

FEBRUARY

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

WHOLE NO. 131

precisely by such exploits that the Am

We happen, it is true, at the present time, to be unusually well prepared for such contingencies. Our coast defenses have been reorganized, our fleet has been greatly strengthened, and extended, and our ordinance, as well as our navy has been reconstructed. We have a very large flotilla of submarines especially fitted for service on their own coast, and we have an efficient reserve fully competent to meet the demand for seamen. Besides this, every maritime country we have met in our artillery, and even volunteer engineers. There is not a port in the king-

but has recently taken thought for itself against attack. At many points new batteries have been thrown up and new guns mounted, while the old artillery is always at hand to turn these defenses to naught. These are considerable advantages, but it is still doubtful whether at any one point an enemy's frigate might not detect an opportunity for mischief, and we have lately published some communications purporting to show that one of our principal ports is actually exposed to a visitation of this very kind. It is declared that a new American cruiser, if she could get across the Atlantic and thread her way through St. George's Channel, might undoubtedly enter the Mersey, and so would the shopping of Liverpool at her pleasure.

They were for some hours together:

—

The Policy of Louis Napoleon.—A
Queer Reminiscence About Louisiana.
From the London Telegraph, Dec. 22.

That Louis Napoleon desired to participate in our proceeding is known, but most certain it is that any intimation to that effect has been, on our side, firmly and courteously declined; and we can easily perceive that the Emperor has only respected us the more for that decision. We shall, however, understand his conduct better if we glance at a precedent to which allords for more than a parallel to the present situation. It will be sensible to us to understand why the feigning conversion of Mexico, during the

England should not have a monopoly of the glory in any Atlantic war, and still more that she should not carry on the war at all. That purchase of Louisiana, which Mr. Jefferson thought so expedient for the United States although so unconstitutional, was attended at its very birth by some evolutions and complicated questions. Even then the Texas territory virtually belonged, by the right of discovery, to Louisiana, and the cession of the one almost implied the cession of the other. "Was this distinctly understood?" asked some anxious politician; on which Mr. Monroe urged that the Americans should not trouble their heads about their Texan rights, but

should concentrate their attention on settling Louisiana, since Texas would as inevitably fall to them as the pear, when it is ripe, would fall into the lap from its stem. The simile was afterwards put forth by Mr. Adams, but its real author was Monroe, who was subsequently charged with the special mission of ascertaining whether Spain interposed any obstacle to the cession of Louisiana from France to the United States, and all doubts of that kind had been removed, and Monroe had joined the other plenipotentiaries in Paris. Every condition had been settled. Nothing remained but to affix the signatures to the treaty, and all the Ambassadors were assembled for the purpose, awaiting only the presence of Napoleon I. He enjoyed

Entered the room, folded his arms in the manner so characteristic of him, and seeming to forget the work in hand, walked up and down with an abstracted air, as if there was still much to ponder before proceeding to business. Suddenly he looked round and asked, "What price was to be given for the celestial province?" — In utter astonishment at a question so applied in the proceedings, Mr. Livingston replied that the prices already proposed, and averaged, by France, was sixty millions of francs. "What cried Napoleon, "a mere bagatelle," and from the indignation of his manner, the plebeianization of his language, the plebeianization of his imagination for a moment that he was about to retract from the bargain. But suddenly changing his tone he exclaimed, "Very well; let it go. It will

to create a power that will one day or other be the scientific supremacy of the seas against Great Britain." Subsequent events have proved to confirm the calculation of the first Napoleon, and even within the last few months the Executive at Washington has boasted of creating something else—a navy, which in its magnitude of 34,000 is, as we have shown, a great one-fifth of the total of that possessed by Great Britain. We cannot now understand the point from which the first Napoleon views the present situation of affairs between England and the Northern States. He sees the approach of a war in which to use the only term which conveys the idea—the navy of the transatlantic power would be smashed, and in that event, the object sought by the

The Yankees in Washington have the small pox to such an extent that the newspapers of the place, have been requested to put the people on the guard. The Yankee papers announce, with satisfaction, that the rangel of Gen. Stono, of Bulls Bluff notoriety, has been determined on.

Hon. J. B. Boylen, Georgia Commissioner to Chicago from the State of Georgia, arrived in New Orleans on his return home, a few days since.

[The following section contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

STORE,
Hotel, Rome, in
and respectfully inform Dis-
generally, but he is

PRIGINES, CHEMICAL
AND OILS, of all kinds
Wholesale & Retail Trade
on hand and for

BERGHAND
CONSISTING OF
CALICOES, FLAN

BOWS, UNDER SHIRTS,
 BUTTONS, and a great many
 tions to mention, which he sells
 reasonable prices; for cash only.
 He invites all his customers to
 call at his Store and examine and
 thanking them for the patronage
 extended, he solicits a continu-
 same.

exchange for Goods
Jacksonville, Nov. 1861

AUGUST
CONTINUE
ness in all its b
his large and comm
Warehouse, on J
Globe Hotel.
Orders for Plantation and
plies promptly and carefully

September 27, 1861. — **STEAM SAW & GRIST MILLS.**

My Mills are now in operation, turning out lumber of quality. I am also prepared to furnish lumber of any quality and quantity.

