkansas border and are receiving arms from the South. They expect to be joined by forces from Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi.

Bird's Point is guarded by two regiments and a battalion of flying artillery.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—After Monday the Pacific coast mails will go via overland route.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Hon. A. T. Lacy was arrested at Cape Girarden. Gen. Lyon is still at Boonville.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—Gen. Rousseau's troops go into camp on the Indiana side.

Cotton has prohibited the shipment of every thing to the seceded States.

The gun-boats have to wait for water.

# Battle Near Martinsburg.

## Enemy Repulsed with Considerable Slaughter.

## LINCOLN'S MESSAGE:

## VOICE FOR WAR!!

[Reported for the Montgomery Advertiser.]

RICHMOND, July 5.

Passengers from the neighborhood of Winchester report that the Confederate troops under Gen. Johnson had repulsed the colums of Generals Patterson and Cadwallader three times with considerable slaugter, and drove them into Martinsburg, [on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.) Gen. Johnson sent word to the authorities of Martinsburg to remove the women and children as he would shell the town.—It is believed a sanguinary fight took place at that place on Thursday night and Friday morning. No statement is given of the loss, wounded or prisoners on either side.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5

The British consul, bearing a flag of truce, wished to visit Baltimore on official business, but Com. Stringham refused to recognize him.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.

There is a bill before the U. S. Senate for the confiscation of the property of civil and military officers above the rank of Lieutenant, and disqualifying them for holding offices of honor and profit. Also for applying "traitors" property to the restoration of the Union.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1861.

The President in his Message to Congress says: At the beginning of his administration he found the Federal Government suspended in several States, except the postal functions. All the National property, except Fts. Pickens, Taylor, Jefferson and Sumpter, had been seized and put in offensive position; other forts had been built; armies were organized, and being organized; avowedly hostile to Federal forces; these States were besieged or menaced, a disproportionate amount of arms and munitions had some how found their way into the rebellious States; the accumulations of national revenue within the borders of the rebel States were seized; the federal navy was scattered; federal army and navy officers had resigned in great numbers; ordinances declaring separation had passed, and these States under the title of the Confederate States of America now applying to Foreign Powers for recognition and assistance. The incoming Administration believed it to be its imperative duty to prevent the threatened dismemberment, and that the choice of means was indispensable. The policy necessary to be chosen was indicated in the Inaugural. All peaceful means were exhausted before a resort to coercion. The government was seeking only to hold the public places and property which was unarrested, and secure the collection of the Revenue, relying upon time, discussion and the ballot-box for the rest; providing in the meantime, a continuance of the Mail facilities; and every thing was forborne compatible with keeping the Government on foot.

On the 5th of march a letter was received from Maj. Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumpter, stating that the place could not be held. On further consultation, Gen. Scott coincided with the Cabinet that the force at the disposal of the Government was not adequate for the relief of Fort Sumpter. Without immediate victualling, the duty of the Administration was reduced to a safe withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumpter. It was believed, however, that the abandonment at of the Fort would be utterly ruinous, because that action would be misunderstood. This policy would prove disastrous to the friends of the Union, emboldening [illegible] in their course, and [illegible] the recognition of the Confederate States abroad; in fact, it would be national destruction. The policy adopted by the Administration was, therefore, unavoidable.

Previous to Fort Sumpter being starved out, Fort Pickens might be reinforced, indicating the policy of the Administration and preparing the public mind for the evacuation of Fort Sumpter as a military necessity. Orders were immediately issued for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens; and it being impossible to send by land, they were forwarded by sea. The first return to order was received a week before the fall of Fort Sumpter. The Brooklyn, under Mr. Buchanan's *quasi* armistice, refused to land troops to reinforce Fort Pickens before the crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter. To prevent the evacuation of Fort Sumter before reinforcements could be thrown into Fort Pickens, Gen Scott planned an expedition to victual Fort Sumter, [illegible] circumstances might [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]. [illegible] South Carolina, was notified that [illegible] victualling of Fort Sumter was not resisted, no attempt would be made to throw into the Fort men, arms or ammunition without due notice. Fort Sumter was taken without waiting for the appearance of the victualling expedition; and that the attack upon the Fort was in no sense a [illegible] defence.— The assailants knew that in no event Fort Sumter could be mischievous, and they were notified that to feed hungry men was the only object, and that the Government only wished to maintain nominal possession of the Fort, thus preserving the Union from dissolution, trusting to time, discussion and the ballot-box for a final adjustment. The Fort was assailed for the object of driving out the visible Federal authority and of forcing an immediate dissolution. This the Executive understood, and when inaugurated, stated to the assailants that you can have no conflict without yourselves being the aggressors.

Other border States favored armed neutrality—that of arming to prevent Union and Disunion forces from occupying their soil.— This would be disunion complete. Figuratively it would be building impassable walls along the line of separation. Right under the guise of neutrality it would tie the hands of Unionist and feed insurrectionist, taking all the trouble from their own hands except what arises from external blockade. It would give malcontents disunion without any struggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution, no obligation to maintain the Union, while many loyalists in those States favor it.

I recommend the adoption of means to make the contest short and decisive. You should place at the disposal of the Government at least four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of money. That number of men is about one-tenth of the available force within the loyal States; and that sum about one twenty-third of the wealth of men who seem willing to devote the whole to the contest. A debt of six hundred millions would be less per head than the proportion of the debt for the Revolutionary war. Surely the motive now is as strong as in the Revolution. A right result now is worth to the world ten times the men and ten times the money. Legislative sanction is only necessary for the material, for the work is abundant. The greatest perplexity of the government has thus far been in receiving men faster than they were prepared. The people will save their government if the government do its duty.

With the deepest regret, the Executive employed the war power in defence of the Government. The necessity was forced upon him; he could but perform his duty, or surrender the government. No compromise in this case could cure. Not that compromises are not often proper, but no popular government can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry elections can only save the country by giving up the main point upon which the people gave them the election. The people themselves, not their servants, can reverse their decision. As a private citizen the Executive could not consent that our institutions should perish, much less betray so vast a trust a free people had confided to him. He had no moral right to shrink or count the chances of his own life in what might follow. In full view, then, of his great responsibility, he has done what he deemed his duty. You now, according to your own judgments, are to do your duty. He hopes that your views and actions will so accord with his as to assure the faithful citizens that they will not be disturbed in their rights, and that a speedy restoration of the country to its former peaceful and prosperous condition will take place. Having thus chosen our course with pure motive and purpose, let us renew our trust and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.

RICHMOND, July 4.—Passengers from Manassas, Winchester, and points above, confirm the invassion of Generals Cadwallader and Patterson, and state that an action had occurred at Martinsburg between about 700 troops under Col. Jackson, and six or seven thousand Federal troops, in which only two or three Confederates were killed, and about seventeen wounded. Forty Federal prisoners were taken, and quite a number killed and wounded This most probably refers to the engagement reported yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, July 4.

Fifty-five hundred, including one thousand Tennesseans, two thousand Arkansians, and eight hundred Kentuckians, are at Yellville, with ten pieces of artillery. Indications are that about twenty thousand will advance. Every able-bodied man in South Missouri is enrolling.

HARTFORD, CONN., July 4.

Ex-Gov. Seymour offered resolutions in the House virtually upholding the Southern Confederacy. His resolutions were supported by eighteen fearless democrats.

BOSTON, July 5.

An awful conflagration has occurred in East Boston. The Wharves, Salt Warehouse, Suffolk Mills, East Boston Iron Foundry and Machine Shop, Sectional Dock Marine and Railway and Marine and Chemical Warehouse, one hundred dwellings, an immense amount of lumber and timber at the Marine Store, moulds for Paul Curti's gun, one steamboat and several vessels were destroyed; also twelve dwellings elsewhere in the city.

ALBANY, June 6.

The steamer New World has sunk.

Five whole squares, two freight depots, passenger depot, two elevators, fifty freight cars, forty-four of which were loaded, and five canal boats have been burnt. Loss half million dollars. Several lives lost.

BOSTON, July 6.

A fire occurred at Pittsfield. Loss $30,000.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 6.

This city has just been visited by an awful conflagration. Loss estimated at $100,000.

RICHMOND, July 6.

Passengers just arrived confirm the killing of Lieut. Col. Dreux at Newport News, on Thursday. Private Morgan Kennedy, of New Orleans, was also killed.

Passengers from Winchester to-day deny the report brought here yesterday by Ex-Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, and other intelligent gentlemen, about the battle with Johnston and Patterson's forces near Martinsburg on Thursday.

Passengers to-day agree that Patterson is at Martinsburg, and Johnston about six miles off.

Senator Mason, who left Johnston's camp on Friday afternoon, says there has been no fighting since Jackson's engagement on Monday or Tuesday last.

### CAPTURE OF A FEDERAL STEAMER AND THREE SCHOONERS.

RICHMOND, July 1.—Apparently reliable reports state that Commodore Hollins, at Baltimore, devised a plan for seizing the steamer St. Nicholas, plying between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Capt. Thomas disguised as a female with several others, took passage for Philadelphia. At some point below Baltimore, Commodore Hollins, with others went aboard. Subsequently the whole party armed themselves and took charge of the steamer with little opposition.

They also took a Baltimore barque with 3,500 sacks of coffee, and a schooner with 200 tons of ice bound for Washington, and a schooner with 200 tons of coal for the Federal fleet.

The St. Nicholas was brought to Fredericksburg.

RICHMOND, July 1.—About thirty Federal prisoners were brought here this morning. They were captured at sea last week by fifteen Marylanders.

The barque and schooners were landed on the Rappahannock river, above the Confederate batteries.

The St. Nicholas was a valuable mail steamer, and believed to have on board interesting dispatches, money and a valuable freight.

LATER.—The prizes are safely secured. They are valued at about four hundred thousand dollars.

Commodore Hollins, with the Captain of the St. Nicholas, arrived in Richmond this afternoon.

Report says Capt. Thomas was disguised as a French lady, and Hollins recognized her as a Parisian acquaintance many years ago. A long French conversation ensued, and at one o'clock Saturday night, the party appeared thoroughly armed, cutlasses, &c., and took possession of the steamer. Universal gratification is expressed at this achievement.

AFFECTING OCCURRENCE.—Yesterday a room in the Sisters' Hospital was the scene of one of those deeds of noble devotion on the part of woman that appear so brightly now and then among the selfish struggles of life. Deputy Marshal Franzel, who was seriously wounded on Monday, was engaged at the time to be married to a young lady by the name of Miss Kate Doorly. When the noble girl found that her affianced was apparently mortally wounded, she insisted on going to the Sisters' Hospital and taking care of him. Such being against the laws of the institution, unless they were man and wife, she at once expressed a willingness to be married to him, and the rite was performed yesterday by the Rev. Wm. Wheeler, that gives her power to minister to the wounded man during his sickness.—*St. Louis Rep.*

THE SLAUGHTER AT GREAT BETHEL.—From various accounts, we are inclined to believe that the destruction of the enemy was much greater at this battle than was commonly supposed.—We should not be surprised, if the truth ever comes to light, that the invaders lost at least a thousand in killed and wounded.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The following is the Muster roll of the Curry Guards which has been lately organized, and have tendered their services during the war, to the President of the Confederate States. Other names will be added for a week or two until the company is full.

## CURRY GUARDS.

J J WILSON Captain,
J N MORRISON 1st Lieutenant,
L FERGUSON 2nd "
W W WILKERSON 3d "
J W CRAIG 1st Sergeant,
CALEB G BOLES 2d "
W C CRAIG 3d "
J FAUGHENDER 4th "
W J NICHOLS 1st Corporal
HUIT SMITH 2d "
WASH CAHEALY 4th "
3d not elected.

PRIVATES:

J L Turk,
John A Wilkerson,
Jerry Wilson,
J B Pace,
Burr Nabors,
Green Raburn,
J F Bentley,
W H Dukes,
Thos. Edwards,
Archbald Morgan,
John Morgan,
Henry Hilburn,
G L Alexander,
Caleb Morgan,
S D Stewart,
A O Stewart,
Robt. Williams,
Jesse Evans,
W B F Cleveland,
P Palmer,
J B Palmer,
Joe Peswood,
George Sheldon,
C C Anderson,
George Raburn,
Warren Staton,
I N Pace,
Frank Ripley,
Thos. Ripley,
G W Williams,
Wm. Goings,
R M Roberds,
J B King,
Cicero Griffin,
B F Nichols,
W A Graham,
D B Wilson,
Wm. Wilson,
Harrison Cahealy,
Jackson Cahealy,
Frank Harris,
Jerry Langston,
L Yarbrough,
R Yarbrough,
John Collins,
James Ewins,
James Lovett,
W T Ledbetter,
Henry Ramsey,
John Tilley,
James Allred,
John Henderson,
Wm. Smith,
Z E Baird,
Columbus Driskell,
C P Anderson,
H Gipson,
G E Lovett,
Q Greenwood,
S Garrett,
S Staton,
B F Garnet,
John Derse,
J Boozer,
T H Allsup,
George Stewart,

MARRIED—On the third day of July, at the residence of John C. Whiteside, by Rev. E. T. Smyth, Mr. H. P. Whiteside to Miss Mary E. Turnipseed, all of Calhoun County.

☞ We are requested by the friends of Mr. S. E. Downs, to announce his name as a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel of the 73d Reg't Ala. Mil.

## Attention! White Plains Volunteer Company.

The above named Company are requested to meet in White Plains on Monday the 15th inst. at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Officers for the company, and for the transaction of any other business necessary to complete its organization. The members of the company are all requested to be present. Other persons wishing to join the company are requested to come up and enroll their names.

By order of E. T. SMYTH.
July 11, 1861. V. B. BURTON.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned informs those who may need them, that he has several well trained dogs for catching runaways, which can be had on application to him at White Plains, Al.

July 11, 1861. A. J. STEVENSON.

## Land For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale his valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 860 Acres, 150 of which are in cultivation, lying 1½ miles south of Alexandria, in Calhoun county; 4½ miles from the Railroad. A commodious dwelling house and good out-houses—water in every field but one—about 1½ miles Cedar Fence—good Schools—two Churches, Baptist and Methodist near. 80 acres of the tract good bottom land. Also, 160 acres of pine land well timbered. I wish to sell because I have not enough land for my force.

July 11,-6m. S. J. T. WHATLEY.

## Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 5th day of August, 1861, I will open and hold an election at the different Election Precincts, in Calhoun county, for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General for the 16th Brigade, 8th Div. Ala. Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brigadier General James B. Martin, jr.: and the following named persons are appointed Inspectors of said Election, to-wit:

Pre. No 1, Jacksonville.—Joel H Farmer, W H Fleming and R E W McAdams.

Pre. No. 2, Alexandria—Calvin Woodruff, Daniel Crow and J. G. Powers.

Pre No 3, Court ground—J A Findley, Lindsay Weaver and James K Douglass.

Pre No 4, Court Ground—J B Heaton Rasselas Hughes and Eli Bynum.

Pre No 5, Polkville—J R Bledsoe, L Coker and L S Meharg.

Pre No 6, Peeks Hill—John Richey, A W Keeling and Dr W L Starns.

Pre No 7, Court ground—Abel Phillips, D P Posey and John Ford.

Pre No 8, Walden's Shop—William Dale, A Wilson and James Plexco.

Pre No 9, Ladiga—S D Stewart, J Langston and Ballus Bridges.

Pre No 9, Cross Plains—Thomas Alsup, O P Anderson and G C Craig.

Pre No 10, Rabbit Town—E C Teague, C B Sisson and J L Mattison

Pre No 11, White Plains—John B Hayes, E Kerr and W M Black.

Pre No 12, Yoe's Cross Roads—D Heffner, A Elston and John Ross.

Pre No 13, Oxford—J M Jones, W B Robertson and Daniel Hinds

Pre No 14, Sugar Hill—R Jenkins, Wm W Bell and F Ross

Pre No 15, Pine Grove—Wm Henry, J C Barker and J W Vaughan.

Pre No 16, Abernathy—J W Wiggainton, J M Owens and C D Taylor.

Pre No 17, Fair Play—Irvin Owen John Clayton and James Baber.

Pre No 18, Pine Thicket—W King, Jesse Mahew and Wm Barnes.

Pre No 19, Court ground—Giles Carmichael, S H Roper and A Davidson.

Pre No 20, Court Ground—C M Wheeler, John Borden and Forrester Putman.

Pre No 21, Sulphur Springs—W T Moore, Farrington Crow and James England.

Pre No 22, Court ground—William Phillips, R F G Porter and Dr Milton Reid.

Pre No 23, Pleasant Hill—Silas Bobo, John R Pesnell and G Parker.

The Constables are hereby appointed the returning officers for their respective Election Precincts, this 8th July, 1861. F. LOVE, Shff. C. C.

# TAILORING.

R. J. MARTIN would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville, and the people of Calhoun County, that he has established himself in the above business, one door west of A. A. R. Smith's Dry Goods Store where he will be glad to wait on all who may see fit to favor him with their patronage.—His work will be done well and promptly, and his charges moderate as can be expected.

Military clothing cut with neatness and dispatch.

## Notice.

HAVING volunteered for the war, and wishing to pay all my just debts I have made arrangements with Mr. J. B. Hayes to do so. D. A. CAREY.

# NEW DRUG STORE,

## No. 2, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.

THE undersigned, would respectfully inform Physicians, Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, that he is opening a VERY LARGE STOCK OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS;

PAINTS AND OILS, of all kinds,

Glass, Varnishes, & Patent Medicines,

GRASS & CLOVER SEEDS will be on hand by the 15th of September;) In fact every thing and a few more, that is usually kept in Drug establishments, which he offers at Charleston prices, (with freight and expenses added,) at wholesale, and will compete with any House south at retail. Having made arrangements with most of the patent medicine proprietors, he is prepared to sell such at manufacturer's pres, with freight at wholesale. All are invited to give me one trial.

Kerosine Oil, and 50 different styles of LAMPS.

ROME, June 27, 1860 —tf. P. L. TURNLEY.

## Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 5th day of August, 1861, I will open and hold an election at the different election precincts in Calhoun County, Alabama, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State of Alabama, and three Representatives to the State Legislature, one Tax Collector, one Tax Assessor and four County Commissioners for Calhoun County. And the following named persons are appointed Inspectors of said Election, to-wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pre. No. 1. Jacksonville. | James Crow,<br>Fielding Snow,<br>Andrew Adams. |
| Pre. No. 2. Alexandria. | John W. Whatley,<br>James A. Gladden,<br>James C. Wood. |
| Pre. No. 3. Court Ground, | Wiley Glover,<br>Willis Woodruff,<br>J W Pendy. |
| Pre. No. 4. Court ground, | E R A Smith,<br>Isaac M Ford,<br>S S Gunaway. |
| Pre. No. 5. Polkville, | Noah Goode,<br>Patton Brothers,<br>J A Weatherley. |
| Pre. No. 6. Peck's Hill, | J M Smith,<br>Wm Akridge,<br>L L Swink. |
| Pre. No. 7. Court ground, | Wm Abel,<br>James N Landers,<br>Turner D Hodge. |
| Pre. No. 8. Walden's shop, | Benjamin Nabors,<br>James Prater,<br>Robert T Dowdle. |
| Pre. No. 9. Cross Plains, | J F Dailey,<br>Neal Ferguson,<br>J W Ledbetter. |
| Pre. No. 9. Ladiga, | G L Alexander,<br>Wm. A. Stewart,<br>Samuel C Kelly. |
| Pre. No. 10. Rabbit Town, | J A Whiteside,<br>J W Whiteside,<br>Wm Defreese. |
| Pre. No. 11. White Plains. | M P Johnson,<br>J C Legrand,<br>Thos. K Cook. |
| Pre. No. 12. Yoe's ✕ Roads, | John P Lackey,<br>E T Thompson,<br>Sevier Elston. |
| Pre. No. 13. Oxford, | John M Forbes,<br>John Spencer,<br>D D Draper. |
| Pre. No. 14. Sugar Hill | Joel T Black,<br>Shepherd Jenkins,<br>D A Wright. |
| Pre. No. 15. Pine Level, | Wm P Amerine,<br>John Evans,<br>Abner Coffey. |
| Pre. No. 16. Abernathy, | Wm McMahan,<br>J J Pollard,<br>John E Kemp, |
| Pre. No. 17. Fair Play, | Ransom Brown,<br>C. B. Woods,<br>Stephen Edwards, |
| Pre, No. 18. Muscadine. | Wm R Brown, sen.,<br>A D Chandler,<br>James Nunnelley, |
| Pre. No. 19. Court-ground. | Welcome Duke,<br>Loyd S Traylor,<br>B O Rainey. |
| Pre. No. 20. Court-ground, | Matthew Alexander,<br>John S. Borden,<br>Thomas Beasley. |
| Pre. No. 21. Sulphur Spr'gs, | Z Henderson,<br>John T. Findley,<br>George Acker. |
| Pre. No. 22. Court-ground, | John A Spaulding,<br>Jacob W Whisenant,<br>Thomas Bennett. |
| Pre. No. 23. Pleasant Hill, | J W McDaniel,<br>Wm H Pesnell,<br>J R Northcutt. |

The Constables of each Precinct are hereby appointed the Returning Officers for their respective Election Precincts—this 4th day of July, 1861. F. LOVE, Shff. c. c.

July 4, 1861. 5t.

## Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 5th day of August, 1861, I will open and hold an election at the different Election Precincts in the 73rd Regiment of Calhoun County, Ala. for the purpose of Electing a Lieutenant Colonel and Major for said Regt. and the following named persons are hereby appointed Inspectors of said election, to-wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pre. No. 9. Cross Plains, | Richard Prater,<br>C J Sharp,<br>Slade Nabors. |
| Pre. No. 9. Ladiga, | Love Alexander,<br>Wm A Wilson,<br>Berry Prichard. |
| Pre. No. 10. Rabbit Town, | Oswell Griffin,<br>Joseph McRoberts,<br>Spencer H. Morgan. |
| Pre. No. 11. White Plains, | John H Burton,<br>C M Martin,<br>C C Morgan. |
| Pre. No. 12. Yoe's ✕ Roads, | Robert Boyd,<br>J M Caldwell,<br>W C McMahan. |
| Pre. No. 13. Oxford, | Wm. Harrison,<br>E D Allen,<br>F A Craig. |

The Constables are hereby appointed the Returning Officers for their respective election presincts—this 4th day of July; 1861.

F. LOVE, Shff. c. c.

July 4. 1861—5t.

## Pocket Book Lost.

LOST on Saturday evening last, a dark brown morocco clasp pocket Book, which opens on the side. Said book contained about $8 in money and several notes of which the following are remembered: One on J H Caldwell for $10; one on Wm Elston for $9 50; one on J H Crawford, for $2 32; and several other notes and papers of importance to me. Any person finding and returning it to me shall be reasonably rewarded.

July 4, 1861.—2t. D. C. TURNER.

## Notice.

THE Choccolocco Home Guard will meet at Sevier Elston's on Saturday the 22nd of this month to complete the organization of the company. Those wishing to join the company will please attend. The public are cordially invited to attend.

June 15, 1861.

## Soldiers aid Association.

SUBSCRIBERS to this fund, who have not paid in the 10 per cent called for, will please do so as early as convenient as their is daily demand on the Treasurer.

Committees from the different beats, will also report. Should there be any who cannot serve, they will send in their names so that others may be appointed.

J. B. FORNEY, Sec.

July 4, 1861.—tf.

## Do you want your School Money?

Fort Morgan,
June 27th, 1861.

THE trustees of the different Townships in Calhoun County, will please meet me at my Office in Jacksonville, on Monday the 15th, July: at that time I expect to have the School fund for the year 1860, ready for distribution. I hope all interested will not fail to attend, as my leave of absence from Fort Morgan will be short. I can remain but a few days in Jacksonville.

C. C. DODSON,
County Supt.

July 3, 1861,—tf.

## JOHN L. PINSON & BRO.

# DRY GOODS MERCHANTS

## AND DEALERS IN

## HARDWARE, CUTTLERY &c.,

## ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of Calhoun County, that they have now in Store a large and splendid stock of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all articles usually kept in an up Country DRY GOODS establishment. Also a large and well selected stock

## HARDWARE AND CUTTLERY.

All of which is offered for sale on reasonable and accomodating terms

The firm would be pleased to have their old friends and customers and the people *all* to visit their Store Rooms, and examine their Goods for themselves. They promise to please all. The invitation is extended. Come one! Come all!!

May 30th 1861

## SOUTHERN SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE first term will commence at the residence of the undersigned in Jacksonville Ala., July 8th 1861.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Latin and Greek languages with higher branches of Mathematics..................$20,00.

Higher English branches with Mathematics........................................$16,00

D. F. SMITH.

## Improved Merchant Mills.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public generally that their Flouring Mills situated on Tallasehatchee Creek, five miles south-west of Jacksonville, has been recently much improved and thoroughly repaired. They are now prepared to manufacture an article of Flour, equal in quality to that of any mills in the country, and as large a quantity to the bushel. They have a good lot with water convenient, for the use of persons who may bring wheat from a distance.

They solicit a continuance of the patronage of their old friends and customers, assuring them that their well-earned reputation for promptitude and correct dealing shall be fully maintained. Every effort will be made to accommodate those who come from a distance, so that they may get their grinding done without having to return.

Their SAW MILL is also now in excellent order, and they have on hand a large quantity of almost every variety of Lumber, and will at all times be prepared to fill orders with accuracy and dispatch.

J. A. ALBRIGHT,
June 27, 1861. T. SPARKS.

## STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILLS,

*Four Miles East of Jacksonville*

My Mills are now in successful operation, turning out flour of the most superior quality. I am also prepared to furnish lumber of any quality and any quantity.

My Mills are so erected that I can use either steam or water power at discretion; and those wishing corn or wheat ground, need never fear delay of disappointment.

JAMES G. NISBET.

## SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS M. J. TURNLEY will resume the exercises of her school on the 8th of July next. She proposes teaching the daughters of volunteers now in the Confederate service gratuitously—only claiming that portion of the public fund to which she may be entitled.

Jacksonville, June 26, 1861.—tf.

## Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of J. J. Vandiver, against L. L. Ford. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August, 1861, the following described land, to wit: the south half of the south-west qr. of the south-east quarter of section eight, in Township fifteen and Range seven—levied on as the property of said Ford to satisfy said order of sale.

F. LOVE,—Shff.

June 27, 1861.

## NOTICE.

All able bodied young men who desire to volunteer in the service of their Country, can have an opportunity of doing so, by joining the "Calhoun Guards" now at Fort Morgan. The term of their enlistment will expire with the term of those who are at present in the company. None but able bodied men need apply, for Capt. Forney's positive orders are to receive none but that class of recruits.

JESSE MOHON.
3rd Lieut. Calhoun Guards.

## JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

Mrs. Mary D. Caldwell, *Principal.*
Miss Carrie Woodward, *Associate.*

THE Trustees of this Institution announce to the friends of Education that they have secured the services of MRS. MARY D. CALDWELL, to take charge of the Academy, the exercises of which will begin on Monday the 15th of July next.

Mrs. C. has associated with her Miss CARRIE WOODWARD, and the Trustees feel warranted in assuring those who have daughters or wards to educate, that every facility will be extended to young Ladies and Misses to secure for themselves a thorough and an accomplished education.

The rates of tuition the same as heretofore established by the Board.

J. B. FORNEY, Sec'y.

Jacksonville, June 13th 1861.

# Law Cards.

## A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
*Jacksonville, Alabama.*

Will attend promptly to the collection of debts, and all other business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph. Special attention given to Pension & Bounty Land Claims. Office in the north East corner of the Court House. Jan. 28, 1858 1y

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JNO. T. HEFLIN & } ....*Talladega, Ala.*
J. R. MARTIN, JR. }
W. H. FORNEY, ....*Jacksonville, Ala.*

## HEFLIN, MARTIN & FORNEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
**Talladega & Jacksonville, Ala.**

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Talladega, Shelby, St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Calhoun & Randolph and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

☞ Office of Heflin & Martin, at Talladega, Ala.

☞ Office of W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville, Ala.

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## WILLIAM M. HAMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
**Jacksonville, Ala.**

☞ Will practice in Calhoun and adjoining Counties. Dec. 10, 1856 — ly

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J. J. TURNLEY, B. WM. EASLEY.

## TURNLEY & EASLEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
*Jacksonville, Ala.*

WILL continue to practice in all the Courts in the counties of Dekalb, St Clair, Cherokee, Calhoun Randolph, and Talladega; also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office on the east side of the public square.
Dec. 27, 1860 —ly.

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## WHATLEY & ELLIS,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

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## TIPTON BRADFORD,

Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
*Jacksonville, Ala.*
Sep. 6, 1860.

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## BENJAMIN A. BROOKS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
*Jacksonville, Calhoun Co., Ala.*

Will practice in the following Counties the Courts beginning as follows:
Randolph, 1st Mondays in Feb. and Aug.
St. Clair, 2d " " March & Sep.
Calhoun, 4th " " March and 2nd after 3d in Sept.
Cherokee 5th Mondays after 4th Monday in March and Sept.
Talladega, 8th Mondays after 3rd Monday in March and Sept. MAY 10, 1860.

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## WILLIAM H. MARTIN,

Attorney at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Aug. 25, 1y.

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## Carriage and Waggon Making Business.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now carrying on the above named business in all its branches at his shop, north of the public square, and adjoining A. Adams, Blacksmith shop.

Being determined to use none but good materials, and execute work faithfully, promptly, and upon reasonable terms he solicits a liberal share of patronage from those who may want work in his line. He will also attend promptly to repairing of waggons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. and any and all Ironing necessary in repairs can also be well and promptly executed in the shop adjoining.

Having in his employment, Mr. J. Reynolds an experienced wheel maker, and having had some ten years experience in the business himself, he does not fear to promise that his work shall be as well executed as at any shop in the country.

L. A. WEAVER.
Nov. 1st, 1860.

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## NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have opened a New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville on the east side of main street, next door south of Flemming's Carriage shop, where they will make to order, and keep constantly on hand every description of

**FURNITURE, AND**

which they will sell at lower prices than has ever been offered in this place. When they say they will sell their work cheap, they mean exactly what they say, and only ask of persons who may wish to purchase Furniture, to call upon them, and be convinced of the fact. They would call attention particularly to the fact that they will execute Coffin work of every size and quality, unusually low.

C. R. LESTER
May 1..—1860.

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## ☞ Cotton!

IS now selling in Selma at good prices. If you desire to ship to W. P. & W. of that place they will do the best they can, and make proper returns.

☞ WE, are *compelled* to have money. Now is the time. "Delays *are* dangerous." *All*, are expected to *close accounts*.

WOODWARD & WHITE.
Jan'y 8th, 1861.—3t.

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## Daily Stage Line

BETWEEN ROME AND TALLADEGA.

THE Coaches now make close connections with the Railroads at both ends of the route. Distance 66 miles, time 12 hours.

Through passengers will find this an agreeable route.

Leaves Rome every morning at 6 1-2 o'clk.
Leaves Talladega every morning at 6 ...
POWELL & HUTCHISSON.
Proprietors.

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## GROCERY STORE AT OXFORD.

S. & T. J. MORGAN

HAVE now on hand a large and well assorted stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF SUGAR, COFFEE MOLASSES, BACON, LARD, &C,
*SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONLY.*
Oxford, May 2 1861.

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## BACON LARD, CORN & FLOUR

25,000 bushels choice Corn,
10,000 pounds Bacon Hams,
20,000 " " Sides,
10,000 " " Shoulders,
3,000 pounds Leaf Lard, in bbls. & kgs.
1,000 sacks extra Family W. W. Flour,
1,000 " Superfine " "

On hand and to arrive. For sale by
ELLIOTT & RUSSELL,
Near the Railroad Depot.
Rome, Ga., March 28, 1861.

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### Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Teague decd, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 5th day of January, 1861; 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 to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN M. TEAGUE, Adm.
Jan. 10, 1861.—6t.

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## RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer & the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents 34 Reade St., N. York.
Sept. 20, 1860—ly.

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### Change of Business.

I have sold my entire interest in the Store at Jacksonville, Ala., under the firm name of J. A. Stevenson, to my son Shelton J. Stevenson, who will continue the business in the SAME HOUSE.

We are thankful to our customers for the liberal patronage received last year, and would like to see them call and extend the same this year. Also, settle up the bills due 1st inst.

J. A. STEVENSON.
Jan. 10, 1861.

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## JOEL H. FARMER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

## TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE,

**JACKSONVILLE, ALA.**

WILL continue the above named business at the old stand, on the south side of the public square, next door to J. B. & G. H. Forney's Store, where he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large lot of the various articles in his line of business. He is prepared to furnish, upon favorable terms,

## COPPER STILLS,

Of superior quality, to those who may wish to distill their fruit or grain.

He would also call the attention of Housekeepers to his assortment of

TROY & PHILADELPHIA
*COOKING STOVES,*

Of the latest, best, and most approved patterns, combining utility and economy in an eminent degree; and which he is prepared to sell upon better terms than they can be bought in any other market and transported here.

In addition to his great variety of articles in the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron line, he has usually many articles of

***House Furnishing Goods.***

☞ ***Tin Rooting & Guttering*** executed to order.

He solicits a call from those in need of articles in his line, and the patronage of the public generally. June 14, 1860.

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## Bacon.

OF Superior quality; for sale by the undersigned.

ALSO, **Lard, Flour, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.** The above for Cash ONLY. **Bagging & Rope** as usual.

F. L. WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville.

**Woodward, Porter & White,** Selma, are ready to serve their friends and solicit patronage. Nov. 15, '60,

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# NEW SPRING GOODS.

## MORGANS & COOPER, OXFORD ALA.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale on the most accomodating terms, a large and well selected stock of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

To which they invite the attention of the citizens of Oxford and vicinity. We sell for short profits, and prompt paying customers will find it to their interest to trade with us. All we ask is, to compare our Goods and prices with any in the County, and if you are not then satisfied, we will not ask you to trade with us.

**COTTON YARNS** always on hand for cash only. Oxford, May 2, 1861.

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### NOTICE.

I HAVE my **Steam Grist Mills** in operation now and will be able to accommodate my customers and the public immediately. Everything connected with the ***Flouring Mill*** is of the best material, strict attention will be paid to all grain sent to these mills. All foreigners can be accommodated with a comfortable house and lot during their stay at the mills.

JAMES G. NISBET.
Feb. 3 1861.—tf

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### Notice.

THE Subscribers to the fund of the soldier's ... A ... are requested to pay to the treasurer, ... cent, on their subscriptions ... for aid.

THE Beat Committees are requested to convene at Jacksonville, on the 8th of June, for consultation, and to make reports. By order of the Executive Committee.

C. J. CLARK, Secy.
Jacksonville May 3 1861.

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# SUMMER GOODS.

A ... of Summer goods, ... Dress Goods.

## BONNETS, HAIR ... WHITE GOODS,

AND

## FANCY GOODS,

AND a large variety of Clothing, and ... offered at very ... prices ... & Co. Oxford ... in want of good bargains are requested ... call ... our ...

May 16, 1861—tf.

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### Administrators Sale of Personal Property.

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala., made on the 29th day of April A. D., 1861. I will proceed to sell on MONDAY the 3rd day of JUNE 1861, at Woods' Springs, near Greensport in said County, all the Personal Property belonging to the estate of Mrs. S. A. Allen, dec'd consisting of one Bed and Bed clothing, one Chest and one Table and one Negro girl named **Theodosia, aged about five years.** Said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date; note and two securities will be required.

A. F. ALLEN, Adm'r.
May 2nd, 1861.—td.

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☞ **BARTLETT OWEN,** Tax Assessor of this County, at his various appointments, will receive the names of persons wishing to become subscribers to the *Republican.*

He is authorized to offer very liberal terms, and also, to receive and receipt for subscriptions.

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### NOTICE:

**Ala. and Ten. River Railroad**

## WAREHOUSE,

**By S. W. PETTIBONE,** successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860—6m.

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## M. P. STOVALL,

WAREHOUSE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

**CONTINUES** the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Orders for Plantation and Family Supplies promptly and carefully filled.

The usual CASH facilities afforded customers.

September 27, 1860.—6m.

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## ABNER WILLIAMS,

Cotton Factor
AND
Commission Merchant,
*SELMA, ALA.*

Will continue to give special attention to the sale of *Cotton*, and to filling orders, when accompanied with *cash*, or its equivalent. *A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.*

☞ Commissions: *same as heretofore.*
Sept 27, 1860.—tf.

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## JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

*TO THE PUBLIC.*

HAVING recovered my health to a considerable extent, and being now able to work, I shall in future, be found at my post, ready to attend to all calls, and fill all orders for work, executed in the neatest, most fashionable and durable manner.

All kinds of

***FURNITURE!***

SUCH AS

BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOOK CASES,

AND THE BEST OF

**COTTAGE BEDSTEADS**

Made on the best plan, mortised, tenanted and screwed together—you can't wear them out. I don't work on the plan of dwel-pinning and blacking bedsteads now in use. So bring in your orders and the money, and have them filled. It is impossible for a man to pay cash for materials, and sell on a credit, unless he had plenty of capital, and if he had that, I guess he would not want to work. So my terms are cash for all work when delivered.

My experience in business enables me to make the best Bedsteads in use—proof against bed-bugs, so troublesome in this region.

All kinds of **COFFINS** made to order, and burials attended promptly—prices as low as those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business, and works at the trade for a living. I am not setting my prices by those who work one month at one trade and another month at any other trade.

Jacksonville, July 5, '60-tf

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### Notice.

THE citizens of Alexandria beat are invited to meet on Saturday the 2nd day of February, 1861, at Alexandria, for the purpose of raising a volunteer company in said Beat. There will be public speaking on the occasion. Jan. 21, 1861.

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### Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c

**Dr. J. A. Clopton.** of Huntsville Ala., treats with perfect success *Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.*

Testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

The patient is not confined to his bed or room. He has had the pleasure of treating an Old Governor of the State, and the oldest Physician of Montgomery, and some of the first class of Mobile.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

March 21, 1860.

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## MERCHANT MILLS.

*Latest Improvement.*

My merchant Mills, 2 miles west of Jacksonville, are now in full and complete operation capable of grinding, from 3 to 400 bushels of grain per day, at any stage of water. And if a large outlay in cash, combining the best science, mechanical skill, and material in their construction, that the County afforded; with an accommodating Scientific Miller in charge of them, will entitle these mills to a share of public patronage, it is respectfully solicited.

For the accommodation of those who may remain over night, there is at hand, a comfortable house and fire place, and lots & sheds for their stock.

MILES W. ABERNATHY.
Feb. 28, 1861.—tf.

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*Make Your Own Shoes.*

## Sulphur Spring Tan Yard.

**$1000 one thousand dollars** worth of Leather (well assorted) for sale by the subscribers—Terms cash—Dry Hides in exchange.

Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON
March 21, 1861.—4t.

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### Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of S. A. Allen, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala on the 17th day of December 1860, 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 all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Mar. 28, 1861 —6t. ASA F. ALLEN, Adm.

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## DENTISTRY.

**Dr. C. C. Porter, (Solus.)**
*RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST.*

THANKFUL to the *Public* generally for their kindness & liberal *Patronage* would solicit a continuance of their favors, and assures them that his best exertions shall be made to give satisfaction.

Office at the same place as formerly, & prices as heretofore.

All bills due when the work is done.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months.

Feb'y 14, 1861—1.

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## BOOTS & SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.
**R. A. Pringle & Co.**
137 MEETING STREET.
**CHARLESTON, S. C.**

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends to the fact of our having bought the Store heretofore occupied by Messrs. Haseltine & Walton, nearly opposite the Charleston Hotel, where we now have a much larger stock of Goods than we have ever had, and in style, quality and price, a stock that is unsurpassed in this or any other market. Retail merchants who want a really good article at a fair price, will do well to give us their orders.

ROBERT A. PRINGLE,
Aug. 23, 1860. CHARLES H. BERRY.

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THE Regular stated meetings of ALEXANDRIA LODGE are held at Alexandria, on Saturday before the 3rd Sabbath in each month.

Brethren will take due notice, and act accordingly. T J. PRATHER Secy.

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R. E. W. M'ADAMS. H. D. M'ADAMS,

## Drs. R. E. W. & H. D. M'ADAMS,

SURGEON DENTISTS.
*RESIDENCE*
**Jacksonville, Ala.,**

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of their profession, to which they will devote their entire attention.

All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner.

Any communications addressed to them at Jacksonville will receive prompt attention, where one or both may be found except absent on professional business.

☞ Bills due when the work is done.

☞ Office west side of main Street, oposite the Republican Office.

Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

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## NEW STORE.

**AUGUST MEYERS.**

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he has opened a large and well selected stock of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**

On the north side of the public square in Jacksonville, in the store room formerly occupied by Stipes & Rowland and recently by Rosena & Bro.

This stock embraces every article usually called for in this market; and as he desires to establish a permanent business, he is determined to conform his prices to the interests of his customers, and leave no efforts unused for their convenence and accommodation.

Call upon and examine his goods, and give an opportunity to prove that can please you both in quality and prices.

Jacksonville, Ala. Mar. 28, 1861.—6 m

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G. P. BURNETT, SOL. B. HENDRIX. S. WALKER

## BURNETT, HENDRIX & WALKER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
*No. 165, Main Street,*
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Dec. 13, 1860—1y.

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## DRS. EVINS & BURTON,

HAVING associated themselves together, will continue the

**PRACTISE OF MEDICINE,**
***AT WHITE PLAINS,***
***Alabama.***

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ROME

## STEAM ENGINE WORKS,

***Rome, Georgia.***

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill, Castings and Machinery, Housing, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Guages, &c.

**CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.**

Iron and Brass castings made to order—have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country; also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery Lots, &c.

**BOILERS.**

Flue, Tubular, Locomotive and Cylender Boilers, made & repaired. Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

**MINING MACHINERY.**

Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINERS TOOLS.—Particular attention is given to this branch of business Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the purpose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
*VERY LOW*
One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two 8 " "

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine. has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department *is* superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.
April, 5 1860—ly. *Rome Ga.*

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 1, 1861. }

IN accordance with the provisions of section 37, of the Ordinance adopted by the Convention of the State of Alabama, on the 20th day of March, 1861, "In relation to the Waste and Unappropriated Land in the State of Alabama," I, ANDREW B. MOORE, Governor of the State of Alabama, do hereby proclaim and make known, that the several Land Offices of this State will be opened ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE NEXT, when the Waste and Unappropriated Lands of the State will be subject to sale or private entry, under the provisions of said Ordinance, and the rules and regulations established by the Commissioner of Public Lands for the State of Alabama.

A. B. MOORE.

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# NOTICE.

I have constituted G. B. DOUGHERTY, my lawful Agent, to transact any of my business during my absence in the Army.

J. A. COBB.
June, 20, 1861. tf.

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# NOTICE.

I have left my Confectionary establishment and business connected therewith in the hands of G. W. MATHEWS, during my absence in the Army.

