

OCTOBER

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the left column, and the addresses are listed in the right column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

2. The second part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the following data:

Name	Address
John Doe	123 Main St
Jane Smith	456 Elm St
Bob Johnson	789 Oak St

3. The third part of the document is a paragraph of text. It describes the purpose of the document and the information it contains. It states that the document is a list of names and addresses, and that it is intended to be used for mailing purposes.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the left column, and the addresses are listed in the right column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

ing a kind Capt. Verneys' company of soldiers were camped near his house, and knew that they were not prohibited from drinking wine from the well and that they did draw a glass of water freely from the well though it was night and until they were leaving, which was about a half hour by our proceeding to the collection.

August 24th, 1897. JAMES PARCELL

line & Walton, nearly opposite the Charleston Hotel, where we have a much larger stock of goods than we have ever had, and in every quality and price, a stock that is unsurpassed in this or any other market. Before our friends who send a real good article at a fair price, will do well to give us their orders.

ROBERT A. FRINGLE,
Aug. 20, 1884. CHARLES H. DEERY

11, short-order army in Virginia on 20th of September. Any person wishing clothing or other articles to their aid in Virginia, can designate them with Wood's name, and send them in. Money and fuel will not have to be shown separately to their destination.

S. P. McCLELLAN.

J. 1905. 1905. June.

NOTICE.
my Confectionary establishment
connected therewith in the
W. Marinas, during my ab-
sence.
H. GUTMAN.
1861.

**JUST received Sugar
Macleral, Fish, Iri-
ng Tobacco, Cigars;
ET-LOW, FOR CA-
Feb. 28, 1861.**

**Also, 5,000 lbs
lbs. Lard; 50 sacks
SHELTON**

The Malacca Salt
 potatoes fine chie-
 ren Seeds, &c., &c.
 STEVENSON.
 Fish Bacon; 1,000
 fine Flour, &c.
 STEVENSON.

now supply
having been
disposed of

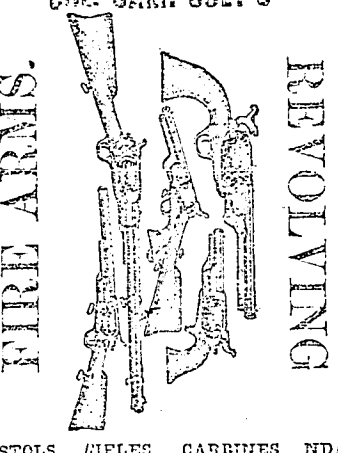
to be given: to
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P & CO.

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E. J. M

August 9th, 1861.

PIANOS FOR SALE
Call on
M. J. TUDR
Jacksonville, Ala, May 9,



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Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1296

Jack-anville Republican
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
AT THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLISHER, J. F. GRANT,
No. 101 N. E. COR. OF THE CITY.
A. J. GRANT, Proprietor.
One dollar per annum in advance, or
two dollars on delivery. Single copies
for sale at the office. For advertising
rates, see the first page of the paper.
Testimonials of the value of the paper
and its circulation, and of the value of
the advertising space, are given on the
first page of the paper.

Notice.
We respectfully request all who have
patented in the purchase of
any article, by cash, if they can, and
by note, if they cannot, to pay the
same to J. F. GRANT, Proprietor.
Dec. 20, 1860.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!
IN DEER'S NEW BLOCK.
THE undersigned will have in stock,
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.
S. J. & M. W. FRANCIS.
Salma, July 12, '60-40.

S. J. & M. W. FRANCIS.
RETURN their thanks to the
public generally, and to the liberal
patrons of their establishment, for the
continued support and patronage they
will continue to receive. They have
just received a large stock of
Surgical, &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 office, on the North-West
corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Fla.
They will also keep constantly on hand a
good supply of **RUSSIAN DRUGS**, and
MEDICINES, for practice and for family use.
Aug. 10, 1860-40.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE,
AND
Town Lot For Sale.
IN THE Town of Jacksonville
Albama, persons wishing to
purchase, would do well to examine
before purchasing elsewhere, for information
call on
J. F. GRANT.
June 20, '60-40.

DR. LOW & STARKS have associated
themselves together in the
practice of Medicine, offer their Professional
services to the citizens of Jacksonville, and
to the citizens of the surrounding country.
The office of Dr. Low & Starks is
on the corner of the public square, Jacksonville,
Fla. They will also keep constantly on hand
a good supply of **RUSSIAN DRUGS**, and
MEDICINES, for practice and for family use.
Aug. 10, 1860-40.