...either steam or water power
...and those wishing power
...need never fear delay or
...appointment.

JAMES G. NISBET

Make Your Own

\$1000—one thousand
 rs worth of Leather (well assen
 sale by the subscribers—
 — Dry Hides in exchange
 Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON
 March 21, 1861.—1t

FOR SALE
I have a good two horse wagon and a mare 8 years old, that I will sell on reasonable terms and pay in good merchantable wheat at best price.
I will also take wheat

55 NO. 2 OF RECORD.

R. M. WATKINS

ROOTS & 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 heretofore occupied by Messrs. Hunt & Walton, nearly opposite the Charleston Hotel, where we now have a much finer stock of Goods than we have ever had.

unpassed in this or any other market.
merchants who want a fair price,
at a fair price, will do well to
order.

ROBERT A. PRINCE
JAN. 23, 1860. CHARLES H. REEVE
MRS. EVINS' & BURNHAM

RACTICE OF MEDICINE,
WHITE PLAINS,
Alabama.
J. Estlin, Tumour &c.
J. A. Ciopton, of Huxtable
treats with perfect success. *Pitt. Ex.*

monials of the highest character will
warded to any that may wish them.
valient is not confined to his bed,
He has had the pleasure of breaking
Senator of the State, and the oldest
man of Montgomery, and some of the
ss of Mobile.

cent stamp must accompany all

1560
BNER WILLIAMS,
Cotton Factor
AND
Commission Merchant

Will continue to give special attention to the sale of Cotton; and to filling orders, when accompanied by remittance is equivalent. A liberal share of orders is respectfully solicited.

Commissions: same as heretofore.

27th 1860.—11.

KNOXVILLE, October 1st 1861.

and after this date, our terms will be strictly cash, without any exception. This compels us, to enforce this rule. We have assumed that those that have been long enough, heretofore to patronize us, will do so, and observe the above terms. We never we resume our old terms we will be the same in the business with us.

Respectfully,
BLUN, & FRANK
APR 3, 1861.
BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE
AND
LAWN Lot For Sale

IN the Town of Jacksonville
Alabama, persons wishing to
purchase, would do well to examine
purchasing elsewhere, or inform
on
GRANT
26-164

Jacksonville Republican.

Feb. 12, 1862.

Domestic Industry.—The Lincoln blockade has afforded as many compensating advantages in return for the evils inflicted, and the greatest of these evils, if not almost the only one, is the difficulty it has imposed in our way of getting our arms and ammunition. On the other hand, however, it has saved us from the purchase of some hundreds of millions of foreign goods, compelled us to practice economy, and encouraged domestic industry. Our Southern factories have received a new impetus, and the family cards, wheels and homes, have been their long silence. It is now more creditable to a Southern man to be dressed in home-made jeans than the finest cloth, and to a Southern lady to be dressed in cloth of her own weaving than the finest and most costly silk. While this is the case, however, we are truly sorry to learn that many Southern cotton factories have continued to raise the price of thread, until now it amounts to an extortion on the necessities of the people. They will be apt to be remembered in future to their own disadvantage when they no longer enjoy their present monopoly. But this evil, like many others, will speedily work its own cure. The cotton factories, will soon find competitors in almost every family. This would have been the case before now, had it not been for the difficulty of obtaining cotton cards. We learn that a factory for the manufacture of cotton cards has been started at Atlanta and other points in Georgia, and will soon be at several places in this State and that the wire for the purpose is at Wears iron works in Shelby. Wheels of the best quality are manufactured near Oxford in this County, by Mr. Wm. Tague, and also at \$4.50 each if we mistake not, and also at other places. Our people have only to be patient and persevering to overcome, one by one, the difficulties which lie in their way.

The Future.—We are all anxiously peering into the dark, mysterious and impenetrable future and all, more or less anxious to express our own opinions, and hear the opinions of others. This is very natural when so much, individual and national depends upon the events of the next few short weeks or months. We notice that some of our ablest exchange papers, notwithstanding our recent temporary reverses, are boldly expressing the opinion that the present war will end in a few months, for which they give various, and some of them very good reasons. The difficulties of the Northern government with European powers, their evident despair of conquering the South, as evidenced by their attempted stone blockade, their financial embarrassments, together with many other indications, all seem to point to an evident early termination of the war. The Lincoln government may soon be invaded by a power superior to their own, and their own ports blockaded, while ours are open, and thus, the same measure they must be content to take again. But should all these anticipations be disappointed, and the war fairly open into the ensuing Spring and Summer, we may count on a protracted struggle, and the war will evidently assume a more destructive character than it has heretofore done.

We invite special attention to the notice of Capt. S. D. McClellan, in another column, requesting the attendance of his company on Saturday next at Alexandria, for the purpose of being mustered into service. We are informed that 25 or 30 men can still be taken in the company for which Capt. McClellan has pledged himself. This will be the last opportunity to enlist for twelve months, and those who wish to go for that time ought not to let the opportunity pass. Capt. C. is a long and well known resident of our County and will no doubt have the full confidence of his company. Our country is threatened with speedy invasion, and the patriotism of all who are able to do military duty is earnestly appealed to, to act with energy and promptitude.