H. GUTMAN.
June, 20, 1861.

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## MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

*Corner of Green and Water Streets,*
**SELMA, AL.**
J. J. NORRIS, PROPRIETOR

THE undersigned having leased the above spacious hotel, would inform the traveling public that it has been thoroughly renovated and fitted out in a superior style, for the comfort and convenience of all who desire a quiet and pleasant retreat. The house is as conveniently situated to the Railroad Depot and Steamboats Landings as any other Hotel in this city, and every facility will be offered for transporting guests to either. The rooms in the Hotel have been fitted up in a superior manner, and the whole house renovated and improved, in the most inviting style, while the Dining Hall is large enough to seat comfortably one hundred guests. It is furnished at all times with the best the Mobile and other markets afford, and attentive servants to attend to the wants of guests, and no pains shall be spared to make all who patronize this house comfortable and contented.

Having experience in the business and the aid of competent assistants, the undersigned feels confident of giving general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. J. J. NORRIS.
Selma, May 23, 1861.

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## THE BRICK CORNER

IS THE PLACE FOR YOU TO GO
IF YOU WANT

## CHEAP GOODS.

**BLUN & FRANK** do not propose to sell Goods AT COST, but they will sell as

**Cheap as the Cheapest.**

They have always on hand a full assortment, and have just received a nice lot of **CALICOES** at 10, 10½ and 11 cents. Also a superior lot of **Chewing Tobacco.**

BLUN & FRANK want it distinctly understood, that they are settled here and are determined to stay. Dec. 25, '60.

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### For Sale.

A Good MULE, HORSE and BUGGY for sale, terms cash—apply to Alexander Jones, Jacksonville, or H. L. Pettit Mount Polk. April 11, 1861—3t.

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## JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS
**Sugar,**
**Coffee,**
**Molasses,**
And other Groceries, for sale low by
J. A. STEVENSON.
Dec. 20, 1860.

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## JUST RECEIVED

AT THE DRUG STORE,

A Large lot of **White Lead, Oils** and **White Zinc,** for Painting, which is offered on better terms than ever sold in Jacksonville. Oct. 11, '60.

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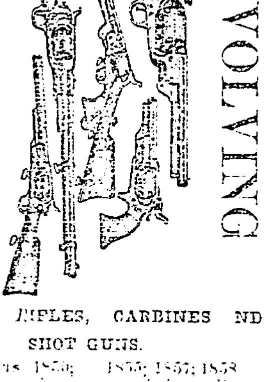
"Don't desert an old friend for a new face." *Old Proverb*

**COL. SAM. COLT'S**

FIRE ARMS. REVOLVING



PISTOLS, RIFLES, CARBINES AND SHOT GUNS.

PATENTS 1856; 1855; 1857; 1858

These arms have no equals in quality and finish; are adopted by the Army and Navy of the United States, and the principal governments of Europe; are uniform in all their parts are simple, safe, sure, serviceable, and can be had in one hundred varieties, as well as Cartridges of powder, ball and shot and all small parts for repairs from all respectable gun dealers, and the Hardware trade generally.

ADDRESS, SECRETARY
COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MANF'G CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

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## Fresh Groceries,

JUST received Sugar, Coffee Molasses, Salt; Mackeral, Fish, Irish Potatoes; fine chewing Tobacco; Cigars; Garden Seeds, &c., &c.

☞ LOW, FOR CASH.
Feb. 28, 1861. S. J. STEVENSON.

ALSO, 5,000 lbs fresh Bacon; 1,000 lbs. Lard; 50 sacks of fine Flour, &c.

SHELTON J. STEVENSON.

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## MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

MRS. MARTHA E. FRANCIS, will continue to give Music Lessons, at her residence, on a new and elegant instrument. Pupils can commence at any time to suit their convenience, and continue five months for the session.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Feb. 28, 1861.

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## JUST RECEIVED,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF
**Bacon,**
**Salt,**
**Coffee.**
For Sale by J. A. STEVENSON.
Oct. 11, 1860

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MORRIS' MERCHANT

## FLOURING MILLS.

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm. Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.
May 12, 1859:

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**Town Lot in Oxford,**

## For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale a lot containing two acres, in Oxford, Ala. The lot is situated on snow street, two hundred yard from the Depot square, and is well situated for improvement. It will be sold all together, or in one acre and half acre lots.

For further information as to situation or price enquire at the Republican office.

J. M. COGBURN.
Marck 7, 1861.

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**Dr. JOHN M. TURK.**

## A REFORM PHYSICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oxford, Ala. and vicinity, and hopes to merit and share a liberal patronage. He proposes to treat all forms of disease, both chronic and acute, & that without the use of poisonous or depletive agents.

Dec. 22, 1859—tf.

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## House Sign and Ornamental PAINTING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is permanently settled in Jacksonville, and will be prepared at all times to execute work in his line, in the town and surrounding country, in the neatest, most durable and fashionable style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

His long experience in the business, enables him to promise, with the utmost confidence, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. When absent from home, his son will contract for and execute all work, in any style that may be required.

Any information that may be desired, relative to his ability to execute work in superior style, can be obtained from a number of the best citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, for whom he has executed work.

J. Z. BRADY.
Sept. 20, 1860.—tf.

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### IN CHANCERY.

J. G. J. Whiteside, } In Chancery,
vs. } 30th District,
Alfred B McDowell, } Northern Division, Ala. At Rules before the Register, special session, held 8th May, A. D. 1861.

THIS day came the Complainant by his Solicitor, M. J. Turnley, and moved the Register for an order of publication against the Defendant in this cause. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit on file, that the said defendant, Alfred B. McDowell, is a non-resident of this State, and that his residence is unknown to complainant, and to said affiant, and that he is over twenty-one years of age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that the said defendant answer or demur to Complainant's bill of complaint, filed in this case, before the 29th day of June, A. D. 1851, or the same will be taken as confessed as to defendant, and the cause set for hearing ex partie. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published, once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama; and that a copy of said order be posted at the door of the court house of this, Calhoun County, Alabama, within twenty days from this date.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register, &c.
May 9, 1861.—4t.—$10 00.

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### Administrator's Notice

In the matter of the estate of Wm. Mallory, late of Calhoun County, deceased.

In the Probate Court of Calhoun County, the 15th day of May, 1861.

J. L. Davis administrator of the goods and chattles, rights and credits of the said Wm. Mallory, having this day filed in court his resignation as administrator of said estate, to take effect upon the final settlement of said estate, and also presented his accounts, and vouches for a final settlement of his said accounts as such administrator, and the Court having appointed the 7th day of June next to audit, examine and stall said accounts.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the said J. L. Davis administrator as aforesaid, to have his said accounts presented to the said court for allowance at the said next term of the said court, to be held at the Court House of said county, on the 7th day of June next, when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear and make exception to the said report.

Witness A. Woods, Judge of said court, this 15th, day of May A D 1861.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

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## WOODWARD, PORTER AND WHITE.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
**SELMA, ALA.**
*Jacksonville, Oct 25, 1860,* *6mo.*

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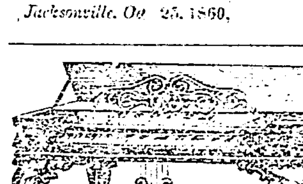

**PIANOS FOR SALE.**
Call on
M. J. TURNLEY.
Jacksonville, Ala., May 9, 1861.

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### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator, of the Estate of John M. Love, deceased, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 27th day of Feb'y, A. D. 1861—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 will please make payment.

Mar. 7.—6t. J. R. LOVE, Adm.

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# New Goods

**FOR 1861.**

***A. Oberndorf & Co. Oxford,***

ARE now in the receipt of a new supply of Merchandize, which, having been bought at very low rates, will be disposed of at prices to suit the times.

Extra good Bargains will be given to CASH BUYERS.

We hope that all in need of Goods will give us a call soon. Respectfully,

A. OBERNDORF & CO.
Feb. 14, 1861.

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# FOR SALE.

I have a good two horse wagon and harness, and a mare 8 years old, that works well, which I will sell on reasonable terms and take the pay in good merchantable wheat at the market price.

I will also take wheat of good quality at the same price in discharge of any debts due me by note or account.

R. H. WYNNE.

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## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

THE undersigned, having made arrangements to remove into the country, now offers for sale his house and lot in Jacksonville.

Ror information as to location, price, terms, &c. apply to John Francis, at Woodward's Store.

Dec. 6, 1860. R. H. WYNNE.

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### Notice.

HAVING volunteered for the war, and wishing to pay all my just debts, I have made arrangements with Mr. J. B. Hayes to do so. D. A. CAREY.

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## SELMA BOOK AND MUSIC STORE,

**WEST & BLANDIN,**
*DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF*

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY; PIANO FORTES,

Sheet Music and all kinds of Musical instruments, and agents for Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.

Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

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THE

## Southern Confederacy,

—BY—
HANLEITER & ADAIR.
**ATLANTA GA.**

THE DAILY SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, under arrangements just completed will contain all the latetest intelligence of every kind, reported expressly for us by Manegtic Telegraph, and the Mails, Also daily reports of the Atlanta and other Markets, Local Incidents and Items, &c., &c. Price—$5 a year; $3 for six months, or 50 cents for one month—always in advance

The WEEKL SOUTHERN CONFERACY is made up from, and cotains the *cream* of the Daily. It is a large sheet, and gives more fresh reading matter than any Weekly in the Confederate States. Jas Markets Reports will be full and made up from actual transactions. Price $2 a-yeir; o $1 25 for six months—invariably in advancer

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as our Agents in obtained subscribers and forwarding the money—fyr which they will be allowed to retain, as commission, twenty-five on each Weekly, or fifty ceuts on each Daily subsciber.

☞ Peasons getting up Clubs of five, ten or more subscribers, will be supplied with the copies ordered at 12 1-2 per cents. less than our regular rates.

☞ No name will be entered on our books until the money is paid; and all subscription are discontinued when the time expires for which payment is made, unless the same be renewed.

Address, HANLEITER & ADAIR,
*Atlanta, Georgia.*
Macrh 30, 1862.

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## COPPER CABLE,

*Lightning Rods,*
WITHOUT JOINTS!

Coiled up in 400 feet lengths for transportation

Endorsed by the highest scientific authority.

I AM prepared to put them up in any part of the State, and warrant them not to get out of order.

Rods 37½ cents per foot, and points $5.

☞ Orders left at this office, will meet with prompt attention.

For particulars address
J. W. PORTER at Montgomery.
Oct. 5, 1860.

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## Thos. T. McAdams,

REPAIRER
***Of Watches. Clocks & Jewelry.***

KEEPS on hand a select assortment of the above named Goods, which will be sold low for cash.

I have engaged the services of MR. FICHERA, a *watch maker*, late from GENEVA and LONDON. I feel confident that I hazard nothing in asserting to the public, that Mr. Fichera has no superior as a Watch workman in the State.

SPECIMEN WATCHES of his make can be seen at my shop, west side of Main street, opposite the Jacksonville Republican Office.

All work on Chronometers and Watches made for time keeping, repaired at my shop, warranted for one year.

Terms cash on delivery of work.
April 4, 1861.—1y.

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### SIDERIUS TEMPAS DOMUS

With many thanks to my patrons and the citizens of Calhoun County, for their liberal patronage for the last two years, I am happy to announce, that I have again returned from the Eastern Cities with a heavy stock, embracing all the new styles and fancies of the day, in

**JEWELRY & WATCHES.**

Watches cased in Gold and Silver, from the best European and American Makers. Ladies' Watches of superior finish.

**LADIES' JEWELRY,**

Embracing every article used, such as Ear-rings, Fingerrings, of every description; Cnattalains, Neck Chains, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, Silver and Gold Thimbles, Armletts &c.

**GENTLEMAN'S JEWELRY.**

Fob and Vest Chains, Breast Pins—from dimond to common—Seals, Keys, Charms, Collar, Vest and Bosom Buttons, Walking Canes—gold mounted to plain.

**SILVER TABLE WARE.**

Large Tea or Party Waiters and Pitchers Fruit and Cake Baskets, Castors, Table and Dessert Forks, Table, Butter and Fruit Knives, Table, Tea, Dessert, Cream, Sugar, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Goblets, Handle Cups, Candlesticks, Tea Urns, Sugar Pots, Call or Sent Bells.

**CLOCKS AND FINE TIME PIECES.**

In fine Rose-wood and Enameled Cases. Also, the newly invented Rotary Motion Time Piece: with numerous articles, too tedious to mention.

**Gold and Silver Spectacles, Musical Boxes, Infant Whistles, Bells, &c.**

All of which are fresh and new styles, and of the best material; and fully guaranteed to be what is represented. You are cordially invited to an examination of my stock.

☞ My personal attention given to the repairing Department.

Work done with neatness & despatch.

W. COLEMAN LAND.

Cartridges for Pistols on hand.

W. C. L.

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## JAMES ISBELL,

DEALER IN
**EXCHANGE,**
***Talladega, Ala.***

CHECKS to any amount on
**New York & Charleston;**
And in moderate sums on
**New Orleans & Mobile,**

☞ Sight Checks on all the above cities bought.

☞ *Special attention* given to Deposites, Collections and Remittances.

January, 1861.

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## CHEROKEE HIGH SCHOOL,

CENTRE, ALABAMA.
**1861.**

S. M. AINSWORTH, A. M., Principasl
Mrs. MARY M BURNETT, Preceptres.

THIS Institution offers superior inducements to parents and guardians who have chidren or wards to educate. A Library, and Apparatus will be procured during the present year.

Tuition and board are very low.
Discipline, firm but mild.
Location healthy and conducive to good morals.

Send for a circular, or address the Principal at Centre, Cherokee County, Ala.
Feb. 1861.—1y.

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## Dr. J. M. Cogburn,

**Surgeon Dentist,**
***Oxford,***
***Ala.***

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## NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Calhoun County that they have now, in store, a well selected stock of

**Sping and Summer GOODS,**

COMPRISING ALL KINDS OF
**LADIES DRESS GOODS,**

Of the latest and most approved styles. Also a well selected stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
And Gent's Furnishing Goods, all of which they offer at prices to suit the times.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them in the past, they beg a continuance of the same, with the assurance, that it will be their earnest endeavor to give satisfaction.

BLUN & FRANK.
Apl 18, 1861. Brick Corner.

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DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

## BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED
**STIMULATING ONGUENT,**
For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGENT

is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxurant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or towy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to our address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &c.,
24 William Street, New York.

---

## PEELER PLOW

***IS THE PLOW***
—FOR THE—

# MILLION.

A Southern invention, by a citizen of the South, the inventer residing at the time it was invented near Tallahassee Florida, but now in his native State near Louisville Georgia. A HALF MILLION dollars worth of rights sold in less than twelve months after i's invention, and iis sales since amounting to near 100,0000, and rights to eighteen foreign Governments disposed of.

Being the cheapest, most convenient and best, as its triumphs over all other Plows, in every contest, show. It took the first premium at Atlanta for being the *best practical Plow for general purposes*, notwithstanding it was tested with many of the best Plows from this and many other States. It took also the second premium as being the best Hill-side Plow. Ever since the 8th of November 1859, a thousand dollar rewaad has been offered to any man who would excel it with any Plow or any number of Plows in use at twice the cost of this, and no man in the United States has dared to accept the proposition; though there was no forfeit on his part.

The plow is no experiment; its reputation has gone beyond a doubt.

We will not trouble the reader with the numerous testimonials from the *highest sources*. Its simle construction and universal adaption is such as to forbid the idea of any improvement ever being made on its principles of arrangement.

It is as easily made or set wrong as other plows, but is more easily set right afterwards than others.

As a one or two-horse turning-mould, it is no better than other good turning plows, except in being lighter to handle, lighter in draught, and more adjustable to any kind of soil or work.

To fallow or prepare land, no plow has met me in competition; but with my subsoil attached to the same stock with the turning plow, mine has about doubled it in work with the same hand and team. Land can be turned and sub-soiled at the same time, by one hand and the same plow, one hand doing the work of two, and my plow only costing from a fourth to a half of other steel plows, (or the blades may be made of iron, or cast, if desired.) i. e., mine taken in its variety.

I regard it as the only universal plow adapted, with convenience and proper adjustability, to all shapes, sizes, setts, and uses of plow blades, on the same stock, single or in gang, turning right or left; or for cultimation even to the broad sweep, stirring the surface thirty-six inches wide, cleaning a row with a light one-horse draught as it goes. A farmer only needs a stock to each horse or mule on which stock he may use from the smallest bull-tongue to the largest two-horse turning plow blade with convenience. And such is the facility for changing blades, that I have put on, fastened, and taken of six different blades in less than a *half minute*. My opinion could be endorsed by thousands of the best people.

It has a seed-planter, fitting the stock, for corn, peas, or cotton seed, and even will distribute guano at the same time that a plowman may lay off one or more rows, (by ganging the stocks,) sow, the seed, sow the guano and by attaching a block to and behind each stock properly, cover all as he goes.

I speak the opinion of thousands of the best heads in this Union, when I say its cheapness, convenience, and efficiency must bring it into universal use, conquering prejudices against new things and opposition from every source.

The right to these celebrated patent plows for the counties of Cherokee and Calhoun has been purchased by the undersigned, who will dispose of rights to precincts or sell farm rights at the following rates to wit:

At $2 for each horse or mule or the farm and also the privilege of buying from the manufacturers the first out fit of the plows they may need at cost. A factory will be erected at some suitable place in one of the counties for the manufacture of the plow as early as convenient.

I am also agent for Mr. Peeler—the inventer, for the State of Alabama, and will sell farm or County rights to those who may wish to purchase in any part of the State.

Those who may wish to purchase, or obtain further information can address

B. O. M'GEE.
Kemp's Creek P. O.
Calhoun Co., Ala.

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### Notice.

THOSE indebted to the firm of S... ton, & Gray by note or account will find them in the hand's of W. H. Forney Esq. And can call and Settle, with him, as he is authorized, to receipt in our name; Also accounts of J. R. Slaton individualy will be left with the above as I am going to Fort Morgan, and will be gone Some time, I hope you will attend to this.

J. R. SLATON.
April 24, 1861.—tf.

File

# Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 25, NO. 29. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861. WHOLE NO. 1282.

## Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

**J. F. GRANT,**

At Two Dollars within the year, or three dollars at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, & fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square counted as two, &c. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

Yearly advertisements, $10 for one square and $5 for each additional square.

Annunciation of Candidates $5. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.

Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

### Notice.

WE earnestly request all who have patronized us in the purchase of goods to settle by cash, if they can, and by note if they cant. Save cost.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.

Dec. 20, 1860.

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### NEW FURNITURE STORE!

IN BECTON'S NEW BLOCK,

SELMA, ALABAMA

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 13th September next, the largest and most complete stock of

CABINET FURNITURE.

ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them in purchasing.

BOGLE & DITMARS.

Selma, July 12, '60—tf.

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### S. J. C. & M. W. FRANCIS

RETURN their thanks to the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and will still continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One or both, may be found at all times, when not professionally absent, at their old office, on the North-West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

They will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, for practice and for family use.

Aug. 16, 1860.—tf.

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A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE,

AND

### Town Lot For Sale.

IN the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere, for information call on A. WOODS, or J. F. GRANT.

June 26—'60.

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### VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned now offers for sale his two tracts of Land containing *FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES*, eight hundred of which is comprised in the tract upon which he now resides, situated in Choccolocco Valley, four miles south of White Plains, in Calhoun county, Ala.

Near five hundred acres are cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—two hundred acres excellent bottom land, nearly all of which is cleared.

The place is well improved, having a large two story Frame Dwelling House, six rooms besides dining room and kitchen; all good out houses, Cotton Gin, and Screw, together with a large, young Orchard. All the upland is of good quality—fine for cotton and grain; and all the uncleared land is well timbered. Every field in the tract is well provided with water.

ALSO—**Six hundred and eighty acres,** known as the James A. Williams tract, situated eight miles from White Plains, on the Wedowee road, which is also well improved, having a large two story framed dwelling house, brick kitchen, and dining room; smoke house and negro houses, regularly and conveniently arranged—also, Cotton Gin, a Grist Mill, and a good site for a Saw Mill. About 400 acres cleared, lying level, and the greater portion first class bottom land; and the upland excellent. The entire tract is unusually well watered in every part—there is also on the place a good young orchard.

All the above described land will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Land buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, and if they wish further information before doing so, they can obtain it by addressing a letter to me, at either White Plains or Corn Grove.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

July 5, 1860.—tf.

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TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid.—He will write Orations, Addresses, Essays, Presentation Speeches and replies; prepare matter for the press; write Acrostics, lines for Albums, Obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secresy maintained. Address,

FINLEY JOHNSON, Baltimore Md

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### MEDICAL NOTICE.

Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem
Quam quae sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.
Hor.

DRS. LOW & STARNS; having associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, offer their Professional services to the citizens of Mt Polk and P K Hill, in the various branches of their profession, and hope by success and reasonable charges and long indulgence to merit a large portion of public patronage.

JAS. M LOW, M. D.
W. L. STARNS, M. D.

April 11, 861.—tf.

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### Cave Creek Academy.

THE undersigned subscribers having procured the services of Mr. J. L. DODSON an experienced Teacher, to take charge of Cave Creek Academy, take this method of informing those who may feel desirous of sending to school, that the building is new & comfortable, located six miles south of Jacksonville, Ala., in a healthy neighborhood and beautiful valley, comparatively free from temptations to vice or extravagance. Should any one desire board, they can be accommodated at eight dollars per month including washing, in good houses near the Academy. Twelve or fifteen young men who wish to obtain a liberal education, would be gladly received.

The exercises of said school will commence on the first Monday in February, 1861. Students will be prepared for the higher classes in College. Special attention given to Mathematics.

Rates of tuition per session of 20 weeks, to be continued two sessions.

| | |
|---|---|
| Orthography, Reading, Geography, and Arithmetic, | $8 00 |
| Grammar, Natural Philosophy, and Ancient Geography, | 15 00 |
| Algebra, Geometry, and Ancient L. | 20 00 |

Students charged from time of entering till the close of session, protracted sickness excepted.

JOHN A. FINDLEY
WILEY GLOVER.
LINZEY WEAVER.

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JACKSONVILLE

### DRUG STORE,

By T. N. ANGLIN:

At the old stand, east side of the square.

Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

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### LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, OXFORD, ALA.

J. A. DEARMON, is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horse per day, | $1 25 |
| Buggy, | 1 00 |
| Horse and buggy per day | 2 25 |
| Horses Hack & driver, | 5 00 |
| Horse or Buggy, half a day | 75 |

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by person hirring them.

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this Stable.

N. B. Persons who hire Horses and Buggies must not forget to pay up occasionally as corn is high and a cash article. If the fail 25 per cent will be added.

Feb. 22, 1860.—5t.

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### Special Notice.

HAVING determined to remove into the country, it becomes necessary for me to close up my business in Jacksonville. All persons indebted to me by note or account, are therefore, hereby notified to come forward and make payment. The notes and accounts of such as fail to do so will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection in the first part of January, 1861.

R. H. WYNNE.

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### DR. C. J. CLARK,

**Surgeon & Practicing Physician,**

*JACKSONVILLE, ALA.*

DR. CLARK will keep constantly on hand a supply of **Pure Medicines** for his own prescribing & to supply his patrons.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical treatment, and board and treat them on reasonable terms. Jan. 18, 1859.—1y.

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### HIDES WANTED.

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6¼ cts per pound, for all debts due him. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.

F. SNOW.

Jacksonville, July 19, 1860.

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THE SPRING SESSION of

**Snow's Creek Male & Female Academy,**

UNDER the superintendence of SAM'L T. PEACE, will commence on the 14th day of January, 1861.

Terms of Tuition are from $7 50 to $15 00 per session of five months. Pupils charged from the time they enter until the close of the session, and no deduction made, except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be procured at reasonable prices, in respectable houses convenient to the school.

For further particulars, address

S. T. PEACE,
Jan. 10, 1861. Oxford, Ala.

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### Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Privett & Earns in the Livery Stable business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. N. PRIVETT,
Jan 24, 1861. H. A. EARNS.

☞ Persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to H. A. Earns, who has the books and accounts prepared for that purpose.

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### BLANKS! BLANKS!!

FOR SALE AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

**JOB WORK,** Neatly Executed.

---

### Spring Stock

—AT—

**A. OBERNDORF & Co's,**

*Oxford Ala.*

WE are receiving & opening a large & desirable Stock of merchandise, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers and the public in general. We solicit from the ladies an early call and examination of our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, of the latest styles, handsome and cheap.

Our Stock is more varied than usual, embracing many new articles, which heretofore we had no room to keep, *we guarantee good bargains.*

*Cash Dealers will meet a hearty welcome.* Punctual credit dealers will save money by trading with us. Call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

A. OBERNDORF & Co.

Sign of the Flag of the Confederate States of America, two doors south of the Brick hotel.

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### BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute Blacksmith work in all its various branches; such as Farm Work, Mill & **Machine Irons,** Ironing and Repairing Buggies Carriages, Wagons, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, in the most approved and durable style.

Transient persons can have horses shod or other work done upon the shortest notice.

A good stock of iron &c. always on hand.

He may be constantly found at his place of business, ready to execute all work needed, which will be warranted by him, and executed on reasonable terms.

Ten per cent deduction for cash custom, from the usual credit prices

WM. P. PRICKETT

Oxf Ala., Mar. 8, 1860.—1y.

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### DANIEL BRENAN,

*Sends Greeting:*

ALL those indebted to him will please call at the Office of Messrs. Turnley & Easley, Jacksonville, Ala. on the east side of the public square, who have his books, and settle by *cash* or *note*, and save *costs* to themselves, and *trouble* to their *friends.*

DANIEL BRENAN.

March 21, 1861—6t.

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### Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between C. C. Porter & P. H. McCargo is this day dissolved by mutual consent; this 2d January, 1861.

C. C. PORTER,
P. H. McCARGO.

☞ C. C. PORTER will continue to Practice his profession at the same office as formerly & solicits a liberal share of patronage.

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OFFICE ALA. & TENN.
River Railroad Company.
Selma, Ala., May 17, 1861.

THE Tenth Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Rail Road Company will convene at Shelby Springs, on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next, (1861) for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Ten Directors, for said Company for the ensuing year.

The Board are requested to meet at the same place on the Monday previous.

By order of the Board.

A. M. GOODWIN, Secretary.

May 30, 1861—td.

☞ The Mobile Advertiser, Talladega Reporter and Jacksonville Republican will copy until day of Convention, and send bill to Secretary.

May 30.

## POETRY.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

### THE SOLDIER'S FAREWELL.

INTRODUCED AT CAMP CHEATHAM BY REV. DR. QUINTARD.

TUNE—"*Rosin the Bow.*"

Hark! the tocsin is sounding, my comrades—
Bind your knapsacks, away let us go,
Where the flag of the freemen is waving—
March to vanquish the ruffian foe!

CHORUS.

Ho! for Liberty! "Freedom or death," boys!
That's the watchword, away let us go,
To the sound of the drum and the bugle
March to vanquish the ruffian foe.

Farewell to the scenes of my childhood,
To my mother who's praying for me,
She would weep if the son of her bosom
From the face of a foeman should flee!

Farewell to the home and the hearth-stone,
Where my sisters are weeping for me,
Oh! the foot of the spoiler shall never
Stain the home of the brave and the free!

Adieu, thou beloved of my bosom
For your soldier-love shed not a tear,
But beseech the great Lord of the battle
To protect him and all he holds dear.

Adieu, honored father, who taught me
For the rights of a freeman to stand,
To resist when his rod the oppressor
Shakes with wrath o'er my dear native land.

Oh my country—thou home of my loved ones!
You the tyrant would seek to enslave;
Sweep you off from the face of creation,
Wake—freemen! our country to save!

Hear the threats of that ruthless banditti,
Who for "*booty and beauty*" would fight,
Shall they sweep our loved South from creation!
No! her sons will arise in their might.

Sweep the South from the face of the earth, boys.
We can sweep, too, O land of our birth!
For our homes and altars and dear ones,
We, the ruffians can sweep from the earth.

Adieu to the church where the Christian,
For the soldier each Sabbath will pray,
But the Bible and Chaplain go with us,
And Jehovah, our God, is our stay.

When the old British lion oppressed us,
He with Washington went to the field;
Unto Him we will look in the battle,
And will strike till the enemy yield.

ANNIE.

*Note*—The chorus is sung to the second part of the air, except after the 5th and 6th stanzas.

### The Havoc of War.

In any view, what a fell destroyer is war? Napoleon's wars sacrificed, full six millions, and all the wars consequent on the French revolution some nine or ten millions. The Spaniards are said to have destroyed in forty-two years more than twelve millions of American Indians; Grecian wars sacrificed 15,000,000; Jewish wars 25,000,000; the wars of the twelve Caesars, 30,000,000, in all, the wars of the Romans before Julius Caesar, 60,000,000, the wars of the Roman empire, of the Saracens and Turks, 60,000,000 each, those of the Tartars 90,000,000, those of Africa, 100,000,000.

"If we take into consideration," says the learned Dr. Dick, "the number not only of those who have perished through the natural consequence of war, it will not be perhaps overating the destruction of human life, if we affirm, the one-tenth of the human race has been destroyed by the ravages of war, and according to his estimate, more than fourteen thousand millions of human beings have been slaughtered in war since the begining of the world." Edmond Burke went still further, and reckoned the sum total of its ravages, from the first, at not less the thirty-five thousand millions.—*Advocate of Peace.*

THE PEOPLE UNITING ON JUDGE SHORTER.—We copy in our paper this morning an article from the Mobile *Register & Advertiser* reviewing the Gubernatorial question, and lending its support to Judge John Gill Shorter, on account of his availability, his fitness for the position, and his universal popularity among the people, which is one of the best signs of harmony and unanimity. Other manifestations of popular feeling demonstrate clearly that a large majority of the people are uniting upon Judge Shorter as their candidate for Governor. We shall continue, from time to time, to keep the people thoroughly posted, having no desire in our advocacy of the claims of one gentleman, to cast censure, or reflect upon the candidacy of any other.

### Brutal Murder.

A few days since, Mrs HOLLAND of Chattooga county, was brutally murdered by her negro woman, who we understand had been living in one end of the house with her mistress about seventeen years, they being the only occupants.

The negro woman by her confession, conceived the idea during the day to kill her misstress, and when the old lady sat down to her supper, she struck her on the back of the head with a rolling pin, three times, but not stunning her mistress, she rose, when a scuffle ensued—the negro getting loose, got hold of an axe, and struck her on the head three or four blows, killing her instantly. She then removed the body from the house, throwing it in the well near by, burning such apparel as had blood upon them, and washing the floor; after which, she gave the alarm that her mistress had fallen in the well. When the body was taken up from the well, no suspicion rested on the negro, and from what we can learn, the whole thing would have remained in mystery, but for the voluntary confession of the murderer.

Mrs. H. was obout 70 years of age.

### Murder of a Negro.

We are informed by Mr. GREEN BLAKE, that the murder of a negro, last week, belonging to Mr. DAVENPORT of Wills Valley, occurred under the following circumstances:

A negro boy belonging to Mr. D., came into the house and informed him that his negroes intended killing him that night. Mr. D. paid very little attention to the boy, but while at supper, he returned and told his master that the boys were then in the kitchen, and would attack him in a few minutes. He took his sons, and repaired to the kitchen, and tied the negroes. As soon as the boys were tied, the negro who gave the information drew a dirk, and stabbed one of the boys who died instantly, and then attempting to stab his master, but by repeatedly knocking the negro down, he got him tied. It is supposed the boy was crazy, and concocted this plan to kill his master, and the boy he stabbed.—*Rome Flag.*

From the Winchester Republican of the 5th.

### From Gen. Johnston's Army.

### The Yankees Invasion at Martinsburg—Gallant Conduct of the Augusta Troops.—Over One Hundred of the Enemy Killed and a large number of Prisoners taken—Our Loss Two Killed and Eight or Ten Wounded.

On Monday last the Federal forces under the command of Gen. Cadwallader, numbering 15,000, crossed the Potomac river at Williamsport ford, and advanced in the direction of Martinsburg. On Tuesday morning about 10 o'clock, the 5th Virginia Regiment under command of Col. Harper, which had been sent out by Col. Jackson as a scouting party, suddenly and unexpectedly came into collision with a large force of the enemy estimated to be at least 5,000 strong. A sharp conflict at once ensued. Our forces had but one piece of artillery, which became useless after two or three rounds had been fired. Although the strength of the enemy was greatly superior to ours in numbers, our men fought with great coolness and bravery. The enemy being well provided with artillery, threw shell among our forces, which compelled them to retire, which they did in perfect order. From persons who were engaged in the fight, we learn that not more than 4 or 500 of Col. Harper's regiment were in the action. The Continental Morgan Guards of our town, commanded by Capt. Avis, and the West Augusta Guards of Stanton, were in the thickest of the battle from first to last, and it was only in these companies that any casualties were sustained. As well as we can learn there were but two of our men killed; their names we learn are Farrish and Snapp, of Capt. Avis' company; whilst there were eight or ten wounded but none of them seriously so. Five or six of the wounded have been brought to town, and are receiving every necessary attention. The loss of the enemy in killed alone has been estimated by those who were in the field after the fight, at from 100 to 150. A company which had been detached from the main body, were captured by Capts. Patrick and Hardesty Companies of Cavalry. Forty-three of the prisoners were brought to town Wednesday morning and lodged in jail. They state that when they volunteered it was for only three months, and under the conditions that they were not to cross the Potomac. They say that their term of service would have expired on the 6th inst., and that they were forced to cross into Virginia. They speak in grateful terms of their treatment since captured.—The officers of this company have not yet arrived, but are hourly expected.

After the engagement, Col. Jackson, with his brigade, retired two miles south of Martinsburg. Tuesday evening, Gen. Johnston, with all the force stationed in and around Winchester, marched to his aid. And we may expect to hear of a battle at any hour.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our forces engaged. Although largely outnumbered, they stood their ground manfully until they were commanded to retreat. With such material to fight our battles, victory must perch upon our banner.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF THE RECENT FIGHT.

Since we penned our article about the engagement near Martinsburg, we learn that more prisoners have been captured by our forces. The number is said to be twenty-seven. Among them is a Lieut. Colonel, a Captain and Surgeon. They may be expected here by the time paper goes to press. They are all Pennsylvanians. We have also just received information that the Yankees have taken possession of Martinsburg; and are estimated to be from 15,000 to 18,000 strong. General Johnston is at Darksville, seven miles this side of Martinsburg, and at the time of our writing, is preparing to advance upon the enemy. His command is about 13,000. A glorious victory of Southern chivalry over the hirelings of the North—who have audaciously and impudently desecrated our soil with their polluting tread, is hourly expected.

The militia of the county have been ordered out, and are rapidly collecting in town, eager for a shot at the minions of Lincoln.

On Monday last Mr. Patton addressed a meeting in this place upon the subject of his all-important mission to the people of Alabama. In consequence of the rain in the morning, but few of our citizens from the country were present. Those present responded nobly in a subscription of 1200 bales of cotton and osnaburgs. Mr Patton made one of his very practical and interesting speeches, the effects of which is best told in the fact of a subscription obtained by him in the few days he has been employed in North Alabama, of 15,000 bales. Mr. Patton feels confident he can obtain, in this end of the State, a Loan of $1,000,000. Yesterday he was at Centre Star. To-day he will go to Okeland, the vicinity of our richest planters. We hope to hear a good account of their patriotism, and that Mr. Patton will not be disappointed in his estimate of 5000 bales for Lauderdale. He sets Franklin down for 6000, and he will get the figures. Let our wealthy planters emulate the noble example of the Winstons, Dixons, Bartons, Malones, and a host of others in North Alabama. And let nobody act under the insane delusion that there is to "be little or no fighting." *Florence Gazette.*

CONFEDERATE LOAN IN MARENGO.—We learn that the commissioners to negotiate the Confederate loan in our county, have already succeeded in getting 8000 bales of cotton subscribed. The Commissioners are discharging their duty with an energy and preseverance worthy of the great and patriotic cause which they are engaged, and much more will yet be subscribed by our citizens.—*Linden Jeffersonian.*

WELL DONE CHAMBERS!—The number of bales of cotton subscribed by the planters of Chambers to the Confederate loan, amounts to 3,500, *and will reach* 4,000 bales in a short time.

For the manner in which Chambers has responded to the cotton loan, much credit is due to Colonel J. T. Brock, whose labors have been unceasing in behalf of the enterprise.—*Chambers Tribune.*

[From the Dublin Nation, June 8.]

### The Fratricidal War.

As the news from America flows in the language of the Northerns of their journals tend more and more to disgust and outrage all who hold the sacred faith of human freedom, and to make them weep in poignant mortification and deep despair. Well may we despair of popular liberty in presence of the sight the world sees to-day. A republican people whose liberties were won by a rebellion whose independence was achieved by a secession, parrot as glibly as any minions of old world tyranny "the rebels" and the "rebellion" as phrases of odium and reproach! Those who profess to hold sacred the popular will, to reverence the desire for self-government, proceeding to drown the popular will in blood, and to answer the desire for self-government by butchery and slauther!

If what is now passing in America took place in any of the old world empires, it would be at least intelligible. If the citizens of nearly half of an empire five times as large as all Europe, with an unanimity never surpassed and rarely equalled, declared, by free poll, in open day by universal suffrage, their interests and their feelings demand the substitution of the Imperial Government by one of their own choice; and the Imperial Government marched its armies to crush the demand in the blood of the "rebels," it would be nothing new amongst the despotic systems. But in a great confederation of Republican States, in a system based on *the will of the people*—based on *the right of rebellion*—that all this should happen that we now see—that no tyranny or despotism of old Europe ever drew the sword more savagely to put down "rebellion" and trample on the voice of the people, than this same Central Government of a Republican Confederation—it is enough to wring the heart of any man who believes in the greater humanity and toleration of popular governments. Well may the advocates of despotic monarchy laugh in bitter mockery at those who believe that a people ruling themselves would never spill blood in popular subjugation, and that such murders were done by Kings and despots of Old Europe.

It is a hideous sarcasm of Republicanism to hear the journals of the northern States yelling for the blood of "the rebels," for their utter subjugation and destruction! "We mean to conquer them," says THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, *not merely to defeat*, But to CONQUER, to SUBJUGATE them. But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before the angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. *They must find poverty at their firesides and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children.*" Was ever more hellish sentiment uttered! *Where is the annals of despotism or the records of its butcheries, shall we seek for a parallel to this!* Where—even against rebels who had not a particle of justification! If the subjects of the most legitimate sovereign that ever held a sceptre had acted as the southern States have done, would these sentiments not be infamies if uttered on his part? Yet infamy of infamies are they when uttered by Republicans against brother Republicans of '76, against men who with far greater unanimity now demand the self-same right those rebels claimed—self-government.

We shall be told that the South had no right to secede; therefore, war upon it is justifiable. When England made war on her rebellious American colonies, she said they had no right to "secede," and that, therefore, that war justifiable, We shall be told the South can exhibit no wrongs to justify rebellion.—The same was held by those who sought to crush the colonies in their struggle for self-government. But why should we be called upon by Republicans to consider these points at all? Have we not been told, as the Republican principle, that the subjects of a State themselves, and no one else, are to be judges whether they have provocation, justification or right.

Yet, let us consider that the case of the South, as regards its right to secede, is far stronger than was that of the American colonies to rebel. Under the old monarchical system no such right was ever tolerated—no such principal ever heard of—as "the voice of the population" determining the justice, legitimacy or duration of a Government.—The American colonies originated under that monarcical system. They had never claimed or possessed the attributes of "Independent Sovereign States;" nor had their connection with the English crown originated in a compact having for its object mutual benefit and defence.—What, on the other hand, is the position of the Southern States in the present case? They are not mere colonies, counties, or districts of any State, Kingdom or Impire. They are a number of "Sovereign Independent States;" so styled in law and so proved in fact.—Their political system—the political system of the whole United States of America—is based on the fundamental principle of the right of rebellion determinable by the voice of the people. These several independent sovereign States, of their own free choosing, and for the purpose of their own and the common welfare, interest, and protection, federate with certain others to this end. A number of these States declare that faith has not been kept with them in the compact of confederation; and that the cause and purpose of their federal association with certain others no longer urge its continuance, but on the contrary demand its termination. Whether they possess the right so to terminate the connection, is neither asserted nor denied by the deed of union. This silence is claimed by each side in the quarrel as favorable to its own case. Upon which side the construction may be said to weigh, is, no doubt, a nice and intricate question for political doctrinaires and hair-splitting controversialists. But what we have to say is this, that is something more than mournful, it is monstrous, it is an outrage and a disgrace to humaniay, that, on a point which may be ruled either way, the shocking spectacle must be seen of torrents of blood being made to flow in the conquest—the subjugation—of those independent States, who *merely ask for self-government any freedom to decide their own desinies!* We say it would be deplorable even if those Southern States were mere colonies or outlaying districts of a despotic empire. We say that, in the face of such a unanimous determination for secession—right or wrong, according to constructional technicalities—this bloody war to force union on the Southern people at the point of the sword—to sabre them into brotherhood, and dragoon them into "liberty!"—is a blot upon humanity. We cannot pause to weigh the niceties of the rival constructions of the silence of the deed of Union with reference to the right of secession. We turn in disgust from all this, denying that the proof at best can be plain enough to reconcile us to this butchery—butchery to be done, let us remember not by kings, autocrats, or tyrants, but by Republicans, advocates of popular liberty—themselves the offspring of rebellion! We have often enough and clearly enough declared our anxiety that the great Republic of America might be saved from dismemberment; but far greater is our anxiety—for the sake of the hideous reproach it involves to popular liberty—that it may be saved from the terrific crime of forcing its Federal embrace upon any State *at the expense of ruthless slaughter by fire and sword.*

### The next Governor.

The time is at hand within a few weeks when the people of the State will be called to the polls to express their wishes as to who will be their next Chief Magistrate.

We have been silent on the subject up to this moment for the reason that we desired to leave the public mind unbiassed—so far as the influence of this press might be supposed to have any weight—in this choice of a candidate or candidates. We have thought and still think it highly desirable, that at the coming August election for Governor, as well as for members of the Legislature, there should be no party, and, if possible, no personal contests. This is unmistakably the general wish of the People of the State, and the feeling has been caught and patriotically reflected in the action of several distinguished gentlemen whose friends have brought their names forward as worthy of the honors of the Chief Magistracy. Thus Col. Jemison, of Tuscaloosa, and Messrs. Judge and Watts, of Montgomery, have withdrawn their names from the canvass, because they did not desire to be the means of provoking a contest which they deemed improper and injurious to the public interests at this time, Ex-Gov. Winson and Col. Withers have also been spoken of. But these gentlemen, answering the summons of the Confederate Government, have left the field of politics behind them and repared to the Virginia frontier to meet the enemies of the country. Inasmuch as the election has to be decided a month hence and there is no present prospect of the termination of the war before the Governor to be elected will have to enter upon the duties of his office, it seems to be taken for granted by the friends of these gentlemen that they would not leave their military commands in the field to take the gubernatorial chair.