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 requested to pay the same to
J. F. GRANT, Proprietor, before the
first of January, 1861.
R. H. WYNNE.

REPAIRS WANTED.
The undersigned will take good dry
Hides at 12 1/2 cts per pound, and good
Hides at 15 cts per pound, for all debts
due him. Leather and Cash will also be
paid for Hides at the same rates.
P. SNOW.
Jacksonville, July 10, 1860.

Disolution.
The partnership heretofore existing be-
tween Private & Bains in the Livery
Stable business, has been dissolved by
mutual consent.
J. N. PRIVETT,
H. A. BAINS.

FOR SALE AT THE
REPUBLICAN OFFICE
JOB WORK, Neatly Executed.
Spring Stock
A. GREENBOLT & Co's,
Grand Bldg.
We are receiving & opening a large
& desirable stock of merchandise,
to which we invite the attention of our
friends 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
style, handsomely and extensively
embroidered, many new articles, which
before we had no room to keep, we
guarantee good bargains.
Cash Dealers will meet a hearty welcome.
Persons on credit will save money
by trading with us. Call on us
before we leave for our place of business
elsewhere.
A. GREENBOLT & Co.
Sign of the Flag of the Confederate
States of America, two doors south of the
brick hotel.

JOHN H. PARKER
Sept. 12, 1861-40.

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JEFF. DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

A. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

For Representative in Congress.

JOHN J. C. CHERY.

TICKET OF ELECTORS.

For President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America, at the election to be held on the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1861.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Thomas F. Smith, of Madison.

ANDREW H. STEPHENS, of Mobile.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1st Dist. Beuben Chapman, of Madison.

2d " John A. O'Connell, of Tusculum.

3d " A. S. Harris, of Marshall.

4th " Walker H. Smith, of Tallapoosa.

5th " Wm. Woodward, of Chocoma.

6th " Russell P. McCall, of Lowndes.

7th " Wm. H. Gilmer, of Chambers.

8th " John S. Gilmer, of Baldwin.

9th " William H. Gilmer, of Calhoun.

10th " William H. Gilmer, of Calhoun.

11th " William H. Gilmer, of Calhoun.

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77th " William H. Gilmer, of Calhoun.

The clouds have opened, a heavy rain is pouring down, the usual morning drill is dispensed with, and I will use this leisure hour to send you a few lines.

The best news is, that the health of the members of our Regt. who are encamped here is good, and the sick ones we left at Broad Run, are improving fast.

No deaths have occurred since our removal from there in the Calhoun companies.

We have one Brigade and one Battalion drill daily, they are generally of a very interesting nature, and the boys take much delight in them. With our cause, we have every day, more cause to be satisfied, for as we improve in military exercises, their treatment towards us becomes more kind and indulgent.

A few days ago we had orders to cook provisions for three days, we looked every minute for marching orders, but up to this hour, we have been disappointed in our expectations. We often hear, the roaring of cannons from the direction of Fairfax, and learn that several skirmishes occurred there of late. Our neighbors, Messrs. Scisson, Burton, Morgan and Teague remained with us some 10 days, and gave us cheering news from the Banner County. They brought also, large supplies of warm clothing for the *Cherokee Rifles* and P. W. G's; and the boys appear quite dressed up of late.

At such sights my heart expands, and the best feelings and gratitude for our patriotic women, swell my bosom. The thanks of every soldier of Calhoun County are due to our noble women.

In their letters they approve of our steps, and encourage us to gallant deeds; their time and labor is spent to furnish us warm clothes to make us comfortable, and our condition pleasant and agreeable. With the arrival of one of our Calhoun friends, we are always the recipients of many luxuries and delicacies. These are strong evidences of the true and patriotic spirit which dwells in the hearts of the ladies of our County; and I assure you and them, never, never will their kindness be forgotten. Heaven itself, is paved with grateful praise, and this is all we can offer at present for this noble usage of our noble women of CALHOUN.

DAUPHIN ISLAND, (NEAR) FORT GAINES, ALA. Oct. 24, '61.