Come up with promptness on Saturday next and let the Company be full and overflowing, exhibiting to the base invaders of our beloved South, that we have a abundance of able and willing men to defend her soil.

In the present position of affairs a large force will probably have to be called out, and in case a sufficient number should not volunteer, a draft will be inevitable.

Recruits.—The news of the defeat at Fishing Creek, and the taking of Fort Henry by the Federals, will probably have a discouraging effect on some of our people. But this ought not to be so. In a war with a courageous nation of 20 millions of people, we could not expect an unbroken series of victories. Our Generals have for some time expressed a desire to get into the field and fight, and will now have an opportunity to exercise their skill and daring in cutting off their retreat. Besides, we have some compensating advantages, as the capture of our entire force there, numbering near 3000 except 33.

About 300 Confederates were killed and wounded, among the wounded, O. Jennings Wise, supposed to be mortally. Over 1000 Federals were killed and wounded. Elizabeth City said to have been burnt. The Federal force engaged is stated at 15,000, against less than 3000.

The Federal gunboats passed down the Tennessee River on the 9th from

Call of the Legislature.—Gov.

Shorter has written a lengthy and able letter, in answer to the resolutions of a meeting of the citizens of Chatawa County, requesting him to call the Legislature together in order to suspend the collection of the State tax, and devise other measures of relief. He very wisely refuses to call the Legislature together, on the ground amongst others, that even if the measures recommended were expedient, the same Senators and Representatives would hardly undo what they had done, or revise and change their own deliberate action. In relation to the suspension of the payment of tax he says:

"In conclusion, I have to say that the General Assembly of Alabama never did a wiser thing than to refuse to postpone the collection of our State taxes. The twenty-five per cent. levied on the State assessment, amounting to a total of \$2,500,000, for the purpose of providing support and maintenance for needy families of soldiers, can be realized in no other way than by a present collection of the taxes. And can there be one man found within the broad limits of Alabama, who is not ready to respond to such a claim upon his purse? God pity the miserly wretch if such there be."

Battle of Fishing Creek, and East Tennessee Union Men.—We are much gratified to learn by persons from East Tennessee, since the battle of Fishing Creek, that instead of that disastrous affair having a bad influence against the Southern cause in that region, as was feared by some, it has had quite the contrary effect. Many of the people of the Counties of Bradley, Monroe, Blount, Knox, Sevier and others, had relations and friends who were killed or wounded in that battle. They see and realize now, that Lincoln's mysterious aim at their destruction and subjugation, and that once in their country, they would not stop to investigate or distinguish between Unionists and Southern men; and instead of sympathizing with the Northern invaders, a spirit of stern defiance and resistance has been infused into all classes.

The late stay law, from present appearances, is likely almost entirely to destroy the credit system, and this we think is one of its greatest recommendations. We sincerely hope that the people generally, when they have thoroughly adopted the cash system, may continue to practice it even after the stay law is repealed, or expires by its own limitation.

The attention of those who may wish to purchase leather or sell or barter hides, is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Vernon & Brady, who have established a new Tan Yard, four miles south of this place. In these times of necessity, we are much pleased to see new establishments for the manufacture of articles of prime necessity, and hope they will receive such a liberal patronage from the public, as to ensure their continuance, even after the war and blockade shall cease.

The attention of those interested, is invited to the notice of Dr. C. J. Clark, in another column, headed "Returned from the War." As he has returned, for a short time for the express purpose of settling his business, he earnestly requests those inclined to him to call and settle by payment or note. Those who fail to do so, may expect to find their notes and accounts in the hands of an agent for collection.

Arrival of Soldiers.—On Saturday night last, Lieut. Privet, Sergt. Scott, A. J. Farmer, G. W. Smith, J. M. Tiller, J. W. Skinner, Geo. Flemming, R. E. Shidley, C. C. Anderson, and several others, arrived in our place from Fort Morgan on ferriage. They have been transferred from the Calhoun Guards, and with commendable patriotism, have volunteered in the new company now raising by Capt. George H. Fennell.

Capt. McClellan's company will meet in Alexandria, on Saturday next, at which time an address will be delivered by Col. Wm. B. Martin. A general attendance of citizens as well as the company is requested.

Rev. E. T. Bond will deliver an address at the Regimental muster at Washington, on Saturday the 22nd of February, for the purpose of all in raising volunteers for Capt. McClellan's company. Capt. McClellan will also be present, and can be consulted on the subject.

A. S. Willington, Editor of the Charleston Courier, died of Apoplexy, in that city on Saturday the 1st inst. in the 81st year of his age. He had been Editor of the Courier for 55 years, and identified with that paper for six years previously, as for man.

Confederate Victory in Missouri.

Booneville Taken from the Federals.

The friends of Lt. Col. R. O. RAMSEY amongst his name as a candidate for Colonel of the 9th Regt. A. M.

An address is currently invited to the notice of Lt. Ramsey who wishes to obtain recruits for Capt. McClellan's Company.