In this state of the case, it appears that the Hon. John Gill Shorter, of Barbour county, and the Hon. J. E. Moore, of Madison, are the only two gentlemen whose names are kept in the field by their friends as candidates, and that the choice is thus narrowed down between them. The day of the election is so close at hand, that it becomes the voters and the press to make a choice, and for ourselves we feel that the time has arived for us to indicate a pref. erence. We declare it in favor of Judge Shorter, for several reasons. The first is, that, as well as we can form a judement from the tone of the public press and of our private correspondence in the State, Judge Shorter seems to be the fovorite of the large majority.—Next Judge Shorter comes from a section of the State that has never been honored by the selection of a Governor; he is one of the public men who was early and openly indentified with the revolution which has opened and promises to close so gloriously; and last, he is qualified by character, abilities and experience to discharge, with credit to himself and honor to the State, the Executive duties and responsibilities. For these reasons, our vote and influence will be given to the election of Judge Shorter.—*Register and Advertiser.*

### Communications and Army Correspondence.

RICHMOND, VA.,
July 1st, 1861.

MR. GRANT:

Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to say a few words in reference to the Pope Walker Guards from Jacksonville, and of the 8th Regt. to which they belong, commanded by the brave and efficient officers Col. J. H. Forney and Lieut. Col. James B. Martain.

I left Montgomery on Thursday last for Richmond, in company with Col. F. Commissary Francis and three others, we went by way of Augusta, Geo., Wilmington and Weldon N. C., and Petersburg Va., thence to Richmond. We arrived at this place yesterday at 7 A. M. the first and second companies of our Regt. were to leave Montgomery on last Friday at 8 P. M. We expected them here to-day, but they have not arrived, Ajut., Martin jr. arrived to-day on the Danville train. I and my friends who came here with me, have had a nice time for soldiers, nothing to do, but to look around at the city and its ornaments. Lieut. Bush is at the same house with us: he is looking well, and as he was here some days in advance of us, can point out many things gratifying to the eye, but this thing of war looks boys so strong in the face, when this high up in the Confederacy, that we cannot look on things which are really grand, beautiful and even sublime, with that degree of pleasure and satisfaction that we would want to feel.

As soon as our Regt. arrives here, Col. Forney will march, (as I understand to-day) to the Pan Handle of this State, where they are going headlong on their own "*hook*" having elected a *Governor* and declared themselves independent of the balance of the State. Gen. McClellen is marching forces of Federal troops in there, and I understand that Andy Johnson, who is now in Washington, is trying to get Lincoln to make his way with those troops into E. Tenn., this project has to be quashed immediately, and it seems that the 8th Ala., Regt. must do their work there, as well there as anywhere. I tell you they will leave their mark, if they are sent out there, I doubt very much whether we will be in this city next Saturday, if the whole of the Regt. arrives before that time, I know we will be on the march; a short stay is it not; a little fight occurred a day or two since at *Romney* between 13 on our side and 100 on the other, that little band of 13, killed 17, and wounded several, and only lost 3, hurrah for the "Dixie boys."—a Capt. with 25 of his men who had gone over to Baltimore, on a visit, dressed his men in womans garb, and went aboard of a steamer, telling the Capt. that those ladies were in his charge and he wished to take them to a certain place, but when they all got in, he shut the *Hatch* rallied his men and told the Sailors that they were prisoners, soon after this they took two brigs one had on $ 70,000 worth of coffee and the other was loaded with ice, they took the vessels where they could control them and the cargoes, were brought to Richmond this morning, and are now in confinement here.—The notion here about the war, is that it will be no small affair, and will not be settled as soon as some imagine; but the soldiers are very sanguine, all I have seen, if the Yankee Government don't conclude to quit off soon, it will be a long war—more anon.

PEN.

CAMP ALABAMA, NEAR RICHMOND,
July 4th, 8 o'clock a. m. '61.

After 4 nights and 3½ days travel, after tasting a few of the hardships of a Soldier's life, such as sleepless nights and weary limbs, we arrived safe at the above named camp, have pitched our tents put on our Sundays and feel all right this 4th of July morning. As I know at present but little of Richmond, and the things connected with that of late so famous city, which are of interest I'll report to you our trip from camp Moore to this point.—Saturday evening the 28th of last month we got on the cars of the West Point and M. R. R. for West Point. Our crowd was merry and glad to get away from the Fair Ground of Montgomery.

We arrived in Atlanta Sunday morning at about 9 o'clock, where we enjoyed a good cup of coffee furnished gratis to the Pope W. Guards and Choccolocco Rifles, by Mr. Ballard, of the Ballard Saloon: The thanks of our companies are with him.—In Atlanta, we looked and hoped for better cars, but disappointment was our fate and we had to pursue our journey in like boxes as described above. We were all weary and sleepy, and as I past through those quarters about midnight, my fellow soldiers were enjoying sweet repose, this I thought when I first saw those box-cars, would be impossible, but right before me convinced me that,

"Weariness can snore upon the flint, when
rusty sloth finds the down pillow hard."

The Ladies every where on the route greeted us with lovely smiles, saluting hands and waving handkerchiefs, at every stopping place nice apples flowers &c. poured down on the Calhoun boys. Sunday evening we arrived in Augusta and marched to the S. C. Depot, where a nice supper was prepared for us by the good Ladies of Agusta. I assure you the dishes filled with good stakes, splendid ham and delicious fowels fried and broiled found us ready. We were hungry and it tasted douby sweet, for the glances of the fair Georgia women rested upon us, and we were conscious of the fact. Our hearts were filled with gratitude and love for those who showed themselves so kind to us. The Alexandria Rifles arrived there already in the morning, were invited to the city Hall place, a nice and beautiful grove, there they were treated to ice cream, Lemonade and cherry bounce in abundance. At 12 o'clock they were called up to a table filled with everything that man could want to feast on. The hour for departure grew near, we sent forth three hearty cheers for the ladies of Augusta. God bless them: shook hands with the fair ones who had assembled in very large numbers and bid them farewell.—The ladies encouraged us to do our duty and we assured them, that we would not return until we could unfurl the Banner of Freedoms & Independence, and had driven the invaders from our Southern soil. We had again an awful night for our couch was in the shape of a rough bench 6 inches wide and the splinters our pillow; yet sleep overtook us and it was not until the next morning when we awoke in Kingsville we felt, that though our eyes were closed and slept, our bodies were far from rest, sore all over. Here we had to lay over until 5 o'clock P. M.—The boys scattered off in small groups and enjoyed sound sleep and good rest. At about 4 P. M. we procured our seats. Fortune smiled and we got 2 passenger cars, but the Alexandria Rifles had to take the open boxes, which was very unpleasant and still more uncomfortable as about 4½ o'clock a heavy shower broke forth from the thick clouds above and poured its refreshing drops upon the Volunteers.—It settled the dust.—Thursday morning we got to Wilmington N. C. and at 3 a. m. Wednesday to Weldon N. C.—a few miles north of Weldon we passed the camps of North Carolina Regulars, a fine and healthy looking set of men and able to give the Yankees *Scissors*. The people of the North State are all on the *qui vive* and right side up. Every where they welcomed us with hearty cheers and outstretched arms. In Petersburg, Va. we arrived at about 10 o'clock a. m. received an invitation from the citizens to march to the *Cold Springs*, a beautiful Park near the city, where they would accommodate us with a nice dinner. We accepted and that cheerfully but fortune must have been in a bad mood, for after our arrival in that beautiful grove where we were already seated and filled with expectations the news came that we must be off for Richmond at 12 o'clock. The *fall in* fell on our ears like a brick bat and we had to go without feasting on the good things which the ladies of Petersburg had prepared for us. Yet our feelings were in some degree satisfied by the conviction, that the offer was made and invitations extended to us by a good and patriotic people, therefore three cheers for the citizens of Petersburg, for the good intentions and kind treatment of the 10th Regt. of Ala. Vol. The whistle blew and the Iron horse started for the much talked of Richmond, where we landed at 2½ o'clock P. M. We marched to our camp 3 miles east of the city, were truly tired when we got there, yet all were ready and only too willing to pitch our tents. We done it in masterly style and a big hurry for we wanted rest. I wish you could see how fast the boys learn; every one is willing to add his share to his own and the comfort of the whole family or mess as we term it. While 4 were engaged putting up the tent, 2 went after wood, 2 after water, 2 started to pickup planks for a table, others made a pit to cook in &c. We are all well; have a fine camp, enjoy good health, greatly pleased with our officers, and want nothing but a good brush with the Yankees; and *lordee* how we'll fight! If you would only, know, or could imagine, the hearty hand-shaking, beautiful boquetts and sweet smiles and hot coffee in Augusta we received from our Southern ladies you could sorter see how firmly we resolved to whip the Yankees and establish Freedom, where our Southern mothers, sisters and daughters dwell. Never before did the boys think as much of the ladies as now. The faces of every one they meet with, they compare with some dear one left at home. The bonnets, the bows, the dresses all remind him of those which occupy a sacred spot in his heart. Every time we passed a woman, the most hearty cheers came forth from the bosoms of the Calhoun boys; and when Capt. Hanna of company H. remarked the other day, that in a few weeks the boys will kiss the tracks of the ladies, Lieut. Col. Martin replied; yes sir, and they'll pick up scraps of calico and fasten them near their hearts.

as a precious token of womanly beauty and goodness. I just remember that you have to print other things besides my communication, and therefore bid you farewell for this time.—All's well, send us your Republican care 10th Regt. Ala. Vol. CALHOUN.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

July 18, 1861.

### FOR GOVERNOR,
### Hon. JOHN G. SHORTER.

### For Representative in Congress
### Hon. J. L. M. CURRY.

☞ We are authorized to anounce JESSE U. BRYAN, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce GEORGE LEE ALEXANDER, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature.

☞ The friends of WM. HENRY and ELI BYNUM, request us to announce his name as candidates for Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Calhoun County.

☞ We are authorized to announce J. W. WHITESIDE, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Calhoun County.

### Change.

The appointment heretofore published of addresses to be delivered by Chancellor Foster at Mr. Honea's store on Saturday the 20th inst., is *changed* to the Baptist church, near Mr. Elias Read's on the Gadsden road. Said address will be made at said church at 1 o'clock P. M. the day above named. Subject, the Confederate Loan. An Agent will solicit subscriptions.

July 13th, 1861.

**Military Notices.**—We invite the especial attention of all interested, to the military notices of Lieut. Bush, Messrs, Robinson & Brewster and Capt. T. G. Mattison.

In this connection, we will say, in answer to Messrs. Robinson, Mattison, and others who have requested us to forward our accounts for such service, that we make no charge for such notices: on the contraty we shall always be glad to aid them any way we can, in their patriotic designs.

☞ We are truly glad to hear; that B. W. EASLEY, ESQ., one of the Calhoun Guards, from this place, who has been dangerously ill with typhoid fever at Fort Morgan, was considerably better, at last accounts from there. His numerous relatives and friends in this sec- [illegible] been pained with the report that he was dead.

The Selma Reporter of the 15th inst. says:—"A thorough examination into the matter satisfies us that the failure of our Jacksonville subscribers to receive the *Daily Reeporter*, resulted from gross carelessness on the part of the person who has charge of the Post office at that place."

We are informed that the packet of Reporters failed to come to this office entirely, for several days, consequently the carelessness of our Post Master could not have been the cause of the failure. We cannot think the Editor of the Reporter would do our P. M. intentional injustice, and must have received wrong information. Perhaps another thorough examination will enable him to place the blame somewhere else

### Governor of Alabama.

On the first Monday in August, which is near at hand, the qualified voters of Alabama, will be called upon to cast their votes for a suitable man to fill the office of Governor of the State, in the place of Gov. A. B. Moore, whose time expires, and who is not now eligible to re-election.

In connection with this office, we have seen the names of several distinguished citizens of the State mentioned, all of whom doubtless would in ordinary times make good and respectable Governors. The names of the Hon'l T. H. Watts, Hon'l T. J. Judge, and the Hon'l Robert Jemison have been, by their respective friends, placed before the people to fill the office of Governor, either of whom possess all the elements necessary to make able and efficient executive officers.

For the purpose of producing harmony, and preventing a fierce conflict for that office, these gentlemen have, in turn, by published letters, declined to be candidates, which leaves only two on the field, namely, Hon. John Gill Shorter, of Barbour, and Hon. John E. Moore of Lauderdale. Judge Shorter and Judge Moore are now the only candidates; the people will have to choose between them.

We have placed at the head of our columns the name of the Hon'l John G. Shorter, as our choice for the next Governor. In these trying times, it is the duty of every patriot to select the ablest men he can for all offices, from the lowest to the highest. Squaring ourselves by this plumb and rule, we have selected Judge Shorter. We have known him a considerable time, and believe him to possess in an eminent degree, all the elements to make an able and efficient executive officer.

The purity of his private character which is without a blemish—the ability with which he has filled the offices of Legislator and Circuit Judge—his well balanced mind, well stored with useful and varied information—his strict integrity and unbending firmness, all induce us to believe that Judge Shorter is the best selection we can make for the office of Governor, and therefore we present his name to the favorable consideration of our readers.

P. S. Judge John E. Moore has also written a letter, declining to be a candidate, which may be found in this paper. Judge Shorter may now be considered the only candidate who is fairly on the field.

### Ala. & Tenn. River Rail Road.

A Convention of the Stock holders of this road, met at the Shelby Springs on the 10th instant—and re-elected Thos. A. Walker, President—and the following Board of Directors: John W Lapsley, Charles Lewis, G. C. Phillips, P. J. Weaver, Walker Reynolds, W. B. McClellan, W. L. Terry, E. T. Watts, B. C. Wyley and Isaac Stone.

An annual report was laid before the Convention by the President, which was read and distributed. From that report, which is before us, we glean the following facts:—The gross earnings of the road for the last twelve months ending June 1st, 1861, amounted to $196,398 23. The Report of the Treasurer shows that receipts from all sources for the last year amount to $605,340 21 Total paid out for all purposes $534,965 89. Leaving cash on hand, bonds and bills receivable, $70,374 32.

The chief Engineer reports the road finished on the first day of June last to a place called Munford, eleven miles North of Talladega, and at this date the road is finished to the next station, called Silver Run, four or five miles further. In August the road will be finished to Oxford, 130 miles from Selma—in October the road will be finished to the steam-mill, now called Milford 135 miles from Selma. Here the road will have to stop for the want of iron—the iron contracted for, for the completion of the road is shut out by the Lincoln blockade. The road cannot be finished until peace is restored, the blockade raised or domestic iron can be procured. The report shows that $299,963 71 was expended last year on extending and constructing the road. The same report shows that the sum of $2,711,172 77, has been expended in constructing the road from the commencement to the 1st June 1861.

From Milford where the road will stop to Jacksonville 9½ miles, the Engineer estimates the cost to be $95,694 00. From Jacksonville to Gadsden, total cost $262,444 00.

Thus showing the total cost of road from Milford by way of Jacksonville to Gadsden to be, $358,138 69 a distance of [illegible] miles.

The tabular statements attached to the report is worthy of special notice.

We are pleased to see that the Convention adopted a resolution, proposing to receive the Treasury notes and bonds of the Confederate States in payment of all dues to the road, and individual members pledge themselves to receive the same in payment of all debts due them as individuals.

We publish the resolutions in another place.

### Confederate Bonds & Notes to be taken as Cash.

At an annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Ala. & Tenn. River Rail Road Co., held at the Shelby Springs, on the 16th instant, the Convention resolved, and recommended to the Board of Directors, to receive the Bonds and Treasury notes of the Confederate States in payment of all sums due, or to become due to this company. This company will receive the bonds and Treasury notes as cash:—this is a move in the right direction—this is practically putting the ball in motion—this will introduce the bonds and notes of the Confederate States—give circulation to them—give confidence—and in a short time they will be sought after as the best investment that can be made.

They are now much better, and better secured than the *Bank* paper of any of our banks.

We will testify our approval of these resolutions by saying, that we will take Treasury notes for all sums due us in this office. Here are the resolutions:

Robt W. Smith, of Dallas, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Convention recommend to the Board of Directors to adopt a resolution to receive at par, the Bonds and Treasury notes of the Confederate States in payment of all sums due or to become due to this company.

John W. Lapsley, of Dallas offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, As the sense of the members of this Convention, that the Bonds and Treasury notes, of the Confederate States, ought to be received at par, in payment of all debts, and we who compose this Convention hereby agree, and pledge ourselves individually, to receive them for all sums which may be owing to us.

*Resolved*, That the public Journals be requested to publish the above resolutions.

☞ Our thanks are respectfully tendered to S. A. Russ, Esq. P. M. at Water Cure, for the large list of subscribers forwarded, for Gadsden and Water Cure.

Also, to Jas. Kemp, of Kemps Creek, and Tyrrell Gregory, P. M. at Bennettsville, for similar favors.

### Jacksonville Male Academy.

The next session of this institution, under the continued superintendence of REV. MR HALE, will commence on the 12th of August next.

Mr. H. has proven himself entirely competent, and faithful and assiduous in the discharge of his duties; and has given entire satisfaction to his patrons. We hope the difficulties of the times may not cause the interests of education to be neglected. It will be useless for us to achieve our liberty and independence, if we do not give the rising generation sufficient education to appreciate and maintain them. Ignorance and vice, which go hand in hand, are the two greatest enemies of free government and civil liberty.

Let us not forget, that if we lose such a Teacher as Mr. Hale, through neglect or want of patronage, it will be much harder, in times like the present to fill his place, than it would have been heretofore. Send in promptly, as requested, and let the school commence under encouraging auspices—such a course will be much better for Teacher, pupils and patrons, than indifference or neglect.

☞ As the time is so short until the election, we call especial attention to the annunciation of the names of Messrs. J. U. Bryan and Geo. Lee Alexander, as candidates for Representative, and also to the letter of the last named gentleman, in another column.

### Better than a Victory.

The Memphis Avalanch of the 12th inst. says that the war steamer Sumter had run the blockade at New Orleans, and brought into that port, off a British vessel, 50,000 Enfield Rifles. Also, that the French had purchased in New Orleans 10,000 hogsheads of tobacco, and that it would taken from there in French vessels in spite of blockade.

☞ As the time is short, we think it not amis to call special attention to the fact, that the names of others are added to the list of announciations of candidates for Representative in the next Legislature.

CAMP ALABAMA, NEAR RICHMOND, VA.,
July 6th, 1861

ED REP.

*Dear Sir:* Since my last from Montgomery Ala., we have all arrived safely, and sound, at this place.

A good portion of the route, the men had to ride in *flats*, or open cars, without any roofing, exposed to the sun in the day, and the chill of the atmosphere at night. Some detachments had to sit or stand up in these flats, exposed to drenching rains, and then wait for their clothes to dry upon their backs. Besides they had to cook up five day's provisions before starting, and carry it along. Coffee was prepared, and ready to be dished out at Atlanta. A piece of cold meat and Baker's bread constituted their meals generally, except what could be picked up along the route. [illegible] weather, and when we arrived here found the nights so chilly, that we have to keep our tents closed down and sleep under blankets. The consequence of all this, besides some imprudences in the way of drinking, &c., is that we have more than a hundred men sick—some twenty to thirty that had on yesterday to be visited at their tents—the remainder are on foot. Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Fever constitute the main diseases—Of all these there are not more than two *dangerous* cases, both from DeKalb. One a young man by the name of Lovens, will hardly recover. There is no body in Forney's company seriously sick; a few complaining. The same may be said of Hanna's and Woodruff's companies. I have been thus minute about the health of the Regt. as that is the first thing every body at home enquires about. We have not had any man to die yet.

It would take a long letter to describe all the events of our trip from Montgomery to this place—longer than I have time to write.—Notwithstanding the hardships of the trip, many pleasant things occurred, and the men who were not sick were as merry as grigs. They sang, fiddled, cracked jokes and laughed all the way. All along the road that we passed over in the day time the men, women, children and negroes often greeted us with cheers, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c. In many places the reception was enthusiastic. The women surpassed the men, especially through North Carolina and Virginia, throwing in boquets of flowers, miniature flags, &c. One handsome girl in Georgia threw in a flag with the following inscription,

> "God bless our sweet-hearts!"
> Hurrah for Jeff. Davis,
> Down with old Abe.
>
> ADA.

Another in Nort Carolina threw in a boquet with a piece of paper attached on which was written—

> "May God protect you Soldiers"
>
> DORA.

At another place one good woman commenced clapping her hands and shouting in regular camp-meeting style. At Whittaker's Turn Out the farmers had come in with their waggons loaded with provisions, bringing their daughters and wives, and while the train waited they ran, hurried, cut, carved and distributed provisions with all their might to the hungry soldiers—while some carried around buckets of water. At many places, so soon as the train stopped, buckets of water were hurried up and down the cars to supply the soldiers. At Enfield, a magnificent girl came out with a profusion of long, dark curls, floating down over her bare shoulders, a jaunty hat, surmounted by a white plume tipped with red upon her head, and commenced a saucy confab with the boys.—She asked where they were from—how many there were in the Regiment, and took some notes of the replies in a book she had. She told them she belonged to a company encamped close by and that she was hunting up recruits.—A score of the boys hallowed out they would go with her. Some body cried out—"drive on, or we shall loose half our men here." And as the cars whirled us away, our heroine stood waving adieu, with her beautiful plume nodding over her graceful form. From the manifestations, I think our boys would follow her into the very den of Abolitionism, should she lead the way.

Old Rip Van Winkle is fully awake now, and the Old Dominion is buckling on her Armor, to vindicate her ancient renown.

Richmond is a beautiful place. There are more pretty landscapes; with gentle slopes, grassy lawns, tasteful buildings and surroundings, than within any area of the same size I have ever visited. In the medows there are such cows as you see pictures of in agricultural books and papers. It is a fact, that every cedar tree, and there are many even in the woods, seems to grow naturally into a handsome cove. Richmond surpasses any thing I have seen in the picturesque and lovely. One feels like he would like to live, die and be buried here.

Our Colonel is so popular in the Army and with the goverument, that Generals Johnston and Beauregard have both applied for our Regiment to be attached to their commands—in advance of our arrival; and we came very near being hurried right off. General Lee sent out an aid yesterday evening to see if we were equipped and ready to move. The Colonel thinks it best, and so do we all, for the Regt. to stay here long enough to rest, recruit, and drill a little. Col. Forney indeed protested against being hurried off at once. From the indications, but a short time will be allowed. It would be murder to push our men into an engagement now, except as skirmishers in the woods, every man fights on his own hook. In that sort of fighting they would do well—but in an open field, where intricate military movements were necessary, they could not be managed, as they do not even know the words of command, many of them having never seen a company muster before they started here. Indeed the officers, most of them, need drilling as well as the men. Some of the young ones are a little home sick. I heard one say yesterday, who has been raised to live free and abundantly at home, that he would be willing to fight six months straight ahead to bring the thing to an end, so that he could go back home. I went to see another one who was laying on the ground sick, and crying—I consoled and encouraged him—gave him a prescription, and this morning he came up to see me, laughing at his own weakness. Our Jacksonville boys, who are in the habit of doing well at home, are doing well here, and making good soldiers? And I mean not only those from town, but equally those from the country. I call them Jacksonville boys, because they belong to what we sometimes call the Jacksonville company. John Wright makes a firstrate soldier—comes right down to his work, and goes at it like he was used to it.—I say this in justice to him.—We have seen but one No. of the Republican, and that was one published just after we left. We are all anxious to hear from home, and there are a great many letters written back. More anon. C.

### White Plains Rangers

Is the name of a new Company of Volunteers, organized at White Plains on Monday the 15th inst., at which time the following officers were elected:

E. T. Smyth, Captain,
V. B. Burton, 1st Lieutenant,
Davis Stewart & James Reese, 2d L'ts.
George Borden, Orderly Sergeant,
John Morgan, 2nd.........."
D J Smyth, ... 3rd.........."
A J Stevenson, 4th.........."
Z E Beard, 1st Corporal,
W L Bray, 2d "
W A Graham 3d "
Arch'd Morgan, 4th "
J F Nunnelley, Drummer,
C C Cook, Fifer.

Capt. Smyth starts to Montgomery immediately, to tender his company to the Governor under the late requisition, and to procure suitable uniforms. The company numbers 80, but want 114: they voted to ask for Rifles, and expect to go into service in 3 or 4 weeks. All who wish to join them are requested to enroll their names Immediately.

Camp near Richmond, July, 9th, '61.

ED. REPUBLICAN:

Dear Sir: This will be my last communication from this place. We are under orders to move so soon as transportation can be provided. We may go this evening and shall certainly go to-morrow at farthest.

Our destination is Winchester, Gen. Johnston's head quarters. Patterson is at Martinsburgh, not far off, with some 20,000 men. Gen. Johnston is reported to have something like 15,000 and there is evidently a great desire here to reinforce him speedily—so we shall be in striking distance of the enemy in 24 or 48 hours, and our boys, who have come so far to hunt a fight, may be speedily gratified. We shall have 12 hours run on the Railroad, and then a march of 13 miles. We are sending our sick into the General Hospital to-day. We shall leave 21 men here. Only one of them is dangerous; but others are in rather bad condition. There are two cases measles—where the men contracted it I have no idea. We shall leave these, but I am afraid we shall carry the contagion with us.

List of men left at Richmond:

Capt. Woodruff's company—G. W. Stevens, Joseph Dill, L A Hardy.

Capt. Forney's co.—Jas Hoagland, J H Germany, John P West, S V Griffith.

Capt. Hughs' co—Wm Bowen, S S Yergen, B C Horton, C E Kingbury.

Capt. Hanna's co—C D Davis.

Taul Bradford, Esq. was appointed Major to-day, and T W Francis, Commissary. Francis had been acting under an appointment from the Colonel hitherto.

The Regt. is now officered, armed & equipped, and directed to carry forty rounds of cartridges.

Ladies come out almost every evening to visit our camp, and have been sending in various little delicacies. A Mrs. Randolph, whose residence is near by, has sent various things for the sick, as cold tea, soup, &c.

We have not seen many of the dignitaries: they are all hard at work, and have little time to devote to the courtesies of life.

Judge Clitheral called out to see us yesterday,—was evidently rejoiced to meet Alabamians—and made himself exceedingly social and pleasant.

We have the promise of a visit from the Secretary of War this evening.

I think we must have more fiddlers in our Regiment than any other *in* the field. It is the after-dinner siesta, and while I write, in Capt. Woodruff's company, near me some fellow is playing "Leather Breeches" to kill. He is really doing it splendidly—It almost makes one's heel strings involuntary jerk.—Sometimes, just after supper they have a "break down"—one or two play, while half a dozen dance—the jolly fellows are as merry as crickets—laugh, sing, joke, fiddle and dance—caring little for the morrow—aye, and to-morrow may bring.

> The mustering squadron and clattering car,
> Quickly forming in the ranks of war.

For the fiddle and dance, we may have the shrill fife, the rattling drum, and the crashing roll of musketry.

Good bye—tell our friends, our wives, mothers and sisters to be of good courage—we verily believe God is with us and for us. C.

RAIN—Copious rains fell in this section on Tuesday and Tuesday night—all the forward corn, we suppose, may now be considered out of danger of drouth.

CROSS PLAINS, July 8th, 1861.

MR. GRANT: In the Republican of the 4th inst., I find a communication signd many voters, soliciting me to become a candidate for Representative. I beg leave to return my humble thanks to many voters for this complimentary notice.—And here, without circumlocution, I answer, that whenever my county, or country demand of me any service that my feeble abilities can render, I am always ready—being a citizen of modest pretensions, and of good report (I trust) my love of country is such, that whatever of duty and responsibility may fall upon my shoulders, I am not the man to flinch or dodge them. I deem it entirely useless to say much at the presentt, and will endeavor to be as concise as possible.—All our people know the times are momentous, the war is the paramount question of the day; all that is dear and sacred, life, liberty, property, religion and happiness are involved—Alabama so far is not behind in her contributions of men and means in the war. Then as a citizen of our noble State, I am clearly for sustaining the position she has assumed—cost what it may. Of the importance of the next Legislature all are apprized—I will refer to one matter only that will come before the body.—There are to be two Senators elected to represent the State in the Confederate Congress.

The Hon. C. C. Clay is my first choice—he is a man of experience, of ability, strictly States Rights in principle, and an inveterate enemy to Federal consolidation.

It has been the custom in this country heretofore to electioneer on an extensive plan, so much so, I believe public opinion is now against it—and calls loudly for reform—I have no idea of entering into a scramble for office—and will not do it—I have many acquaintances in the county, and appeal to those who know me to deal fairly, that they will do so—I do not for a moment question. In conclusion, fellow citizens of Calhoun County, if you can repose confidence enough in me as to send me as one of your Representatives to Montgomery—I pledge myself to serve you with fidelity and punctuality—I know you are too generous to ask more. You may therefore consider me a candidate.

G. LEE ALEXANDER.

WARRINGTON, FLORIDA, JULY 6th 1861.

MR. J. F. GRANT:

*My dear friend:*—I take this opportunity to write a few lines to inform you that myself and company are all well with the exception of measles. I have 4 men in measles hospital, but not dangerous. I have the healthiest company in the 7th Regiment. I have lost one man only, and he got killed. We have a good deal of sickness in camp, all owing I think to the irregularities of camp life.

M. Grant, I wish you would say to the people of Calhoun, all that wish to enter the army for the unexpired time of our company, can do so by reporting to General Watson, of Talladega, who will make arrangements for them to pass over the various roads free to Warrington, Florida,. When I wrote to A. Read, to get up recruits for my company, it was under a special order from General Bragg; as he only gave me two or three weeks to recruit in, I thought it best to write to Read not to come as it would be very uncertain whether they would get in or not, and I did not want any of my friends to be disappointed: but I now have the privilege of recruiting my company up to one hundred. I can receive as many as 45 men. I would not receive less than 20. If any recruits come, tell them to elect a Sergeant for the time being, to take charge of them, and there will be no difficulty but what they can pass to this point free of charge to themselves. *Tell them to provide* themselves with the necessary clothing—that is two or three good suits of clothing apiece.

I can just say for the satisfaction of the friends in general, of the volunteers, not to believe every thing they hear from camp. I understand that it is currently reported that Hop Archer is shot, and 3 others of Capt. Clair's men. I also received a letter from my wife that one of my men was shot: that is, that was the report. There is not a word of truth in the above report, as I see Hop Archer every day; and I can say not a more dutiful soldier is there in camp than he: and if there has been one word of complaint against him I never have heard of it; and I can say further, that the 7th Regiment has lost only 5 men *in all*, and one of them got killed. This is a much pleasanter place than I anticipated. We have the finest breezes here you ever felt, only at times it is unpleasant.

Everything is quiet in camp this morning—no prospect for a fight as yet—we cannot tell anything about the matter here—you know more about it than we do; but there is one thing certain, that when the fight does come, you need not fear but what the honor of old Calhoun will be sustained at Warrington.

Give my respects to all my old friends and acquaintances and accept a due portion for yourself and family.

ROBERT W DRAPER.

N. B. Persons who wish to join can give their names soon to D. D. or Joshua Draper.

For the Republican.

BRO. WILLIAMS; In reply to your suggestions in the last issue to discuss the following three propositions, to wit:

1st. Is it the duty of all men where Christ is preached to believe?

2nd. If so, can they not do that which is their duty?

3rd If they can, are they not in fault if they do not?

If we ought to offer any reason why we assume the affirmative of these propositions, the Republican as the paper through which to present our reasons would answer quite well, except at the present, its readers would certainly be displeased, for they search this paper for other things than polemicks of a religious character. I therefore suggest the columns of the "Baptist Correspondent. Yet for the satisfaction of those who will not read the Correspondent, we would say in short, that we certainly do believe that man is endowed with rational ability to obey the commands of God. If he were not God would not require obedience of him. All admit that the infant is not personally responsible for its moral state, that it is not punishable for not obeying the law of God. So settled is this view, that all believe that those dying in infancy are regenerated and saved. The same no doubt will be admitted of idiots.

The ground of belief in both cases, is the want of capacity. But if the adult has not the natural ability to obey, he is just as destitute of capacity as the infant, and should be equally irresponsible, and not more liable to punishment. All the difference in point of capacity, that one is an infant without capacity, and the other a grown up infant, equally destitute. All hold however, that men arrive at the years of accountability, and are responsible for their moral state. They must therefore possess a capacity for obedience, after they pass the years of accountability, that they did not before. Their natural faculties are all developed so that they are competent to do the will of God. It is only on this ground that there is accountability. The only reason why men do not obey God, as we understand the scriptures, is because they will not. The only cause so far as man's capacity is concerned, why he does not come to God and obey him, is his want of the disposition of the will to do it, and there is his guilt. Hence the work of conversion does not consist in the impartation of any new faculties that enable men to love and obey God, but the change of heart or the giving a new disposition, so that he will love and obey God. The wisdom and goodness of God leave men more or less to themselves, according to the degrees of strength and understanding they have, to conduct themselves rationally; but in those circumstances where their strength and purdence can perform nothing, (for instance in the change of the heart, obtaining a new disposition) they may be assured that God will watch over them for good, especially such sinners as do the bidding of Messiah in the exercise of such capacities as they have. In the 1st chapter of the Gospel by Mark; and 15th verse, the Savior was in good faith and enjoined nothing more than what man can and ought to perform. If he shall fail, he will be in fault and so appear in the righteous judgment of God. What if in the grand assise it shall appear that infants, idiots and such of Adam's race as through intellectual conviction (the universal effect of a preached gospel) who exerted their capacities to obey equal to their ability, should prove to be the predestinated, the elect, the ones to whom special and discriminating grace in Christ was given before the world began. What I say must be the disappointment of arianism fatalism and an host of other flesh-gratifying lust-fulfilling human-incapacitatingisms. I do not say these things are indubitably true, but dont you deny them too soon, for fear you may be wrong.

If you are not content with this reply, take your obligations and issues in the Correspondent, and I will try again. I have written much more in the Republican than intended; all of which is from yours in hope of a happy immortality, where truth will be better understood and more appreciated.

E. T. READ.

Walnut Spring, Ala. July 8th, 1861.

For the Republican.

MR. EDITOR: On the 4th inst. I attended the examination of the School at Abernathy under charge of E. D. Taylor; and I assure you it was one of interest. The Students bore an excellent examination, showing that they understood the principles of the branches they had been studying. I hesitate not to say, that it is the best trained school I have ever seen in the country. Every thing went to prove that Mr. Taylor is one of the few teachers, who are teaching in reality: that is, by principle & reason, the true mode of teaching.

The day being rather drizzly, the exhibition was postponed until Saturday night. The boys made some excellent speeches, and acted several dialogues. The young ladies of the school likewise took part in speaking and acting, which gave additional interest to the scene.

At the close of the exercises, Mr. Taylor made an eloquent appeal in behalf of education, which was well received. No doubt he will build up a school there, that will be worthy the patronage of the adjacent country.

W. H. E.

CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., JULY 10th, '61.

MR. J. F. GRANT:

Circumstances having occurred since I announced my name as a candidate for Tax Collector of this County, which renders it impossible for me to canvass the county, therefore you will please take my name from the list of candidates.

While I do this, I feel under many obligations to many friends that would have supported me on the day of the election.

T. J. EMBREY.

MISSOURI.—We conversed yesterday with a citizen of Missouri who left St. Louis on Thursday last. He represents the condition of things in that State as very bad, but states that the great body of the people are determined on resistance. They only want arms, of which there is a great scarcity. The U. S. Commissioner in St. Louis had issued a warrant for the arrest of Gov Jackson, on the charge of high treason, and this warrant was taken up to Booneville when Lyon went up to attack the State troops there. Unfortunately, the Governor's forces were very partially armed, and they had just begun to throw up their breastworks when Lyon's boats were announced. The Governor and Gen. Price, after consultation, decided that it was best to retreat, and the main body did so, proceeding towards Lexington. About 300 Missourians, however, determined to take a shot at the Federal troops, and for that purpose remained behind, sheltered by a wood on the side of a wheat field. Lyon's forces landed below Booneville, and as they marched through the field, the 300 took two deliberate shots at them, killing, as our informant is satisfied, one hundred and fifty. The Federal troops then charged upon the small body of Missourians, who fled, losing some three killed and seventeen prisoners.

McCulloch was in the State with a strong force, but was, it was understood, awaiting orders before assuming the offensive. If he was attacked, however, he would defend himself. Col. Bowen, an officer of experience, was at the head of some 2000 men, ready to give Lyon battle; and there were other bodies of volunteers besides these with Gov. Jackson. Volunteers in large numbers were ready to take the field, but for the want of arms.

The Federal Government was carrying things after its own way in St. Louis and along the river, with a high hand. Missouri, however, our informant says, will not submit.—*Richmond Dispatch, July* 3rd.

THE COMET.—The sudden appearance of a comet of such remarkable brilliance as that which has been visible for the last two or three nights, is an extraordinary event. Hitherto, these celestial visitants have made their approach more gradually, and have as gradually receded. Blazing upon the country at this particular juncture, all the old superstitions are likely to be revived. It may be thought strange that these impressions have been so deeply rooted in the popular mind in all ages of the world; but, if what Dr. Johnson says is true, that there must be some foundation for what everybody believes, the visits of these strangers are not without their influence on terrestrial affairs. The poets, who are supposed to have a clearer view of the inner side of nature than other men, have fostered this belief. Milton speaks of comets as accompanied by "fears of change, perplexing monarchs," and Shakspeare uses the language: "Comets, importing change of times and states, brandish their crystal tresses in the sky."

If we have read the present omen aright, we have certainly no objection to acquiesce in the popular belief. Making its appearance in the constellation of the Great Bear, this comet has come to "perplex" the "Great Bear" of the Northern Confederacy, with all his tools and minions.—The moment of its advent is also significant. It arrived just in time to herald the the meeting of the Northern Congress, and to shed its disastrous light upon their councils. To the freemen of the South, on the contrary, its indications are proportious.—Its fiery course points the way to which their country calls them. From the extreme pointz, it beckons its brave defenders to come up and follow its leadings, that the invaders of our soil may be driven back to their own territories.

Such, at least, is our interpretation of this startling phenomenon.—*Mobile Tribune.*

## CANDIDATES.

### For Representative.

☞ We are authorized to announce COL. WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce S. M. CARRUTH, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County, Ala., in the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce S. D. McCLELEN, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞ The friends of the Hon. M. J. TURNLEY announce his name, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM B. MARTIN, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce R. A. GOLDEN, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the Legislature.

### For Tax Collector.

☞ We are authorized to announce T. P. GWIN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County. *

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES W. DOWNS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.*

☞ We are authorized to announce A. B. REID, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN T. KIRKLAND, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

☞ We are authorized to announce H. GRAHAM as a Candidate for Tax Collector, for Calhoun county, at the ensuing election.

### For Tax Assessor.

☞ We are authorized to announce BARTLET OWEN as candidate for Tax Assessor for Calhoun County.

### For Commissioner.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN M. TEAGUE, as a candidate for re election to the office of Commissioner of roads and revenues of Calhoun Co., election 1st Monday in August next.

☞ We are authorized to announce DAVID SEIBER, Esq. as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County, Ala.—Election 1st Monday in August next. *

☞ We are authorized to announce CALVIN L. SPEED, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County, Ala. *

☞ We are authorized to announce FRANK HARRIS as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County.

☞ We are authorized to announce MARTIN DOBBS, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announc A. D. WILKINS, living near Alexandria as a candidate for commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

MARION & PACE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that they are now engaged in the above named business in all its various branches; and are prepared to execute all work according to order, in the neatest and most fashionable style.

They solicit a liberal share of public patronage, especially from those who are disposed to encourage home industry, with the assurance to their patrons that their work shall not only be promptly executed, but in a manner so durable that it will be a matter of economy and profit to them. Their shop is on the east side of main street, a few doors south of the public square.

A. F. MARION,
HIRAM PACE.

May 30, 1861.—tf.

New Livery & Sale Stables.

FARMER & PRIVETT

HAVE associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the Livery Business in this place.

Having supplied their Stables with new Buggies and Fresh Horses, they are prepared to accommodate all who may favor them with their patronage.

Persons failing to return Horses and Buggys in the same condition they received them, will be charged accordingly.

Positively no horse harnessed or saddled until the cash is paid!

J. B. FARMER,
J. N. PRIVETT.

Jan. 24, 1861.

☞ ELECTION TICKETS, for the Candidates for the various offices, furnished at this Office at an hour's notice.

☞ E. L. WOODWARD, Local Agent for receiving Subscriptions to Confederate Loan.

### Soldier's Aid Association.

President, JAMES C. FRANCIS.
Sec'y, JOS. B. FORNEY,
Treasurer, E. L. WOODWARD.

*Executive Committee.*

John D. Hoke, Daniel R. Ryan, J. Y. Nesbit, and the officers of the Association.

The Executive Committee of the Soldiers Aid Association, have appointed the following gentlemen to solicit contributions, and report the proper subjects of aid. They can obtain any further information by addressing or calling on the officers of the Association, or any member of the Executive Committee.

| | |
|---|---|
| BEAT, No. 1. | The Executive Committee |
| " 2. | E. McClelland, P. P. Linder, J. M. Crook. |
| " 3 | A. Wight, Asa Skelton & J. A. Finlley. |
| " 4 | Eli Bynum, R. Hughes & Wm. Kennedy. |
| " 5 | Noah Goode, Dr. Sappington & J. U. Bryan, |
| " 6 | J. P. Gore, L. L. Swink & W. J. Whisenant. |
| " 7 | Barton Griffin, H. McBee & Wm. Abels. |
| " 8 | Benj. Turner, Benj. Nabors & Warren Harris. |
| " 9 | J. F. Daley, S. Davies Stewart & N. Ferguson. |
| " 10 | J. H. Burton, C. B. Sisson & J. U. Whitesides. |
| " 11 | M. P. Johnson, C. Martin & C. G. Morgan. |
| " 12 | W. Williams, Wm. Johnson & John C. Elston. |
| " 13 | Dudley Snow, D. D. Draper & Daniel Hines. |
| " 14 | Fred. Ross, Rich'd Jenkins & John Rhodes. |
| " 15 | Wm. Henry, J. C. Barker & Wm. R Pirkle. |
| " 16 | Wm. McMahan, John E. Kemp & J. U. Wigginton. |
| " 17 | R. Carruth, Bart. Owens & Dr. Fitts. |
| " 18 | A. D. Chandler, Martin Dobbs & Wm R Brown Sen. |
| " 19 | Benj. Parker, Dr. [illegible] James Roberts. |
| " 20 | M. Alexander, J. S. Borden & Thos. Treadaway. |
| " 21 | Z. Henderson, J. T. Findley & Rev. Mr. Rowland. |
| " 22 | Isaac Moragne, J. M Wyly & R. F. G. Porter. |
| " 23 | J. W. McDaniel, J. R. Northcut & Robt. Pesnall. |

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned informs those who may need them, that he has several well trained dogs for catching runaways, which can be had on application to him at White Plains, Al.

July 11, 1861. A. J. STEVENSON.

Land For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale his valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 860 Acres, 450 of which are in cultivation, lying 1½ miles south of Alexandria, in Calhoun county; 4½ miles from the Railroad. A commodious dwelling house and good out-houses—water in every field but one—about 1½ miles Cedar Fence—good Schools—two Churches, Baptist and Methodist near. 80 acres of the tract good bottom land. Also, 160 acres of pine land well timbered. I wish to sell because I have not enough land for my force.