MR. GRANT:

Dear Sir:—I take this method of informing my people at home together with a number of other relatives, and friends, that I am well, and have been since I landed on Dauphin Island. We have hitherto been stationed very near the Fort, because of our defenseless condition, but we received our arms the other day, and provisions were immediately made for our Battalion to march out on the west end of the Island, about three or four miles from the Fort. So we, the Ashville Blues, struck our tents yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, and by seven, we took up the line of march, accompanied by Capt. Walker's company of Maj. Gre's Battalion, for our new place or home, where we arrived in due time; the balance of our Battalion will come out to-day. We had not long eaten our supper, last night, when we heard three cannon from Fort Morgan. Capt. Walker ran out on the beach to see what was the matter, and while he was there, he saw them throw up some sky rockets, and in a very short time we were ordered to arms; in a few moments we were all under arms, and ready for a fight. Skirmishes were soon played out around our encampment, though our boys were few in number, they were anxious for the Yankees to come on; I entertain no fears whatever of their taking Fort Gaines as long as we keep it garrisoned with such material as we have here at present, our men acted with as much calmness as though they were leading their pieces to shoot for a prize but we were relieved about midnight with orders to sleep upon our arms; and we were not disturbed any more. If they will stay away a few days longer, we will erect our Batteries out here on the beach, and then we will be prepared to give them a hearty welcome to watery graves if we get our guns mounted out here; the Yankees will never be delighted with the sight of Fort Gaines, for before they can land, we will send them to keep company with the bodies of vandals who fell at the battle of Manassas. We have but little work to do, to prepare as good and effective defenses as we have in the Fort. Nature has done much for us here; she has thrown up our breast works to a sufficient height along the shore, with a very little work they are ready to mount guns upon. We hope our friends will not give themselves any uneasiness about us, as we are well provided for, and are well satisfied, we have plenty to eat; our provisions consist of corn bread, flour, bacon, beef, beans, peas, sweet potatoes, rice, sugar, coffee, fish and oysters in abundant quantities, so you see we are at home. I was pleased the other day to see a letter in the Republican of the 20th Sept., from under the pen of my esteemed friend, Thos. J. Mangham, he gives a glowing description of our trip to this beautiful island; he also gives our gallant Capt.

great praise, and assures my friends he is worthy of it. He speaks truly when he says he is a noble fellow, a true hearted man, never beat within the breast of man; and we will follow him even to death. My noble friend (Mr. Mangham) also says, "all our officers are good clever fellows." Our company is the largest one on the Island, and I flatter myself that whenever we are called into action, we will all prove ourselves worthy the love and esteem of all our friends behind, God forbid that it will ever be said the Ashville Blues, fell short of their duty in defending their country. We will never surrender nor retreat as long as we have one load of ammunition, or power to charge bayonet, Just as I have finished my letter, my friend Joseph M. Alexander, who has been taking a nap in my tent, asked me to mention his name in my letter, for the benefit of his friends in St. Clair, Selus, (for that is what we call him) has been out on picket guard last night, come in this morning wet and sleepy, I gave him a dram and my bed to rest upon. He has just awaked from a sweet sleep, and says he feels very much refreshed. He is a good soldier, he is ever attentive and obedient to the commands of his officers, and is beloved by all the company.

JAMES E. BANKS.

Richmond, Virginia, }
Oct. 13th, 1861.

FRIEND GRANT:

Dear Sir:

Since my last communication, changes have taken place with us, some of which are of a serious and melancholy nature. Sickens has made its appearance amongst us, and thirty-three of our number have been carried from the camp to the city, to be nursed by the kind and attentive ladies, who like ministering angels, flock daily to the various Hospitals, administering to the wants and relieving the sufferings of the poor soldier, who has left home and friends to battle for the rights and liberties so dearly loved by us all. Thirty of our men are still at the Hospital. One has been returned to camp, while two of our members have been borne away to the Holly Wood Cemetery, to their final resting place. They have sacrificed upon the altar of their country two brave spirits: one a youth, just verging into manhood, with the future with its unknown realities, presenting its bright side to him—but alas! in the flower of youth he was stricken down. He was good, noble and just—beloved by his company and his officers—but he is gone from us. He sleeps beside the remains of many brave ones, who like him, have given up their lives for their country. The other was a man possessed the meekness of life; he had experienced life in all its changes, its joys and its troubles. He left a wife and four children to mourn after him—he was a good soldier, and was beloved by his company. They are gone from us and will remain in their narrow homes with the wild winds that whistle through the branches of the trees over their graves, their only company, and the song of the birds that flit around their graves their only comfort, while fond hearts in their distant homes, will mourn after them, and doubt in their grief the story of their death.