CAMP MEMPHIS, (20th REGT. ALA. VOL.) (NEAR MOBILE) ALA. Jan. 25, 1862.

DEAR REPUBLICAN:

The time appears to be near when Lincoln's hosts are to make their grand "simultaneous attack" upon our borders, and probably upon our coasts. And as this may soon become the theatre of some stirring events in which Gen. Walker's brigade may take part, your readers may be interested in news hailing from this quarter. I therefore solicit a place in your columns for this communication and such of my subsequent ones as you may deem worthy of public attention.

As the ball is not open here yet, I can give but little information of a military character at this time. General Withers' Brigade is now concentrated in and winter quarters at this place, known as Hall's Mills, twelve miles S. W. of Mobile. Our encampment is a high sandy ridge covered with a dense pine forest. Beautiful springs of excellent water burst out at the foot. It has every appearance of a healthful locality.

The health of the brigade is improving, and the number of deaths are diminishing. Much of the comfort and good health of a body of troops depends upon the attention of its officers. It is indispensable that companies, regiments &c. have humane and cautious officers as well as skillful surgeons. Persons unaccustomed to service have no appreciation of such officers, and volunteers should have an eye to this thing. The old adage: "What is every body's business is nobody's business," is true to the letter in camps. There must be some leading man to see to these things, and if the commanding officer does not, who will?

Another point. Our dear friends at home must do something for the sick soldier. In remembrance of the many kind favors they bestow upon us, especially those of our patriotic ladies we are grateful, but see where they can yet do much more. The cost of the war is falling heavily upon our citizens and they must suffer many sad losses, many severe trials, and many heavy sacrifices, but we must, by the aid of a glorious God, shall reap a thousand fold reward. Let us suffer the loss of all we have rather than be separated by a few years to exterminate our dear institutions and our very existence. Whet our sick men is good for nothing, who follows and pillages and covetous, all sorts of such and such diseases as fevers, wines, and children for soaps. I visited Capt. Sappington's company yesterday and found his sick in need of such comforts. You cannot imagine how universal a poor sick soldier feels. Without these, when far away from a comfortable home, and a kind mother and sisters, lying upon the ground or in an old waste house for a hospital. I call the attention of our friends to the above circumstance, without a wish to encourage any one that they may know where there is work to do.

There is another point: the religious welfare of our soldiers. Our friends have already done much in this way, for which they deserve great credit, but that is a work even more important than their comfort and health, and ends only with the war. Thousands of our young men, the objects of the highest hopes of country and home, are thrown together among the dreary of society, in camp, the very school of vice and nurse of wickedness. All the restraints of home influence are nearly withdrawn and the leaders of wickedness are busy in the work of ruining souls. Let our friends send us moral tracts, testimonials and good books to put in the stead of cards. Let each community gather up its surplus and waste books, and send them to the different companies that have gone from their midst, seeing that none are neglected. If any of your readers are disposed to follow this suggestion, and will send me their contributions, it will afford me the greatest pleasure to distribute them.

The unfortunate fate of the beloved Zollicoffer and his army has fallen heavy upon us. But is hoped that it is not so serious as reported and may not be followed by the fatal consequences anticipated. It is hoped so that it will arouse our whole people and our entire army from the overwhelming inactivity which has for months prevailed both. Let our farmers raise all the grain and stock they can to sustain the army. Let our dear ladies play the wheel, the shuttle and the needle, and let every man who can, take his rifle, shot gun or pike and go forth resolved to drive the dastardly foe from our beloved soil. Let our artesian make arms and cloths. Let not the greedy Yankee have a tale of cotton. And if we must perish, let us perish like Paul, nobly struggling to the death, and with us all we have.

J. H. WEATHERLY.

Returned from the War.

ABNER WILLIAMS, Cotton Factor.

Commissioner of the State of Alabama.

NEW TAN YARD.

Orders for Goods must be accompanied with Cash or its equivalent in money.

Feb. 12, 1862.

Attention.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of S. L. Coleman, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 5th day of January, 1862; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

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Feb. 12, 1862—61.

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Feb. 12, 1862—61.

Returned from the War.

ABNER WILLIAMS, Cotton Factor.

Commissioner of the State of Alabama.

NEW TAN YARD.

Orders for Goods must be accompanied with Cash or its equivalent in money.

Feb. 12, 1862.

Attention.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of S. L. Coleman, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 5th day of January, 1862; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

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Feb. 12, 1862—61.

Attention.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of T. G. Gibson, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 27th day of January, 1862; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

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File

WHOLE NO. 1312.

your homes, fired by woman's hands,
tell the approaching foe that over seaward

your homes, bread by woman's hand—
tell the approaching foe that over seas
and byronet they will rush, bring
and ruin.

We have faith in God and faith in
you. He is blind to every indig-
of Providence who has not seen a
mighty hand controlling the event
of the past year. The wind—the rain—
the cloud—the mist—the sun—here
the storm have all ministered to our
necessities, and frequently succeeded

our distresses. We deem it unnecessary to recount the numerous instances which have called forth our gratitude. We would join you in thanksgiving and praise. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

Nor would we condemn your confident look to our armies, if on they do meet with a foe not too greatly their superior in numbers. The year past told a story of heroism and success, of which our nation will never be ashamed. These considerations, however, should only stimulate us to more vigorous

only stimulate us to greater efforts. An occasional reversal we must expect—such as has depressed us within the last few days. This is only temporary.