July 11,–6m. S. J. T. WHATLEY.

### Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 5th day of August, 1861, I will open and hold an election at the different Election Precincts, in Calhoun county, for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General for the 16th Brigade, 8th Div. Ala. Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brigadier General James B. Martin, jr., and the following named persons are appointed Inspectors of said Election, to-wit:

Pre. No. 1, Jacksonville.—Joel H. Farmer, W H Fleming and R E W McAdams.

Pre. No. 2, Alexandria—Calvin Woodruff, Daniel Crow and J. G. Powers.

Pre No 3, Court ground—J A Findley, Lindsay Weaver and James K Douglass.

Pre No 4, Court Ground—J B Heaton. Rasselas Hughes and Eli Bynum.

Pre No 5, Polkville—J. R Bledsoe, L Coker and L S Meharg.

Pre No 6, Peeks Hill—John Richey, A W Keeling and Dr W L Starns.

Pre No 7, Court ground—Abel Phillips, D P Posey and John Ford.

Pre No 8, Walden's Shop—William Dale, A Wilson and James Plexco.

Pre No 9, Ladiga—S D Stewart, J Langston and Bailus Bridges.

Pre No 9, Cross Plains—Thomas Alsup, O P Anderson and G C Craig.

Pre No 10, Rabbit Town—E G Teague, C B Sisson and J L Mattison.

Pre No 11, White Plains—John B Hayes, E Kerr and W M Black.

Pre No 12, Yoe's Cross Roads—D Heifner, A Elston and John Ross.

Pre No 13, Oxford—J M Jones, W B Robertson and Daniel Hinds.

Pre No 14, Sugar Hill—R Jenkins, Wm W Bell and F Ross.

Pre No 15, Pine Grove—Wm Henry, J C Barker and J W Vaughan.

Pre No 16, Abernathy—J W Wiggainton, J M Owens and C D Taylor.

Pre No 17, Fair Play—Irvin Owen, John Clayton and James Babet.

Pre No 18, Pine Thicket—W King, Jesse Mahew and Wm Barnes.

Pre No 19, Court ground—Giles Carmichael, S H Roper and A Davidson.

Pre No 20, Court Ground—C M Wheeler, John Borden and Forrester Putman.

Pre No 21, Sulphur Springs—W T Moore, Farrington Crow and James England.

Pre No 22, Court ground—William Phillips, R F G Porter and Dr Milton Reid.

Pre No 23, Pleasant Hill—Silas Bobo, John R Pesnell and G Parker.

The Constables are hereby appointed the returning officers for their respective Election Precincts, this 8th July 1861, F. LOVE, Shff. C. C.

TAILORING

R. J. MARTIN would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville, and the people of Calhoun County, that he has established himself in the above business, one door west of A. A. R. Smith's Dry Goods Store where he will be glad to wait on all who may see fit to favor him with their patronage.—His work will be done well and promptly, and his charges moderate as can be expected.—

Military clothing cut with neatness and dispatch.

# LATEST NEWS.

Transmitted for the Selma Reporter.

## Highly Important from Various Sources.

## FIGHTING IN MISSOURI.

### 200 to 1,000 Federals Killed!

### Another Skirmish in Virginia.

## Federal Captain Killed.

### &c., &c., &c.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.

The Fort Scott Democrat of the 7th, reports a battle between Jackson and Seigle near Carthage. On the first onset Missourians were driven back. The officers ordered a retreat, but the order was not heard on the wings, which advanced as the centre gave way, nearly surrounding the Federals, who retreated. The fighting was mainly by Artillery.—The Federalists retreated as the Missourians advanced. Finally they reached Carthage, seven miles distant from the commencement. A night attack on Seigle's is reported. Seigle retreated towards Saxcoxie. Jackson fortifying himself in the meantime. Seigle's force is badly cut up, his loss being estimated at from three hundred to one thousand.

On Friday Gen. Price and Gen. McCulloch arrived at Neosho, twenty miles south of Carthage, with ten thousand troops, and captured two hundred Federalists there. Report says all were murdered, another, that only a portion of them were killed. McCulloch sent two thousand men to assists Jackson.

RICHMOND, July 10.

Thomas Dodonea, long Superintendent of the Virginia Central Railroad, has resigned, and is succeeded by H. D. Whitcomb.

The Adjutant General of Virginia has issued orders to the commanders of Regiments in Green, Orange, Madison, Culpepper, Rappahanock, Faquier, Prince Williams, London and Fairfax Counties to call out the entire Militia force, and report to Beauregard.

A letter received here from near Phillippi, states that O. Jennings Wise's company has been engaged in skirmishes as previously reported; one Federal Captain, and nine or ten privates killed, and twenty-five taken prisioners.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

Martinsburg advices to Saturday night, say that Patterson was motionless.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 10.

The Quaker City, an armed frigate, and several gun boats are preparing to attack Sewell's Point.

A cartridge chest exploded, killing two Rhode Islanders and wounding many.

WASINGTON, July 10.

Taylor has returned to the Confederate lines.

The Garibaldians have been imprisoned. The ringleaders will be made examples of. There is universal mortality in several regiments from New York, which is attributed to excessive drinking.

Lovejoy's resolution passed by a vote of 92 against 55.

NEW YORK, July 10.

The cotton market is firm. Sales today 3,000 bales. Middlings 15¼@15½.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

Gen. Scott forbids the telegraphment of Army movements.

NEW YORK, July 10.

The North Britton has arrived with news from Europe to the 28th ult.

Sales in the Liverpool cotton market for the week 80'000 bales. Speculators took 19,000 bales. Sales Friday 12,000 bales. Speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.

Travel between the north and south is but little interrupted. Passengers from Nashville via Edgefield Road, meet with but little delay hence South. The detention is six hours. Train from the South hitherward, arrive two hours behind time.

The Memphis trains both ways connect closely.

Rev. G. B. Overton, Pastor of Ashburg Methodist Episcopal Church South, left here Sunday night with Volunteers for Confederates. He preached to his congregation on Sunday. Volunteers leave in squads, probably one hundred per day. If the South be whipped, Kentucky's best families will wear black.

NEW YORK, July 10

On account of Gen. Scott's interdiction, the morning papers were entirely barren of all special news.

WHEELING, VA., July 10th.

Carleslile is elected Senator in the place of Hunter; and W. F. Wiley in the place of Mason.

WASHINGTON, Ju'y 10.

Secretary Chase estimates the past year deficiency at six millions and odd thousands. For the current year—Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, eight hundred and odd thousands; Interior Department, four hundred and odd thousand; War Department, one hundred and eighty-five millions and odd thousand; Navy Department, thirty millions and odd thousand—aggregating two hundred and seventeen millions and odd thousand; Maturing Treasury Notes, twelve millions and odd thousands; Interior, nine millions. Total amount for the fiscal year ending July, 1862, three hundred and eighteen millions five hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars. He recommends raising eighty millions by taxation, two hundred and forty millions by loans.—He also recommends the following duties, viz: Brown Sugar, 2½ cents per pound; Clarified 3 cents per pound; Refined and Loaf 4 cents per pound; Syrup 2½ cents per gallon; Candy, 6 cents per pound, Molasses, 6 cents per gallon; Coffee, 5 cents per pound; Black Tea, 15 cents per pound; Green Tea, 20 cents per pound.—He estimates the revenue from these sources at twenty million. Taxing articles now exempt will increase revenue seven millions. He estimates the revenue from customs and sales of land, at sixty millions. Internal taxes of domestic luxuries, including liquors, beer, tobacco, bank notes, spring carriages, legacies, are recommended, and a considerable reduction of salaries of office-holders.

In the House to-day the following resolution was adopted: That the *House during extraordinary session* shall only consider bills and resolutions concerning military and naval affairs and the Government financial affairs connected therewith. All other matters except raising revenue shall be referred without debate to the proper Committee, and will be considered at the next session.

Lovejoy offered resolution declaring it no part nor duty of, the Federal Army to capture and return fugitive slaves, and directing the Judiciary to enquire into the expediency of repealing the fugitive slave law, in view of the consideration of peace propositions.

The vote on restricting business to the War Department was reconsidered and again adopted.

On motion to amend, allowing the consideration of judiciary question, the vote was again reconsidered, and thus amended, was again adopted.

Proceedings thus far have been confined to Revenue and Judiciary.

The House passed a bill authorizing a loan of six millions to relieve the distress of the Army.

The President was called on for the Spanish correspondence relative to San Domingo.

The Senate bill remitting duties on arms was passed.

Senator Trumbull eulogized Douglas.

BY THE CARD.—We state these facts, for the correctness of which we make ourselves responsible:

First. On the 13th of June, Maj. McCulloch was encamped at Fort Smith, with 10,000 trained, veteran soldiers—with an extra supply of guns and munitions of war. Thence he moved for Missouri, with increasing number, to form a junction with the State troops, now more than 6,000 strong at one point.

Second. At Pocahontas, Ark., 6,000 Arkansas troops were encamped, en route for Missouri, with all necessary equipments.

Third. In Stoddard county, Missouri, 4,000 State troops are encamped for the war. Some ten or fifteen regiments of men are moving for Missouri from Tennessee, Mississippi, and Lousisiana; in addition to these already mentioned.

Fourth. Gov. Jackson will have, in less than twenty days, a well appointed army of nearly 50,000 men; before whom the invaders of our people will be driven like wild beast from their lair.

Added to this enumeration of military force, three out of every five of the able bodied men of Missouri are ready and only waiting one favorable moment to assume the character of the avengers of an insulted and polluted State. We do not hesitate to affirm, as a matter of solemn conviction and belief, that armed aid to the number and amount of 100,000 fighting men, from our sister States will be immediately thrown into Missouri, if so many necessary to relieve an oppressed, insulted and terror-stricken people of the presence of a hired, brutal foreign soldiery.—*St. Louis State Journal, June 29.*

## FROM VIRGINIA!

### Reported Battle!

### Sixty or Seventy Federals Killed!

### ONLY ONE CONFEDERATE WOUNDED—NONE KILLED.

## Thirty Thousand Lincolnites at Martinsburg, and Reinforcing Daily!

### People Flocking to Wise's Standard!

### Vice President Stephens Speaks in Augusta!

### &c., &c., &c.

RICHMOND, July 11.

A letter will appear in to-morrow's *Enquirer*, dated Beverly, 7th, 8 o'clock p. m.; elating on that day near Gen'l Garnett's camp at Larel Hill, which is thirty miles from Beverly, an engagement occurred between the First Georgia Regiment and a large body of Yankees. The Georgians killed sixty or seventy, and took a wagon and arms. Only one Georgian was wounded.

This news is doubted by Edward F. Clayton, of the First Georgia Regiment, who left Garnett's camp on the 7th and reached here to-day. He says that the only Federal troops he heard of were in the neighborhood of Buchanan.

Gentlemen who left Winchester Tuesday night say that Lincoln's force at Martinsburg is reported to number about thirty thousand, and is daily reinforcing with abundant artillery.

Martinsburg is built on rock, and the buildings are mostly of granite.

The Federals occupy Grafton and thence send reinforcements to Phillippa.

Gen. Wise is at Charlestown near Gurley's Bridge, and the people are flocking to his standard.

G. B. Lamar has returned to Richmond. T. B. Flournoy of Arkansas is also here.

AUGUSTA, July 11.

Vice-President Stephens made a speech on the produce loan to-day. The meeting was attended by a large concourse of people. A committee was appointed to procure subscriptions.

Mr. Stephens left for home at three o'clock.

RICHMOND, July 11.

The Baltimore *Exchange* of the 9th inst., says that Richard Thomas, of St. Marys, Maryland, was arrested on board of the Mary Washinton, for complicity in the seizure of the St. Nicholas. He was pointed out by spies on board, and taken to Fort McHenry. Several others were arrested at the same time.

QUINCY, ILL., July 11.

The Illinois State Cavalry appeared at Monroe Station, Missouri, and were routed. The Federals burnt the Station House, six coaches, eighteen cars, and tore up the track on each side of the town. Messengers have arrived here from that place for assistance, and report that Col. Smith and fifty men have been taken by the Missourians as prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

The Quaker City has captured the army transport, Warwick, with five thousand sacks of coffee, mostly owned at Richmond.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10

At six o'clock, Tuesday morning the sand batteries on Ship Island opened fire on the war steamer two miles distant, which returned the fire. The enemy fired some thirty odd rounds shell and round shot, which sank in the sand, which were used by the Confederates in returning the fire. It is supposed that the steamer was struck three times in her hull, and a shell exploded over her deck doing great damage. She immediately hauled off and put for Chandlier's Island, twelve miles from our batteries. On the Confedeate side there was one man slightly injured in the leg, and no other damage done.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 11.

the Missouri Democrat of this morning, says: Seigle had twelve hundred men, and ten pieces of artillery, and the Southerners ten pieces and many horsemen.

The battle in which Col. Wolf was killed, was fought on Saturday, thirty miles from Springfield.

QUINCY, ILL., July 12.

Capt. McAllister and five men of the Tenth Illinois Regiment were killed seven miles this side of Monroe. They were caught in ambush.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.

The State Journal of yesterday, contains the following telegraphic dispatch, received last night. A fight in the South-west commenced at ten o'clock, between the State troops, and the Federalists under Seigle and others, twelve miles beyond Carthage, which resulted in the Fepeal troops being completely routed with great slaughtar. They were pursured fourteen miles by the State troops to a point two miles beyond Carthage, where night checked their capturing movement.

The Journal further learns by a letter from General Parsons, said to have been received in Jefferson city, that he Parsons, after pursuring; surrounded Seigle's forces, and demanded their surrender. Seigle stipulated a march without arms. Parsons insited on an unconditional surrender, which was finally complied with. Among the killed were Col. B. Gratz, Solomon, Rrow, Kallman and Wolff.

RICHMOND, Suly 13.

Passengers from Winchester who left Thursday night report all quiet. The Federal forces were about 17 miles off. Also reported that the Federals were deserting at Martinsburg by the wholesale. Another report states that four thousand Pennsylvanians, whose time has expired, refuse reinlistment and are leaving for home.

ST LOUIS, July 13.

The houses of patrots were opened on Thursday night for rejoiceing, Though not an illumination, the city looked brilliant

Duch garden-keepers and actors are not so proud now of their fellow Seigle's as formerly.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.

A special dispatch from Warsaw, Mo., to the St. Louis Republican, reiterates the annihillating of Seigle's command.

BOSTON, July 13.

The Privateer, Jeff. Davis, has captturned three vessels off Hatteras point.

ROARING RUN, VA., July 13.

A battle occured yesterday at Richmountain: 2000 Southerners, under Col. Pegran, were surrounded. the fight lasted one hour and a half. The Southerners retreated; leaving sixty killed and many wounded. Six guns, and some horses were taken. Federal loss twenty killed and forty wounded.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 13.

A dispatch from Roaring Run, Va., to the Cincinnati Gazette, previous to the battle, says the Federals numbered ten thousand strong, while Pegram's command numbered only one thousand.

### Withdrwal of Hon. John E. Moore.

*To the Voters of Alabama:*

At the time I yielded my consent to become a candidate for Governor, I was impressed with the belief that the selection of a candidate, would in courtesy, be conceded to North Alabama; and that aspirants in other section, of the State, would seek to harmonize by withdrawing their claims. Subsequent events, however' have proven that in this I was mistaken Other candidates are in the field, and there seems to be a disposition in some quarters, at least to conduct the contest with warmth and even acrimony.

This state of things unanticipated by me, and most distasteful to my feeling, in this hour of our country's trial, has led to the determination on my part, to withdraw my name from the list of candidates. I could not to ensure success, consent to be the occasion of strife and divisions in the present crisis of our country. I cannot close, without expressing my grateful sense of the compliment paid me by the people throughout this section of the State, in zeal and unanimity with which they have pressed my claims. It is no small gratification, that the people of North Alabama, with scarcely an exception, and without regard to past party relation, are giving me a generous support. I must also return my thanks to my many friends in South Alabama, and in other portions of the State who through the papers, and otherwise, have manifested so warm an interest in my election.

Very Respectfully.
JOHN E. MOORE.

Florence, July 4, 1861.

P S.—The papers throughout the State will oblige me, by publishing at an early day, the foregoing letter of withdrawal.

J. E. M.

### Proclamation by the Governor of Alabama.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, July 9, 1861.

Another call has been made upon the patriotism of Alabama. The President of the Confederate States requires of her, three thousand volunteers, to serve for the war, in addition to those already in the field. These volunteers will be tendered and accepted by comdanies, and each company must consist of con Captain, one first Lieutenant, two second Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two musicians and not less than sixty-four or more than one hundred privates. The volunteers furnish their own uniform, other clothing and blankets, for which a computation will be allowed them in money.

Tender of services will be made to the Governor through the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State, and the tender will in every case state the number of privates in the company. After acceptance the companies will rendezvous at camps of instruction to be formed in this State, at points which will hereafter be designated.

The Governor entertains no doubt that the patriotic volunters of the State will furnish a prompt and ready response to this call.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, affixed at Montgomery, this the 9th day of July, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the Confederate States of America the first year.

By the Governor: A. B. MOORE.
P. H. BRITTAN.

### Articles of an Agreement.

Whereas Abraham Lincoln sectional President of the United States of America has declared war against the seceding States, and has and is raising troops for the purpose of forcing and driving the seceded States back into the Union! and whereas Jefferzon Davis President of the C. S. A. has accepted the same and is raising an army for the purpose of repelling any attack that may be made on any part of the Confederate States, and also for the purpose of taking and holding the public property in the bounds of those States; and whereas, Volunteer companies are and have been repelling this force; and whereas, in times of war there is always more or less danger of invasion at home—therefore, we whose names are hereunto subscribed, agree to meet at Sugar Hill precinct, and make up a company to assist in repelling invasion from Mason and Dicson's line, to coast under the following directions, should a necessity arise such as required our service, all the men that are able would take the field to defend their country's rights: and those that were not would stay and remain a home guard—and all not engaged in service, should use all due diligence in producing a supply for those in service. And should any loafer not do his part, invite him to move. And our company to remain till the end of the war or till the last man is removed from the earth; and each man to keep a gun and twelve rounds of ammunition suited to the bore of his gun.

All are requested to join with, or without guns; the company when organized to elect their officers and muster as often as they may think fit, and all shall obey all orders as duly as if compelled by law.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

#### Officers:

Jno. F Hilton,—Capt.
Jesse Ross 1st Lieutenant,
J N Newton 2nd "
Simon Stricklin 3d "
J P Crayton 1st Sergeant,
H L Fearce 2nd "
W E Teague 3d "
John Lackey 4th "
J H A Walston 5th "
J J Harris 1st Corporal,
Wm Newton 2nd "
W H Brimer 3d "
C Perry 4th "

#### Privates.

Frederic Ross,
Thos Davis,
John Smith,
H Jenkins,
Wm Roads,
Jas Wright,
A Wright,
H Hammet,
E Teague,
D H Stricklin,
Dan Robinson,
Robert Teague,
E Black,
S Johnston,
T H Moore,
E Roads,
Jas Wallis,
Thos Glasco,
W A Walston,
J A Walston,
G W Read,
John Jackson,
John McElvany,
H R Dobbs,
John Bonnar,
A B Wallis,
E B Landers,
H Chandler,
J H Roads,
F M Perry,
Wm Perry, (Jr.

Jas Perry,
J W Wallis,
H Prewit,
J T Teague,
S Jinkins,
Wm Carroll,
N B Ross,
W J Lackey,
Robert Lackey,
Lesson Johnston,
Wm Walston,
S Dobbs,
J T Black,
W J Wallis,
J J Wallis,
J W Hammonds,
J G Prewit,
H L Tolbert,
J. K Walston,
Foster Putman,
John Roads,
M H Lett,
A J Pearce,
E W Spraberry,
J W Collins,
John Perry,
Wm W Perry, (Sr.)
Daniel Harris,
Jefferson Morris,
Berry Nixon,
J A Rodham.

### Freemen to the Rescue.

#### One Hundred sharp shooters wanted, to serve during the War.

THE undersigned has been authorized by the Secretary of War, to raise a company of Sharp Shooters, to be armed with the common country rifle, each man to furnish his own gun.

No doubt there will be some good and true men who desire to serve their country and have not the rifle or the means of procuring it. It is to be hoped that the patriotic citizens of Calhoun will not allow such a trifle to keep them from the field.

We will leave for Virginia as soon as the company is organized. All who wish to join are requested to send in their names immediately.

THOS. BUSH.

Jacksonville, July 15, 1861.

Look Out: July 12,—61.

Republican:

Since our last, the merciful Donor of all blessings, has favoured us with the most abundant rains. Wheat crops gathered and garnered in abundance—Corn growing rapidly—and Cotton very promising. Every thing is working together for the success of our glorious cause, enabling the Farmer as well as every other man to come up to the help of the great move—our Confederate loan.

Col. R. B. Kyle, the very efficient agent for Cherokee County has succeeded admirably thus far, having attended on only two small meetings and obtained six hundred Bags of Cotton, the same amount sacks of flour, with eight hundred Dollars of money subscription. He has also the subscription of all our professional men's incomes from one half to the entire amount. He is the right man in the right place, and will certainly do effectual service in this grand enterprise.

Our war spirit is up to boiling over. Capts. Rhea, Hollingsworth, and Jno. C. White of T. T. have each a full company reported ready for action—with some three others in the County. A battalion will be organized and perhaps a regiment. We have the sinnews of war, Men and Money. The glorious cause is upward and onward to glory and victory.

Peace would throw a great quietus on our Country. But for one I should regret a cessation of hostilities until they are bloodily chastised for their past agressions and usurpations, Scott made to kiss the dust, and old Abe kicked from office. Let the war be carried into Affrica, Carthage demolished, and Scipio gloriously avenged.

Our canvass has opened with F M Hardwick and H. W. Sanford, candidates for the senate.

It is to be regretted that men who were opponents last December, are now again pitted for the contest. The field for lower House will be fully and surely represnted. Centre has four aspirants with a multitude of others [equally competent] scattered over the County. But the man who does not promise all of his per diem [except necessary expenses] shall not have my humble vote.

What a patriotic & talented Brigade could be made up and tendered to Jeff. Davis, out of all the defeated aspirants after the Aug. election.

Will not the proposition be made and by one who so fully loved the Union?

Certainly a wild mania has siezed upon men to get up contests for civil promotion, at this caitical period.

Shades of Patriots! come forth and quell this seditious spirit; that peace and harmony may prevail and pervade every heart in our loved Alabama.

United in war, let us be united in the effort to fill our civil offices.

JUSTICE.

### Mssage of Old Abe.

TO THE FEDERAL CONGRESS, 4TH JULY 1861.

Once more, Representatives, Senators, all,
You come to my Capital, swift at my call,
'Tis well; for you've something important to do
In this most disagreeable national stew;
For since I came hither to run the machine,
Disguised in Scotch Cap and in full Lincoln green,
There's the devil to pay in the whole d——d concern,
As from Cameron, Seward and Chase you will learn;
Yet, though everything here of a burst-up gives warning,
I'm certain you'll put it all right in the morning;
So to do as I tell you, be on the alert.
I have started no war of invasion, you know,
Let who will pretend to deny—that's so;
But I saw from the White House an impudent rag,
Which they told me was known as Jeff. Davis' flag,
A waving above Alexandria high,
Insulting my Government, flouting the sky;
Above *my* Alexandria (is'nt it Bates?
Retrocession's a humbug; what right have the States?)
So I ordered young Ellsworth to take the rag down,
Mrs. Lincoln, she craved it to make a new gown,
But young Ellsworth, kinder got shot in this race,
And came back in a galvanized burial case;
But then Jackson; the scoundrel, he got his desert;
The panic's fictitious and nobody's hurt.

It is true I sent steamers which tried for a week
To silence the rebels down there at the Creek;
But they had at Game Point about fifty or more
Rifled cannon set up in a line on the shore,
And six thousand Confederates practiced to fire 'em.
(Confound these Virginians, we never can tire 'em!)
Who made game of our shooting and whip'd our fleet,
So we prudently ordered a hasty retreat:
With decks full of passengers, *dead* heads, indeed,
For whom of fresh coffins there straightway was need,
And still later at Gresham's they killed Captain Ward
In command of the Freeborn, 'twas devilish hard—
But in spite of all this, the rebellion's a spurt,
The panic's fictitious and nobody hurt.

Herewith I beg leave to submit the report
Of Butler, the General, concerning the sport
They had at Great Bethel near Fortress Monroe:
With Hill and Magruder, some four weeks ago;
And here let me say a more reckless intruder
He has taken the Comfort away from Old Point,
And thrown our peninsular place out of joint;
While in matters of warfare to him Gen'l Butler
Would scarce be thought worthy to act as a sutler,
And the insolent rebels *will* call to our faces
The fight at Great Bethel the "New Market Races:"
Then supersede Butler at once with whoever
Can drive this Magruder clean to the river;
And shall be confident still to assert
That the panic's fictitious and nobody hurt.
'Tis my province, perhaps, herein briefly to state
The state of my province, surely of late.
Missouri and Maryland—one has the paw
Of my Lyon upon her, and one has the law
Called martial proclaimed through her borders and cities,
Both ar crushed, a Big Thing, I make bold to say, *it* is.
St. Louis is silent and Baltimore dumb,
They heard but the monotone roll of the drum.
In the latter vile seaport I ordered Cadwallader,
To manacle Freedom, and though the crowd followed her,
Locked up in McHenry, she's safe it is plain,
With Merryman, Habeas Corpus and Kane:
And as for that crabbed old dotard Judge Taney;
For much, I would put him on board the Pawnee.
And make his decision a little more curt,
For the panic's fictitious and nobody's hurt!

And now I'll just say what I'd have you to do
In order to put your new President through—
First, three hundred millions is wanted by Chase,
He cannot run longer the Government's face,
And Cameron wants the use of old Scott,
Some three hundred thousand more men than he's got;
Then sixty new iron plate ships to stand shells
Are loudly demanded (must have 'em) by Welles:
For England the bully, won't stand our blockade,
And insists that we shall not embarrass her trade;
But who fears the British? I'll speedily tune 'em
As sure as my name is *E Pluribus Unum*,
For I am myself the whole United States,
Constitution and Laws, (if you doubt it, ask Bates.)
The Star Spangled Banner's my holiday shirt—
Hurrah for Abe Lincoln, there's nobody hurt!

*Richmond Whig.*

### Dr. J. M. Cogburn,

**Surgeon Dentist,**
***Oxford,***
***Ala.***

THE Regular stated meetings of ALEXANDRIA LODGE are held at Alexandria, on Saturday before the 2nd Sabbath in each month.

Brethren will take due notice, and act accordingly.

T J. PRATHER Secy.

A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Postoffice at Jacksonville, Ala., and if not called for by the first of Oct. next will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

A
Anderson J C
Ambler Dr D C
B
Boon Daniel
Busha Elisha
Beechmer Herman
C
Clark James
Cowart Mrs Martha
D
Dudley M M
E
Edmonson J E
F
Foster Frank
G
Gricell Miss S
Garrison Joshua
H
Hogan Jim
Hames Miss Hester
Hall Thomas
I
Johnson David
J
Johnson W J
L
Lackey Miss Margret

Landers Miss Emily
M
McMichal J H
Moody A
Mattox James
P
Phillips Messrs A & C
R
Ray Miss Maryan
Robinson Miss M M
Rogers W L
Rosenthall N
S
Simmionton F
Smith Henry 2
Shepperd A 2
" S P 2
T
Thompson Burdor J
Thomason Mrs L A
V
Vaun J D
Venable Polly
W
Woods John
White R C
Y
Yates John C

Persons Calling for the above Letters will say they are Advertised.

W. P. ALEXANDER.

### The Blue Mountain Rifles,

ARE hereby notified to meet at Oxford, on Monday the 22nd inst. to reorganize and make arrangements to go into camps. A prompt attendance of all that belong to the company is expected. Any person wishing to join can do so, as there is room for 30 more. The company is received in General McClellan's Regiment, and will be ordered to march in a short time to the field of action.

T. G. MATTISON, Capt.

July 15th, 1861.

### Jacksonville Male Academy.

THE Fall Session of this long established School, will open August 12, 1861, under the supervision of Rev. R. J. C. HALL.

Rates of tuition are as follows:

First class—including Spelling, Reading, Primary Arithmetic & Primary Geography &c.... $10 00
Second class—including Spelling, Reading, written Arithmetic, English Grammer, Geography, &c.... 12 50
Third class—including the Natural Sciences,.... 16 50
Fourth class—Latin, Greek, & higher branches of Mathematics,.... 20 00

N. B. Those intending to send, will do well to do so at the first of the session, as it is important to have the school well classed.

July 18, 1861—6t.

### Volunteer Call!

WE the undersigned, beg leave to call the attention of all Patriots to the call for Volunteers below. We will be in attendance at the following places in Alabama and Georgia, at the times set, and wish the citizens to join us. We hope the cause is sufficient stimulus to all. Ours is a Cavalry Company of State Line Rangers—give us your attention.

On Monday 22d July at Phipp's Court gr'd.
On Tuesday 23d " at Fair Play,
On Weds'y 24th " at Pine Thicket.
On Thurs'y 25th " at Abernathy.
On Friday and Saturday, 26th and 27th at Tallapoosa:

We expect to have some musicians with us.

N. M. ROBINSON,
V. A. BRUSTER,
and others.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, July 4th, A. D. 1861.

THIS day came Robert Page and B F Brown, adm. ocst. of F Castleberry deceased, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the court that the 3rd day of August, 1861, be set apart for the examining, stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to the creditors of said estate, and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court to be holden at the court House of said county on said 3d day of August, 1861, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office on this 4th day of July, 1861.

A. WOODS, Judge Probate.

July 11, 1861.—3t.

## BACON

## LARD,

## CORN & FLOUR

**25,000** bushels choie Corn.
**10,000** pounds Bacon Hams,
**20,000** " " Sides,
**10,000** " " Shoulders,
**3,000** pounds Leaf Lard, in bbls. & kgs,
**1,000** sacks extra Family W. W. Flour,
**1,000** " Superfine "

On hand and to arrive. For sale by

ELLIOTT & RUSSELL,
Near the Railroad Depot.

Rome, Ga., March 28, 1861.

### Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Teague decd. by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 5th day of January, 1861; 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 to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN M. TEAGUE, Adm.

jan.10, 1861.—6t.

### Administrators Sale of

## Personal Property.

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala., made on the 29th day of April A. D., 1861. I will proceed to sell on MONDAY the 3rd day of JUNE 1861, at Woods' Springs, near Greensport in said County, all the Personal Property belonging to the estate of Mrs. S. A. Allen, dec'd consisting of one Bed and Bed clothing, one Chest and one Table and one Negro girl named **Theodosia, aged about five years**. Said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date; note and two securities will be required.

A. F. ALLEN, Adm'r.

May 2nd, 1861.—td.

**BARTLETT OWEN,**

Tax Assessor of this County, at his various appointments, will receive the names of persons wishing to become subscribers to the *Republican.*

He is authorized to offer very liberal terms, and also, to receive and receipt for subscriptions.

## NOTICE.

I have left my Confectionary establishment and business connected therewith in the hands of G. W. MATHEWS, during my absence in the Army.

B. GUTMAN.

June, 20, 1861.

## NEW DRUG STORE,

***No. 8, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.***

THE undersigned, would respectfully inform Physicians, Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, that he is opening a VERY LARGE STOCK OF

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS;**

**PAINTS AND OILS,** of all kinds,

**Glass, Varnishes, & Patent Medicines,**

GRASS & CLOVER SEEDS will be on hand by the 15th of September. In fact every thing and a few more, that is usually kept in Drug establishments, which he offers at Charleston prices, (with freight and expenses added,) at wholesale, and will compete with any House south at retail. Having made arrangements with most of the patent medicine proprietors, he is prepared to sell such at manufacturer's prices, with freight at wholesale. All are invited to give me one trial.

**Kerosine Oil,** and 50 different styles of LAMPS.

ROME, June 21, 1860.—tf.

P. L. TURNLEY.

### Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 5th day of August, 1861, I will open and hold an election at the different election precincts in Calhoun County, Alabama, for the purpoce of electing a Governor for the State of Alabama, and three Representatives to the State Legislature, one Tax Collector, one Tax Assessor and four County Commissioners for Calhoun County. And the following named persons are appointed Inspectors of said Election, to-wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pre. No. 1. Jacksonville. | James Crow,<br>Fielding Snow,<br>Andrew Adams. |
| Pre. No. 2. Alexandria, | John W. Whatley,<br>James A. Gladden,<br>James C Wood. |
| Pre. No. 3. Court Ground, | Wiley Glover,<br>Willis Woodruff,<br>J W Dendy. |
| Pre. No. 4. Court ground, | E R A Smith,<br>Isaac M Ford,<br>S S Ganaway. |
| Pre. No. 5. Polkville, | Noah Goode,<br>Patton Brothers,<br>J A Weatherley. |
| Pre. No. 6. Peek's Hill, | J M Smith,<br>Wm Akridge,<br>L L Swink. |
| Pre. No. 7. Court ground, | Wm Abel,<br>James N Landers,<br>Turner D Hodge. |
| Pre. No. 8. Walden's shop, | Benjamin Nabors,<br>James Prater,<br>Robert T Dowdle. |
| Pre. No. 9. Cross Plains, | J F Dailey,<br>Neal Ferguson,<br>J W Ledbetter. |
| Pre. No. 9. Ladiga, | G L Alexander,<br>Wm. A. Stewart,<br>Samuel C Kelly. |
| Pre. No. 10. Rabbit Town, | J A Whiteside,<br>J W Whiteside,<br>Wm Defreese. |
| Pre. No. 11. White Plains. | M P Johnson,<br>J C Legrand,<br>Thos. K Cook. |
| Pre. No. 12. Yoe's ✕ Roads, | John P Lackey,<br>E T Thompson,<br>Sevier Elston. |
| Pre. No. 13. Oxford, | John M Forbes,<br>John Spencer,<br>D D Draper. |
| Pre. No. 14. Sugar Hill | Joel T Black,<br>Shepherd Jenkins,<br>D A Wright. |
| Pre. No. 15. Pine Level, | Wm P Amerine,<br>John Evans,<br>Abner Coffey. |
| Pre. No. 16. Abernathy, | Wm McMahan,<br>J J Pollard,<br>John E Kemp; |
| Pre. No. 17. Fair Play, | Ransom Brown,<br>C. B. Woods,<br>Stephen Edwards, |
| Pre, No. 18. Muscadine. | Wm R Brown, sen.,<br>A D Chandler,<br>James Hunnelley, |
| Pre. No. 19. Court-ground. | Welcome Duke;<br>Loyd S Traylor;<br>B O Rumey: |
| Pre. No. 20. Court-ground. | Matthew Alexander;<br>John S. Borden;<br>Thomas Beasley. |
| Pre. No. 21. Sulphur Spr'gs, | Z Henderson;<br>John T. Findley,<br>George Acker. |
| Pre. No. 22. Court-ground, | John A Spalding,<br>Jacob W Whisenant,<br>Thomas Bennett. |
| Pre. No. 23: Pleasant Hill, | J W McDaniel,<br>Wm H Pesnell,<br>J R Northcutt. |

The Constables of each Precinct are hereby appointed the Returning Officers for their respective Election Precincts—this 4th day of July, 1861.

F. LOVE, Shff. c. c.

July 4, 1861.—5t.

### Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 5th day of August, 1861, I will open and hold an election at the different Election Precincts in the 73rd Regiment of Calhoun County, Ala. for the purpose of Electing a Lieutenant Colonel and Major for said Regt. and the following named persons are hereby appointed Inspectors of said election, to-wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pre. No. 9. Cross Plains, | Richard Prater,<br>C J Sharp,<br>Slade Nabors. |
| Pre. No. 9. Ladiga, | Love Alexander,<br>Wm A Wilson,<br>Berry Prichard. |
| Pre. No. 10. Rabbit Town, | Oswell Griffin,<br>Joseph McRoberts,<br>Spencer H. Morgan. |
| Pre. No. 11. White Plains, | John H Burton,<br>C M Martin,<br>C G Morgan. |
| Pre. No. 12. Yoe's ✕ Roads, | Robert Boyd,<br>J M Caldwell,<br>W C McMahan. |
| Pre. No. 13. Oxford, | Wm. Harrison,<br>E D Allen,<br>F A Craig. |

The Constables are hereby appointed the Returning Officers for their respective election precincts—this 4th day of July; 1861.

F. LOVE, Shff. c. c.

July 4, 1861—5t.

### Pocket Book Lost.

LOST on Saturday evening last, a dark brown morocco clasp pocket Book, which opens on the side. Said book contained about $8 in money and several notes of which the following are remembered: One on J H Caldwell for $10; one on Wm Elston for $9 50; one on J H Crawford, for $2 32; and several other notes and papers of importance to me. Any person finding and returning it to me shall be reasonably rewarded.

July 4, 1861.—2t.

D. C. TURNER.

### *Notice.*

THE Chocolocco Home Guard will meet at Seveir Elston's on Saturday the 22nd of this month to complete the organization of the company. Those wishing to join the company will please attend. The public are cordially invited co attend.

June 15, 1861.

### Soldiers aid Association.

SUBSCRIBERS to this fund, who have not paid in the 10 per cent called for, will please do so as early as convenient as their is daily demand on the Treasurer.

Committees from the different beats, will also report. Should there be any who cannot serve, they will send in their names so that others may be appointed.

J. B. FORNEY, *Sec.*

July 4, 1861.—tf.

### Do you want your School Money?

Fort Morgan,
June 27th, 1861.

THE trustees of the different Townships in Calhoun County, will please meet me at my Office in Jacksonville, on Monday the 15th, July: at that time I expect to have the School fund for the year 1860, ready for distribution. I hope all interested will not fail to attend, as my leave of absence from Fort Morgan will be short, I can remain but a few days in Jacksonville.

C. C. DODSON,
County Supt.

July 4, 1861.—tf.

### Notice.

HAVING volunteered for the war, and wishing to pay all my just debts, I have made arrangements with Mr. J. B. Carey to paid.

D. A. CAREY.

**JOHN L. PINSON & BRO.**

## DRY GOODS MERCHANTS

**AND DEALERS IN**

***HARDWARE,***
*CUTTLERY &c.,*

**ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.**

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of Calhoun County, that they have now in Store a large and splendid stock of

**SPRING AND SUMMER**

## GOODS,

Consisting of all articles usually kept in an up Country **DRY GOODS** establishment. Also a large and well selected stock

## HARDWARE AND CUTTLERY.

All of which is offered for sale on reasonable and accomdating terms

The firm would be pleased to have their old friends and customers and the people *all*, to visit their Store Rooms, and examine their Goods for themselves. They promise to please all. The invitation is extended. Come one! Come all!!

May 30th 1861

**SOUTHERN SELECT SCHOOL**

—FOR—

## YOUNG LADIES.

THE first term will commence at the residence of the undersigned in Jacksonville Ala., July 8th 1861.

**RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.**

Latin and Greek languages with higher branches of Mathematics.................$20,00.
Higher English branches with Mathematics.................$16,00

D. F. SMITH.

### Improved Merchant Mills.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public generally that their Flouring Mil's situated on Tallasschatchee Creek, five miles south-west of Jacksonville, has been recently much improved and thoroughly repaired. They are now prepared to manufacture an article of Flour, equal in quality to that of any mills in the country, and as large a quantity to the bushel. They have a good lot with water convenient, for the use of persons who may bring wheat from a distance.

They solicit a continuance of the patronage of their old friends and customers, assuring them that their well-earned reputation for promptitude and correct dealing shall be fully maintained. Every effort will be made to accommodate those who come from a distance, so that they may get their grinding done without having to return.

Their SAW MILL is also now in excellent order, and they have on hand a large quantity of almost every variety of Lumber, and will at all times be prepared to fill orders with accuracy and dispatch.

June 27, 1861.

J. A. ADERHOLT,
T. SPARKS.

**STEAM SAW AND**

## GHRIST MILLS.

***Four Miles East of Jacksonville.***

My Mills are now in successful operation, turning out flour of the most superior quality. I am also prepared to furnish lumber of any quality and any quantity.

My Mills are so erected that I can use either steam or water power at discretion; and those wishing corn or wheat ground, need never fear delay of disappointment.

JAMES G. NISBET.

### SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS M. J. TURNLEY will resume the exercises of her school on the 8th of July next. She proposes teaching the daughters of volunteers now in the Confederate service gratuitously—only claiming that portion of the public fund to which she may be entitled.

Jacksonville, June 26, 1861.—tf.

### Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of J. J. Vandiver, against S. L. Ford, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August, 1861, the following described land; to wit: the south half of the south-west qr. of the south-east quarter of section eight, in Township fifteen and Range seven—levied on as the property of said Ford to satisfy said order of sale.

F. LOVE,—Shff.

June 27, 1861.

### NOTICE.

All able bodied young men who desire to volunteer in the service of their Country, can have an opportunity of doing so, by joining the "Calhoun Guards" now at Fort Morgan. The term of their enlistment will expire with the term of those who are at present in the company. None but able bodied men need apply, for Capt. Forney's positive orders are to receive none but that class of recruits.

JESSE MOHON.
3rd Lieut. Calhoun Guards.

**JACKSONVILLE**

## FEMALE ACADEMY.

**Mrs. Mary D. Caldwell,** *Principal.*
**Miss Carrie Woodward,** *Associate.*

THE Trustees of this Institution announce to the friends of Education that they have secured the services of MRS. MARY D. CALDWELL, to take charge of the Academy, the exercises of which will begin on **Monday the 15th of July next.**

Mrs. C. has assiciated with her Miss CARRIE WOODWARD, and the Trustees feel warranted in assuring those who have daughters or wards to educate, that every facility will be extended to young Ladies and Misses to secure for themselves a thorough and an accomplished education.

The rates of tuition the same as heretofore established by the Board.

J. B. FORNEY. Sec'y.

Jacksonville, June 12th 1861.

# Law Cards.

### A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
*Jacksonville, Alabama.*

Will attend promptly to the collection of debts, and all other business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph. Special attention given to Pension & Bounty Land Claims. Office in the north East corner of the Court House. Jan. 28, 1858 1y

JNO. T. HEFLIN & } ::::: *Talladega, Ala*
J. B. MARTIN, JR. }
W. H. FORNEY. ::::::::: *Jacksonville, Ala.*

### HEFLIN, MARTIN & FORNEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
**Talladega & Jacksonville, Ala.**

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Talladega, Shelby, St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee Calhoun & Randolph and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

☞ Office of Heflin & Martin, at Talladega, Ala.

☞ Office of W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville, Ala.

### WILLIAM M. HAMES.
ATTORNEY AT LWA
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
**Jacksonville, Ala.**

☞ Will practice in Calhoun and adjoining Counties. Dec. 10, 1856.—17

J. TURNLEY, B. WM. EASLEY.

### TURNLEY & EASLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
*Jacksonville, Ala.*

WILL continue to practice in all the Courts in the counties of Dekalb. St Clair, Cherokee, Calhoun Randolph, and Talladega; also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office on the east side of the public square. Dec. 27, 1860 —1y.