Of the remaining thirty that are now in the Hospital, I think, one half of them will be able to be discharged by the last of the week. We have just received orders to proceed to Yorktown. We do not know the object in sending us there, nor do we inquire the object. It is enough for us to know that we are needed there, to come to us to go. We leave on next Thursday morning. The friends of the "White Plains Rangers" who have communicated to me will please direct them to "Yorktown Virginia."

As soon as we arrive in our new quarters, I will again forward you a communication. Our boys are all delighted with the thought of going to the coast, where fish, oysters and Yankees will be handy, and the probability of a fight at Yorktown, causes a general rejoicing. We will leave about fifteen of our men here, but we will leave them in good hands, where they will be well provided for and sent on to us, when they become able to travel.

Yours most truly,

RANGER.

Extortion.

The Governor of Tennessee in his late message to the Legislature says:

I regret that it is my duty to call your attention to the tendency to monopoly and extortion which exists, to an injurious extent with a class of our citizens, who, intent upon the sordid purposes of gain are taking advantage of the peculiar circumstances of the times, to reap exorbitant profits from the necessities of the government and the wants of the people.

Complaints have reached me from various portions of the State, of this extrajudicial and destructive tendency to monopoly and extortion, placing every article, indispensable to the support of an army, as well as the ordinary necessities of life, at prices far above those warranted by the legitimate laws of trade, and in many cases, beyond the reach of more indigent classes of society.

The merchant and tradesman, while restrained within proper limits, are necessary and useful members of the community, and in common with every citizen, are entitled to the protection of the Government; but when forgetful of their duties as citizens, they suffer themselves to be tempted so far upon the sea of speculation, as to become serious evils rather than conveniences to the public, it becomes your duty as the guardians of the public, to adopt such measures as will best tend to restrain illegitimate and improper speculation, and put down an evil which is becoming so prevalent and mischievous.

In ordinary times, an outrageous public sentiment and the laws of trade would accomplish this end, but in times of general distress and threatened danger when the government is involved in war, and must secure, regardless of price, whatever may be necessary to the maintenance and comfort of our patriotic and brave countrymen who have gone to the field to uphold the rights and the honor of their country, and to defend the lives and property of this class who are thus speculating upon their privations and necessities, the authorities cannot be too vigilant in their efforts to restrain this

expressions of aversion, and protect society against the evils to which it is exposed.

From Washington.—A reliable gentleman, who has just arrived in Richmond, made a visit to the Federal Memorials very recently, and had good opportunities of hearing private discussions of popular topics. He reports that William H. Seward has been almost constantly drunk since the battle of the 21st July, and that his son, the assistant Secretary of State, has to attend to all matters of public business, even of the most ordinary kind. There is no little apprehension in Washington in regard to the construction of a third "Republican" in the West. The Germans of St. Louis have held a meeting for the purpose of denouncing the course of the Administration towards Fremont, and as they are rallying around his standard, the Lincolnists fear that he will become the leader of a nation, and take possession of the whole Western country. We have no reason to doubt the truth of this statement, and therefore regard it as one of the signs of the times.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Life Spared at Manassas by the Masonic Sign.

A gallant Georgia officer was shot down as he was forming his company in line of battle on Manassas Plains and refusing to be taken from the field while in the exposed position, was a gain wounded, each time mortally. His regiment, the 8th Georgia, being compelled to fall back during an over whelming charge of the enemy the poor fellow, unable to move, was made prisoner—had his watch and money taken from him, and was about to be bayoneted, when he gave the Masonic sign. They now removed his boots to relieve his suffering, and laid him beside a tree to die. The life thus spared, owing to a vigorous constitution and religiously observed habits, was prolonged thirty days. This was the fate of Orderly Sergeant G. B. Ewe, of the Miller Rifles, of Rome, Georgia.—[*Macon Telegraph*]

We understand that Gen. Johnston, commander of the Army of the Potomac, has sent a requisition to Shenandoah county, for all the free negro men in that county. They are wanted in the Army for cooks and teamsters. A capital movement.—[*Richmond Register*]

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY.—The Richmond Examiner, of the 4th inst., says: Edwin A. Banks, Esq. formerly editor of the Montgomery Confederation, has received an appointment in the Confederate States Army, as Assistant Commissary, with the rank of Captain, and been detailed for duty at Manassas. From the ability displayed by him in his former field of service, we may venture to predict a success in that in which he is now entered.