—We have no fears of the result.—The final issues, and we may have to sacrifice our lives and fortunes in the outcome, but our honor will be saved, tarnished, and our children's children will rise up and call us "blessed."

HOWELL COBB.

nee our lives and fortunes in the balance,
 cause, but our honor will be so-and-so
 tarnished, and our children's children
 will rise up and call us "blessed."
 HOWELL COBB,
 R. TOOMBS,
 M. J. GRAYFORD,
 THOS. H. RAY COBB.
 Norah McCarthy - A Reminiscence
 of the Missouri Campaign.
 During the stay of Col. James
 Nashville, we had the pleasure of an
 agreeable talk with him upon "affairs
 of the West, which he discussed with im-
 partial frankness, interspersed with many an-
 ecdotes and illustrations. These should
 have led us to believe that this Col.
 Missouri has the factor of color better
 settled for the future than any other
 Most assuredly the right the "loyal"
 waged with fiercer earnest than any-
 anywhere else. The "more generous"
 of the country, the rough, a "warm" re-
 nator of the people, the "latent" "fervor"
 of the passions excited, and the
 "revol" nature of the conflict, a

ed to a surface, partisan and frontal gave to its progress a wild aspect, peculiarly susceptible of delusion, and suggestive of thoughts of romantic interest. None of these struck us more forcibly than the story of Noble Morton, a Jeanie Deans, of the West.

Not long after the Federals came to her neighborhood, and asked the father he did partly because he was a rebel, he man, unable to take the bond, and so thereby to save the seen or to share his hold, and partly because he could not leave her home, as she had been told, a body of men, a military force, a neighbor, whilst she was on a visit to her young man, and arrested for some weak brother, bearing him off to Fort Mifflin City, where his wife was held in the military guard house.

It was nearly night before they reached home. When she did so, discovered the outrage which had been perpetrated and the grief of other neighbors, her rage knew no bounds, though the mist were falling and the night was closing in dark and dense

she ordered her horse to be reined in, put on a thick shawl, pulled a scarf around her waist, and sticking a silver-handled pistol in her belt, she stared off after the soldiers. The camp was many miles distant. Jimmie did not regard. Over hill, through marsh, under cover of the darkness, she galloped on to the headquarters of the enemy. At last the call of the bugle brought her to a stand, with a horse

Some what awed by the presence of the young female on horseback at that hour, and perhaps struck by her serious tone of command, the Vanguard, without hesitation, conducted her into the fortifications, and thence to the quarters of the Colonel commanding.

"Well, madam," quoth the Yankee officer, with bland politeness, "may I have the honor of this visit?"

"Is this Colonel Prince?" replied the brave girl quietly.

"It is, and yourself?"

"No matter. I have come here to enquire whether you have a lady by name of McCartney a prisoner?"

"There is such a prisoner."

"May I ask, for why?"

"Certainly; for being suspected of a treasonable connection with the enemy."

"Treasonable connection with the enemy? Why, the boy is sick and laid up. He is, besides, my brother; and I must come to ask his immediate release."

"The Yankee officer answered him as sorry he could not, but completely

"I demand his release," cried she in reply.

"That you cannot have," returned "the boy is a rebel and a traitor, and, unless you retire, madam, I shall be forced to arrest you on a similar suspicion."

"Suspicious! I am a rebel and a

uld for, too, if you wish. - Young Met
e of is my brother, and I don't leave this

until he goes with me. Order his instant release, or (here she drew forth one of the after-said ivory handles out of her bosom and leveled the muzzle directly at him.) I will put an ounce of lead in your brain before you can call a single cent to your relief."

A picture that!

There stood the heroic girl, eyes flashing fire, cheeks glowing with earnest will, lips firmly set with resolution, a hand outstretched with a loaded pistol ready to send the contents through the now thoroughly frightened, startled, and almost soldier-like, like blank paper before the flames, under her burning stare.

"Quick!" she repeated. "Order his release or you die."

It was too much. Prudence could not stand it. He bade her lower her infernal weapon for God's sake, and the boy should be forthwith liberated.

"Give the order first," she replied unyielding.

And the order was given, the lad was brought out, and drawing his arms in hers the gallant sister marched out of the place with one hand grasping one of his, and the other hold of her trusty ivory-handle. She mounted her horse, bade him get up behind and role off, reaching home without accident before midnight.

Now that is fact stranger than fiction, which shows what sort of metal is in our women of the nineteenth century.—[Nashville Banner.]

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Feb. 20, 1862.

Agents. Dr. R. S. Jones, of Blountsville, B. Goode, Esq. of Asheville, Shadrach Morris, Mr. Niles, John Watson, Watson's Mills, J. P. Pearson of Springfield, H. W. Box, Esq. and Rev. T. S. Logan of St. Clair County; and all the Post Masters of Calhoun and adjoining counties, are our authorized Agents, to receive the names of subscribers to the Republican, and receive and receipt for subscriptions.