### WHATLEY & ELLIS,
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

### TIPTON BRADFORD,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
*Jacksonville, Ala.*

Sep. 6. 1860.

### BENJAMIN A. BROOKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
*Jacksonville, Calhoun Co. Ala*

WILL practice in the following Counties: the Courts beginning as follows:

Randolph, Last Mondays in Feb. and Aug
St. Clair, 2d " " March & Sep.
Calhoun. 4th " " March and 2nd after 3d in Sept.
Cherokee 5th Mondays after 4th Monday in March and Sept.
Talladega, 8th Mondays after 3rd Monday in March and Sept. MAY 10, 1860.

### WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Aug. 25, 1y.

## Carriage and Waggon Making Business.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now carrying on the above named business in all its branches at his shop, north of the public square, and adjoining A. Adams, Blacksmith shop.

Being determined to use none but good materials, and execute work faithfully, promptly, and upon reasonable terms he solicits a liberal share of patronage from those who may want work in his line. He will also attend promptly to repairing of waggons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. and any and all ironing necessary in repairs can also be well and promptly executed in the shop adjoining.

Having in his employment, Mr. J. Reynolds, an experianced wheel maker, and having had some ten years experience in the business himself, he does not fear to promise that his work shall be as well executed as at any shop in the country.

L. A. WEAVER.

Nov. 1st, 1860.

## NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have opened a New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville on the east side of main street, next door south of Flemming's Carriage shop where they will make to order, and keep constantly on hand every description of

FURNITURE, AND

which they will sell at lower prices than has ever been offered in this place. When they say they will sell their work cheap, they mean exactly what they say, and only ask of persons who may wish to purchase Furniture, to call upon them, and be convinced of the fact. They would call attention particularly to the fact that they will execute Coffin work of every size and quality, unusually low.

C. R. LESTER

May 17.—1860

## ☞ Cotton;

IS now selling in Selma, at good price. If you desire to ship to W. P. & W. at that place they will do the best they can, and make proper returns.

☞ We, are *compelled* to have money. Now is the time. "Delays *are* dangerous." *All*, are expected to *close accounts*.

WOODWARD & WHITE.

Jan'y 8th, 1861.—3t.

## Daily Stage Line
BETWEEN ROME AND TALLADEGA

THE Coaches now make close connections with the Railroads at both ends of the route. Distance 90 miles; time 22 hours.

Through passengers will find this an agreeable route.

Leaves Rome every morning at 6 1-2 o'clk
Leaves Talladega every evening at 6

POWELL & HUTCHINSON,
Proprietors

## GROCERY STORE AT OXFORD.
### S. & T. J. MORGAN

HAVE now on hand a large and well assorted stock of choice

*FAMILY GROCERIES.*

CONSISTING IN PART OF SUGAR COFFEE MOLASSES, BACON, LARD, &C.

*SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONLY.*

Oxford, May 2 1861.

## BACON
## LARD,
## CORN & FLOUR

**25,000** bushels choice Corn.
**10,000** pounds Bacon Hams,
**20,000** " " Sides,
**10,000** " " Shoulders.
**3,000** pounds Leaf Lard, in bbls. & kgs.
**1,000** sacks extra Family W. W. Flour,
**1,000** " Superfine " "

On hand and to arrive. For sale by
ELLIOTT & RUSSELL,
Near the Railroad Depot.
Rome, Ga., March 28, 1861.

### Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Teague decd. by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 5th day of January, 1861: 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 to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN M. TEAGUE, Adm.

Jan 10, 1861.—6t.

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## RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared; season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer & the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a busines so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents. 34 Reade St., N. York.

Sept. 20. 1860—1y.

### Change of Business.

I have sold my entire interest in the Store at Jacksonville, Ala., under the firm name of J. A. Stevenson, to my son Shelton J. Stevenson, who will continue the business in the SAME HOUSE.

We are thankful to our customers for the liberal patronage received last year, and would like to see them call and extend the same this year. Also, settle up the bills due 1st inst. J. A. STEVENSON.

Jan. 10, 1861.

### JOEL H. FARMER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
## TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL continue the above named business at the old stand, on the south side of the public square, next door to J. B. & G. H. Forney's Store, where he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large lot of the various articles in his line of business. He is prepared to furnish, upon favorable terms,

## COPPER STILLS,

Of superior quality, to those who may wish to distil their fruit or grain.

He would also call the attention of Housekeepers to his assortment of

TROY & PHILADELPHIA
*COOKING STOVES,*

Of the latest, best, and most approved patterns, combining utility and economy in an eminent degree; and which he is prepared to sell upon better terms than they can be bought in any other market and transported here.

In addition to his great variety of articles in the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron line, he has usually many articles of

*House Furnishing Goods.*

☞ **Tin Roofing & Guttering** executed to order.

He solicits a call from those in need of articles in his line, and the patronage of the public generally. June 14, 1860.

## Bacon.

OF Superior quality; for sale by the undersigned.

ALSO, **Lard, Flour, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.** The above for Cash ONLY. **Bagging & Rope** as usual.

E. L. WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville.

**Woodward, Porter & White,** Selma, are ready to serve their friends and solicit patronage. Nov. 15, '60,

## NEW SPRING GOODS.
### MORGANS & COOPER,
OXFORD ALA.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale on the most accomodating terms, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the citizens of Oxford and vicinity. We sell for short profits, and prompt paying customers will find it to their interest to trade with us. All we ask is, to compare our Goods and prices with any in the County, and if you are not then satisfied, we will not ask you to trade with us.

**COTTON YARNS** always on hand for cash only. Oxford. May 2, 1861.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE my **Steam Grist Mills** in operation now and will be able to accommodate my customers and the public immediately. Everything connected with the *Flouring Mill* is of the best material, strict attention will be paid to all grain sent to these mills. All foreigners can be accommodated with a comfortable house and lot during their stay at the mills.

JAMES G. NISBET.

Feb. 3 1859. —tf

### Notice.

THE Subscribers, to the fund of the soldier's aid. Association are requested to pay to the treasurer, ten per cent. on their subscriptions, to meet calls for aid.

THE beat Committees are requested to convene at Jacksonville, on the 8th of June; for consultation, and to make reports. By order of the Executive Committee.

C. J. CLARK, Secy.

Jacksonville May 28th, 1861.

## SUMMER GOODS.

AN extensive assortment of Summer goods, Such as Ladies Dress Goods.

**BONNETS,**
HATS BLOOMERS,
WHITE GOODS,
AND
FANCY GOODS,

AND a large variety of Clothing, and gents furnishing goods, offered at very low prices at A. OBERNDORF, & Co. Oxford

ALL in want of good Bargains are requested to call soon. Our stock is completed, our assortment large.

May 16, 1861.—tf.

### Administrators Sale of Personal Property.

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala., made on the 29th day of April A. D. 1861. I will proceed to sell on MONDAY the 3rd day of JUNE 1861, at Woods' Springs, near Greensport in said County, all the Personal Property belonging to the estate of Mrs. S A. Allen, dec'd consisting of one Bed and Bed clothing, one Chest and one Table and one Negro girl named **Theodosia, aged about five years.** Said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date; note and two securities will be required.

A. F. ALLEN, Adm'r.

May 2nd, 1861.—td.

☞ **BARTLETT OWEN,** Tax Assessor of this County, at his various appointments, will receive the names of persons wishing to become subscribers to the *Republican*.

He is authorized to offer very liberal terms, and also, to receive and receipt for subscriptions.

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### NOTICE.
**Ala. and Ten. River Railroad**
## WAREHOUSE,
By S. W. PETTIBONE, successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860—6m.

### M. P. STOVALL,
WAREHOUSE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

**CONTINUES** the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Orders for Plantation and Family Supplies promptly and carefully filled.

The usual CASH facilities afforded customers.

September 27, 1860.—6m.

### ABNER WILLIAMS,
Cotton Factor
AND
Commission Merchant,
*SELMA, ALA.*,

Will continue to give special attention to the sale of *Cotton*; and to filling orders, when accompanied with *cash*, or its equivalent. *A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.*

☞ Commissions: *same as heretofore.*

Sept 27th 1860.—tf.

### JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
*TO THE PUBLIC.*

HAVING recovered my health to a considerable extent, and being now able to work, I shall in future, be found at my post, ready to attend to all calls, and fill all orders for work, executed in the neatest, most fashionable and durable manner.

All kinds of

*FURNITURE!*
SUCH AS
BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOOK CASES,
AND THE BEST OF
COTTAGE BEDSTEADS

Made on the best plan, mortised, tenanted and screwed together—you can't wear them out. I don't work on the plan of dwel-pinning and blacking bedsteads now in use. So bring in your orders and the money, and have them filled. It is impossible for a man to pay cash for materials, and sell on a credit, unless he had plenty of capital, and if he had that, I guess he would not want to work. So my terms are cash for all work when delivered.

My experience in business enables me to make the best Bedsteads in use—proof against bed-bugs, so troublesome in this region.

All kinds of **COFFINS** made to order, and burials attended promptly—prices as low as those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business, and works at the trade for a living. I am not setting my prices by those who work one month at one trade and another month at any other trade.

Jacksonville, July 5, '60-tf

### Notice.

THE citizens of Alexandria beat are invited to meet on Saturday the 2nd day of February, 1861, at Alexandria, for the purpose of raising a volunteer company in said Beat. There will be public speaking on the occasion. Jan. 24, 1861.

**Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c**
**Dr. J. A. Clopton,** of Huntsville Ala., treats with perfect success *Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.*

Testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

The patient is not confined to his bed or room. He has had the pleasure of treating an Old Govenor of the State, and the oldest Physician of Montgomery, and some of the first class of Mobile.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

March, 1st 1860.

### MERCHANT MILLS,
*Latest Improvement.*

My merchant Mills, 2 miles west of Jacksonville, are now in full and complete operation, capable of grinding, from 3 to 400 bushels of grain per day, at any stage of water. And if a large outlay in cash, combining the best science, mechanical skill, and material in their construction, that the County afforded; with an accommodating Scientific Miller in charge of them, will entitle these mills to a share of public patronage, it is respectfully solicited.

For the accommodation of those who may remain over night, there is at hand, a comfortable house and fire place, and lots & sheds for their stock

MILES W. ABERNATHY.

Feb. 28, 1861.—tf.

*Make Your Own Shoes.*
### Sulphur Spring Tan Yard.

**$1000—one thousand dollars** worth of Leather (well assorted) for sale by the subscribers—Terms cash? — Dry Hides in exchange.

Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON

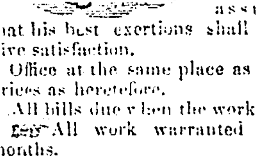
March 21, 1861.—4t.

### Adminitsrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of S. A. Allen, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 12th day of December. 1860: 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 all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Mar. 28, 1861 —6t. ASA F. ALLEN, Adm.

### DENTISTRY.
**Dr. C. C. Porter, (solus.)**
*RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST.*



THANKFUL to the *Public* generally for their kindness & liberal *Patronage*, would solicit a continuance of their favors, and assures them that his best exertions shall be made to give satisfaction.

Office at the same place as formerly, & prices as heretofore.

All bills due when the work is done.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months.

Feb.y 14, 1861—1

## BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
**R. A. Pringle & Co.**
**137** MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

We beg leave to call the attention of our friends to the fact of our having bought the Store heretofore occupied by Messrs. Haseltine & Walton, nearly opposite the Charleston Hotel, where we now have a much larger stock of Goods than we have ever had, and in style, quality and price, a stock that is unsurpassed in this or any other market. Retail merchants who want a really good article at a fair price, will do well to give us their orders.

ROBERT A. PRINGLE.
Aug. 23, 1860. CHARLES H. BERRY.

THE Regular stated meetings of ALEXANDRIA LODGE are held at Alexandria, on Saturday before the 3rd Sabbath in each month.

Brethren will take due notice, and act accordingly. T J. PRATHER Secy.

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R. E. W. M'ADAMS. H. D. M'ADAMS,

### Drs. R. E. W. & H. D. M'ADAMS,
SURGEON DENTISTS.
*RESIDENCE*
**Jacksonville, Ala.,**

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of their profession, to which they will devote their entire attention.

All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner

Any communications addressed to them at Jacksonville will receive prompt attention, where one or both may be found except absent on professional business.

☞ Bills due when the work is done.

☞ Office west side of main Street, oposite the Republican Office.

Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

## NEW STORE.
### AUGUST MEYERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he has opened a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS

On the north side of the public square in Jacksonville, in the store room formerly occupied by Stipes & Rowland and recently by Rosena & Bro.

This stock embraces every article usually called for in this market; and as he desires to establish a permanent business, he is determined to conform his prices to the interests of his customers, and leave no efforts unused for their convenience and accommodation.

Call upon and examine his goods, and give an opportunity to prove that can please you both in quality and prices.

Jacksonville, Ala. Mar. 28, '1861.—6 m

G. P. BURNETT, SOL. B. HENDRIX S. WALKER

### BURNETT, HENDRIX & WALKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
**Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.**
*No. 165, Main Street,*
MEMPHIS. TENNESSEE.

Dec. 13, 1860—1y.

### DRS. EVINS & BURTON,

HAVING associated themselves together, will continue the

PRACTISE OF MEDICINE,
*AT WHITE PLAINS,*
*Alabama.*

### ROME
## STEAM ENGINE WORKS,
*Rome, Georgia.*

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill Castings and Machinery, Housing, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Guages, &c.

### CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings made to order —have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country; also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery Lots, &c.

### BOILERS.

Flue, Tubular, Locomotive and Cylender Boilers, made & repaired, Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

### MINING MACHINERY,

Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinzo Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINERS TOOLS,—Particular attention is given to this branch of business. Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the pupose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going else where, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
*VERY LOW*

One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two 8 " "

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department is superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.

April, 5 1860—1y. *Rome Ga.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 1, 1861. }

IN accordance with the provisions of section 37, of the Ordinance adopted by the Convention of the State of Alabama, on the 20th day of March, 1861, "In relation to the Waste and Unappropriated Land in the State of Alabama," I, ANDREW B. MOORE, Governor of the State of Alabama, do hereby proclaim and make known, that the several Land Offices of this State will be opened ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE NEXT, when the Waste and Unappropriated Lands of the State will be subject to sale or private entry, under the provisions of said Ordinance, and the rules and regulations established by the Commissioner of Public Lands for the State of Alabama.

A. B. MOORE.

## NOTICE.

I have constituted G. B. DOUGHTY, my lawful Agent, to transact any of my business during my absence in the Army.

J. A. COBB.

June, 20, 1861. tf.

## NOTICE.

I have left my Confectionary establishment and business connected therewith in the hands of G. W. MATHEWS, during my absence in the Army.

H. GUTMAN.

June, 20, 1861.

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### MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
*Corner of Green and Water Streets,*
SELMA, AL.
J. J. NORRIS, PROPRIETOR

THE undersigned having leased the above spacious hotel, would inform the traveling public that it has been thoroughly renovated and fitted out in a superior style, for the comfort and convenience of all who desire a quiet and pleasant retreat. The house is as conveniently situated to the Railroad Depot and Steamboats Landings as any other Hotel in this city, and every facility will be offered for transporting guests to either. The rooms in the Hotel have been fitted up in a superior manner, and the whole house renovated and improved, in the most inviting style, while the Dining Hell is large enough to seat comfortably one hundred guests. It is furnished at all times with the best the Mobile and other markets afford, and attentive servants to attend to the wants of guests, and no pains shall be spared to make all who patronize this house comfortable and contented.

Having experience in the business and the aid of competent assistants, the undersigned feels confident of giving general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited J. J. NORRIS.

Selma, May 23, 1861.

## THE BRICK CORNER
IS THE PLACE FOR YOU TO GO IF YOU WANT
## CHEAP GOODS.

**BLUN & FRANK** do not propose to sell Goods AT COST, but they will sell as

**Cheap as the Cheapest.**

They have always on hand a full assortment, and have just received a nice lot of **CALICOES** at 10, 10½ and 11 cents. Also a superior lot of **Chewing Tobacco.**

BLUN & FRANK want it distinctly understood, that they are settled here and are determined to stay. Dec. 23, '60.

### For Sale.

A Good MULE, HORSE and BUGGY for sale, terms cash—apply to Alexander Jones, Jacksonville, or H. L. Pettit Mount Polk. April 11, 1861—3t.

## JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS
**Sugar,**
**Coffee,**
**Molasses,**

And other Groceries, for sale low by
J. A. STEVENSON.

Dec. 20, 1860.

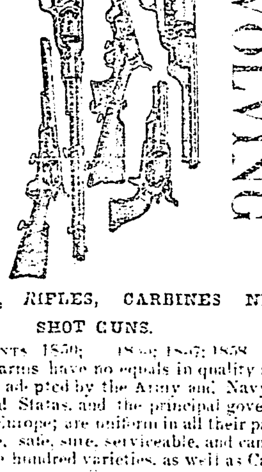
### JUST RECEIVED
AT THE DRUG STORE,

A Large lot of **White Lead, Oils** and **White Zinc,** for Painting, which is offered on better terms than ever sold in Jacksonville. Oct. 11, '60.

"Don't desert an old friend for a new face." *Old Proverb*

### COL. SAM. COLT'S

FIRE ARMS.



REVOLVING

PISTOLS, RIFLES, CARBINES AND SHOT GUNS.

PATENTS 1850; 1856; 1857; 1858

These arms have no equals in quality and finish; are adopted by the Army and Navy of the United States, and the principal governments of Europe; are uniform in all their parts are simple, safe, sure, serviceable, and can be had in one hundred varieties, as well as Cartridges of powder, ball and shot and all small parts for repairs from all respectable gun dealers, and the Hardware trade generally.

ADDRESS, SECRETARY
COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MANF'G CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

## Fresh Groceries,

JUST received Sugar, Coffee Molasses, Salt; Mackeral, Fish, Irish Potatoes; fine chewing Tobacco; Cigars; Garden Seeds, &c., &c.

☞ LOW, FOR CASH.

Feb. 28, 1861, S. J. STEVENSON.

ALSO, 5,000 lbs fresh Bacon; 1,000 lbs. Lard; 50 sacks of fine Flour, &c.

SHELTON J. STEVENSON.

### MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

MRS. MARTHA E. FRANCIS, will continue to give Music Lessons, at her residence, on a new and elegant instrument. Pupils can commence at any time to suit their convenience, and continue five months for the session.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Feb. 28, 1861.

### JUST RECEIVED,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
**Bacon,**
**Salt,**
**Coffee.**

For Sale by J. A. STEVENSON.
Oct. 11, 1860

### MORRIS' MERCHANT
## FLOURING MILLS.

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm. Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid — Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859:

### Town Lot in Oxford,
## For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale a lot containing two acres, in Oxford, Ala. The lot is situated on snow street, two hundred yard from the Depot square, and is well situated for inprovement. It will be sold all together, or in one acre and half acre lots.

For further information as to situation or price enquire at the Republican office.

J. M. COGBURN.

Marck 7, 1861.

### Dr. JOHN M. TURK,
A REFORM PHYSICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oxford, Ala. and vicinity, and hopes to merit and share a liberal patronage. He proposes to treat all forms of disease, both chronic and acute, & that without the use of poisonous or depletive agents.

Dec. 22, 1859—tf.

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### House Sign and Ornamental
## PAINTING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is permanently settled in Jacksonville, and will be prepared at all times to execute work in his line, in the town and surrounding country, in the neatest, most durable and fashionable style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

His long experience in the business, enables him to promise, with the utmost confidence, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. When absent from home, his son will contract for and execute all work, in any style that may be required.

Any information that may be desired, relative to his ability to execute work in superior style, can be obtained from a number of the best citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, for whom he has executed work.

J. Z. BRADY.

Sept. 20, 1860.—tf.

### IN CHANCERY.

J. G. J. Whiteside, } In Chancery,
vs. } 36th District,
Alfred B McDowell, } Northern Division, Ala. At Rules before the Register, special session, held 8th May, A. D. 1861.

THIS day came the Complainant by his Solicitor, M. J. Turnley, and moved the Register for an order of publication against the Defendant in this cause. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit on file, that the said defendant, Alfred B. McDowell, is a non-resident of this State, and that his residence is unknown to complainant, and to said affiant, and that he is over twenty-one years of age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that the said defendant answer or demur to Complainant's bill of complaint, filed in this case, before the 29th day of June, A. D. 1851, or the same will be taken as confessed as to defendant, and the cause set for hearing ex partie. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published, once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama; and that a copy of said order be posted at the door of the court house of this, Calhoun County. Alabama, within twenty days from this date.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register, &c.

May 9, 1861.—4t.—$10 00.

### Administrator's Notice

In the matter of the estate of Wm. Mallory, late of Calhoun County, deceased.

In the Probate Court of Calhoun County, the 15th day of May, 1861.

J. L. Davis administrator of the goods and chattles, rights and credits of the said Wm. Mallory, having this day filed in court his resignation as administrator of said estate, to take effect upon the final settlement of said estate, and also presented his accounts, and vouches for a final settlement of his said accounts as such administrator, and the Court having appointed the 7th day of June next to audit, examine and stall said accounts.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the said J. L. Davis administrator as aforesaid, to have his said accounts presented to the said court for allowance at the said next term of the said court, to be held at the Court House of said county, on the 7th day of June next, when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear and make exception to the said report.

Witness A. Woods, Judge of said court, this 15th, day of May A D 1861.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

### WOODWARD, PORTER AND WHITE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.

*Jacksonville. Oct 25. 1860, 6mw.*

### PIANOS FOR SALE.

Call on
M. J. TURNLEY.
Jacksonville, Ala, May 9, 1861.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator, of the Estate of John M. Love, deceased, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 27th day of Feb'y, A. D. 1861—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims agains. said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted will please make payment.

Mar. 7.—6t. J. R. LOVE, Adm.

## New Goods
### FOR 1861.
*A. Oberndorf & Co. Oxford,*

ARE now in the receipt of a new supply of Merchandize, which, having been bought at very low rates, will be disposed of at prices to suit the times.

Extra good Bargains will be given to CASH BUYERS.

We hope that all in need of Goods will give us a call soon. Respectfully,

A. OBERNDORF & CO.

Feb. 14. 1861

## FOR SALE.

I have a good two horse wagon and harness, and a mare 8 years old, that works well, which I will sell on reasonable terms and take the pay in good merchantable wheat at the market price.

I will also take wheat of good quality at the same price in discharge of any debts due me by note or account.

R. H. WYNNE.

## HOUSE AND LOT
### FOR SALE

THE undersigned, having made arrangements to remove into the country, now offers for sale his house and lot in Jacksonville.

For information as to location, price, terms, &c. apply to John Francis, at Woodward's Store.

Dec. 6, 1860. R. H. WYNNE.

### Negroes Rising.

HAVING failed to sell or rent my Mills, I have placed my negro man John in charge of the Grist Mill, and the customers will find him honest, truthful and accommodating—if otherwise, I am responsible.

J. A. STEVENSON.

Jan. 10, 1861.

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## SELMA
### BOOK AND MUSIC STORE,
### WEST & BLANDIN,
*DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF*
## BOOKS
AND
## STATIONERY!
## PIANO FORTES,

Sheet Music and all kinds of Musical instruments, and agents for Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.

Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

THE
## Southern Confederacy,
—BY—
HANLEITER & ADAIR.
ATLANTA GA.

THE DAILY SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, under arrangements just completed will contain all the latetest intelligence of every kind, reported expressly for us by Manegtic Telegraph, and the Mails, Also daily roports of the Atlanta and other Markets, Local Incidents and Items, &c., &c. Price—$5 a year; $3 for six months, or 50 cents for one month—always in advance

The WEEKL SOUTHERN CONFERACY is made up from, and cotains the *cream* of the Daily. It is a large sheet, and gives more fresh reading matter than any Weekly in the Confederate States. Its Markets Reports will be full and made up from actual transactions. Price $2 a-year; or $1 25 for six months—invariably in advance

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as our Agents in obtained subscribers and forwarding the *money—for which* they will be allowed to retain, as commission, twenty-five on each Weekly, or fifty cents on each Daily subscriber.

☞ Peasons getting up Clubs of five, ten or more subscribers, will be supplied with the copies ordered at 12 1-2 per cents. less than our regular rates.

☞ No name will be entered on our books until the money is paid; and all subscription are discontinued when the time expires for which payment is made, unless the same be renewed.

Address, HANLEITER & ADAIR,
*Atlanta, Georgia.*

Macrh 30, 1862.

### COPPER CABLE,
*Lightning Rods,*
WITHOUT JOINTS!

Coiled up in 400 feet lengths for transportation

Endorsed by the highest scientific authority.

I AM prepared to put them up in any part of the State, and warrant them not to get out of order.

Rods 37½ cents per foot, and points $5.

☞ Orders left at this office, will meet with prompt attention.

For particulars address
J. W. PORTER at Montgomery.
Oct. 5, 1860.

### Thos. T. McAdams,
REPAIRER
*Of Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.*

KEEPS on hand a select assortment of the above named Goods, which will be sold low for cash.

I have engaged the services of MR. FICHERA, a *watch maker*, late from GENEVA and LONDON. I feel confident that I hazard nothing in asserting to the public, that Mr. Fichera has no superior as a Watch workman in the State.

SPECIMEN WATCHES of his make can be seen at my shop, west side of Main street, opposite the Jacksonville Republican Office.

All work on Chronometers and Watches made for time keeping, repaired at my shop, warranted for one year.

Terms cash on delivery of work.

April 4, 1861.—1y.

*SIDERIUS TEMPAS DOMUS*

With many thanks to my patrons and the citizens of Calhoun County, for their liberal patronage for the last two years, I am happy to announce, that I have again returned from the Eastern Cities with a heavy stock, embracing all the new styles and fancies of the day, in

**JEWELRY & WATCHES.**

Watches cased in Gold and Silver, from the best European and American Makers. Ladies' Watches of superior finish.

**LADIES' JEWELRY,**

Embracing every article used, such as Ear-rings, Fingerrings, of every description; Chattalains, Neck Chains, Coral Necklaces, Braceletts, Silver and Gold Thimbles, Armletts &c.

**GENTLEMAN'S JEWELRY.**

Fob and Vest Chains, Breast Pins—from dimond to common—Seals, Keys, Charms, Collar, Vest and Bosom Buttons, Walking Canes—gold mounted to plain.

**SILVER TABLE WARE.**

Large Tea or Party Waiters and Pitchers Fruit and Cake Baskets, Castors, Table and Dessert Forks, Table, Butter and Fruit Knives, Table, Tea, Dessert, Cream, Sugar, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Goblets, Handle Cups, Candlesticks, Tea Urns, Sugar Pots, Call or Sent Bells.

**CLOCKS AND FINE TIME PIECES.**

In fine Rose-wood and Enameled Cases. Also, the newly invented Rotary Motion Time Piece; with numerous articles, too tedious to mention.

**Gold and Silver Spectacles, Musical Boxes, Infant Whistles, Bells, &c.**

All of which are fresh and new styles, and of the best material; and fully guaranteed to be what is represented. You are cordially invited to an examination of my stock.

☞ My personal attention given to the repairing Department.

Work done with neatness & despatch.

W. COLEMAN LAND.

Cartridges for Pistols on hand.

W. C. L.

### JAMES ISBELL,
DEALER IN
## EXCHANGE,
*Talladega, Ala.*

CHECKS to any amount on
**New York & Charleston;**
And in moderate sums on
**New Orleans & Mobile,**

☞ Sight Checks on all the above cities bought.

☞ *Special attention* given to Deposites, Collections and Remittances.

January, 1861.

### CHEROKEE HIGH SCHOOL,
CENTRE, ALABAMA.
**1861.**

S. M. AINSWORTH, A. M., Principasl
MRS. MARY M BURNETT, Preceptres.

THIS Institution offers superior inducements to parents and guardians who have children or wards to educate. A Library, and Apparatus will be procured during the present year.

Tuition and board are very low.

Discipline, firm but mild.

Location healthy and conducive to good morals.

Send for a circular, or address the Principal at Centre, Cherokee County, Ala.

Feb 1861.—1y.

### Dr. J. M. Cogburn,
**Surgeon Dentist,**
***Oxford, Ala.***

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## NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Calhoun County that they have now in store, a well selected stock of

**Sping and Summer GOODS,**

COMPRISING ALL KINDS of

**LADIES DRESS GOODS,**

Of the latest and most approved styles. Also a well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, And Gent's, Furnishing Goods, all of which they offer at prices to suit the times.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them in the past season, they beg a continuance of the same, with the assurance, that it will be their earnest endeavor to give satisfaction.

BLUN & FRANK.
Apl 18, 1861. Brick Corner.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

**BELLINGHAM'S**
CELEBRATED
**STIMULATING ONGUENT,**
For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in annoucing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxurant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Appl ed according to directions, it will turn RED or towy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to our address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &C.,
24 William Street, New York.

## PEELER PLOW
### IS THE PLOW
—FOR THE—
## MILLION.

A Southern invention, by a citizen of the South, the inventer residing at the time it was invented near Tallahassee Florida, but now in his native State near Louisville Georgia. A HALF MILLION dollars worth of rights sold in less than twelve months after it's invention, and its sales since amounting to near 100,0000, and rights to eighteen foreign Governments disposed of.

Being the cheapest, most convenient and best, as its triumphs over all other Plows, in every contest, show. It took the first premium at Atlanta for being the *best practical Plow for general purposes*, notwithstanding it was tested with many of the best Plows from this and many other States. It took also the second premium as being the best Hill side Plow. Ever since the 8th of November 1859, a thousand dollar reward has been offered to any man who would excel it with any Plow or any number of Plows in use at twice the cost of this, and no man in the United States has dared to accept the proposition, though there was no forfeit on his part.

The plow is no experiment; its reputation has gone beyond a doubt.

We will not trouble the reader with the numerous testimonials from the *highest sources*. Its simple construction and universal adaption is such as to forbid the idea of any improvement ever being made on its principles of arrangement.

It is as easily made or set wrong as other plows, but is more easily set right afterwards than others.

As a one or two-horse turning-mould, it is no better than other good turning plows, except in being lighter to handle, lighter in draught, and more adjustable to any kind of soil or work.

To fallow or prepare land, no plow has met me in competition; but with my subsoil attached to the same stock with the turning plow, mine has about doubled it in work with the same hand and team. Land can be turned and sub-soiled at the same time, by one hand and the same plow, one hand doing the work of two, and my plow only costing from a fourth to a half of other steel plows, (as the blades may be made of iron, or cast, if desired,) i. e., mine taken in its variety.

I regard it as the only universal plow adapted, with convenience and proper adjustability, to all shapes, sizes, setts, and uses of plow blades, on the same stock, single or in gang, turning right or left; or for cultivation even to the broad sweep, stirring the surface thirty-six inches wide, cleaning a row with a light one-horse draught as it goes. A farmer only needs a stock to each horse or mule on which stock he may use from the smallest bull-tongue to the largest two-horse turning plow blade with convenience. And such is the facility for changing blades, that I have put on, fastened, and taken of six different blades in less than a half minute. My opinion could be endorsed by thousands of the best people.

It has a seed-planter, fitting the stock, for corn, peas, or cotton seed, and even will distribute guano at the same time that a plowman may lay off one or more rows, (by ganging the stocks,) sow the seed, sow the guano and by attaching a block to and behind each stock properly, cover all as he goes.

I speak the opinion of thousands of the best heads in this Union, when I say its cheapness, convenience, and efficiency must bring it into universal use, conquering prejudices against new things and opposition from every source.

The right to these celebrated patent plows for the counties of Cherokee and Calhoun has been purchased by the undersigned, and will dispose of rights to precincts or sell rights at the following rates to wit:

At $2 for each horse or mule or the farm and also the privilege of buying from the manufacturers the first out fit of the plows they may need at cost. A factory will be erected at some suitable place in one of the counties for the manufacture of the plow as early as convenient.

I am also agent for Mr. Peeler—the inventer, for the State of Alabama, and will sell farm or County rights to those who may wish to purchase in any part of the State.

Those who may wish to purchase, or obtain further information can address

B. O. M'GEE.
Kemp's Creek P. O.
Calhoun Co., Ala.

### Notice.

THOSE in debted to the firm of Slaton, & Gray by note or account, will find them in the hand's of W. H. Forney Esq. And can call and Settle, with him, as he is authorized, to receipt in our name; Also accounts of J. R. Slaton, individualy will be left with the above as I am going to Fort Morgan, and will be gone Some time, I hope you will attend to this.

J. R. SLATON.

April 24, 1861—tf.

File

# Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 25, NO. 30. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861. WHOLE NO. 1283

**Jacksonville Republican**

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
**J. F. GRANT,**

At Two Dollars within the year, or three dollars at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, & fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square counted as two, &c. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

Yearly advertisements, $10 for one square and $5 for each additional square.

Annunciation of Candidates $5. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.

Interest charged on all accounts from he time they are due.

**Notice.**

WE earnestly request all who have patronized us in the purchase of goods to settle by cash, if they can, and by note if they cant Save cost.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.
Dec. 20, 1860.

**NEW FURNITURE STORE!**
IN BECTON'S NEW BLOCK,
SELMA, ALABAMA

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 13th September next, the largest and most complete stock of CABINET FURNITURE. ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them in purchasing.

BOGLE & DITMARS.
Selma, July 12, '60—tf.

**S. J. C. & M. W. FRANCIS**

RETURN their thanks to the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and will still continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One or both, may be found at all times, when not professionally absent, at their old office, on the North-West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

They will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, for practice and for family use.

Aug. 16, 1860.—tf.

**A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE,**
AND
**Town Lot For Sale.**

IN the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere, for information call on A. WOODS, or J. F. GRANT.
June 26—'60.

**VALUABLE LAND**
**FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned now offers for sale his two tracts of Land containing *FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES*, eight hundred of which is comprised in the tract upon which he now resides, situated in Choccolocco Valley, four miles south of White Plains, in Calhoun county, Ala.

Near five hundred acres are cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—two hundred acres excellent bottom land, nearly all of which is cleared.

The place is well improved, having a large two story Frame Dwelling House, six rooms besides dining room and kitchen; all good out houses, Cotton Gin, and Screw, together with a large, young Orchard. All the upland is of good quality—fine for cotton and grain; and all the uncleared land is well timbered. Every field in the tract is well provided with water.

ALSO—**Six hundred and eighty acres,** known as the James A. Williams tract, situated eight miles from White Plains, on the Wedowee road, which is also well improved, having a large two story framed dwelling house, brick kitchen, and dining room; smoke house and negro houses, regularly and conveniently arranged—also, Cotton Gin, a Grist Mill, and a good site for a Saw Mill. About 400 acres cleared, lying level, and the greater portion first class bottom land; and the upland excellent. The entire tract is unusually well watered in every part—there is also on the place a good young orchard.

All the above described land will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Land buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, and if they wish further information before doing so, they can obtain it by addressing a letter to me, at either White Plains or Corn Grove.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.
July 5, 1860.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid.—He will write Orations, Addresses, Essays, Presentation Speeches and replies; prepare matter for the press; write Acrostics, lines for Albums, Obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secresy maintained. Address,

FINLEY JOHNSON, Baltimore Md

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**

Scofnius irritant animas demissa per aurem
Quam opuae sunt sculis subjecta fidelibus.
Hor.

DRS. LOW & STARNS; having associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, offer their Professional services to the citizens of Mt Polk and P K Hill, in the various branches of their profession, and hope by success and reasonable charges and long indulgence to merit a large portion of public patronage.

JAS. M LOW, M. D.
W. L. STARNS, M. D.
April 11, 861.—tf.

**Cave Creek Academy.**

THE undersigned subscribers having procured the services of Mr. J. L. DODSON an experienced Teacher, to take charge of Cave Creek Academy, take this method of informing those who may feel desirous of sending to school, that the building is new & comfortable, located six miles south of Jacksonville, Ala., in a healthy neighborhood and beautiful valley, comparatively free from temptations to vice or extravagance. Should any one desire board, thay can be accommodated at eight dollars per month including washing, in good houses near the Academy. Twelve or fifteen young men who wish to obtain a liberal education, would be gladly received.

The exercises of said school will commence on the first Monday in February, 1861. Students will be prepared for the higher classes in College. Special attention given to Mathematics.

Rates of tuition per session of 20 weeks, to be continued two sessions.

| | |
|---|---|
| Orthography, Reading, Geography, and Arithmetic, | $8 00 |
| Grammar, Natural Philosophy, and Ancient Geography, | 15 00 |
| Algebra, Geometry, and Ancient L. | 20 00 |

Students charged from time of entering till the close of session, protracted sickness excepted.

JOHN A. FINDLEY
WILEY GLOVER.
LINZEY WEAVER.

JACKSONVILLE
**DRUG STORE,**
By T. N. ANGLIN:
At the old stand, east side of the square.
Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

**LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,**
**OXFORD, ALA.**

J. A. DEARMON, is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horse per day, | $1 25 |
| Buggy, | 1 00 |
| Horse and buggy per day | 2 25 |
| Horses Hack & driver, | 5 00 |
| Horse or Buggy, half a day | 75 |

Damages to Horses or Vehicles, must be settled for by person hiring them.

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this Stable.

N. B.—Persons who hire Horses and Buggies must not forget to pay up occasionally as corn is high and a cash article. If the fail 25 per cent will be added.

Feb. 22, 1860.—5t.

***Special Notice.***

HAVING determined to remove into the country, it becomes necessary for me to close up my business in Jacksonville. All persons indebted to me by note or account, are therefore, hereby notified to come forward and make payment. The notes and accounts of such as fail to do so will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection in the first part of January, 1861.

R. H. WYNNE.

**DR. C. J. CLARK,**
**Surgeon & Practicing Physician,**
*JACKSONVILLE, ALA.*

DR. CLARK will keep constantly on hand a supply of **Pure Medicines** for his own prescribing & to supply his patrons.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical treatment, and board and treat them on reasonable terms. Jan. 18, 1859.—1y.

**HIDES WANTED.**

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6¼ cts per pound, for all debts due him. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.

F. SNOW.
Jacksonville, July 19, 1860.

THE SPRING SESSION
**Snow's Creek Male & Female Academy,**

UNDER the superintendence of SAM'L T. PEACE, will commence on the 11th day of January. 1861.

Terms of Tuition are from $7 50 to $15 00 per session of five months. Pupils charged from the time they enter until the close of the session, and no deduction made, except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be procured at reasonable prices, in respectable houses convenient to the school.

For further particulars, address

S. T. PEACE,
jan. 10, 1861. Oxford, Ala.

***Dissolution.***

THE partnership heretofore existing between Privett & Earns in the Livery Stable business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. N. PRIVETT,
H. A. EARNS.
Jan 21, 1861.

☞ Persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to H. A. Earns, who has the books and accounts prepared for that purpose.

**BLANKS! BLANKS!!**

FOR SALE AT THE

*REPUBLICAN OFFICE.*
**JOB WORK,** Neatly Executed.

***Spring Stock***
—AT—
**A. OBERNDORF & Co's,**
***Oxford Ala.***

WE are receiving & opening a large & desirable Stock of merchandise, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers and the public in general. We solicit from the ladies an early call and examination of our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, of the latest styles, handsome and cheap.

Our Stock is more varied than usual, embracing many new articles, which heretofore we had no room to keep, *we guarantee good bargains.*

*Cash Dealers will meet a hearty welcome.* Punctual credit dealers will save money by trading with us. Call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

A. OBERNDORF & Co.

Sign of the Flag of the Confederate States of America, two doors south of the Brick hotel.

**BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.**

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute Blacksmith work in all its various branches; such as Farm Work, Mill & **Machine Irons,** Ironing and Repairing Buggies Carriages, Wagons, &c. &c.

Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, in the most approved and durable style.

Transient persons can have horses shod or other work done upon the shortest notice.

A good stock of iron &c. always on hand.

He may be constantly found at his place of business, ready to execute all work needed, which will be warranted by him, and executed on reasonable terms.

Ten per cent deduction for cash custom, from the usual credit prices

WM. P. PRICKETT
Oxf Ala., Mar. 8, 1860.—1y.

***DANIEL BRENAN,***
*Sends Greeting:*

ALL those indebted to him will please call at the Office of Messrs. Turnley & Easley, Jacksonville, Ala. on the east side of the public square, who have his books, and settle by *cash* or *note*, and save *costs* to themselves, and *trouble* to their *friends.*

DANIEL BRENAN.
March 21, 1861—6t.

***Dissolution.***

THE Partnership heretofore existing between C. C. Porter & P. H. McCargo is this day dissolved by mutual consent; this 2d January, 1861.

C. C. PORTER,
P. H. McCARGO.

☞ C. C. PORTER will continue to Practice his profession at the same office as formerly, & solicits a liberal share of patronage.

OFFICE ALA, & TENN.
River Railroad Company.
Selma, Ala., May 17, 1861.

THE Tenth Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Rail Road Company will convene at Shelby Springs, on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next, (1861) for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Ten Directors, for said Company for the ensuing year.

The Board are requested to meet at the same place on the Monday previous.

By order of the Board.
A. M. GOODWIN, Secretary.
May 30, 1861—td

☞ The Mobile Advertiser, Talladega Reporter and Jacksonville Republican will copy until day of Convention, and send bill to Secretary.

May 30.

## POETRY.

### The Soldier's Bier.

Hark! tis the shrill bugle calling—
It pierceth the soft summer air;
Tears from each comrade are falling,
For the widow and orphan are there:
The bayonets earthward are trailing,
And the drum's muffled breath rolls around,
But he hears not the voice of its wailing,
Nor awakes at the bugle's shrill sound!

Sleep, soldier! though many regret thee,
Who weep round thy cold bier to-day;
Soon, soon will the fondest forget thee,
And thy name from the earth pass away!
The one thou hast loved as a brother,
A friend in thy place will have gained;
The dog shall keep watch for another,
And thy steed by a stranger be reined.

But, though many who mourn for thee sadly,
Soon joyous as ever may be;
Though thy bright orphan boy may laugh gladly,
While he sits on an old comrade's knee:
There is one who will still pay thee duty
Of love for the fond and the brave—
As when first, in the bloom of her beauty,
She wept o'er her dead soldier's grave!

### "I LOVE THEE DEAREST BROTHER."

"When the last rays, at twilight's hour,
Fall gently o'er the drooping flow'r,
When mists are gath'ring on the hill,
Nor sound is heard, but mountain rill,
Then hear the echo whispering near,
In softest accents to thine ear—
I love thee, dearest brother.

When silence reigns thro' earth and sea—
When glows the star of memory—
When music wakes her thrilling tone,
And Autumn winds around thee moan—
Their accents hear, and oh, rejoice!
For hark! there comes a well known voice,
I love thee, dearest brother.

When fancy lifts her radient wing,
And morning birds around thee sing—
When joy lights up thy beaming eye,
And love's enchantment, too, is nigh—
When calm blue waters round thee flow,
Then hear thy sister, breathing low—
I love thee, dearest brother!