THE YANKEE ARMADA.—A special despatch, dated Washington, September 23rd, to the New York Tribune, says: Sherman's expedition to the South, or more correctly said within three weeks fifteen or twenty regiments will have the privilege of going to Charleston, as the principal officers in the command believe, or to Mobile or to New Orleans, as others conjecture. Gen. Neil's brigade of five regiments, now in camp here, will form a portion of the force, and will go to Fort Monroe, to sail thence within a few days. Gen. Sherman will not strike the only blow on the seaboard.

"So you are going to teach school," said a young lady to her old maiden aunt. "Well on my part, sooner than that I would marry a widower with nine children."

"I would prefer that life myself," was the quiet reply, "but—where is the widower?"

Most of the Secessionists say there isn't any U. S. Government. Those of them in Fort Lafayette think there is.—[*Louisville Journal*]

We would like to know what "those" in the tobacco warehouses of Richmond, in castle Pickney and in the Parish Prison of New Orleans think about it.

The Government cartridge factory in Richmond, is making cartridges at the rate of 200,000 per day. The factory employs 500 women, and 200 men.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

More Yankee Vessels Ashore.—Dis-may of the Yankees—Native Tea, &c.

Our Norfolk letter of yesterday informed the readers of the Dispatch of the stranding of several Yankee vessels along the coast. The following additional news comes in a subsequent letter, dated on the same day:

Norfolk, Oct. 10, 1.15 p. m., 61.

Algarde Yankee transport steamer has gone ashore in Lynnhaven Bay. General Huger, on receiving the gratifying intelligence, has sent down a detachment of artillery, with rifled cannon, to the scene of adventure. The Yankees cannot run far, and it is very stormy.

Two Yankee schooners, loaded with stone are reported ashore near Cape Henry, and will be duly attended to by our watchful troops stationed along the coast. Four men have drifted ashore from one of the schooners in a boat, and have been taken prisoners. They say the object is to abandon Hatteras Inlet; after which the Yankees would abandon Hatteras Island, as being rather too tough for them. This stormy season.

Recently the trade in Yopon tea has increased in this city and vicinity, the price of the article from China having considerably advanced, as well as that of sugar and coffee. The Yopon tea is produced in the lower section of Princess Anne county, and along the coast of North Carolina. A dealer here has changed the name, and advertised Pan-

go-Yson Tea, which he sells at \$1.25 per bushel. It is jocularly asserted that the King of Pango has prohibited the sale of Pango tea, at a higher price than the above figures.

This tea is said to be a wholesome beverage, and is used by persons who cannot afford to pay the high prices of that which is so skillfully manipulated by John Chinaman.

The King of Pango is a well-known hero, who fought bravely in the Mexican war, is now an officer of the Confederate army and on duty near this city.

HOME MADE LETTER PAPER.—We have seen a fine specimen of letter paper made at the new paper mill established at Knoxville, Tennessee, which is very creditable to the manufacturers. Whatever may be the great detriment to our country in the way of commerce, occasioned by the present war, there is no denying that so far as manufactures are concerned, it is doing more to call forth the enterprise and feeling of our people than whole years would have done under the system of dependence upon the North, which has already made us too subservient and dependent upon their people.—*Exchange.*

YANKEE AFFECTIONS FOR THE NEGRO.—We learn that three out of four negro men pilots and boatmen, who made their escape at a certain point on the North Carolina coast to one of the Yankee vessels, endeavored to return to their homes, and were shot in the attempt. They were worked so hard by the Yankees that they could not stand it and were shot down like dogs when they tried to get away.—[*Rome Cour.*]

STRONG LANGUAGE.—From the Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 27th ult., we copy the following:

The Rev. Mr. Conway, in his humiliated screen yesterday, held up his right arm and exclaimed, "May the lightning of heaven strike this arm before I would fight to restore this Union with slavery in it?" The sentiment was applauded by the clapping of hands and the stamping of feet by the audience. Is this treason or not?

We give below the following additional details from the Pensacola Observer:

On night before last a party of Confederates, stationed here and at the Navy Yard, went over to Santa Rosa Island, under the command of Brig. Gen. Anderson, commander-in-Chief, Col. Jackson, of the 5th Georgia regiment, Col. Chambers, of the 3d Mississippi Regiment, and Col. Anderson, of the 1st Florida Regiment, and commenced their respective divisions, to give Col. Wilson a surprise.