A Public Meeting of the citizens of Calhoun County will be held at the Court House in Jacksonville, for the purpose of considering measures of defence, and to assist in raising Volunteers, on Saturday next.

See important Orders of Governor and Adj. Gen. and Maj. Gen. Huey.

Owing to great press of important war news our receipt list is omitted this week.

Saltpetre.—We have heard it stated on several occasions, but cannot assert it from our own knowledge, that Yankees are passing through the South, endeavoring to buy all the saltpetre which can be obtained; and also that a number of saltpetre caves in this State and perhaps others are now owned and worked by Yankees. In a time like this, our people, who have the control of this important article, in the manufacture of gunpowder, or the means of making it cannot be too careful to whom they dispose of it. It is a fact, asserted by the English journals, that Yankee agents attempted to buy up all the saltpetre in that country, in anticipation of war on the Mason and Slidell question, and the proclamation of the Queen, forbidding its exportation, shows that the fear was not unfounded. At all events, we know that the sneaking cowardly Yankee is base and mean enough to disarm an enemy and then murder him.

We mention the above as a caution in the hope that the authorities of our State or national government may see to it, before unrepairable mischief is done.

Effects of Late Reverses

As an effect of the daring expedition of the Yankees up the Tennessee river, and their bold attack on Fort Mifflin, and Fort Morgan, we notice that considerable excitement prevails and public meetings have been held at Huntsville and other places near the Tennessee and also at Seba and other places on the Alabama river. The meetings are held for the purpose of concerting measures and taking prompt action to repel the threatened invasion. These meetings call upon the State and general government to fortify exposed points and prepare for general defence. This fact very well; but we hope the wealthy and patriotic planters on the Tennessee and Alabama, will not remain a moment idle or inactive; but put their own shoulders to the wheel, and then call upon Hercules for help. They have abundant means for the purchase of cannon, and thousands of able bodied negroes to throw up breastworks, on the many bluffs and advantageous points. Besides, this they can do, which seems the only practicable plan of invasion to the interior, must necessarily be temporary, because confined to a time of high water. Could these boats ascend in low water, which is doubtful, they could not shoot over the high banks, to do any great damage. Their recent exploits we think have created to some extent needless alarm, but we hope may have the good effect of exciting vigilance and hastening preparations for defence.

Gun Boats—How to Destroy Them.

The recent invasion up the Tennessee, by the Yankee gunboats has given rise to the publication of several plans for their destruction. We notice in one paper a writer who suggests that boats be loaded with tar and turpentine, set on fire and turned adrift down the river to meet and burn up the gunboats. Another proposes to build rafts, loading them with wood and combustible materials to be set on fire and sent adrift for like purposes. Both these schemes we regard as utterly wild and impracticable. They would only be as a beacon fire by night and of smoke by day to give the enemy notice to get out of the way or go round them at a safe distance. We would as soon think of starting a snail to catch a race horse. But as suggestions are common, and one that is impracticable may cause another that is less so, we will

venture to say that these gunboats could be greatly disabled in time of high water by cutting large quantities of timber from the river and in low water, could be destroyed by fire, anchored below the surface of the water armed with strong sharp iron spikes to snag them. We might receive some instruction on the subject from the natural sawyers of the Mississippi, which have caused the destruction of so many hundred of steamboats.

Especially attention is invited to the notice in another column, by John C. Francis, who wishes to raise another company, as soon as possible, under the late requisition of the Governor, for three years or the war. The volunteers will be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars when mustered into service, and be armed and equipped by the government so soon as they reach camp. We have reached thus far, the most exciting period of our war. "Now is the day and now is the hour," of our country's utmost need. The abolition hordes are exciting, with fiendish joy, over the fall of Roanoke Island & Fort Henry, and their possession of Florence, Tusculum, and Iuka. Outrage, murder and rapine mark their footsteps. If we wish this to be a short war, we must unite as one man, and drive the base invaders from our soil, and convince them beyond the possibility of a doubt, that we can never be subjugated by such thieves, murderers and robbers—that we intend still to possess and govern this fair sunny land, and leave it as a heritage to our children.

It is true our County has done nobly; but there are many yet who can go, and we are not afraid to say they will go.

To those unacquainted with Mr. Francis, we take the liberty to say, that he was educated at Florence University, to which was attached a military department. He is well skilled in military tactics, and has had near twelve months experience in active service in the army. He was in the battle of Drainsville, where he was wounded in the arm, which is now nearly well. Should he be chosen as Captain of the proposed company, we doubt not he will make a brave, skillful, kind and courteous commander.

Capt. Wm. H. Foxsey, of the Pope Walker Guards, arrived in our place on Friday night last. His numerous acquaintances, as well as immediate kindred and friends were highly delighted with the opportunity of meeting with him again. With reference to Capt. Foxsey, we may safely say that few if any commanders have ever been more deservedly and highly esteemed, not only by their own companies, but by the regiment, and entire circle of acquaintance in the military service. He is certainly an exception to the opinion expressed by some, that no commander of volunteers can perform his duty firmly and efficiently, and yet be popular with his company or regiment.