Should disappointment's with'ring breath
Consign thy brightest hopes to death—
Should friendship's trust, in boyhood made
In after years prove faith betrayed—
Then to thy sister yet return,
For oh! her heart will fondly burn
To clasp her dearest brother!

Should sorrow cloud thy coming years,
And bathe thy prospects all in tears,
Remember that the rainbow's hue
Is bright 'mid clouds and sunshine too—
Remember though we're doomed to part,
There lives one fond and faithful heart,
That loves her dearest brother!"

### Soldier's Emotion in Battle.

Our citizen soldiers experienced in the battle field will find the most terrible moments just before the combat begins. A soldier in his narration of personal adventures in the Mexican War, published in "*Howe's Achievements of Americans*," gives some interesting items on this head in his description of the battle of Palo Alto, the opening battle of the of the war.

When all was ready, both armies stood still for about twenty minutes, each waiting for the other to begin the work of death and during this time, I did not see a single man of the enemy move; they stood like statues.

We remained quiet with two exceptions. Gen Taylor, followed by his staff, rode from left to right at a slow pace, with his leg thrown over like a woman, and as he passed each regiment, he spoke words of encouragement. I know not what he said to the others, but when he came up to where we stood he looked steadily at us; I suppose, to see what effect the novel circumstances in which we were placed had upon us, and, as he gazed, he said. "*The bayonet my brave rocks! the bayonet is the thing!*" The other ocasion was that of Lieut. Blake, of the engineers, who volunteered to gallop along the enemy's line, in front of both armies, and count their guns; and so close did he go that he might have been shot a hundred times. One of the officers of the enemy, doubtless thinking he had some communication to make, rode out to meet him; Blake, however, paid no attention to him, but rode on, and then returned and reported to Taylor.

Thus stood these two beligerent armies, face to face. What were the feelings of those thousands? How many thoughts and fears were crowded into those few moments; Look at our men! A clammy sweat is settled all over faces slightly pale, not from cowardly fear, but from an awful sense of peril, combined with a determination not to flinch from duty. These are the moments when true soldiers resign themselves to their fate, and console themselves with the reflection that whatever may befall them they will act with honor; these are the moments when the absolute coward suffers more than death—when, if not that he would be shot in his tracks, he would turn and flee. Fighting is very hard work; the man who has passed through a two hour's fight, has lived through a great amount of mental and phisical labor. At the end of a battle, I always found that I had perspired so profusely as to wet through all my thick woolen clothing, and when I had got cool, I was as sore as if I had been beaten all over with a club. When the battle commences, the feelings undergo a change. Reader did you see your house on fire? if so, it was then you rushed into great danger; it was then you went climbing over walls, and lifting heavy loads, which you never could have done in your cooler moments; you then have experienced some of the excitements of a soldier in battle. I always knew my danger—that at any moment I was liable to be killed, yet such was my excitement, that I never realized it. All men are not alike. Some are perfectly wild or crazy; others are so prostrated by fear that they are completely unnerved—an awful sinking and relaxation of all their energies takes place,—awful to behold; they tremble like a aspen, slink into ditches and covert places, cry like children, and are totally insensible to shame—dead to every emotion but the overwhelming fear of instant death. We had a few of such in our army.

As the two armies were facing each other, it was remarkable to see the coolness of our men. There they stood, chewing bits of biscuit, and talking about the Mexicans—some wondering if they would fight; others allowing that they would and like demons, etc. I kept my eye on the artillery of the enemy, and happened to be looking toward their right wing, when suddenly a white curl of smoke sprang up there from one of their guns, and then I saw the dust fly some distance in front where the ball struck. Instantly another; and then another rich curl of smoke arose, succeeded by a booming sound, and the shot came crashing towards us. The enemy fired very rapidly, and their balls knocked the dust about us in all directions—some went over our heads, others struck the ground in front and bounded away.

Our batteries now went to work, and poured upon them a perfect storm of iron; Lieutenant Churchill and his men begun with their eighteen pounders and when the first was fired, it made such a loud report that our men gave a spontaneous shout, which seemed to inspire us with renewed confidence. I could hear every word the lieutenant said to his men. When the first shot was fired, he watched the ball, saying, "Too high men; try another!—too low, men: try again—the third time is the charm!" The third shot was fired, and I saw with my own eyes the dreadful effect of that and the following shots. "That's it my boys!," shouted Churchill, jumping up about two feet, you have them now! keep her at that; and so they did, and every shot tore complete lanes through the enemy's lines; but they stood it manfully. The full chorus of battle now raged; twenty-three pieces of artillery belched forth their iron hail.

We were ordered to lie down in the grass to avoid the shot, this puzzle the enemy, and they could not bring guns to bear upon us, making our loss very small. Many were the narrow escapes; one ball came within six inches of my left side. The force of the shot was tremendous; a horse's body was no obstacle at all; a man's leg was a mere pipe stem. I watched the shot as it struck the roots of the grass, and it was astonishing how the dust flew. In about an hour the grass caught fire smoke shut out the opposing armies from view. We had not as yet lost a man from our regiment. In the obscurity the enemy changed their line, and the eighteen-pounds supported by our regiment, took a new position on a little rise of ground. As we moved on the spot, a six-pound shot carried away the lower jaw of Capt. Page, and then took off a man's head on the right, as clear as with a knife. The blood of poor Page was the first blood I saw; was knocked down in the grass, and as he endeavored to raise himself he presented such a gastly spectacle that a sickly fainting sensation came over me, and the memory of that night I shall carry to my dying day.

A little later Major Ringgold was mortally woundee at his battery: I saw him just after it. The shot had torn away a portion of the flesh of his thighs; its forces was cutting off both his pistols at locks, and also the withers of his horse:—A splendid steed, which was killed to relieve him of his misery—The enemy tried hard, but without avail, to hit our 18 pounders. The battle continued until night put an end to the scene. We bivouacked where we were, and on our arms; we slept, however, but little, thinking we might be attacked in our sleep.

The enemy had been very severely handled, owing to the superiority of our artillery. The gunners went into it more like butchers than military men; each dropped off his coat, rolled up his sleaves, and tied his suspenders around wrist; they all wore red flannel shirts, and therefore were in uniform. To see them limbering and unlimbering, fireing a few shots, then dashing through the smoke, and then to fire again with lightning like rapidity, partly hid from view by dense clouds of smoke and dust, with their dark red shirts and naked arms, yelling at every shot they made, reminded me of a band of demons rather than of men.

### Molly Pitchers in the South.

WE have seen a letter from a young lady in Tennessee, to a lady friend in this city, in which she says, "be sure that there are many thousand of Molly Pitchers in the South, who, if circumstances shall require, will be found on the tented field, defending our altars and our homes." This allusion to Molly Pitcher brings to mind one of the most heroic incidents connected with the history of our Revolutionary war with Great Britain. The celebrated Molly Pitcher distinguished herself at the battle of Monmouth, of which Headly, in his "Life of Washington," gives the following account:

"It was during this part of the battle (when Gen. Lee was struggling nobly against the overwhelming number that pressed on him) that an Irishman, while serving his gun, was shot down. His, wife, named Molly, only twenty-two years of age, employed herself, while he loaded and fired his piece, in bringing water from a spring near by. While returning with a supply she saw him fall, and heard the officer in command order the gun to be taken to the rear. She immediately ran forward, seized the rammer, declaring she would avenge his death. She fought her piece like a hero to the last. The next morning, Greene, who had been struck with her bravery, presented her to Washington, who immediately promoted her to a sergeant, and afterwards put her name on the half-pay list for life. Previous to this she fired the last gun when the Americans were driven from Fort Montgomery. At close of the Revolution, Molly Pitcher took up her residence in Carlisle, where she was known as Molly McCanley. She lived to an advanced age, much respected by all and was buried with military honors.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

BALTIMORE HANDCUFFED.—Who can read the following without feeling his heart beat faster? Verily the Northern vandals are "piling up wrath against the day of wrath." When the day of reconing comes, all this will be found in the fearful account against them. None but Godforsaken fiends in human shape would desecrate the sanctity of woman; and bloodletting to the death is the appropriate penalty that should be dealt out to those who dare even to speak insultingly to our brave women:—*Sel. Rep.*

"Baltimore is as effectually under the heel of the tyrant, as if the hand of every man was in iron fetters. Federal troops are encamped in its squares, and patrol the streets; cannon are planted at corners; citizens are arrested for even breathing secession; women are insulted with impunity; outrages are perpetrated that make humanity blush; and, in a word, a reign of terror has been inaugurated, which, if not as cruel in results, is as bad in principle as that of Robespierre, when he enshrined a harlot as a Goddess of Liberty, and bade the people fall and worship.

While this is the sad side of the picture, there are other features about it, which inspire the strongest hopes that the day of redemption and retaliation is not far distant. Thirty thousand men are said to be under arms, waiting concerted action. Silently and stealthily they have been preparing for the event, which they knew must come. The mercenaries have sought to deprive them of their weapons, but where one has been made a prize a hundred have taken its place. I learn this fact from a well informed Baltimorean now in Richmond, and from another source I have ascertained that not less than eight thousand muskets are at this moment concealed, and vigilantly guarded night and day."

### Arkansas.

A letter from Vicksburg Miss, to the New Orleans Picayune, says:

Men are pouring in from all directions. The State can be relied on to put in the field one-half of her voting population. Lawyers, doctors, planters and mechanics respond—the great trouble being that the Governor does not receive them as fast as offered, on account of having received requisitions from the President. One incident I witnessed the other day, when visiting Fort Randolph, above Memphis, will give an idea of the *spirit* which pervades. Arkansas. An Arkansas river boat arrived with about fifty rough-looking characters, headed by a man of iron frame, who stood full 6 feet 4 inches in his brogans; each man was armed with a rifle, powder flask slung over shoulder and knife in belt. Walking up to the edge of the camp, the leader addressed the sentinel on guard: "Say, stranger, whar's the Captain; Kurnel, or General, for me and the boys has come along for a fight." The sentinel, surprised, called the captain of the guard, who learning the character of his visitors, asked the leader what company he had the honor of receiving. "Now Cap'n, you have us thar; we ain't belonging to no company: we learn thar was some fitin' to be, "done against them ar Yankees, and we up rifle and cum."

Capt. R. ventured to say that it was necessary to be accepted by the Governor before he could receive them into camp, when he was interrupted by a six-footer, saying. "Look here, Cap'n we are nuthin' but a crowd of bar hunters; nary a one but can hit his mark at 500 yards; and you see that ar place," pointing to a clump of trees, "well, as you don't want us inside your place thar, our boys 'ill just scatter oursels around thar, and when the Gineral tells you to march; when he says, 'boys, there's goin' to be done,' we're thar; and if we don't whip a rigiment of those blue-bellied cusses, why we never set fut in Arkansas swamp agin. What say you, boys?" The "boys" responded with a yell that resembled a crowd of catamount or Camanches.

Capt. R. caved in, and told the boys, orders or no orders, they were received, and could step into camp.

### A Parody.

Very amusing is the following parody on Byron's celebrated "Destruction of Senacherib:"

"The sheriff came down like a cat on strange kits; his pockets were full of attachments and writs; and the sound of his voice was as drear as the dun that makes a poor debtor in haste cut and run; and there stood the printing press, still as a dream, propelled by no muscle, unwaked by steam; the furnace unlighted, the engine unheard, the cylinder empty, the piston unstirred; and there lay the foolscap, unwritten and pale; upon it no item, no leader no tale: the lamps were unlighted, the sanctum was still, with rust on the scissors and dust in the quill; and there lay the horse with no paper upon't, no rule in the stick, no ink in the fount; the cases were emty of letter and space, no sheets on the bank and no form in the chase; the platen was still and the carriage moved not; no form in the lye-trough, no lye in the pot; the proof uncorrected, the leader unwrit; the mallet unlifted, the planner unhit. For the Angel of Death—the Evangel of Law—had found in the "True Californian" a flaw; and the journal, alas! like the swordfish that flew, felt death in the touch, and turned corpse-like and blue. And there lay the mighty Colossus of Rhodes, with brass quite sufficient for nine hundred loads; and the glory of Caxton, in spite of rhymes, hath perished like frost work, for want of the dimes."

Such will be the fate of many a journal before the red Mars succumbs to the white angel of peace.

### THE TWO NAPOLEONS.

An article in the Atlantic Monthly thus contrasts Napoleon the 1st and Napoleon the 3d, the present astute and common sense Ruler of France:

The fall of Napoleon I was the consequence of the manner in which he rose to the greatest hight ever achieved by a man in modern days. Napoleon III, whose power is really greater than that of his uncle, has incurred the enmity of no foreign people. He has led his armies into no European capitol city, and has levied no foreign contributions. When it was in his power to dictate terms to Russia, he astonished men and even made them angry, by the extent of his moderation. His abrupt pause in his career of Italian success, no matter what the motive of it, enabled Austria to retire from a war in which she had found nothing but defeat, with the air of a victor. The only additions he has made to the territory of France—Savoy, Nice and Monaco—were obtained by the fair consent of all those who had any right to be consulted on the changes that were made. We find nothing in his conduct that betrays any desire to humiliate his contemporaries, and a superiority to vulgar ideas of what constitutes triumph that is almost without a parallel.

No man was ever treated more insolently by hereditary sovereigns, from czar and kaiser and king to petty German princelings; and this insolence he has never repaid in kind, nor sought to repay in any manner. He has foregone occasions for vengeance that legitimate monarchs would have turned to the fullest account, for the gratification of their hatred. He has apparently, none of that vanity which led Napoleon I to be pleased with having his ante-chamber full of kings, whose hearts were brimful of hatred of their lord and master. If he were to have an Erfut congress, it would be as plain and unostentatious an affair as that of his uncle was superficially grand and striking. He seems perpeturlly to have before his mind's eye what the Greeks called the enemy of the gods, the divine Nemesis, to which he daily makes sacrifice.

He is the most prosperous of men, but he is determined not to be prosperity's spoiled child. If the truth were known, it would probably be found that he has not a single personal enemy among the monarchs, all of whom would as politicians, be glad to witness his fall. In their secret hearts they say that "Monsieur Bonaparte is a well behaved man, to whom they would wish well in any other part than that which he prefers to hold." Their predecessors hated Napoleon I, personally, and with intense bitterness, which accounts for the readiness with which they took part in hunting the eagle, and for the rancor with which they treated him when his turn came to drain the cup of humiliation to the very dregs. The dislike felt for Napoleon III, is simply political, and such dislike is not incompatible with liberality of judgment and generosity of action. Should it be his misfortune to fall; there would be no St. Helena provided for him.

THE GREAT FIRE IN LONDON—LOSS $10,000,000.—The New York city papers have the following extracts about the great fire in the British Metropolis:

"The Metropolis on Saturday evening was visited by one of the most terrific conflagrations that has probably occurred since the great fire of London. Certainly, for the amount of property destroyed, nothing like it has been experienced during the last half century. The loss being moderately estimated at more than half a million. The outbreak took place in the extensive range of premises known as Cotton's wharf, in Tooley street, near London Bridge, at 1 o'clock on Monday morning; continuous "blows" of saltpetre kept going off, and there being no less than fifteen thousand casks of tallow, it was impossible to conjecture how far the fire might extend, especially as the vaults running under the street as far as London Bridge Railroad, were filled with those combustibles.

"Not the least trace of the body of Mr. Braidwood, the Superintendent of the London Fire Bridge, or of other persons supposed to have perished, have been found.

"Enormous quantities of oil and tallow have been destroyed. The loss and destruction of property will amount to at least £2,000,000.

"Three acres of ground were covered with a mass of fire, glowing and cracking at a white heat like a lake of molten iron. The saltpetre, the tallow, the tar, and the other combustibles ran blazing into the river until the very stream appeared to be covered with flames. Ships were burnt as well as houses, and the danger to life was almost as great on the Thames as in the street. The glare of the conflagration was not only visible, but strikingly conspicuous, thirty miles off.

"It appears impossible at present to ascertain the proportion in which each of the principal fire insurance offices will suffer from the fire. The stock of tallow destroyed at Cotton's wharf is 8,800 casks, worth about £200,000, all of which is insured."

### Incidents of the War.

The war correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* writes an interesting letter from Fairfax Court House:

I had a long interview yesterday with three gentlemen who had just escaped over the Potomac, one from Baltimore and two from Georgetown. They say that there are not exceeding 50,000 men at Washington, Alexandria, and in the vicinity of Williamsport and Hagerstown, and that of the whole number in the field, at least 30,000 will return home at the expiration of the three months for which they enlisted—say in July and August. The troops at Washington and in the neighborhood are suffering greatly from diseases of the bowls and from small pox. These troops, as well as Gen. Scott, were in daily expectation of an attack; and in order more effectually to repel it, had erected a number of heavy batteries along all the approaches by which we could advance upon the capital. A feeling of uneasiness pervades all classes, including those in authority, and the very mention of the name of Beauregard seemed to strike terror into the hearts of the Yankees. They appear to have a great horror of masked batteries. A tale is told in Washington that Old Abe went up with Professor Lowe in his famous balloon one day last week, to reconoitre the "rebel" forces. They had not proceeded very high before Old Abe, tapping his companion on the shoulder, cried out, "Hold, Professor, I think I see a masked battery just below us here. Don't you think we had better return?"

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—A copy of the Mexican *Extraordinary*, of the 25th of May, has been received:

Columns are devoted to the recital of murders, assassinations, and atrocities of no uncommon occurrence between Vera Cruz and the capital.

Pirates had made their appearance on the lake and canal of Chelco, and spreading terror in every direction.

Revolutionary demonstrations against the new Government had been made in various quarters.—Congress had voted one million of dollars to enable the President to put them down.

The news from Sonora is of an alarming character. The Indians have risen and descended in great strength upon the districts inhabited by the whites, overpowering the forces of the Government and committing innumerable atrocities. Governor Vega, of Sinaloa, had already started with a force from Mazitian to aid the whites who are in such imminent danger of extermination.

*Fatal Casualty.*—On Friday afternoon last, an interesting son of Mr. M. P. BLUE, of this city, about four years old, was severely burned, from the effects of which he died late the next afternoon. It seems that he had kindled a fire in an iron vessel in the back yard of his father's residence, and getting too near, his loose frock took fire. Frightened and suffering from the heat, he ran around to the front porch where his mother met him a few seconds after his garment caught, and extinguished the flames at once, and administered to his relief. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and every attention bestowed, but all proved unavailing. The burning was over too extensive surface and the prostration of the system too great to be overcome. It extended from the knee of the right leg up over the abdomen and chest, but the arms and face escaped, so that the countenance was not in the least disfigured. His sufferings were alleviated so that he evinced scarcely any pain, and retained full possession of his faculties to the last. One of the pigeons in which, in life, he felt so much interest, and which had never been in the room before, flew in and alighted near where he lay and flapped his wings several times about the time that he died.

*Mont. Adv.*

### Proclamation by the Governor of Alabama.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, July 9, 1861.

Another call has been made upon the patriotism of Alabama. The President of the Confederate States requires of her, three thousand volunteers, to serve for the war, in addition to those already in the field. These volunteers will be tendered and accepted by companies, and each company must consist of one Captain, one first Lieutenant, two second Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two musicians and not less than sixty-four or more than one hundred privates. The volunteers furnish their own uniform, other clothing and blankets; for which a computation will be allowed them in money.

Tender of services will be made to the Governor through the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State, and the tender will in every case state the number of privates in the company. After acceptance the companies will rendezvous at camps of instruction to be formed in this State, at points which will hereafter be designated.

The Governor entertains no doubt that the patriotic volunters of the State will furnish a prompt and ready response to this call.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, affixed at Montgomery, this the 9th day of July, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the Confederate States of America the first year.

By the Governor: A. B. MOORE.
P. H. BRITTAN.

The Paris *Patrie* and *Moniteur* both fore shadow the coming recognition of the Confederate States.—The Emperor announces for himself and other European Powers, that the Confederacy will have the same claims to acknowledgement as the new Kingdom of Italy has, when it shews that it can maintain itself, and international relations can be established with its rulers.

KIDNAPPING.—On Tuesday morning last, a free colored girl was kidnapped by a white man, near Eve's Carriage Factory. After gagging and tying her, he took her some distance above the Oostanaula bridge, and attempted to swim the river with her, but she resisted, and in the meantime, a cow came running towards them, and he, supposeing they were pursued, took to his heels and left. The girl went to a neighboring house, and gave the facts as above stated. It would be well to keep a lookout for such characters.

*Rome Courier.*

☞ A valuable mine of opals has been discovered on the snowy range of mountains in California. Some of these gems have arrived in New York.—These are several varieties of this stone those of the first quality having been hitherto very rare.

### Our property to be Confiscated.

Secretary Chase makes the following recommendation to Lincoln's Congres:

It will not, perhaps, be thought out of place if the Secretary suggest here that the property of those engaged in insurrection, or in giving aid and comfort to the insurgents, may properly be made to contribute to the expenditures made necessary by their criminal conduct. As a part of the punishment due to the guilt of involving the nation in the calamities of civil war, and thereby bringing distress upon so many innocent citizens. Congress may justly provide for the forfeiture of the whole, or part of the estates of offenders, and for the payment of its proceeds into the public treasury.

Wonder if he thinks this will make that $230,000,000?

☞ THE Star Spangled Banner, as now constituted, is not the flag which floated over the battle-fields of the Revolution; nor is it the same as the one which floated over our victorious hosts in the war of 1812. The present flag of the United States was adopted in 1818, from a design by Capt. Samuel C. Reid. There was nothing in its adoption to render it sacred in the eyes of any one, and there has been nothing in its history since to make it so. This professed devotion to the flag of the Union is pure bunkum.

☞ Will a Mississippi rifle with the Minnie ball shoot through a steam boiler? It will. A dispute among our friends on this question arose, and was settled by trying it; and the result was that the ball made a hole one third larger than itself at about the distance of fifty yards. When it is convenient we intend to test the greatest distance at which it can be done.—*Tuscumbia (Alabama) Constitution.*

Private letters from California, received in Arizona, (says the Mesilla Times of the 8th inst.,) indicate a high feeling of political excitement in that State. Preparations are being made for revolution, and a Pacific Republic will be formed.

Several mercantile firms of Uniontown, Perry county, Ala., have agreed to receive Confederate bonds and Treasury notes to the amount of one-half of the indebtedness of any of their debtors, on the 1st January, 1862.

A TRIP TO WASHINGTON.—On last Sunday Lieut. Col. Thos. H. Taylor, C. S. A., of Kentucky, left this city for Washington, bearing a letter from President Davis to President Lincoln, understood to be an official notification of the course that will be pursued by this Government in the event of the execution or other criminal punishment of the prisoners taken on board the Privateer Savannah. Col. T. proceeded to the headquarters of General Beauregard, by whom, it it said, he was furnished with a letter to General McDowell, in command of the Lincoln forces on this side of the Potomac. He then proceeded to Fairfax C. H., where he was furnished with an escort of twelve men and two non-commissioned officers, under command of a Lieutenant, with a white flag. Thence he proceeded towards Arlington, encountered a squadron of the enemy's dragoons when within about seven miles of that place, to whose commanding officer he made known his errand. Arriving at Arlington, General Scott was notified of his presence, and sent a carriage to convey him to Washington, where he arrived about 9 o'clock Monday night, and delivered his letter to Gen. Scott—Lincoln not being visible. Col. T. was then re-conveyed to Arlington, where he spent the night, and the next day was escorted back through the enemy's lines. Gen. S. informed him that an answer to the letter of which he was the bearer would be forwarded to this city by one of his officers, and requested Col. T. to deliver his "kind regards" to Generals Lee and Beauregard. Col. T. while in the enemy's lines was treated with all the coursies of the profession.

*Richmond Whig.*

SCARCITY OF COTTON IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—A letter from one of the largest manufacturers in the East, received at St. Louis, gives the stock of cotton in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, all told, at about 9,000 bales with no stock of manufactured goods on hand, while the stock in Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburg is nearly exhausted. The same letter states that the best informed Eastern merchants are of opinion that before sixty days cotton will be worth twenty cents a pound.

A NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—The Raleigh Standard calls the attention of the Confederate Congress to the immense beds of coal and iron on Deep River N. C., and zealously urges the establishment of a National Foundry there. The coal, it is said, is equal to the best Cumberland, and the iron ore, by a cheap progress, can be easily rendered equal for gun and cannon purposes to the Marshall iron of Eng and or the importations from Norway, formerly used at Harper's Ferry.

MAN KILLED ON THE TENNESSEE ROAD.—A young man named Thomas Golding, a member of a Military Company from Talladega, passed over the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad to Munford on Saturday last on his way home from Fort Morgan. As he was standing on the platform, a freight train passed with iron for the track layers, and wishing to go a mile or so farther, to where his parents resided, leaped on to the passing train, and being intoxicated, fell between the cars, was ran over and instantly killed. It would be well to say that those in charge of the train were entirely blameless, and that the unfortunate young man met his death from recklessness caused by the excessive use of ardent spirits—a warning to all young men of intemperate habits.

*Talla. Reporter.*

# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

July 25, 1861.

FOR GOVERNOR,
**Hon. JOHN G. SHORTER.**

**For Representative in Congress**
**Hon. J. L. M. CURRY.**

☞We are authorized to announce J. L. Mattison, as a candidate for Lieut. Col. of the 73d Regt. 8th. Div. Ala. Militia.

☞We are authorized to announce W. O. Hutchinson, as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 16th Brigade, 8th Division, Alabama Militia, included in the counties of Calhoun, Talladiga and Randolph.

☞We are authorized to announce E. T. Read, as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 16th Brigade, 8th Division Alabama Militia, included in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega and Randolph.

☞We are requested by the friends of Mr. S. E. Dowdel, to announce his name as a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel of the 73d Reg't Ala. Mil.

### Our Volunteers in Forts.

Some weeks ago, our volunteers of Fort Morgan, and at Pensacola, were considerably elated with what appeared to be a pretty fair prospect of being ordered to Virginia, into more active service, and where there would be a better prospect of winning laurels in actual conflict. This hope has thus far been disappointed, for some reason, but doubtless for very good reasons, known only to those having the control of our military affairs. The lot of our soldiers cooped up in these Forts has heretofore been a hard one, and will in future be still more so; because there is now an active field of operations, to which all eyes are turned and all interest directed.

In this state of things, we hope that our fellow citizens will remember that we have as good and as brave soldiers, imprisoned, as it were, in these Forts, as in any part of the country, and whose fidelity and powers of endurance have been more severely tried and tested than any others. Let their friends and fellow-countrymen at home testify to them by all means in their power, that they fully understand the fact, that "the post of duty is the post of honor;" and that they could not be so ungrateful as for one moment to forget the gallant soldiers, who patiently and vigilantly guard, and are ready every moment to defend the important passes into our country.

We still hope, that if a portion of the volunteer force, stationed at these points, can be spared, that they may be transferred by the Secretary of War to the open field, at least until winter. Their health and the public service would doubtless both be benefitted by it if the change could be safely made.

An Army of Occupation.—The New York Express, in an article on the military occupation of Richmond, says:

We see however, in this armed occupation, what forces will be necessary in about every Southern city as we march on to occupy: It seems to enter into but a few men's heads, that after every step's advance, as many men must be left behind to occupy as to go a head, to fight. When this begins to be a little comprehended, the common sense of settling this civil war, if possible, will become more apparent.

### Last Requisition filled Up.

A letter from Judge Walker says: "I have just had an interview with Gov. Moore, and he informs me, that the last requisition for three thousand men is already filled up, and he cannot receive more volunteers until another call is made." We give this information as early as practicable to prevent disappointment to those who may still be expecting to be received under the last requisition; and also to recommend to those who may be anxious to go into the army immediately, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by joining Capt. Bush's company, or the recruits now making up for Capt. Draper's company, of Pensacola.

☞The Lincoln government talks largely about confiscation of the private property of southern citizens to support their war, or rather John Brown raid on a large scale. They seem to forget that the Southern Congress can pass as many confiscation laws as the Northern; and that confiscation, like war, is a game that two can play at. But we suppose they will hardly confiscate property until they get hold of it; and should expect them to keep all they can steal, unless taken from them again.

☞We mentioned several weeks ago, that Mr. Wm. Parmlee, of this place was engaged in making knives of superior quality, suitable for use by the soldiers, or for domestic purposes. Since then, his knives have proven so really superior and useful, and have been purchased so liberally as to encourage him to increase his facilities for their manufacture, and also to add several other descriptions of cutlery, such, as, bowie knives, cutlasses, short swords, &c.

All these articles are made of the very best quality of cast-steel, and sold considerably cheaper than usual. We sincerely hope that Mr. Parmlee's patronage may so continue to increase, as to enable and induce him to go into the business more extensively, and make the business an important branch of manufactures in our Town.

Mr. P. has also erected grinding and polishing apparatus, and is prepared to grind knives, and polish muskets, bayonets, &c.

☞Gov. Moore has issued a Proclamation, requiring all persons, and military companies, not fully organized, accepted and ready for duty, who may have in their possession, muskets, or other arms belonging to the State, to deliver them up to the Sheriffs of the Counties; to be in readiness to defend the State from invasion. Arrangements have been made for altering flint and steel muskets into percussions, and repairing those that are damaged.

☞Our thanks are cheerfully tendered to James Rusk, Postmaster at Chulafina, for the large list of subscribers sent, for a portion of which the money was enclased in advance.

Also to J. P. Wood, Esq., P. M. at Alexandria, for like favors, and timely information, of some importance to us.

☞J. W. Fullenwider, Esq., the prompt, efficient and accommodating Mail Agent on the Ala. & Tenn. R. Railroad, will please accept our thanks, for advance copy of Selma Reporter, containing latest telegraphic news: also, for the magnificent watermelon, forwarded from the head of the Railroad.

☞*Large Apple.*—We were presented with a fine apple the other day raised by Mr. Jas. Privett, which measured over 13 inches in circumference. It was, we believe of the variety known as golden pipen.

☞A letter from Dr. Clark, mailed on the 15th inst. at Strasburg, Va. says the soldiers from this section were all well:—that they were then on their way to Winchester, and had encountered a terrible gale on the way. The Pope Walker Guards were belated in the storm, and their delay in coming up had created some uneasiness.

The Philadelphia Press, advocates the plan of stealing Negroes and sending them to the West Indies to raise cotton for the Yankees.

In speaking of the plan the Press says the war will necessarily be a very expensive one, and that

"The supply of cotton will necessarily be much diminished, if not almost entirely destroyed, by the derangement of the system of industry in *our* Gulf States and the blockade of *their* ports. How shall this be averted?"

Why did not the Press say *our* ports, as well as *our* Gulf States? But the paragraph looks very much like what what might be supposed to occur in a conversation between two robbers about the anticipated embarrassment of their neighbor, whom they intend to rob of his money and servants the following night. In fact this whole war, on the part of the North against the South, is fast assuming, in the eyes of the civilized world, all the hideous features of mere murder and robbery.

But the Press asks: "How shall this be averted? There is but one sensible answer to this, question, and that is—by disbanding their armies and going home and attending to their own buisiness. If this is not done soon, the time is not far distant, when they will be glad to purchase security and peace upon such terms.

### Randolph Volunteers.

We learn from a letter from Capt. Henry, C. Ghent, that the "Randolph Mountaineers," left for the seat of war in the Old Dominion on Thursday last.—Four Companies from that County will now soon be in the field, for the war; and there are some two or three other companies nearly ready for organization. After all that has been said about Randolph, though she has been somewhat tardy, she is now rising in the majesty of her might, and wil furnish some 8 companies, good as any section of the State. With a few unimportant exceptions the masses of the people are right, and inspired with a noble enthsiasm. They will be found in the end only acting on Crockett's maxim, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

In the same letter Capt. Ghent informs us that he has been importuned by many to write to them from the army: but that this will be impracticable: and as the circulation of the Republican in that County is large and on the increase, he asks permission occasionally to have letters published in its columns, which will give the condition of the health of the companies, and interesting incidents to those who have friends in the army.—We shall publish these letters, and would suggest to those in Randolph, who have friends in the army and may wish to get the most particular, direct, and reliable information from them, if they do not already take the Republican, they can order it through their nearest Post Master.

Our readers we hope will not overlook the announcement of E. T. Read, and W. O. Hutchinson, for Brigadier General, and others for other military offices. The selection of military officers now is a matter of more importance than in time of peace.

☞Our thanks are due to S. A. Russ, P. M. of Water Cure, C. T. Carter, P. M. of Coxville, J. Yoe, P. M. of Corn Grove, and others for names of patrons forwarded, and other favors,

Insane Asylum.—The Tuscaloosa Observer gives notice that this extensive and admirably arranged institution, is now open, and ready for the reception of all classes of the insane. It would be well for persons having charge of the insane, to give them the advantage of this noble and munificent charity, and the humane and skillful treatment of the hospital.

We heartily concur in the sentiments contained in the following communication, and hope its very timely & appropriate suggestions may be universally heeded.

For the Republican.

### Confederate Loan.

Several meetings have been announced in Calhoun County to consider the above named subject. Generally these meetings have not been well attended. At most places however, those that did attend, manifested a patriotic zeal, and subscribed to the loan as liberally, perhaps, as their circumstances justified. But at almost every place yet attended, some of the most able were not present. Why is this? Are any of our good citizens lukewarm as to Southern Independence? No indeed. But, one says to himself, "well, there will be plenty without me, and as I am rather busy I will not go to the meeting." Another's train of thought is similar, another, and yet another, until the number thus reasoning becomes considerable, and the subscription falls below expectation.

Now, consider, is this patriotic? A wicked war of subjugation is waged. The enemies of the South, are now upon our soil. Their march is marked by atrocities, disgraceful to civilized warfare. No age, no sex, no condition escapes their brutal passions, or shields from their bloody designs. Unoffending females and helpless innocense, have alike fallen victims to their rage.

These incendiaries, must be driven back. This can be done. At every call volunteers from all classes of society, rush to the field. Legions now front the foe, and legions more are on the way. Men gather to the battle field as by magic. But men alone will not suffice. Money also, must be had. Soldiers must be transported from place to place, cloathed and fed. Arms must be had. A Navy provided. These and other demands, require a large amount.

Our Government, *looks to the people.* The Government cannot exist without the people, nor the people without the Government. In sustaining the Government, the *people* sustain *themselves.* The *people are the Government.* If the latter goes down, the former fall with it. Let it fall and every thing dear to freemen is whelmed in one general ruin.

But this need not, *will not* be. Providence favors our cause. At every step of our progress thus far, his finger has been visible. He has given us the "early and latter rain." Now, while I write, God is pouring "from his cloudy cistern" refreshing showers. Already your graneries groan as it were, with huge piles of wheat. Your broad fields of corn promise a superabundant yield, and cotton, the grand monarch of the Universe, is loading heavily with its precious treasures.

Distrust not then so kind a benefactor. Do your duty honestly, relying on Him, and success shall crown your efforts.

Come forward all as true sons of the South and assist your Government and *yourselves*, to the extent of your ability. Do this and in after life, you will rejoice in the deed. Do this, and after you are gone hence "your children shall rise up and call you blessed."

Government asks a loan of 50,000,-000. Let that sum be doubled Then shall the blind fanatics of the North see, that the *people*, and not politicians only, as they say are in the work. Do this, and the nations of Europe, beholding a united South demanding, and determined to have its rights, will no longer hesitate to recognize our Independence.

Then shall our ports open wide their gates, and commerce, no longer fettered by blockades resume its functions. Then shall peace that heavenly messenger, once more bless the land, and convey joy and gladness to numerous anxious hearts. The South will then be free and Independent. Will you assist.

W * * * * * * *

Subscriptions in hands of
E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville,
M. P. Johnson, White Plains,
Wash Williams, Choccoloco Valley,
E. McClellen, Alexandria,
Rev. Mr. Hall, Oxford.

For the Republican.

### A Natural Curiosity.

Amidst so many things which in a natural and artificial state excite the admiration and astound the mind of men, the Silver Spring, is a natural reality, too sublime and beautiful to pass into oblivion from a reasonable mind, which has been privileged to know the sublimity and beauty thereof.

It is situated six miles east of Ocala, in Marion county Florida. Around it is a beautiful hammock adding lustre to that pleasant pool of christal water, intended no doubt by the Creator to impress upon the minds of his creatures, that he who made it so, was superior to a world of men in power, and more sublime than an ocean of christal water. Splendor is displayed through the drops of pure water, rising and presenting all the natural colors, charming the eye, and cheering the dejected countenance. Their rays are reflected, and the king of light is seen apparently as he exists, and in this basin of brilliant water many curiosities are visible, such as fish represented in various colors and in great abundance; all suitable to the purpose of a wise providence in placing them there in part support for the human family, though the facilities for obtaining them are not so good as elsewhere; there again wisdom is displayed, for if they could be caught as many ways as fish are subject to be taken, they would soon be entirely consumed. And at the bottom of this basin innumerable shells are visible, and by this silver water they are deluded and the shells are represented in the most enticing beauty. In addition to these delightful aspects, are growths representing the water clothed in verdant beauty, causing the beholder to exclaim, how mighty, how majestic and how misterious are the works of nature! Again there is economy connected with it; for a convenient stream emanates the spring, and uniting with their waters until there is a connection with the blue and boundless ocean in which navigation is carried on, rendering accommodation to the inhabitants of that vicinity, both by exportation and importation of various articles.

How strange doth all things in nature appear;
And how should we quake and tremble with fear,
When we consider that we are
"Not rulers of the light of a star."

### To the Ladies

Who have brothers, sons, husbands and fathers belonging to the Pope Walker Guards, of the 10th Regiment, Alabama Volunteers, under the command of Capt. Wm. H. Forney. Your friends above referred to are now in a colder climate than the sunny fields of Alabama, and about the 1st of October, or sooner, they will require a suit of warm Jeans clothing, and we are likely with the assistance of the Yankee blockade to do without their fabrics for the future. Yet our newly organized Government will use every effort to clothe our soldies. The rich fields of abundant growing corn, the expression of the Divine goodness, indicate ample means with which to find our army. It now remains to call upon the fair hands and patriotic hearts of domestic worth and industry, and we presume in this call you will emulate your mothers of 1776, in the use of the distaff. We therefore suggest that there should be a uniform suit for each soldier composed of one tunic double breasted, or round jacket sufficiently long to descend below the waistband of pants, one pair pants, fill this goods on thread No. 8 or 10, thick with wool, all colored dark brown; on the tunic, two rows of convex gilt buttons on the brest two inches apart on the waist, widening towards the shoulders: pants made fail in the leg and trimmed with blue: 2 pair of thick coarse woolen stockings, reaching to the knee, one woolen shirt, colored, two pair of drawers.

We will see in time if the troops will require one pair strong shoes, and give the citizens notice to have them prepared. For these articles, if furnished, the Government will pay the soldiers. When these clothes are prepared, say by the 15th of September, they can be received at Jacksonville, boxed up, and some friend take them to the army.

What is here said as required for the Pope Walker Guards will do for each company of the Regiment, if the personal friends and acquaintances think proper to prepare accordingly. Any further enquiries upon this subject will receive prompt attention, if sent to the Republican office.

"No more but hasten to thy task at home
There guide the spindle and direct the loom."

Mr. Grant:

If you think the following worthy of a place in the columns of your valuable paper, please give it an insertion. The unholy war waged against us by Old Abe is now on us, and we the citizens of Alabama ought to turn all the available means within our control to the support of the Confederate Government. We have a school fund due us annually, that we can do without, at least during the war, the most of which we obtain from the 16th section fund, over which our Legislators have no control, except for school purposes; but we the people have, and have we not got patriotism enough to give that amount to the support of the war during the war. Calhoun county draws some $8,000.—If Calhoun should prove to be an average county as to the amt. received, there are 52 counties in Alabama, there would be $416,000 to the support of the Confederate Government annually. I have always understood the consent of parties does away law, and if so, let us the people who have the control of the above fund hold meetings and instruct our members to declare that fund by our consent to be given or loaned to the support of the war while the war may last. If I have erred in the above remarks it has been an error of the head and not the heart, for I am so true a Southerner that I never want to live to see Old Abe rule over us, nor I never intend to live to see it.

July 17th, 1861.

J. A. FINDLEY.

Mr. J. F. Grant:

Permit me through the columns of your paper to say, that while raising the last recruits for the Calhoun Guards, a young man by the name of Leech, residing near Chulafinna, in Randolph county, made application to me for admittance as a member of said recruits, and I received him. Leech was indebted to a man named Joseph Loftin, to the amount of $3. Loftin resides about 4 miles from Chulafinna, and followed Leech to Jacksonville and there stripped him of his coat and knife in payment of the debt. I mention these facts in order that the community in which Mr. Loftin resides may hereafter know him.

JESSE MOHON,
Lieut. Cal. Gds.

July 8th, 1861.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of John A. Stedman who was shot. We intended to publish it in our last, but it was forgotten in the hurry of business. The other Stedman, mentioned in our paper as mortally wounded, has so far recovered as to be considered out of danger.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

We the undersigned jury who were summoned and sworn to examine the dead body of John A. Stedman by Asa Skelton, Coroner of the said county, which body was found at a house near S P Hudson's Steam mill in said county, on the first day of July '61: and on a full examination of the body of said John [illegible] Coroner: [illegible] bullet holes in the body of [illegible] two of which we were informed by said Doctors and believe was of such character as would produce death. As to who shot deceased, we can't tell, but from the testimony the said Coroner brought before us, we are confident the deceased came to his death by resisting the civil authority with arms, and assisted by his Father Henry Steadman and two brothers, Newton and Jasper Steadman, in a general row of shooting that took place near the steam mill of S P Hudson, on yesterday evening by the said Steadmans commencing a general firing on Green B Skelton and others who we are informed by the testimony notified them they was lawfully authorised to arrest them.

Given under our hands this 2nd day of July, 1861.

John A Findley, Wm E Ford,
Alfred Wight, Linzey Weaver,
Joel H Farmer, Wiley Glover,
John Loyd, Jurors.

# MESSAGE
OF
# PRESIDENT DAVIS
TO THE
CONGRESS OF THE
# CONFEDERATE STATES.

—o—

Gentlemen: My message addressed to you at the commencement of the Session, contained such full information of the state of the Confederacy, as to render it unnecessary that I should now do more than call your attention to such important facts as have occurred during the recess, and to matters connected with the public defenses.

I have again to congratulate you on the accession of new members to our confederation of free and equal sovereign States. Our loved and honored brethren of North Carolina and Tennessee have consummated the action foreseen and provided for at your last session, and I have had the gratification of announcing by proclamation in conformity with law, that these States were admitted into the Confederacy. The people of Virginia also, by a majority previously unknown in her history, have ratified the action of her convention, uniting her fortunes with ours.

The States of Arkansas, North Carolina and Virginia have also adopted the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and no doubt is entertained of its adoption by Tennessee at the election to be held early in next month.

I deemed it advisable to direct the removal of the several Executive Departments with their archives to this city, to which you had removed the seat of Government, immediately after your adjournment. The aggressive movements of the enemy required prompt energy and action. The accumulation of his forces on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated that his efforts were to be directed against Virginia; and from no point could the necessary measures for her defense be so effective and decided, as from her own Capitol.