It may be well to remark that Wilson and his pirates have been sometime fixing themselves on the island, and that they had built a large storehouse and filled it with provisions. This they have thought to be good for their own use, and were determined to destroy them. They crossed over the bay and marched up the beach, killing pickets, whenever hailed by one, and upon arriving near enough opened fire upon the Yankees, who had by this time become aroused, and returned the fire. For two or three hours the skirmishing was kept up, when our side were ordered to charge bayonets. The Yankees could not stand, and fled towards Fort Pickens. Our men then proceeded to burn everything they could find—tents, the large storehouse together with the provisions, &c., making a complete mass of ruins of the nice encampment of the notorious Billy and his thieves. They even gathered the splendid guns left by the frightened and cowardly vandals, and piled them up and let them burn, besides spilling a number of guns found in the batteries, & burning the cartridges of the same. This is a just retribution for the act of burning the schooner "Judah" sometime ago.

We cannot state positively the loss on either side, but the boys say they left on the ground pretty well spotted with them. They brought fifteen of the Yankee over yesterday, and held them as prisoners of war, one of them a Sergeant and another a less personage than Major Vogden.

Sergeant Ross and private Lapham, of Company I Georgia Greys, took the flag off Billy Wilson's mortise, and were the first to put fire to the tents.

All honor is due the brave and chivalrous Southern boys, who did their work so nobly and triumphantly. It was a complete success on their part. The property they destroyed was of great value, and we opine there will be many a hungry Yankee on Santa Rosa before the provisions are replaced.

Affairs at Paducah.

STRENGTH OF THE LINCOLNITES.

Their probable Attack By Our Forces.

Our spies at Columbus have recently been investigating the approaches to Paducah, and the result is that the Lincolnites are engaged in strongly fortifying the place. A ditch twenty feet wide and fifteen deep has been made entirely around the land portion of the city. The fortifications are not yet completed, and it is self-evident that the longer an attack is delayed the more lives will have to be sacrificed. Fifteen thousand Lincolnites now garrison the place.

From gentlemen who had just arrived from Columbus we learn that an important movement is about to be made, but whether the intention is to attack Paducah remains to be seen. Somebody will be hurt soon.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

At the late accounts Massachusetts had in the field 19 regiments, Maine 8, Connecticut 7, Rhode Island 3, Vermont 5, New Hampshire 4. The N. O. Crescent says at Mississippi, with less than a fourth of the voting population of Massachusetts, has four more regiments in the field. Except Florida, whose population is sparse, there is not a State in the South that has not more men in the field than Massachusetts, and yet that pestiferous State has been one of the most active causes of this war.

The bakers of New Orleans have recently tried a speculation on the people which did not pay. They got to reducing the size of their loaves to such an alarming extent, when there was no necessity for it, that the authorities seized a large quantity of them and established a regulation for their weight.

The Pensacola Observer of the 5th says another disaster from Pickens came over the night before. He says on the night of the burning of the "Judah" he killed four, and wounded nine of the Federal party. He reports seven hundred men on the island, and two hundred and fifty on the sick list.

It is said that Secretary Cameron, at the commencement of the battle of Ball Run, ordered the 4th Pennsylvania regiment to "strike for their homes," and they did so at the rate of ten miles an hour.

Col. Stevens, at Boston will attend to the funeral of the celebrated band—consisting of 10 performers, including 20 drummers, 10 fiddlers, and 10 cow-whistlers.

A correspondent writing of business affairs from the South, says he has made a good deal of money out of the war.

To every gallon of spirits of turpentine put 24 pounds of bicarbonate of soda in a pot; remove the fire, and while the pot is in the water, pour in a quart of turpentine, and stir the goods; move it up to dry, it will require one gallon of turpentine to every eight yards of goods.

Messrs. Sutterly and Westbury, of New Orleans, who were arrested as spies a short time since, are still retained in custody.

Weatherly has been one of the most prominent hotel proprietors in the west, having figured heavily in that line in Cincinnati, where he failed in 1857. He has been recently stirring the past summer in making trips to and from Kentucky, smuggling such things through as he could make a profit on.

Major R. A. Howard has contracted to furnish 20,000 Texas beavers to the Confederate army. They are to be delivered at New Orleans, La.

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