Capt. Foxsey received a wound in the leg in the battle of Drainsville, which proved to be more serious and painful than first anticipated; but we are gratified in being able to state that he is now nearly well.

In consequence of the crowd of war news, the communication of Beta, with several others has been deferred until next week.

We invite especial attention to the military notice of Messrs. M. C. Berry, Kyle, and M. C. Gadsden, Ala. We have already said all that we can say, in referring to other notices of similar character, of the necessity of prompt, energetic and immediate action; and can only express the hope that the effort of these patriotic gentlemen will meet with that success which their self-sacrificing devotion, and the stupendous importance of the necessity and crisis demand.

Recognition of Confederate States.

Many of the English and French papers still contend that the independence of the Confederate States of America ought to be acknowledged, and the bloodshed by these powers, and cannot much longer be delayed. We hope these measures may follow immediately upon the establishment of our permanent government, which will take place on the 22nd inst. If these measures are right, they ought to be adopted promptly and fearlessly—if wrong, they ought not to be adopted at all; and the papers of these countries ought not to encourage expectations deemed to disappointment.

Sometimes the favors of nations and individuals come too late for the recipient to enjoy the full benefits of them. They either come when the recipients are unable to dispose with them, or are so far exhausted as to be of little benefit. The former of these will be the case of a delayed recognition, for we do not contemplate the remotest possibility of the subjugation of these States. If any one has doubts on this subject, we ask him to look at the effect upon our people of recent reverses. Instead of depressing or discouraging, they only arouse all classes and ages, religions & creeds, to deeds of greater daring and self-sacrifice. All, without an exception, are willing to offer their all, of life of fortune & fame, and then sit down and weep that they have not more

to give. Such a people may possibly be exterminated, but subjugated, never! We do not feel dependent upon these powers for this acknowledgement, nor ask it as a boon; but would willingly see the horrors and ravages of this war shortened, which would doubtless be its effect. It will have to be done eventually; but if too long delayed, these powers will lose the benefit that might accrue to themselves. If they do not acknowledge our independence, until compelled to do so, who will thank them for it?

CAMP (NEAR) LEWIS HOUSE, Jan. 25th, 1862.

J. F. GRANT.

Dear Sir:

We are surrounded by unpleasant circumstances. Another of our comrades in arms has fallen a victim to disease. Only last Monday morning he possessed all the hopes of a long life. But, alas! how flimsy and fleeting are all human hopes! The sitting room of the same day found him prostrate upon what turned out to be his dying couch. Marshall Hayden at 2 o'clock P. M. 16-day after an illness of seven days. He had a severe attack of Pneumonia.

The Surgeon done all in his power to arrest the disease, and his friends gave every attention. He lacked for nothing that could be furnished. We would console his kind mother sisters and relatives, by stating that he made a good soldier. He was a favorite with his mess, and esteemed by his comrades generally. His loss is severely felt by us. We sympathize with his aged mother and kindred.

A SOLDIER.

Memorial in aid of.

Died in Moore Hospital, Manassas, Virginia, on the 21 January, past, of Pneumonia, Thomas R. Ferguson aged 26 years.

When our country called for her noble sons to rally around the stars and bars, to drive back the dark cloud of oppression, that threatened to engulf us in ruin, Thomas, was among the first in Cherokee Co. to enlist in the fearful contest. He was a member of Col. Forney's Regt. Ala. Vols. With that dauntless body—on the 21 Dec. he encountered the bloody foe, at Drainsville; during the engagement he (close by the gallant Martin) fell wounded in the arm and breast, but ere the enemy could ravage the wounded and dead, he recovered, arose, picked up his gun, and safely reached the regiment; for ten days after, he played the good Samaritan, by his kind attentions to the wounded, then the angel of mercy that hovered over in the din of battle, gave place to the dark messenger of death—where there has been fearfully answered in the death of him, whose life from childhood happy hours, to the final exit, was in morality temperance and filial obedience eminently worthy of all imitation. A patriotic soldier, he died a patriotic Christian, with an enemy, all who knew, loved him, full of Christian charity through life, his only aim was to alleviate the wants, and soothe the sorrows, of those around him. He has covered with parents and brothers, that immortal regiment of the redeemed, in that land of deepest shade, and by human thought, the bright stars his name, the dust of love, his light, to every child that dreads the holy sepulchre, and his company in arms. He asked to be buried at Manassas in the soldiers cemetery. Grief torn, twenty sleepless nights, visiting friends will shed the tear of affectionate remembrance, over the grave. Peace to the noble brave, may the roses bloom as fresh upon thy silent grave, as the memory of thy many virtues will be fresh and dear in the hearts of numerous friends and many our country cherish his remembrance, and wreath a bright garland of immortal honor for her fallen brave.

Charles, Ala. 15th, 62.

W. L. C.

ARTHUR WATKINS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TALLADEGA, RANDOLPH, CALHOUN, ST. CLAIR AND SHELBY.

Your government stands in need of arms—You have them, and as loyal citizens, it becomes your duty to use them, or to deliver them to be used for the common defence. You are not called upon to give them away, but to sell them to your State.