The rapid progress of events for the last few weeks has fully sufficed to strip off the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of the Government of the United States had been previously concealed. Their odious features now stand fully revealed. The message of their President, and the action of their Congress during the present month, confess their intention of subjugating the Seceded States by a war, by which it is impossible to attain the proposed result. Whilst its dire calamities are not to be avoided by us, it will fall with double velocity on themselves.

Commencing in March last, with affectations of ignoring the secession of the seven States, which first organized this Government; persisting in April in an idle and absurd assumption of the existence of a riot which was to be dispersed by a posse comitatus; continuing in successive months the false representation that these States intended an offensive war, in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary furnished, as well by official action as by the very basis on which this Government is constituted, the President of the United States and his advisers succeeded in deceiving the people of those States into the belief that the purpose of this Government was not peace at home, but conquest abroad: not a defence of its own liberties, but a subversion of those of the people of the United States: the series of manoeuvres by which this impression was created; the art with which they were devised, and the perfidy with which they are executed were already known to you.

But you could scarcely have supposed that they would be openly avowed, and their success made the object of boast and self laudation in an Executive Message. Fortunately for the truth of history, however, the President of the United States details with minuteness the attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens in violation of an armistice of which he confessed to have been informed, but only by rumors too vague and uncertain to fix attention.

The hostile expedition despatched to supply Fort Sumter is admitted to have been undertaken with a knowledge that its success was impossible. The sending of a notice to the Governor of South Carolina of his intention to use force to accomplish his object, and then quoting from his inaugural address the assurance that there could be no conflict unless these States were the aggressors, he proceeds to declare that his conduct, as just related by himself, was the performance of this promise so free from the power of ingenious sophistry as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it, and in defiance of his own statement; that he gave notice of the approach of the hostile fleet, he charges these States with becoming the assailants of the United States without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only a few in the Fort. Under cover this unfounded pretence, that the Confederate States are the assailants, that high functionary, after expressing his concern that some foreign nations, had so shaped their action as if they supposed an early destruction of our National Union probable, abandoned all further disguise and proposes to make this contest a short and decisive one by placing at control of the Government, for the work, at least 460,000 men and $400,000,000.

The Congress concurring in the doubt thus intimated as to the sufficiency of the force demanded, has increased it to half a million of men. These enormous preparations in men and money for conducting the war on a scale more grand than the New World ever witnessed, is a distinct avowal, in the eyes of civilized man, that the United States are engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful nation. They are at least compelled to abandon the pretence of being engaged in dispersing rioters & suppressing insurrections, and are driven to the acknowledgement that the Union has been dissolved. They recognize the existence of these Confederate States by interdiction, embargo and blockade between them and the United States, not only by sea, but by land—not only in ships, but in cars—not only with those who bear arms, but with the entire population of the Confederate States. Finally, they have repudiated the foolish conceit that the inhabitants of this Confederacy are still citizens of the United States; for they are waging an indiscriminate war upon them all, with a savage feriosity unknown in modern civilization.

In this war rapine is the rule. Private residences in beautiful rural retreats are bombarded and burnt: grain crops in the field are con[illegible]ter their inhabitants, have fled from the outrages of their brutal soldiery.

In 1781, Great Britain, when invading her revolted Colonies, took possession of every district of country near Fortress Monroe, now occupied by the troops of the United States. The houses then inhabited by the people, after being respected and protected by avowed invaders, are now pillaged and destroyed by men who pretend that Virginians are their fellow-citizens. Mankind will shudder at the relation of the outrages committed on defenceless families by soldiers of the United States now invading our homes; yet these outrages are prompted by inflamed passions and the madness of intoxication. But who shall depict the horror with which they regard the cool deliberate malignancy with which, under the pretext of suppressing an insurrection, said by themselves to be upheld by a minority only of our people makes special war on the sick, including women and children, by carefully devised measures to prevent their obtaining medicines necessary for their cure? The sacred claims of humanity, respected even during the fury of actual battle by a careful diversion of attacks from hospitals containing wounded enemies, are outraged in cold blood by a Government and people that pretend to devise the continuance of fraternal connections. All these outrages must remain unavenged by the universal reprobation of mankind in all cases whose actual perpetrators of wrongs escape capture. They admit of no retaliation. The humanity of our people would shrink instinctively from the bare idea of urging a like war upon the sick, the women and children of an enemy.

But there are other savage practices which have been resorted to by the Government of the United States which admit of repression by retaliation. I have been driven to the necessity of enforcing the repression. The prisoners of war taken by the enemy on board of the armed Sconer Savanah, sailing under our commission, where, as I was creditably advised, they were treated like common felons, put in irons, confined in a jail usually appropriated to crime of the worst dye, and threatened with punishment as such. I had made application for an exchange of these prisoners to the commanding officer of the enemy's squadron off Charleston, but that officer had already sent the prisoners to New York when the application was made. I, therefore, deemed it my duty to renew the proposal for an exchange to the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, the only officer having control of prisoners. To this end I despatched an officer to him under a flag of truce; and in making the proposal I informed President Lincoln of my resolute purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war by such severity, for retaliation on prisoners held by us, as should secure an abandonment of the practice. This communication was received and read by the officer of the army of the United States, and a message was brought from him by the bearer of my communication that a reply would be returned by President Lincoln as soon as possible. I earnestly hope that this promised reply, which has not yet been received, will convey the assurance that prisoners of war will be treated, in this unhappy contest, with that regard to humanity which has made such conspicuous progress in the conduct of modern warfare. As measures of precaution, however, and until the promised reply received, I still retain in close custody some officers captured from the enemy whom it had been my pleasure previously to allow to go at large on parole, and whose fate must necessarily depend on that of the prisoners held by the enemy.—I append a copy of my communication to the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the report of the officer charged to deliver it, marked Document A.

There are some other passages in the remarkable paper to which I have directed your attention, having reference to the peculiar relations which exist between this Government and the States, usually termed Border States which cannot properly be withheld from notice. The hearts of our people are animated by sentiments towards the inhabitants of these States which found expression in your enactment refusing to consider them enemies, or authorized hostilities against them. That a very large portion of the people of these States regard us as brethren, and if unrestrained by the actual presence of large armies, a subversion of civil authority, and a declaration of martial law, some of them at least would joyfully unite with us; but they are with almost entire unanimity, opposed to the prosecution of the war waged against us, are facts of which daily recurring events fully warrant the assertion of.

The President of the United States refuses to recognize in these our late sister States, the right of refraining from an attack on us, and justifies his refusal by the assertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them having ever been a State out of the Union. This view of Constitutional relations between States and the General Government is a fitting introduction to another assertion that the Executive possesses the power of suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus, and of delegating that power to military commanders at his discretion; and both these propositions claim a respect equal to that which is felt for the additional statement of his opinion, in the same paper, that it is proper, in order to execute the Laws, that some single law made such extreme tenderness of the citizen's liberty, that practically relieves more of the guilty than the innocent, should, to a very limited extent, be violated. We may well rejoice that we have forever severed our connection with a Government that has thus trampled on all the principles of Constitutional Liberty, and with a people in whose presence such avowals could be hazarded.

The operations in the field will be greatly extended by reason of a policy which was heretofore secretly entertained, but is now avowed and acted on by the United States.

The forces hitherto raised provided amply for the defense of the 7 States which originally organized the Confederacy, as is evident by the fact that with the exception of three fortified Islands, whose defense is efficiently aided by preponderating naval force, the enemy has been driven completely out of these stations, and now, at the expiration of five months from the formation of the Government, not a single hostile foot presses their soil. These forces must, however, necessarily prove inadequate to repel an invasion by the half million of men now proposed by the enemy; and a corresponding increase of our forces will become necessary. The recommendations for the raising and efficient equipment of this additional force will be contained in the communication of the Secretary of War, to which I scarcely need invite your earnest attention.

In my message delivered in April last, I referred to the promise of abundant crops with which we were cheered. The grain crops generally have since been harvested, and the yield has proved to be the most abundant known in our history. Many believe the supply adequate to two years consumption of our population. Cotton Sugar and Tobacco, forming [illegible] interchange, [illegible] cheering promises known. Providence has smiled on the labor which extracts the teeming wealth from the soil in all of our Confederacy. It is the more gratifying, because of the need of the large and increased expenditure in support of our Army.—Elevated and purified by the sacred cause they maintain our fellow-citizens in every condition of life exhibit a most self-sacrificing devotion. They manifest a laudable pride in upholding their Independence, unaided by any resources other than their own and the immense wealth which a fertile soil and genial climate have accumulated in this Confederacy of agriculturists, could not be more strongly displayed than in the large revenues which, with eager zeal, they have contributed at the call of their Country. In the single article of Cotton the subscriptions to the Loan proposed by the Government cannot fall short of Fifty Millions of Dollars, and will probably exceed that sum; and scarcely an article required for the consumption of the Army is provided otherwise than by subscriptions to the Produce Loan so happily devised by your wisdom.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his Report submitted to you, will give you the ample details connected with that branch of the public service; but it is not alone in their prompt pecuniary contributions that the noble race of freeman who inhabit these States, evidence how worthy are these liberties which they so well know how to defend. In numbers far exceeding those authorized by your laws they have pressed the tender of their services against the enemy. Their attitude of calm and sublime devotion to their country—the cool and confident courage with which they are already preparing to meet the invasion in whatever proportions it may assume—the assurance that their sacrifices and their services will be renewed from year to year with unfailing purpose until they have made good to the uttermost their right to Self-Government—the generous and almost unquestioning confidence which they display in their Government during the pending struggle, all combine to present such a spectacle as the World has rarely, if ever, seen. To speak of subjugating such a people, so united and determined, is to speak a language incomprehensible to them. To resist attacks on their rights or their liberties is with them an instinct.

Whether this war shall last one, or three, or five years, is a problem they leave to be solved by the enemy alone. It will last till the enemy shall have withdrawn from their borders; till their political rights, their altars and their homes are freed from invasion. Then, and then only, will they rest from this struggle to enjoy in peace the blessings which, with the favor of Providence, they will have secured by their own strong hearts and steady arms.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, July 20, 1861.

### The President's Message—Late and Important News.

We surrender so much of our space to the Message, and late and important news, as to leave no room for comment. Suffice it to say that the greatest battle ever fought on the American continent, took place near Manassas Junction on Sunday last. There were between fifty and one hundred thousand engaged on each side—the battle lasted nine hours,—great slaughter on both sides, but from the best information, resulted in the total defeat of the Federal forces, who retreated back to Washington, utterly dispirited. We will give particulars in our next, and perhaps in an extra before that time.

### Patriotic Donation in the Right Time and Place.

We are much gratified to learn that Mr. Gunnels, of Oxford, made a donation of three Rifles to volunteers who joined Capt. Bush's company of Sharp Shooters, and that several others were given by gentlemen whose names we have not learned. Wherever the guns are needed, we hope such noble spirits may be found.

### The Fight at Carthage.

The Louisville Courier, of Friday last says:

We learn from a gentleman who arrived from St. Louis last night on the cars, that in the fight at Carthage, Missouri, 1,700 Federal troops were killed and wounded, and 2,700 taken prisoners.

It is reported that Gen. Lyons is surrounded by 5,000 State troops, and he is ere this a prisoner.

Louisville, July 14.—The Rich Mountain fight is fizzling down considerably. The latest dispatch states that the Southerners were 800 strong, with two cannons. Their loss was about 75 killed and about as many wounded.—The Federal loss is 11 killed and 35 wounded. The above is approved by Gen. McClellan, but his own dispatch to Washington reports 20 killed and 40 wounded.

Apparently, the Federals had made plans for certain victory, and had sent out bulletins containing an account of the fight and its results before the fight took place, but in consequence of a courier, who had been sent out to obtain information, losing his way, McClellan waited a whole day for a signal which he did not get. In consequence of this, the enterprise resulted only in dislodging eight hundred Southerners with a force of five Federal regiments.

**☞ELECTION TICKETS, for the Candidates for the various offices, furnished at this Office at an hour's notice.**

**☞E. L. WOODWARD, Local Agent for receiving Subscriptions to Confederate Loan.**

### Notice.

By virtue of a decree, made by the honorable Judge of the Probate Court for the county of Fayette, Ala., on the 17th day of April, 1860. I shall proceed to sell, as Guardian of Henry and Samuel Stewart, minor heirs of Emeline Burks deceased, on Monday the 19th day of August next, upon the premises, the following described Lands, to-wit:

The north half of the north east fourth of Section 29, Township 17, Range 10; and the south half of north west fourth of Section 29 Township 17, Range 10, except two acres out of the north half of north east fourth, Section 29, Township 17, Range 10, situated in the County of Randolph, Ala. Terms of sale 12 months credit with interest.

ASBERRY BURKS,
Guardian.

July 25, 1861—td.

### Domestic Cutlery.

The undersigned informs the public that he is now engaged in the manufacture of **Knives, Cutlasses, Short Swords,** &c. all out of the best quality of Cast Steel, and finished in the most durable manner. The knives are suitable for military or domestic use. He is also prepared to grind and polish various kinds of implements.

Buy at home, good articles, better and cheaper than Yankee-made, and encourage domestic industry and home manufactures.

Wm. PARMLEE.

Jacksonville, July 25, 1861.

### NOTICE.

The undersigned informs those who may need them, that he has several well trained dogs for catching runaways, which can be had on application to him at White Plains, Al.

July 11, 1861. A. J. STEVENSON.

### Muster Roll
OF THE
### Chocolocco Rifles, comp'y H, 10th, Reg't., Ala., Vols.

Hanna, W. R. Capt.
Riddle, P. P. 1st Lieut.
Hanna, J. W. 2nd, "
Black, T. P. 3rd "
Martin, A. T. 1st Serg't.
Morgan, T. J. 2nd "
Cook, T. E. 3rd "
Burton, B. T. 4th "
Henry, N. S. 1st Corp.
Manning, J. B. 2nd "
Henry, E. J. 3rd "
Lyon, N. B. 4th "
Smith, J. A. Mus.
Keller, R. E.
Oberndorf, G. Clerk.

PRIVATES.

Anderson T M
Acuff J W
Abercromby J A
Brovonlee W A
Brownlee J H
Bryant S
Bryant M J
Barrett J R
Burns R F
Black A W
Barrett C C
Brickhouse J A
Cunningham J B
Cocker B F
Camp W J
Carruthers J A
Cary D A
Caver T C
Chatman W A
Cook J P
Cheatwood A
Cheatwood R M
Caldwell H C
Caldwell Wm N
Cobb R
Cobb E
Compton M D
Camp J L
Carter B A
Coleman T G
Davis D R
Echols W L
Forbes W P
Gaines J T
Harle W L
Haywood F M
Hart A
Hanna A H
Henderson J J
Hays A
Jenkins C J
Jenkins J L
Johnston S M
Johnson T
Jenings T J
Jones R M
Kerr A J
Killion W H
Killion B H
Kennedy J B
Lott J D
Lackey H L
League F H
Mathis M
Murphree J W
Manning J P
Moore E S
McElray J
McKey A A
Morris W H
Mauldon J M
Northcut J R
Nail John
Oberndorf A
Pittman C S
Pearson J D
Pearson P G
Prater J S
Pierce A
Rodgers R H
Rust W S
Smith G H
Smith J S
Smith T A
Smith J F
Stepp M C
Scarborough G
Sprinkles J C
Sprinkles W H
Thomas M
Vaughn J F
Vickers W A
Wheeling S
Williams J F
Walden J S
Wilson J F
Wilson A G
Warren T W
Warren J W
Warren B
York H
York W A

# CANDIDATES.

### For Representative.

☞We are authorized to announce Col. Washington Williams, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce S. M. Carruth, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County, Ala., in the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce S. D. McClelen, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞The friends of the Hon. M. J. Turnley announce his name, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce William B. Martin, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce R. A. Golden, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the Legislature.

☞We are authorized to anounce Jesse U. Bryan, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

☞We are authorized to announce George Lee Alexander, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature.

### For Tax Collector.

☞We are authorized to announce T P. GWIN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.*

☞We are authorized to announce James W. Downs, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.*

☞We are authorized to announce A. B. REID, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN T. KIRKLAND, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce H. Graham as a Candidate for Tax Collector, for Calhoun county, at the ensuing election.

### For Tax Assessor.

☞We are authorized to announce Bartlet Owen as candidate for Tax Assessor for Calhoun County.

### For Commissioner.

☞We are authorized to announce John M. Teague, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of roads and revenues of Calhoun Co. election 1st Monday in August next.

☞The friends of Wm. Henry & E. Bynum, request us to announce their names as candidates for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce J. W. Whiteside, as a candidate Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce David Seiber, Esq. as a candidate Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County, Ala.—Election Monday in August next.*

☞We are authorized to announce CALVIN L. STEED, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County, Ala.*

☞We are authorized to announce Frank Harris as a candidate Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce Martin Dobbs, as a candidate Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce A Wilkins, living near Alexandria candidate for commissioner of Roads Revenues of Calhoun County.

# LATEST NEWS.

Transmitted for the Selma Reporter.

# FROM RICHMOND.

## The Rich Mountain Fight.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

## The Latest from Laurel Hill---Death of Gen'l Garnett.

## CHEERING NEWS FROM MISSOURI!

## Great Battle.

### 12,000 Southrons and 14,000 Federals Engaged.

### NINE HUNDRED FEDERALS KILLED.

## Unconditional Surrender of Federal Force to Ben McCulloch.

## Great Fire in New York!

&., &., &.

RICHMOND, July 15.

Reports brought here in relation to the fight at Rich Mountain are confused and unreliable—every way unsatisfactory.

One passenger, occupying a high official position, states that only three companies of Confederates, under Lieut-Col. Pegram, were engaged, with the Federals. The loss of the Confederates was from thirty to forty killed. Lieut. Colonel Pegram was seriously wounded and taken prisoner. About three hundred Federals were reported killed. Many of the Confederates supposed to have been killed or taken prisoners have since reached the Confederate camp uninjured.

Notwithstanding the intense interest of the public for reliable news about this battle it is impossible as yet to obtain it.

Thirteen prisoners were brought here to-day from Yorktown, and two spies.

ONE DAY LATER.

RICHMOND, July 16.

Intelligent passengers who arrived here by this evening's train, state that the following companies of Pegram's command were engaged in the battle at Rich Mountain: The Upshur Greys, Capt. Higginboth,—of which all the Commissioned officers, except the Captain, were killed; the Lee Guards, Capt. Irwin—six or eight killed; the Rockbridge Rifles, Capt. Curry—five or six killed: A small portion of Capt. Delahier's Petersburg Artillery were engaged; all of whom were killed or wounded. Capt. Delainer was bayonetted at his cannon. Two of the Upshur Greys shot his slayers dead instantly.—Another company, perhaps from Hardy, or some other eastern county, was engaged.

It is impossible to obtain satisfactory details to satisfy anxious and painful hearts of the thousands of relatives and friends.

All the Companies engaged were from Virginia.

Beverly has been taken by the Federals. Nearly all the Confederates were saved from the vandals.

Gen. Garnett's death is confirmed, but little otherwise known of his command or the battle.

The Reporter has labored diligently to obtain particulars, but it is utterly impossible to obtain any.

CINCINNATI, July 16.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* reports Laurel Hill evacuated on the night of the 11th. The enemy (Southerners) was overtaken by an advanced force of Federals on the 12th, when the rear showed little to cover retreat. At the first fire, Gen. Garnett was killed. Col. Ramsey, of Ga., succeeded Gen. Garnett, and the pursuit ceased. The whole affair resulted in the capture of the Laurel Hill camp, with forty baggage wagons, field chest, two regiment banners, four Georgia Captains and Lieutenants, and the killing of General Garnett, and twenty of his command. Garnett's body is at Headquarters, awaiting orders from Richmond.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

Gen. McCellan's official dispatches confirm Gen. Garnett's death, with two hundred killed, one thousand prisoners, and seven guns captured.

The bill providing for army appropriations has passed the Senate.

MEMPHIS, July 15.

News reached Little Rock, Arkansas, yesterday, via Pocahontas, that Ben. McCulloch, with twelve thousand Southerns, attacked fourteen thousand Federals at Springfield, Missouri, killing nine hundred. The Federals surrendered unconditionally. Two hundred Southerners were killed.

NEW YORK, July 16.

The business portion of this city has been burnt.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.

General Harney has dispersed without the loss of a man, to rendezvous in Calloway county speedily as possible.

Young men are leaving here in tens and hundreds for the rendezvous in the western part of the State.

Gov. Jackson's followers are becoming bold and defiant

All the telegraphs have been cut around Boonville.

Nothing reliable from the South West.

CINCINNATI, July 12.

Gen. McClellan occupies Beverly.

The Confederates are concentrating at Laurel Hill, whence it is reported they will again retreat without a general battle.

BALTIMORE, July 15.

Henry May, recently elected to the Federal Congress, has just returned from Richmond. He says his confidence in the Confederate leaders is unbounded.

NEW YORK, July 15.

At last accounts the steamer Wyoming was at Panama, and would proceed on her cruise under Lieut. Murry, Commander Mitchell, Lieuts. Porter and Hackett, and Engineer Lining having resigned.

CINCINNATI, July 15.

Several boats with the 1st and 2d bogus Kentucky Regiments are going up the Kanawha.

Col. Woodruff's Regiment landed one mile below Guyandotte.

A mounted Company of Virginians left on the approach of the invaders. Col. Woodruff and twenty men were arrested. One was killed.

NEW YORK, July 15.

It is stated that the Confederate States War steamer Sumter brought into the ports of Cuba, six prizes. The authorities of the Island will hold the prizes pending advices from Spain. The Sumter was ordered to sea.

NEW YORK, July 16.

The steamship Cahaba has arrived with advices from Fort Pickens to the 5th, and Key West to the 9th. The Niagara and Crusader were to sail immediately in pursuit of the Sumter.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

The bogus Senators from Virginia have been sworn in.

In the House, a resolution to adjourn on Friday next has passed.

In the Senate a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to employ necessary means to protect the commerce from Privateers, has passed.

A resolution providing for the holding of a National Convention to adjust pending difficulties, was tabled. Yeas 92—nays 5.

John W. Forney has been elected Secretary of the Senate.

ST. LOUIS. July 16.

The latest advices from South-western Missouri placed 12,000 Federals at Springfield.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.

The latest believable advices, via St. Louis, from South-west Missouri, are to the 8th. It is probable advices thence via Pocahontas may have reached Little Rock yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.

Papers from Missouri dated 13th, three days distant from the seat of war, place the belligerents as follows: Of the State forces, three columns of ten thousand each, under Gov. Jackson, are advancing towards Jefferson city. Those under Rains and Karson, and under Price and McCulloch had driven and concentrated the Federal force into a neck of land, between Warsaw and Osceola. Capt. Burbage was killed and thirty captured.

There are one hundred and fifty Federals in Cedar county.

At Neosha the prisoners after subscribing to some kind of an oath, were released.

NEW YORK, July 16.

The steamship Saxonia has arrived with later European news, having sailed from Southampton on the 3rd inst.

Sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for two days 45,000 bales, speculators and exporters taking 24,000 bales. The market advanced fully one-eighth—in some cases one-fourth, and closed with an upward tendency.

A plot to assassinate Garibaldi has been discovered.

The Hungarians' address is disloyal and hostile to the Crown. The address was returned with orders to modify, under penalty of the dissolution of the Diet.

Secretary Seward has made a reclamation on the Spanish Government for the surrender of the Sumter's prizes.

Lord Lyons called the attention of the Government to the fact that private parties were permitted to run the Chesapeake blockade.

A dispatch has been received at the Mexican Legation announcing the death of O'Oampo and General DeGallado.

NEW YORK, July 16.

The steamship Hibernian has arrived off Farther Point.

Sales of cotton for the week in the Liverpool market amounted to 158,000 bales. Speculators taking 49,000 and exporters 26, bales. The market advanced ¼.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—News reached Little Rock yesterday, *via* Pocahontas, (Randolph county, Ark.,) that Ben McCullough, with 12,000 men, attacked 14,000 Federals at Springfield, in Green county, South-Western Missouri, killing 900. The whole Federal force surrendered unconditionally. Two hundred Southerners were killed.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

In the House, a bill remitting fines, where ships are unable to get proper papers, was passed.

A bill providing for the forwarding of soldiers' letters without additional charge, was passed.

A bill to pay volunteers from the time of rendezvousing was passed.

In the Senate, Secretary Forney called the Senate, to order, announcing that Vice President Hamlin would be absent the rest of the session.

A bill providing for an assisting Secretary of the Navy, was passed.

A bill for the better orgaization of the Marine corps, was passed.

# GLORIOUS NEWS!

## 100 Guns for Beauregard and Bonham!

### BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN!

### Another at Fairfax

### Brilliant Victories!

## Federals Repulsed with Immense Slaughter!

### MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI

### YANKEE RUMORS,

&c., &c., &c.,

RICHMOND, Va., July 18, 10 p. m.

We are compelled to depend on passengers for news, which is apparently reliable.

One states that four hundred of Colonel Heck's command surrendered, and four companies of the Georgia Regiment.

The body of Capt. Skipwith, of the Powhattan Rifles, who was killed at Rich Mountain, was brought to this city to-night.

A gentleman from Wise's Legion says the companies are well and cheerful.—They have had a few engagements, always successful.

Gen. McClellan says Garnett's forces fought so hard and so determined, that he felt no disposition to follow them, but rather leave them to other forces.

Apparently reliable advices from Fairfax say that the Federals advanced this morning with ten thousand men. After four hours' fighting the Federals were repulsed by seven thousand Confederates under General Bonham with immense slaughter, the Federals retreating upon Alexandria.

RICHMOND, July 18, 10½ p. m.

W. E. Starke, Aid to Gen'l Garnett and who was with him when he fell, says, that in the fight, Garnett loss about twenty killed, and that four Georgia companies have about two hundred men missing.—It is believed they were surrounded and taken prisoners. He says the force retreated in good order and will reach Montery to-morrow night.

In the fight with Pegram forty Confederates were killed, and six hundred taken prisoners. Among the prisoners was Pegram.

MANASSAS, Va., July 18, 11 p. m.

General Beauregard achieved a brilliant victory to-day.

The enemy appeared in force at Bull's Run, and attempted to cross the scene of battle, three miles North-west of Manassas Junction.

General Beauregard commanded in person.

The commander of the Federal side unknown.

The heighth of the battle was at 4 o'clock, p. m. and ceased at 5 o'clock.

The enemy was repulsed three times, with considerable loss and retreated in great confusion.

Our casualties were small.

The First and Seventeenth Virginia Regiments were prominent in the fight.

Col. Moore was slightly wounded.

The Washington Artillery of New Orleans did great execution.

The fight extended along Bull's Run about a mile.

William Singster, a rifleman, killed a Federal officer of high rank and his horse, and took seven hundred dollars in gold, which was found on the officer's person.

Capt. Dulaney, of the Seventeenth Regiment was wounded.

A shot passed through the kitchen house where General Beauregard was at dinner. It is supposed that the enemy discovered his whereabouts.

The enemy fired into our Hospital, where the yellow flag was flying.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Nothing reliable or official received from Fairfax up to noon.

A courier from McDowell's headquarters, reports the army marching upon Centreville, and says it was believed last night that the rebels would fight there.

It is reported that Johnston is endeavoring to form a junction with Beauregard.

It is reported that there are thirty or forty thousand Southerners at Centreville and Mannassas.

The *Commercial* says the rumored engagement at Centreville is unconfirmed.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 18.

Several steamers from Norfolk were seen at Sewell's Point last night, where apparently formidable preparations are being made to annoy the Federal shipping. There are doubtless masked batteries at Willoughby's Point and opposite Rip Raps.

Two blacks from Pig's Point report the Southerners in great force at opposite Newport News.

RICHMOND, July 18.

The following letter appears on the Bulletin board of the Dispatch newspaper office, addressed to the mother of Col. Pegram, who resides in Richmond:

GREENBRIER RIVER, July 13.

*Mrs. Gen. Pegram :*

Col. Pegram was not hurt or injured in the battle of Rich Mountain. We parted late after the fight. He has gone to join Gen. Garnett.

Deeply regretting that you should have been annoyed by the report of his fall. I remain the warm friend of your noble son.

[Signed,] NAT. TAYLOR.

RICHMOND, July 18.

An official communication states that the Geotgia Regiment under Garnett, covered themselves with glory. Another authority says, four Georgia Companies under Captains Crump, Evans, Williams or Wilkins, and Pinkard, surrendered, and that Gen· Garnett was killed.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.

At the battle of Rich Mountain Gen. Garnett's force numbered 5,000 and Gen McClellan's 22,000, in three columns. Morris had flanked the Confederates on the north side, McClellan on the south, with Rosencrantz advancing in front. The Confederates stood their ground to the possible moment of safety. The retreat must have been admirbly managed, as the pursurers had no opporunity of using their small arms, so well was the rear guarded. Though in the retreat twice out flanked by the convergent colulms, but twenty were killed.

At the last acounts the Confederates were retreating towards St. George.—The Yankees hope that Gen. Hill, who is now at Oakland will harrass the Confederates es they retire towards Hardy federates as they retire towards Hardy county. It must be remembered that these troops have kept McClellan's columns in check for weeks.

# TERRIBLE FIGHT!

## AT MANASSAS.

### GREAT SLAUGHTER ON BOTH SIDES!

## Sherman's Battery Taken.

# THE CONFEDERATES LEFT IN POSSESSIONOF THE FIELD.

## Further Particulars of the Bull's Run Fight.

### Southern Congress.

### FEDERAL MOVEMENTS

&c., &c., &c.

RICHMOND, July 21, 9½ P. M.

A fight commenced near Manassas at four o'clock this morning, which became general about twelve, and continued until about seven this evening, when the Federals retired, leaving us in possession of the field.

Sherman's celebrated Battery of Light Artillery was taken by the Southerners.

Terrible battle with great slaughter on both sides. It is impossible to give details to night.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

General Patterson's Division is marching on Winchester slowly and cautiously.

Seigle has been appointed a Brigadier General.

RICHMOND, July 20.

The Congress of the Confederate States assembled in this city at noon today.—Only a few members were absent.

The message of President Davis and the accompanying documents were read, and five thousand copies ordered to be printed.

BOSTON, July 21.

The inward Freight Depot of the Maine Railroad has been destroyed by fire.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24.

A scouting party was surprised by the Confederates. Three Federals were killed.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, July 19.

Three hundred Confederate Cavalry have invaded Appenoose county. There is great terror in the adjoining counties.

### Later and Highly Important.

RICHMOND, July 19, 8 P. M.—Passengers from Manassas Junction report that 142 of the Southern troops are killed, wounded and missing. An inspection of the field of battle to-day disclosed the fact that no less than 983 of the Northern invaders were left dead on the field. About thirty of the wounded were brought here on the cars tonight. Also one dead body

The U. S. commanders sent a flag of truce to-day asking an armistice to bury the dead. The request was granted.

### Later.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.—The official account of the battle which took place yesterday at Bull's Run has just been received at the War Department.

The Southern loss in killed and wounded was 60. The loss of the enemy in killed anc wounded exceeded 500.

Killed. Col. Martin of the 21st Ohio Regiment was badly wounded and captured, Col. Woodruff, Lieut. Col. Webb, of the bogus Ky., Regiment, and Colonel Devilliers, of the 11th Ohio left Cox's camp on the 17th and it supposed they were killed or captured.

RICHMOND, July 19.

Passengers from Manassas report that the loss of the Confederates at the battle near that place is one hundred and forty-two, killed, wounded and missing, and that nine hundred and eighty-six Yankees were left dead on the field. About thirty of the wounded have been brought here. The cars also brought one dead body.

The Yankees sent a flag of truce this morning asking and armistice, and permission to bury their dead. The request was granted.

### Attention, WhitePlains Rangers.

YOU are hereby notified to attend at the Methodist Camp Ground, near White Plains, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 30th & 31st inst., for the purpose of drill and transacting any business before the company. By order of the Capt.

GEO. BORDEN, O. S.

P. S. The volunteers and their horses will be provided for during their stay, free of charge. July 25, 1861.

### Tableaux Vivants, &c.

AT OXFORD,

*Friday Night, August 2nd.*

THE young Ladies of Oxford and vicinity will give an entertainment on Friday night, Aug. 2nd, consisting of Tableaux Vivants, Music and other varieties, to which they respectfully call the attention of the public.

Admittance will be fifty cents, to be appropriated for furnishing clothes for the volunteers.

Doors will be open at 7 o'clock—performance to commence in 15 minutes afterwards.

LATEST FROM THE

# BIG BATTLE.

### Jeff Davis Commands.

### McDOWELL WOUNDED.

### Scott on the Field.

### Great Southern Victory!

RICHMOND, July 22.

Passengers state that Gen. Wise won a decided victory in the Kanawha Valley last week, killing one hundred and fifty of the enemy, and losing but few of his men.

RICHMOND, July 22, 11 A. M.

Reports of the killed and wounded were so numerable last night in the excitement and confusion following the victory, we refrained from mentioning them, fearful of giving causeless pain to anxious hearts.

Among the dead are Generals Bartow, of Geoagia; Bee, of South Carolina, and Kirby Smith, of Florida; and Col, Johnson, of Hampton Legion.

General Beauredard and Staff are safe.

Beauregard's horse was shot from under him.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, commanded the left, where the enemy made their fiercest attack.

On the right, Beauregard commanded.

President Davis reached the field at noon and took command of the centre, where the left pressed severet, and the centre dssengaged a portion of the enemy's force, and decided the fortune of the day.

It is stated that the enemy was commanded by Generls Scott, Patterson, and McDowell, and that the latter was soriously wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Col Hunter was mortally wounded, and Col, Cameron brother of the Secretary of War was killed-

### LATER.

## The Federals Acknowledge their Defeat.

### Great Rejoicing by the Southern Rights Men at Louisville, Kentucky.

### Washington City a Picture of Gloom and Despair.

INTENSE ALARM.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 12 m.

Our troops after gaining a great victory were eventually repulsed and commenced retreating on Washington.

Information from Centreville last night says serious events took place in the highest degree disastrous, and many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered to a degree which casts a heavy gloom over the remnants of the army and excites the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.

The carnage was tremendously heavy on both sides. Ours is represented as frightful.

We were advancing taking masked batteries gradually but surely, driving the enemy towards Manassas, when the enemy seemed reinforced by Gen Johnson. We were immediately driven back, and our troops became panic-stricken, when a regular stampede took place.

It is understood that Gen McDowell undertook a stand near Centerville, but the panic was so fearful, the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centerville or Fairfax Court-House.

A large number of troops in retreat fell on the way-side from exhaustion and were scattered along the route all the way from Fairfax Court-House.

The road from Bull's Run were strewed with arms and knapsacks discarded by the troops to render better their facility for retreat.

General McDowell in rear of the retreat endeavored to rally the Federals with only partial success.

Only two hundred of the Fire Zouaves were left from the slaughter.

The Sixty-ninth and other New York Regiments suffered frightfully.

Sherman's, Carlisle's Griffin's, and the West Point Batteries were taken by the Confederates. Also the 8th Seigle 32 Pounder Rifle Cannon.

Col. Wilcox, commander of a Brigade, and Capt. McCook, were killed.

Col. Hantzcelman was wounded.

Washington is the scene of the most intense excitement. Wagons are continually arriving, bringing the dead and wounded. The feeling in the city is awfully distressing.

Both telegraph and steamboat communication with Alexandria has been suspended to the public.

The greatest alarm exists throughout the city.

WARRANTED

YOUNG'S WHISKEY,

To be a pure and unadulterated article, having undergone a thorough test by competent Chemists, and found to be clear of all deleterious combinations, is manufactured by Young & Towers of Floyd county, Ga. All those who wish to purchase the pure Corn and Rye Juice, will do well to call at the Brick Corner, under the city Hall, where it can be had by the wholesale or retail on good terms, Rome, Ga.

July 25, 1861.—1y. J. W. LANGSTON.

### NOTICE.

MR. E. L. WOODWARD & MR. EUCLID JOHNSON, are hereby constituted my lawful agents, to settle my outstanding business during my absence. My Books and Notes are in their hands. Persons owing me will please call on them and settle.

July 13, 1861. C. J. CLARK.

### Volunteer Call!

WE the undersigned, beg leave to call the attention of all Patriots to the call for Volunteers below. We will be in attendance at the following places in Alabama and Georgia, at the times set, and wish the citizens to join us. We hope the cause is sufficient stimulus to all. Ours is a Cavalry Company of State Line Rangers—give us your attention.

On Monday 22d July at Phipp's Court gr'd.
On Tuesday 23d " at Fair Play,
On Weds'y 24th " at Pine Thicket.
On Thurs'y 25th " at Abernathy.
On Friday and Saturday, 26th and 27th at Tallapoosa.

We expect to have some musicians with us.

N. M. ROBINSON,
V. A. BRUSTER,
and others.

### Jacksonville Male Academy.

THE Fall Session of this long established School, will open August 12, 1861, under the supervision of Rev. R. J. C. HAIL.

Rates of tuition are as follows:

First class—including Spelling, Reading, Primary Arithmetic & Primary Geography &c. ... $10 00
Second class—including Spelling, Reading, written Arithmetic, English Grammer, Geography, &c. ... 12 50
Third class—including the Natural Sciences, ... 16 50
Fourth class—Latin, Greek, & higher branches of Mathematics, ... 20 00

N. B. Those intending to send, will do well to do so at the first of the session, as it is important to have the school well classed.

July 18, 1861—6t.

### Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 5th day of August, 1861, I will open and hold an election at the different Election Precincts, in Calhoun county, for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General for the 16th Brigade, 8th Div. Ala. Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brigadier General James B. Martin, jr.; and the following named persons are appointed Inspectors of said Election, to-wit:

Pre. No. 1, Jacksonville.—Joel H. Farmer, W H Fleming and R E W McAdams.

Pre. No. 2, Alexandria—Calvin Woodruff, Daniel Crow and J. G. Powers.

Pre No 3, Court ground—J A Findley, Lindsay Weaver and James K Douglass.

Pre No 4, Court Ground—J B Heaton. Russelas Hughes and Eli Bynum.

Pre No 5, Polkville—J R Bledsoe, L Coker and L S Meharg.

Pre No 6, Peeks Hill—John Richey, A W Keeling and Dr W L Starns.

Pre No 7, Court ground—Abel Phillips, D P Posey and John Ford.

Pre No 8, Walden's Shop—William Dale, A Wilson and James Plexco.

Pre No 9, Ladiga—S D Stewart, J Langston and Bailus Bridges.

Pre No 9, Cross Plains—Thomas Alsup, O P Anderson and G C Craig.

Pre No 10, Rabbit Town—E C Teague, C B Sisson and J L Mattison.

Pre No 11, White Plains—John B Hayes, E Kerr and W M Black.

Pre No 12, Yoe's Cross Roads—D Heifner, A Elston and John Ross.

Pre No 13, Oxford—J M Jones, W B Robertson and Daniel Hinds.

Pre No 14, Sugar Hill—R Jenkins, Wm W Bell and F Ross.

Pre No 15, Pine Grove—Wm Henry, J C Barker and J W Vaughan.

Pre No 16, Abernathy—J W Wiggainton, J M Owens and C D Taylor.

Pre No 17, Fair Play—Irvin Owen John Clayton and James Baber.

Pre No 18, Pine Thicket—W King, Jesse Mahew and Wm Barnes.

Pre No 19, Court ground—Giles Carmichael, S H Roper and A Davidson.

Pre No 20, Court Ground—C M Wheeler, John Borden and Forrester Putman.

Pre No 21, Sulphur Springs—W T Moore, Farrington Crow and James England.

Pre No 22, Court ground—William Phillips, R F G Porter and Dr Milton Reid.

Pre No 23, Pleasant Hill—Silas Bobo, John R Pesnell and G Parker.

The Constables are hereby appointed the returning officers for their respective Election Precincts, this 8th July, 1861, F. LOVE, Shff. C. C.

### TAILORING BUSINESS.

MARION & PACE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that they are now engaged in the above named business in all its various branches; and are prepared to execute all work according to order, in the neatest and most fashionable style.

They solicit a liberal share of public patronage, especially from those who are disposed to encourage home industry, with the assurance to their patrons that their work shall not only be promptly executed, but in a manner so durable that it will be a matter of economy and profit to them. Their shop is on the east side of main street, a few doors south of the public square.

A. F. MARION,
HIRAM PACE.

May 30, 1861.—tf.

A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Postoffice at Jacksonville, Ala., and if not called for by the first of Oct, next will be sent to the Dead, Letter Office.

A
Anderson J C
Ambler Dr D G
B
Boon Daniel
Busha Elisha
Beechmer Herman
C
Clark James
Cowart Mrs Martha
D
Dudley M M
E
Edmonson J E
F
Foster Frank
G
Oricell Miss S
Garrison Joshua
H
Hogan Jim
Hames Miss Hester
Hall Thomas
I
Johnson David
J
Johnson W J
L
Lackey Miss Margret

Landers Miss Emily
M
McMichal J H
Moody A
Mattox James
P
Phillips Messrs A & C
R
Ray Miss Maryan
Robinson Miss M M
Rogers W L
Rosenthall N
S
Simmonton F
Smith Henry 2
Shepperd A 2
" S P 2
T
Thompson Burdor J
Thomason Mrs L A
V
Vaun J D
Venable Polly
W
Woods John
White R C
Y
Yates John C

Persons Calling for the above Letters will say they are Advertised.

W. T. ALEXANDER.

TAILORING.

R. J. MARTIN would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville, and the people of Calhoun County, that he has established himself in the above business, one door west of A. A. R. Smith's Dry Goods Store where he will be glad to wait on all who may see fit to favor him with their patronage.—His work will be done well and promptly, and his charges moderate as can be expected.

Military clothing cut with neatness and dispatch.

### Land For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale his valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 860 Acres, 450 of which are in cultivation, lying 1½ miles south of Alexandria, in Calhoun county; 4½ miles from the Railroad. A commodious dwelling house and good out-houses—water in every field but one—about 1½ miles Cedar Fence—good Schools—two Churches, Baptist and Methodist near. 80 acres of the tract good botcom land. Also, 160 acres of pine land well timbered. I wish to sell because I have not enough land for my force.

July 11,—6m. S. J. T. WHATLEY.

### Soldiers aid Association.

SUBSCRIBERS to this fund, who have not paid in the 10 per cent called for, will please do so as early as convenient as their is daily demand on the Treasurer.

Committees from the different beats, will also report. Should there be any who cannot serve, they will send in their names so that others may be appointed.

J. B. FORNEY, *Sec.*

July 4, 1861.—tf.

# NEW DRUG STORE,

*No. 2, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.*

THE undersigned, would respectfully inform Physicians, Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, that he is opening a VERY LARGE STOCK OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS;
PAINTS AND OILS, of all kinds,
Glass, Varnishes, & Patent Medicines,

GRASS & CLOVER SEEDS will be on hand by the 15th of September.) In fact every thing and a few more, that is usually kept in Drug establishments, which he offers at Charleston prices, (with freight and expenses added,) at wholesale, and will compete with any House south at retail. Having made arrangements with most of the patent medicine proprietors, he is prepared to sell such at manufacturer's pres, with freight at wholesale. All are invited to give me one trial. **Kerosine Oil,** and 50 different styles of LAMPS.

ROME, June 21, 1860.—tf. P. L. TURNLEY.

### Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 5th day of August, 1861, I will open and hold an election at the different election precincts in Calhoun County, Alabama, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State of Alabama, and three Representatives to the State Legislature, one Tax Collector, one Tax Assessor and four County Commissioners for Calhoun County. And the following named persons are appointed Inspectors of said Election, to-wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pre. No. 1. Jacksonville. | James Crow,<br>Fielding Snow,<br>Andrew Adams. |
| Pre. No. 2. Alexandria, | John W. Whatley,<br>James A. Gladden,<br>James C Wood. |
| Pre. No. 3. Court Ground, | Wiley Glover,<br>Willis Woodruff,<br>J W Dendy. |
| Pre. No. 4. Court ground, | E R A Smith,<br>Isaac M Ford,<br>S S Ganaway. |
| Pre. No. 5. Polkville, | Noah Goode,<br>Patton Brothers,<br>J A Weatherley. |
| Pre. No. 6. Peck's Hill, | J M Smith,<br>Wm Akridge,<br>L L Swink. |
| Pre. No. 7. Court ground, | Wm Abel,<br>James N Landers,<br>Turner D Hodge. |
| Pre. No. 8. Walden's shop, | Benjamin Nabors,<br>James Prater,<br>Robert T Dowdle. |
| Pre. No. 9. Cross Plains, | J F Dailey,<br>Neal Ferguson,<br>J W Ledbetter. |
| Pre. No. 9. Ladiga, | G L Alexander,<br>Wm. A. Stewart,<br>Samuel C Kelly. |
| Pre. No. 10. Rabbit Town, | J A Whiteside,<br>J W Whiteside,<br>Wm Defreese. |
| Pre. No. 11. White Plains. | M P Johnson,<br>J C Legrand,<br>Thos. K Cook. |
| Pre. No. 12. Yoe's ✕ Roads, | John P Lackey,<br>E T Thompson,<br>Sevier Elston. |
| Pre. No. 13. Oxford, | John M Forbes,<br>John Spencer,<br>D D Draper. |
| Pre. No. 14. Sugar Hill | Joel T Black,<br>Shepherd Jenkins,<br>D A Wright. |
| Pre. No. 15. Pine Level, | Wm P Amerine,<br>John Evans,<br>Abner Colley. |
| Pre. No. 16. Abnernathy, | Wm McMahan,<br>J J Pollard,<br>John E Kemp, |
| Pre. No. 17. Fair Play, | Ransom Brown,<br>C. B. Woods,<br>Stephen Edwards, |
| Pre. No. 18. Muscadine. | Wm R Brown, sen.,<br>A D Chandler,<br>James Nunnelley, |
| Pre. No. 19. Court-ground. | Welcome Duke,<br>Loyd S Traylor,<br>B O Baney. |
| Pre. No. 20. Court-ground, | Matthew Alexander,<br>John S. Borden,<br>Thomas Beasley. |
| Pre. No. 21. Sulphur Spr'gs. | Z Henderson,<br>John T. Findley,<br>George Acker. |
| Pre. No. 22. Court-ground, | John A Spaulding,<br>Jacob W Whisenant,<br>Thomas Bennett. |
| Pre. No. 23. Pleasant Hill, | J W McDaniel,<br>Wm H Pesnell,<br>J R Northcutt. |

The Constables of each Precinct are hereby appointed the Returning Officers for their respective Election Precincts—this 4th day of July, 1861. F. LOVE, Shff. c. c.

July 4, 1861.—5t.

### Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 5th day of August, 1861, I will open and hold an election at the different Election Precincts in the 73rd Regiment of Calhoun County, Ala. for the purpose of Electing a Lieutenant Colonel and Major for said Regt. and the following named persons are hereby appointed Inspectors of said election, to-wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pre. No. 9. Cross Plains, | Richard Prater,<br>C J Sharp,<br>Slade Nabors. |
| Pre. No. 9. Ladiga, | Love Alexander,<br>Wm A Wilson,<br>Berry Prichard. |
| Pre. No. 10. Rabbit Town, | Oswell Griffin,<br>Joseph McRoberts,<br>Spencer H. Morgan. |
| Pre. No. 11. White Plains, | John H Burton,<br>C M Martin,<br>C G Morgan. |
| Pre. No. 12. Yoe's ✕ Roads, | Robert Boyd,<br>J M Caldwell,<br>W C McMahan. |
| Pre. No. 13. Oxford, | Wm. Harrison,<br>E D Allen,<br>F A Craig. |

The Constables are hereby appointed the Returning Officers for their respective election prescinets—this 4th day of July, 1861.

F. LOVE, Shff. c. c.

July 4, 1861—5t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, July 4th, A. D. 1861.

THIS day came Robert Page and B F Brown, adm. oest. of P Castleberry deceased, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the court that the 3rd day of August, 1861, be set apart for the examining, stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to the creditors of said estate, and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court to be holden at the court House of said county, on said 3d day of August, 1861, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office on this 4th day of July, 1861. A. WOODS, Judge Probate.

July 11, 1861.—3t.

### Freemen to the Rescue.

### One Hundred sharp shooters wanted, to serve during the War.

THE undersigned has been authorized by the Secretary of War, to raise a company of Sharp Shooters, to be armed with the common country rifle, each man to furnish his own gun.

No doubt there will be some good and true men who desire to serve their country and have not the rifle or the means of procuring it. It is to be hoped that the patriotic citizens of Calhoun will not allow such a trifle to keep them from the field.

We will leave for Virginia as soon as the company is organized. All who wish to join are requested to send in their names immediately. THOS. BUSH.

Jacksonville, July 15, 1861.

### Notice.

THE Chocolocco Home Guard will meet at Sevier Elston's on Saturday the 22nd of this month to complete the organization of the company. Those wishing to join the company will please attend. The public are cordially invited to attend.

June 15, 1861.

JOHN L. PINSON & BRO.

# DRY GOODS MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTTLERY &c.,

ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of Calhoun County, that they have now in Store a large and splendid stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Consisting of all articles usually kept in an up Country DRY GOODS establishment. Also a large and well selected stock

HARDWARE AND CUTTLERY.

All of which is offered for sale on reasonable and accomodating terms

The firm would be pleased to have their old friends and customers and the people *all* to visit their Store Rooms, and examine their Goods for themselves. They promise to please all. The invitation is extended. Come one! Come all!!

May 30th 1861

### SOUTHERN SELECT SCHOOL

—FOR—

## YOUNG LADIES.

THE first term will commence at the residence of the undersigned in Jacksonville Ala., July 8th 1861.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Latin and Greek languages with higher branches of Mathematics ... $20,00.
Higher English branches with Mathematics ... $16,00

D. F. SMITH.

### Improved Merchant Mills.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public generally that their Flouring Mills situated on Tallasschatchee Creek, five miles south-west of Jacksonville, has been recently much improved and thoroughly repaired. They are now prepared to manufacture an article of Flour, equal in quality to that of any mills in the country, and as large a quantity to the bushel. They have a good lot with water convenient, for the use of persons who may bring wheat from a distance.

They solicit a continuance of the patronage of their old friends and customers, assuring them that their well-earned reputation for promptitude and correct dealing shall be fully maintained. Every effort will be made to accommodate those who come from a distance, so that they may get their grinding done without having to return.

Their SAW MILL is also now in excellent order, and they have on hand a large quantity of almost every variety of Lumber, and will at all times be prepared to fill orders with accuracy and disyatch.

June 27, 1861.

J. A. ADERHOLT,
T. SPARKS.

STEAM SAW AND

## GHRIST MILLS.

*Four Miles East of Jacksonville.*

My Mills are now in successful operation, turning out flour of the most superior quality. I am also prepared to furnish lumber of any quality and any quantity.

My Mills are so erected that I can use either steam or water power at discretion; and those wishing corn or wheat ground, need never fear delay of disappointment.

JAMES G. NISBET.

### Administrators Sale of

## Personal Property.

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala., made on the 29th day of April A. D., 1861. I will proceed to sell on MONDAY the 3rd day of JUNE 1861, at Woods' Springs, near Greensport in said County, all the Personal Property belonging to the estate of Mrs. S A. Allen, dec'd consisting of one Bed and Bed clothing, one Chest and one Table and one Negro girl named **Theodosia, aged about five years** Said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date, note and two securities will be required.

A. F. ALLEN, Adm'r.

May 2nd, 1861.—td.

### Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Teague decd, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 5th day of January, 1861; 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 to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN M. TEAGUE, Adm.

jan.10, 1861.—6t.

# BACON

LARD,

## CORN & FLOUR

25,000 bushels choic Corn.
10,000 pounds Bacon Hams,
20,000 " " Sides,
10,000 " " Shoulders,
3,000 pounds Leaf Lard, in bbls. & kgs,
1,000 sacks extra Family W. W. Flour,
1,000 " Superfine " "

On hand and to arrive. For sale by

ELLIOTT & RUSSELL,
Near the Railroad Depot.

Rome, Ga., March 28, 1861.

### SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS M. J. TURNLEY will resume the exercises of her school on the 8th of July next. She proposes teaching the daughters of volunteers now in the Confederate service gratuitously—only claiming that portion of the public fund to which she may be entitled.

Jacksonville, June 26, 1861.—tf.

## Law Cards.

**A. WOODS,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
*Jacksonville, Alabama.*

Will attend promptly to the collection of this, and all other business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph. Special attention given to Pension & Bounty Land Claims Office in the north East corner of the Court House Jan. 28, 1858 1y

JNO. T. HEFLIN & } ......*Talladega, Ala.*
J. B. MARTIN, JR. }
W. H. FORNEY, ......*Jacksonville, Ala.*

**HEFLIN, MARTIN & FORNEY,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
**Talladega & Jacksonville, Ala.**

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Talladega, Shelby, St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Calhoun & Randolph and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

☞ Office of Heflin & Martin, at Talladega, Ala.

☞ Office of W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville, Ala.

**WILLIAM M. HAMES,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala.

☞ Will practice in Calhoun and adjoining Counties. Dec. 10, 1856.—ly

M. J. TURNLEY, B. WM. EASLEY.

**TURNLEY & EASLEY,**
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
*Jacksonville, Ala.*

WILL continue to practice in all the Courts in the counties of DeKalb, St. Clair, Cherokee, Calhoun, Randolph, and Talladega; also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office on the east side of the public square. Dec. 27, 1860—1y.

**WHATLEY & ELLIS,**

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

**TIPTON BRADFORD,**
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
*Jacksonville, Ala.*
Sep. 6, 1860.

**BENJAMIN A. BROOKS,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
*Jacksonville, Calhoun Co., Ala.*

WILL practice in the following Counties. the Courts beginning as follows:
Randolph, 1st Mondays in Feb. and Aug
St. Clair, 2d " " March & Sep.
Calhoun, 4th " " March and 2nd after 3d in Sept.
Cherokee 5th Mondays after 4th Monday in March and Sept.
Talladega, 8th Mondays after 3rd Monday in March and Sept. MAY 10, 1860.

**WILLIAM B. MARTIN,**
Attorney at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Aug. 25, 1y.

## Carriage and Waggon Making Business.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he is now carrying on the above named business in all its branches at his shop, north of the public square, and adjoining A. Adams, Blacksmith shop.

Being determined to use none but good materials, and execute work faithfully, promptly, and upon reasonable terms he solicits a liberal share of patronage from those who may want work in his line. He will also attend promptly to repairing of waggons, Carriages, Buggies, &c, and any and all ironing necessary in repairs can also be well and promptly executed in the shop adjoining.

Having in his employment, Mr. J. Reynolds, an experienced wheel maker, and having had some ten years experience in the business himself, he does not fear to promise that his work shall be as well executed as at any shop in the country.

L. A. WEAVER.
Nov. 1st, 1860.

## NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have opened a New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville on the east side of main street, next door south of Flemming's Carriage shop, where they will make to order, and keep constantly on hand every description of

FURNITURE,
AND [illegible]

which they will sell at lower prices than has ever been offered in this place. When they say they will sell their work cheap they mean exactly what they say, and only ask of persons who may wish to purchase Furniture, to call upon them, and be convinced of the fact. They would call attention particularly to the fact that they will execute Coffin work of every size and quality, unusually low.

C. R. LESTER
May 17.—1860.

## ☞ Cotton.

IS now selling in Selma, at good prices. If you desire to ship to W. P. & W. of that place, they will do the best they can, and make proper returns.

☞ We, are *compelled* to have money. Now is the time. "Delays *are* dangerous." *All*, are expected to *close accounts*.

WOODWARD & WHITE.
Jan'y 8th, 1861.—3t.

**Daily Stage Line**
BETWEEN ROME AND TALLADEGA

THE Coaches now make close connections with the [illegible] Railroads at both ends of the route. Distance 90 miles; time 22 hours.

Through passengers will find this an agreeable route.

Leaves Rome every morning at 6 [illegible] o'clk.
Leaves Talladega every evening at 6 [illegible]
POWELL & HUTCHINSON, Proprietors.

## GROCERY STORE AT OXFORD.

**S. & T. J. MORGAN**

HAVE now on hand a large and well assorted stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BACON, LARD, &C.
*SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONLY.*
Oxford, May 2 1861.

## JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

**Mrs. Mary D. Caldwell**, *Principal.*
**Miss Carrie Woodward**, *Associate.*

THE Trustees of this Institution announce to the friends of Education that they have secured the services of MRS. MARY D. CALDWELL to take charge of the Academy, the exercises of which will begin on **Monday the 15th of July next.**

Mrs. C. has associated with her Miss CARRIE WOODWARD, and the Trustees feel warranted in assuring those who have daughters or wards to educate, that every facility will be extended to young ladies and misses to secure for themselves a thorough and an accomplished education.

The rates of tuition the same as heretofore established by the Board.

J. B. FORNEY, *Sec'y.*
Jacksonville, June 18th 1861.

## NOTICE.

I have left my Confectionary establishment and business connected therewith in the hands of G. W. MATHEWS, during my absence in the Army.

H. GUTMAN.
June 20, 1861.

## RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer & the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCK & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 31 Reade St., N. York.
Sept. 20, 1860—1y.

**Change of Business.**

I have sold my entire interest in the Store at Jacksonville, Ala. under the firm name of J. A. Stevenson, to my son Shelton J. Stevenson, who will continue the business in the SAME HOUSE.

We are thankful to our customers for the liberal patronage received last year, and would like to see them call and extend the same this year. Also, settle up the bills due 1st inst. J. A. STEVENSON.
Jan. 10, 1861.

## JOEL H. FARRER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

**TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE,**

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL continue the above named business at the old stand, on the south side of the public square, next door to J. B. & G. H. Forney's Store, where he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large lot of the various articles in his line of business. He is prepared to furnish, upon favorable terms,

COPPER STILLS,

Of superior quality, to those who may wish to distil their fruit or grain.

He would also call the attention of Housekeepers to his assortment of

TROY & PHILADELPHIA
*COOKING STOVES,*

Of the latest, best, and most approved patterns, combining utility and economy in an eminent degree; and which he is prepared to sell upon better terms than they can be bought in any other market and transported here.

In addition to his great variety of articles in the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron line, he has usually many articles of ***House Furnishing Goods.***

☞ **Tin Roofing & Guttering** executed to order.

He solicits a call from those in need of articles in his line, and the patronage of the public generally. June 14, 1860.

## BACON.

OF Superior quality; for sale by the undersigned.

ALSO, **Lard, Flour, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.** The above for Cash ONLY. **Bagging & Rope** as usual.

E. L. WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville

**Woodward, Porter & White,** Selma, are ready to serve their friends and solicit patronage. Nov. 15, '60,

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

**MORGANS & COOPER,**
**OXFORD ALA.**

HAVE just received and now offer for sale on the most accomodating terms, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the citizens of Oxford and vicinity. We sell for short profits, and prompt paying customers will find it to their interest to trade with us. All we ask is, to compare our Goods and prices with any in the County, and if you are not then satisfied, we will not ask you to trade with us.

**COTTON YARNS** always on hand for cash only. Oxford, May 2, 1861.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE my **Steam Grist Mills** in operation now and will be able to accommodate my customers and the public immediately. Everything connected with the ***Flouring Mill*** is of the best material, strict attention will be paid to all grain sent to these mills. All Foreigners can be accommodated with a comfortable house and lot during their stay at the mills.

JAMES G. NISBET.
Feb. 2 1859.—tf

**Notice**

THE Subscribers to th[illegible] association are requested to pay to the treasurer, ten per cent. on their subscriptions, to meet calls for bill.

THE Executive Committee are requested to convene at Jacksonville, on the [illegible] of June for consultation, and to make reports. By order of the Executive Committee.

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y.
Jacksonville, May [illegible], 1861.

## SUMMER GOODS.

A New and large assortment of Summer goods, Such as Ladies Dress Goods.

BONNETS,
HATS, BLOOMERS,
UMBRELLA GOODS,
AND
FANCY GOODS,

AND a large variety of Clothing, and gents furnishing goods, offered at very low prices at A. OBERNDORF, & Co, Oxford

ALL in want of good Bargains are requested to call soon. Our stock is completed, our assortment large.

May 16, 1861.—tf.

**Sheriff Sale.**

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of J. J. Vandiver, against S. L. Ford, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August 1861, the following described land, to wit: the south half of the south-west qr. of the south-east quarter of section eight, in Township fifteen and Range seven—levied on as the property of said Ford to satisfy said order of sale.

F. LOVE,—Shff.
June 27, 1861.

## NOTICE.

All able bodied young men who desire to volunteer in the service of their Country, can have an opportunity of doing so, by joining the "Calhoun [illegible] term of their enlistment will expire with the term of those who are at present in the company. None but able bodied men need apply, for Capt. Forney's positive orders are to receive none but that class of recruits.

JESSE MOHON.
3rd Lieut. Calhoun Guards.

**Notice.**

HAVING volunteered for the war, and wishing to pay all my just debts, I have made arrangements with Mr. J. B. Hayes to be paid.
D. A. [illegible]

## NOTICE.

Ala. and Ten. River Railroad

**WAREHOUSE,**

By S. W. PETTIGRONE, successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860—6m.

**M. P. STOVALL,**
WAREHOUSE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

**CONTINUES** the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Orders for Plantation and Family Supplies promptly and carefully filled.

The usual CASH facilities afforded customers.

September 27, 1860,—6m.

**ABNER WILLIAMS,**
Cotton Factor
AND
Commission Merchant,
SELMA, ALA.

Will continue to give special attention to the sale of *Cotton* and to filling orders, when accompanied with *cash or its equivalent. A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.*

☞ Commissions same as heretofore.

Sept 27 1860—tf.

## JOHN B. CRAWFORD.

*TO THE PUBLIC.*

HAVING recovered my health to a considerable extent, and being now able to work, I shall in future, be found at my post, ready to attend to all calls, and fill all orders for work, executed in the neatest, most fashionable and durable manner.

All kinds of

*FURNITURE!*
SUCH AS
BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOOK CASES,
AND THE BEST OF
COTTAGE BEDSTEADS

Made on the best plan, mortised, tenanted and screwed together—you can't wear them out. I don't work on the plan of dwel-pinning and blacking bad tools now in use. So bring in your orders and the money, and have them filled. It is impossible for a man to pay cash for materials, and sell on a credit, unless he had plenty of capital, and if he had that, I guess he would not want to work. So my terms are cash for all work when delivered.

My experience in business enables me to make the best Bedsteads in use—proof against bed-bugs, so troublesome in this region.

All kinds of **COFFINS** made to order, and burials attended promptly—prices as low as those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business, and works at the trade for a living. I am not setting my prices by those who work one month at one trade, and another month at any other trade.

Jacksonville, July 5, '60-tf

**Notice.**

THE citizens of Alexandria beat are invited to meet on Saturday the 2nd day of February, 1861, at Alexandria, for the purpose of raising a volunteer company in said Beat. There will be public speaking on the occasion. Jan. 21, 1861.

**Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c**

**Dr. J. A. Clopton**, of Huntsville Ala., treats with perfect success *Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.*

Testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

The patient is not confined to his bed or room. He has had the pleasure of treating an Old Governor of the State, and the oldest Physician of Montgomery, and some of the first class of Mobile.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

March, 18th 1860.

## MERCHANT MILLS.

*Latest Improvement.*

My merchant Mills, 2 miles west of Jacksonville, are now in full and complete operation, capable of grinding from 3 to 400 bushels of grain per day, at any stage of water. And if a large outlay in cash, combining the best science, mechanical skill, and material in their construction, that the County affords; with an accommodating Scientific Miller in charge of them, will entitle these mills to a share of public patronage, it is respectfully solicited.

For the accommodation of those who may remain over night, there is at hand, a comfortable house and fire place, and lots of feed for their stock.

MILES W. ABERNATHY.
Feb. 28, 1861—tf.

*Make Your Own Shoes.*

## Sulphur Spring Tan Yard.

**$1000—one thousand dollars** worth of Leather (well assorted) for sale by the subscribers—Terms cash —Dry Hides in exchange.

Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON.
March 21, 1861.—tf.

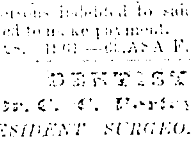
**Administrator's Notice.**

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of S. A. Allen, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 17th day of December, 1860: 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 all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Mar. 28, 1861—6t. ASA F. ALLEN, Adm

**DENTISTRY.**

**Dr. C. C. Porter, (Selma.)**
*RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST.*



THANKFUL to the *Public* generally for their kindness & liberal *Patronage*, would solicit a continuance of their favors, and assures them that his best exertions shall be made to give satisfaction.

Office at the same place as formerly, & prices as heretofore.

All bills due when the work is done.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months.

Feby 14, 1861—1

## BOOTS & SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.
**R. A. Pringle & Co.**
137 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

We beg leave to call the attention of our friends to the fact of our having bought the Store heretofore occupied by Messrs. Haseltine [illegible] ton Hotel, where we now have a much larger stock of Goods than we have ever had, and in style, quality and price, a stock that is unsurpassed in this or any other market. Retail merchants who want a really good article at a fair price, will do well to give us their orders.

ROBERT A. PRINGLE,
Aug. 23, 1860. CHARLES H. BERRY.

THE Regular stated meetings of ALEXANDRIA LODGE are held at Alexandria, on Saturday before the 2nd Sabbath in each month. Brethren will take due notice, and act accordingly.

T. J. PRATHER Sec'y.

R. E. W. M'ADAMS. H. D. M'ADAMS,

**Drs. R. E. W. & H. D. M'ADAMS,**
SURGEON DENTISTS.
*RESIDENCE*
**Jacksonville, Ala.,**

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of their profession, to which they will devote their entire attention.

All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner.

Any communications addressed to them at Jacksonville will receive prompt attention, where one or both may be found except absent on professional business.

☞ Bills due when the work is done.

☞ Office west side of main Street, oposite the Republican Office.

Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

## NEW STORE.

AUGUST MEYERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he has opened a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS

On the north side of the public square in Jacksonville, in the store room formerly occupied by Stipes & Rowland and recently by Rosena & Bro.

This stock embraces every article usually called for in this market; and as he desires to establish a permanent business, he is determined to conform his prices to the interests of his customers, and leave no efforts unused for their convenience and accommodation.

Call upon and examine his goods, and give an opportunity to prove that can please you both in quality and prices.

Jacksonville, Ala. Mar. 28, 1861.—6m

G. P. BURNETT, SOL. B. HENDRIX, S. WALKER.

**BURNETT, HENDRIX & WALKER,**
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
**Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.**
*No. 165, Main Street,*
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Dec. 13, 1860 1y.

**DRS. EVINS & BURTON,**

HAVING associated themselves together, will continue the

PRACTISE OF MEDICINE,
*AT WHITE PLAINS,*
*Alabama.*

## ROME STEAM ENGINE WORKS,

*Rome, Georgia.*

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill, Castings and Machinery, Housing, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Bill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Guages, &c.

**CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.**

Iron and Brass castings made to order—have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country; also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery Lots, &c.

**BOILERS.**

Flue, Tubular, Locomotive and Cylender Boilers, made & repaired, Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Gas meters, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

**MINING MACHINERY.**

Cornish Pumping Engines, Crushers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whimze Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINERS TOOLS,—Particular attention is given to this branch of business Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the purpose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
*VERY LOW*
One 50 Horse Engine.
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two 8 " "

Also a rebuilt Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the Largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department is superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.
April, 5 1860—1y. *Rome Ga.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 1, 1861. }

IN accordance with the provisions of section 37, of the Ordinance adopted by the Convention of the State of Alabama, on the 20th day of March, 1861, "In relation to the Waste and Unappropriated Land in the State of Alabama," I, ANDREW B. MOORE, Governor of the State of Alabama, do hereby proclaim and make known, that the several Land Offices of this State will be opened ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE NEXT, when the Waste and Unappropriated Lands of the State will be subject to sale or private entry, under the provisions of said Ordinance and the rules and regulations established by the Commissioner of Public Lands for the State of Alabama.

A. B. MOORE.

## NOTICE.

I have constituted G. B. Dougherty, my lawful Agent, [illegible] during my absence in the Army.

J. A. COBB.
June 26, 1861. tf.

☞ **BARTLETT OWEN.** Tax Assessor of this County, at his various appointments, will receive the names of persons wishing to become subscribers to the *Republican.*

He is authorized to offer very liberal terms, and also, to receive and receipt for subscriptions.

## MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

*Corner of Green and Water Streets,*
**SELMA, AL.**
J. J. NORRIS, PROPRIETOR

THE undersigned having leased the above spacious hotel, would inform the traveling public that it has been thoroughly renovated and fitted out in a superior style, for the comfort and convenience of all who desire a quiet and pleasant retreat. The house is as conveniently situated to the Railroad Depot and Steamboats Landings as any other Hotel in this city, and every facility will be offered for transporting guests to either. The rooms in the Hotel have been fitted up in a superior manner, and the whole house renovated and improved, in the most inviting style, while the Dining Hall is large enough to seat comfortably one hundred guests. It is furnished at all times with the best the Mobile and other markets afford, and attentive servants to attend to the wants of guests, and no pains shall be spared to make all who patronize this house comfortable and contented.

Having experience in the business and the aid of competent assistants, the undersigned feels confident of giving general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited J. J. NORRIS.
Selma, May 23, 1861.

## THE BRICK CORNER

IS THE PLACE FOR YOU TO GO
IF YOU WANT
CHEAP GOODS.

**BLUN & FRANK** do not propose to sell Goods AT COST, but they will sell as

**Cheap as the Cheapest.**

They have always on hand a full assortment, and have just received a nice lot of **CALICOES** at 10, 10½ and 11 cents. Also a superior lot of **Chewing Tobacco.**

BLUN & FRANK want it distinctly understood, that they are settled here and are determined to stay. Dec. 23, '60.

**For Sale.**

A Good MULE HORSE and BUGGY for sale, terms cash—apply to Alexander Jones, Jacksonville, or H. L. Pettit Mount Polk. April 11, 1861—3t.

## JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS
**Sugar,**
**Coffee,**
**Molasses,**
And other Groceries, for sale low by
J. A. STEVENSON.
Dec. 20, 1860.

**JUST RECEIVED**
AT THE DRUG STORE,

A Large lot of **White Lead, Oils** and **White Zinc**, for Painting, which is offered on better terms than ever sold in Jacksonville. Oct. 11, '60.

"Don't desert an old friend for a new face." *Old Proverb*

**COL. SAM. COLT'S**

FIRE ARMS.

REVOLVING

PISTOLS, RIFLES, CARBINES NDA SHOT GUNS

PATENTS 1850; 1855; 1857; 1858

These arms have no equals in quality and finish; are adopted by the Army and Navy of the United States, and the principal governments of Europe; are uniform in all their parts are simple, safe, sure, serviceable, and can be had in one hundred varieties as well as Cartridges of powder, ball and shot and all small parts for repairs from all respectable gun dealers, and the Hardware trade generally.

ADDRESS, SECRETARY
COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MANF'G CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

## Fresh Groceries,

JUST received Sugar, Coffee Molasses, Salt, Mackeral, Fish, Irish Potatoes; fine chewing Tobacco; Cigars; Garden Seeds, &c., &c.

☞ LOW FOR CASH.

Feb. 28, 1861, S. J. STEVENSON.

ALSO, 5,000 lbs fresh Bacon; 1,000 lbs. Lard; 50 sacks of fine Flour, &c.

SHELTON J. STEVENSON.

**MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!**

MRS. MARTHA E. FRANCIS, will continue to give Music Lessons, at her residence, on a new and elegant instrument. Pupils can commence at any time to suit their convenience, and continue five months for the session.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Feb. 28, 1861.

**JUST RECEIVED,**
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
**Bacon,**
**Salt,**
**Coffee.**
For Sale by J. A. STEVENSON.
Oct. 11, 1860

MORRIS' MERCHANT
## FLOURING MILLS.

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.
May 12, 1859.

**Town Lot in Oxford,**
## For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale a lot containing two acres, in Oxford, Ala. The lot is situated on snow street, two hundred yard from the Depot square, and is well situated for improvement. It will be sold all together, or in one acre and half acre lots. [illegible] or price enquire at the Republican office.

J. M. COGBURN.
March 7, 1861.

**Dr. JOHN M. TURK,**
A REFORM PHYSICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oxford, Ala. and vicinity, and hopes to merit and share a liberal patronage. He proposes to treat all forms of disease, both chronic and acute, & that without the use of poisonous or depletive agents.

Dec. 22, 1860—tf.

House Sign and Ornamental
## PAINTING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is permanently settled in Jacksonville, and will be prepared at all times to execute work in his line, in the town and surrounding country, in the neatest, most durable and fashionable style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

His long experience in the business, enables him to promise, with the utmost confidence, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. When absent from home, his son will contract for and execute all work, in any style that may be required.

Any information that may be desired, relative to his ability to execute work in superior style, can be obtained from a number of the best citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, for whom he has executed work.

J. Z. BRADY.
Sept. 20, 1860.—tf.

**IN CHANCERY.**

J. G. J. Whiteside, } In Chancery,
vs. } 36th District,
Alfred B McDowell. } Northern Division, Ala. At Rules before the Register, special session, held 8th May, A. D. 1861.

This day came the Complainant by his Solicitor, M. J. Turnley, and moved the Register for an order of publication against the Defendant in this cause. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit on file, that the said defendant, Alfred B. McDowell, is a non-resident of this State, and that his residence is unknown to complainant, and to said affiant, and that he is over twenty-one years of age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that the said defendant answer or demur to Complainant's bill of complaint, filed in this case, before the 29th day of June, A. D. 1861, or the same will be taken as confessed as to defendant, and the cause set for hearing ex partie. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published, once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama; and that a copy of said order be posted at the door of the court house of this, Calhoun County, Alabama, within twenty days from this date.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register, &c.
May 9, 1861.—4t.—$10 00.

**Administrator's Notice**

In the matter of the estate of Wm. Mallory, late of Calhoun County, deceased.

In the Probate Court of Calhoun County, the 15th day of May, 1861.

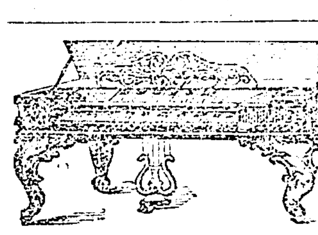
J. L. Davis administrator of the goods and chattles, rights and credits of the said Wm. Mallory, having this day filed in court his resignation as administrator of said estate, to take effect upon the final settlement of said estate, and also presented his accounts, and vouches for a final settlement of his said accounts as such administrator, and the Court having appointed the 7th day of June next to audit, examine and stall said accounts.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the said J. L. Davis administrator as aforesaid, to have his said accounts presented to the said court for allowance at the said next term of the said court, to be held at the Court House of said county, on the 7th day of June next, when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear and make exception to the said report.

Witness A. Woods, Judge of said court, this 15th, day of May A D 1861.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

**WOODWARD, PORTER AND WHITE.**
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.
*Jacksonville, Oct 25, 1860, 6mw.*



**PIANOS FOR SALE.**
Call on
M. J. TURNLEY.
Jacksonville, Ala., May 9, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator, of the Estate of John M. Love, deceased, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 27th day of Feb'y, A. D. 1861—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims agains said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted will please make payment.

Mar. 7.—6t. J. R. LOVE, Adm.

## New Goods

**FOR 1861.**

***A. Oberndorf & Co. Oxford,***

ARE now in the receipt of a new supply of Merchandize, which, having been bought at very low rates, will be disposed of at prices to suit the times.

Extra good Bargains will be given to CASH BUYERS.

We hope that all in need of Goods will give us a call soon. Respectfully,

A. OBERNDORF & CO.
Feb. 14, 1861

## FOR SALE.

I have a good two horse wagon and harness, and a mare 8 years old, that works well, which I will sell on reasonable terms and take the pay in good merchantable wheat at the market price.

I will also take wheat of good quality at the same price in discharge of any debts due me by note or account.

R. H. WYNNE.

## HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE

THE undersigned, having made arrangements to remove into the country, now offers for sale his house and lot in Jacksonville.

For information as to location, price, terms, &c. apply to John Francis, at Woodward's Store.

Dec. 6, 1860. R. H. WYNNE.

**Negroes Rising.**

HAVING failed to sell or rent my Mills, I have placed my negro man John in charge of the Grist Mill and the customers will find him honest, truthful and accommodating—if otherwise, I am responsible.

J. A. STEVENSON.
Jan. 10, 1861.

## SELMA

BOOK AND MUSIC STORE,
WEST & BLANDIN,
*DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF*

## BOOKS

AND
STATIONERY!
PIANO FORTES,

Sheet Music and all kinds of Musical instruments, and agents for Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.

Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

THE
## Southern Confederacy,
—BY—
HANLEITER & ADAIR.
ATLANTA GA.

THE DAILY SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, under arrangements just completed will contain all the latetest intelligence of every kind, reported expressly for us by Manegtic Telegraph, and the Mails. Also daily reports of the Atlanta and other Markets. Local Incidents and Items, &c., &c. Price—$5 a year; $3 for six months, or 50 cents for one month—always in advance

The WEEKL SOUTHERN CONFERACY is made up from, and cotains the *cream* of the Daily. It is a large sheet, and gives more fresh reading matter than any Weekly in the Confederate States. Its Markets Reports wil be full and made up from actual transactions. Price $2 a-yeer; or $1 25 for six months—invariably in advance

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as our Agents in obtained subscribers and forwarding the money—for which they will be allowed to retain, as commission, twenty-five on each Weekly, or fifty cents on each Daily subsciber.

☞ Peasons getting up Clubs of five, ten or more subscribers, will be supplied with the copies ordered at 12 1-2 per cents. less than our regular rates.

☞ No name will be entered on our books until the money is paid; and all subscription are discontinued when the time expires for which payment is made, unless the same be renewed.

Address, HANLEITER & ADAIR, *Atlanta, Georgia.*
March 30, 1862.

**COPPER CABLE,**
*Lightning Rods,*
WITHOUT JOINTS!

Coiled up in 400 feet lengths for transportation

Endorsed by the highest scientific authority.

I AM prepared to put them up in any part of the State, and warrant them not to get out of order.

Rods 37½ cents per foot, and points $5.

☞ Orders left at this office, will meet with prompt attention.

For particulars address
J. W. PORTER at Montgomery.
Oct. 5, 1860.

**Thos. T. McAdams,**
REPAIRER
*Of Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.*

KEEPS on hand a select assortment of the above named Goods, which will be sold low for cash.

I have engaged the services of MR. FICHERA, a *watch maker*, late from GENEVA and LONDON. I feel confident that I hazard nothing in asserting to the public, that Mr. Fichera has no superior as a Watch workman in the State.

SPECIMEN WATCHES of his make can be seen at my shop, west side of Main street, opposite the Jacksonville Republican Office.

All work on Chronometers and Watches made for time keeping, repaired at my shop, warranted for one year.

Terms cash on delivery of work.

April 4, 1861.—1y.

*SIDERIUS TEMPAS DOMUS*

With many thanks to my patrons and the citizens of Calhoun County, for their liberal patronage for the last two years, I am happy to announce, that I have again returned from the Eastern Cities with a heavy stock, embracing all the new styles and fancies of the day, in

**JEWELRY & WATCHES.**

Watches cased in Gold and Silver, from the best European and American Makers. Ladies' Watches of superior finish.

**LADIES' JEWELRY,**

Embracing every article used, such as Ear-rings, Finger-rings, of every description; Coattalains, Neck Chains, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, Silver and Gold Thimbles, Armletts &c.

**GENTLEMAN'S JEWELRY.**

Fob and Vest Chains, Breast Pins—from dimond to common—Seals, Keys, Charms, Collar, Vest and Bosom Buttons, Walking Canes—gold mounted to plain.

**SILVER TABLE WARE.**

Large Tea or Party Waiters and Pitchers Fruit and Cake Baskets, Castors, Table and Dessert Forks, Table, Butter and Fruit Knives, Table, Tea, Dessert, Cream, Sugar, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Goblets, Handle Cups, Candlesticks, Tea Urns, Sugar Pots, Call or Sent Bells.

**CLOCKS AND FINE TIME PIECES.**

In fine Rose-wood and Enameled Cases. Also, the newly invented Rotary Motion Time Piece; with numerous articles, too tedious to mention.

**Gold and Silver Spectacles, Musical Boxes, Infant Whistles, Bells, &c.**

All of which are fresh and new styles, and of the best material; and fully guaranteed to be what is represented. You are cordially invited to an examination of my stock.

☞ My personal attention given to the repairing Department.

Work done with neatness & despatch.

W. COLEMAN LAND.

Cartridges for Pistols on hand.

W. C. L.

**JAMES ISBELL,**
DEALER IN
**EXCHANGE,**
*Talladega, Ala.*
CHECKS to any amount on
**New York & Charleston;**
And in moderate sums on
**New Orleans & Mobile,**

☞ Sight Checks on all the above cities bought.

☞ *Special attention* given to Deposites, Collections and Remittances.

January, 1861.

**CHEROKEE HIGH SCHOOL,**
CENTRE, ALABAMA.
**1861.**

S. M. AINSWORTH, A. M., Principal
Mrs. MARY M BURNETT, Preceptres:

This Institution offers superior inducements to parents and guardians who have children or wards to educate. A Library, and Apparatus will be procured during the present year.

Tuition and board are very low.

Discipline, firm but mild.

Location healthy and conducive to good morals.

Send for a circular, or address the Principal at Centre, Cherokee County, Ala.

Feb. 1861.—1y.

**Dr. J. M. Cogburn,**
**Surgeon Dentist,**
***Oxford,***
***Ala.***

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Calhoun County that they have now in store, a well selected stock of

**Sping and Summer**
**GOODS.**
COMPRISING ALL KINDS OF
LADIES DRESS GOODS,

Of the latest and most approved styles. Also a well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, And Gent's. Furnishing Goods, all of which they offer at prices to suit the times.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them in the past season, they beg a continuance of the same, with the assurance, that it will be their earnest endeavor to give satisfaction.

BLUN & FRANK.
Apl 18, 1861. Brick Corner.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

**BELLINGHAM'S**
CELEBRATED
**STIMULATING ONGUENT,**
For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGENT

is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French and in London and Paris it is in universa use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or towy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to oar address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO,
DRUGGISTS, &c.,
24 William Street, New York.

## PEELER PLOW

IS THE PLOW
—FOR THE—
MILLION.

A Southern invention, by a citize of the South, the inventer residing the time it was invented near Tallaha see Florida, but now in his native Sta near Louisville Georgia. A Ha MILLION dollars worth of rights sold less than twelve months after i's vention, and iis sales since amounti to near 100,0000, and rights to ei teen foreign Governments disposed

Being the cheapest, most convenient, a best, as its triumphs over all other Plows, every contest. show. It took the first pre um at Atlanta for being the *best prac al Plow for general purposes*, notwithstand it was tested with many of the best Plo from this and many other States. It took so the second premium as being the best h side Plow. Ever since the 6th of Novem 1859, a thousand dollar reward has been fered to any man who would excel it w any Plow or any number of Plows in use twice the cost of this, and no man in United States has dared to accept the pr osition, though there was no forfeit on part.

The plow is no experiment; its reputat has gone beyond a doubt.

We will not trouble the reader with numerous testimonials from the *highest sou* Its simle construcion and universal adapt is such as to forbid the idea of any impro ment ever being made on its principles of rangement.

It is as easily made or set wrong as ot plows, but is more easily set right afterwa than others.

As a one or two-horse turning-mould, it no better than other good turning plows, cept in being lighter to handle, lighter draught, and more adjustable to any kind soil or work.

To fallow or prepare land, no plow has me in competition; but with my subsoil tached to the same stock with the turn plow, mine has about doubled it in work w the same hand and team. Land can be tu ed and sub-soiled at the same time, by hand and the same plow, one hand doing work of two, and my plow only costing fr a fourth to a half of other steel plows, the blades may be made of iron, or cast, if sired.) i. e., mine taken in its variety.

I regard it as the only universal plow apted, with convenience and proper adju bility, to all shapes, sizes, setts, and uses plow blades, on the same stock, single or gang, turning right or left; or for cultivati even to the broad sweep, stirring the surfa thirty-six inches wide, cleaning a row wi a light one-horse draught as it goes. A fa er only needs a stock to each horse or m on which stock he may use from the small bull-tongue to the largest two-horse turn plow blade with convenience. And such the facility for changing blades, that I hav put on, fastened, and take of six differe blades in less than a half minute. My op ion could be endorsed by thousands of best people.

It has a seed-planter, fitting the stock, corn, peas, or cotton seed, and even will tribute guano at the same time that a plo man may lay off one or more rows, (by ga ing the stocks,) sow, the seed sow the gu and by attaching a block to and behind stock properly, cover all as he goes.

I speak the opinion of thousands of best heads in this Union, when I say cheapness, convenience, and efficiency bring it into universal use, conquering p dices against new things and opposition every source.

The right to these celebrated patent p for the counties of Cherokee and Cal has been purchased by the undersigned, will dispose of rights to precincts or sell rights at the following rates to wit:

At $2 for each horse or mule or the and also the privilege of buying from manufacturers the first out fit of the they may need at cost. A factory w erected at some suitable place in one of the counties for the manufacture of the as early as convenient.

I am also agent for Mr. Peeler—the in ter, for the State of Alabama, and wil farm or County rights to those who may to purchase in any part of the State.

Those who may wish to purchase, o tain further information can address,

B. O. M'GEE.
Kemp's Creek P.
Calhoun Co, Al

**Notice.**

THOSE indebted to the firm of ton, & Gray by note or account find them in the hand's of W. H. F Esq. And can call and Settle, him, as he is authorized, to receipt in name; Also accounts of J. R. Slat dividualy will be left with the abo am going to Fort Morgan, and y gone Some time, I hope you will a to this J. R. SLAT

April 24, 1861.—tf.

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