I have been commissioned by the Governor of Alabama, to purchase shot guns of musket calibre, with good locks and stocks, and fuses measuring an inch in diameter, across the barrel, with good locks and stocks. My agency, embraces the counties above named. All persons in these counties who have arms that they can possibly spare, are earnestly requested to sell their arms to me of the given description.

But, not exorbitant prices will be paid.

I will also receive any kind of arms as donations to the State; they can be prepared for service.

I am also authorized to demand all arms belonging to the State, including U. S. muskets; I therefore request all persons having such arms in their possession to deliver them to me as soon as possible.

The Spring campaign will soon open,

and our unarmed troops must be provided with weapons to meet the enemy. Already regiments have been culled and drilled and cannot take the field, for want of arms. Will you allow this state of things to continue?

BOLIVER KASON, Agent.

Talladega, Ala., Feb. 7, 1862.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of purchasing arms and receiving donations of arms for the State of Alabama, and I hope that every person having a gun to spare will meet me at the times and places designated. I also notify all persons having in their possession arms belonging to the State, such as muskets Mississippi rifles and sabres with a scabbard, to deliver them to me at the times and places following and in my absence from Talladega, to Sheriff Lawson.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Oxford, Tuesday, March, 4
White Plains, Wednesday, 5
Ladiga, Thursday, 6
Jacksonville Fri. & Sat., 7 & 8
Alexandria, Monday, 10
Polkville, Tuesday, 11

ST. CLAIR.

Greensport, Wednesday, 12
Blairs, Thursday, 13
Asheville, Friday, 14
Springville, Saturday, 15
Branchville, Monday, 17
Cropwell, Tuesday, 18

TALLADEGA COUNTY.

Blue Eye, Wednesday, 19

SHELBY COUNTY.

Harpersville, Monday, 24
Columbiana, Tuesday, 25
Montevallo, Wednesday, 26

B. EASON, Agent.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

Special Term Circuit Court 1st Monday in February, 1862.

The undersigned Grand Jurors, summoned, sworn, and charged for this term, respectfully report, that during this term they have as is required by law, examined the office of the county Treasurer and found the books of that faithful and diligent officer neatly and properly kept. Receipts, vouchers and disbursements, all in their proper place, demonstrating that this office is administered by one who understands his duties and properly discharges them. From the treasurer's report and exhibits, we find the receipts into the office from the collection of fines and forfeitures, specially appropriated for the payment of State witnesses, that the amount received from this source was ample to pay all such claims up to this time and leave a balance in the Treasury of this fund of \$158 78 cts. and there is in the Treasury subject to ordinary claims sufficient to discharge all such claims up to No. 611 of last year.

We also examined the office of the Judge of Probate and every department in this important office, kept in its usual neat and faithful manner. The bonds of all public officers on file we deem good and secure, also the bonds of such officers filed and registered in the office of the Clerk of the circuit court, which office with its files and records was also examined by us and fully demonstrated that it is faithfully and efficiently administered by the incumbent.

We also examined the county jail and find it has been secured the prisoners committed to it for safe keeping. Yet the schemes so frequently devised and partly executed by some prisoners, to make breaches in its walls for their escape renders it in our opinion, imperfect and necessary for immediate repairs, and we respectfully solicit the attention of the court of county commissioners to these suggestions. The Jail, or we are satisfied is fully discharging its duty in furnishing the prisoners regularly with sufficient wholesome diet, and other necessities for their health and comfort and also cleansing and ventilating the jail rooms as much as it is in its power safely to do. We are of opinion that the health and comfort of the prisoners would be greatly promoted, were it possible to more fully ventilate the jail rooms.

Having noted upon all the presentments that were made before us and from our own knowledge we now respectfully ask our discharge. We desire however before doing so to return to your Honor our grateful thanks for the able, faithful, and instructive charge received from you before entering upon our deliberations, and also to express the many obligations we feel under to the solicitor J. H. Caldwell, Esq., for his constant attention to us and readiness at all times by his efficient counsel to facilitate us in the discharge of our official duties.

Respectfully submitted,

M. W. ABERNETHY, Foreman,
GILHAM SOUTHER,
ELIJAH TRAYLOR,
C. B. SISON,
S. P. McCLUREY,
Wm. T. CARRUTH,
ELIJAH KERR,
NATHAN CLARK,
JAMES D. THOMPSON,
RASSELAS RUGES,
JOHN C. BARKER,
WILLIAM P. EVANS,
ABSALOM LITTLEJOHN,
G. H. BROWNLEE,
DAVID W. MOORE.

The following is a list of the seventh company from St. Clair, Capt. Brewster's now at Newborn, Green County Ala.

Officers.

Sheriff Brewster, Capt.
J. R. Wood, 1st Lieutenant,
Joseph Stapp, 2d "
J. R. Blair, 3d "
Sidney Lister, 1st Sergt.
H. R. Box, 2d "
N. H. McMill, 3d "
Thomas Wood, 4th "
Joseph N. Davis 5th "
Harry Pearson, 1st Corporal,
J. S. McClendon 2d "
J. M. Pearson, 3d "
V. C. Montgomery 4th "

Privates.

J. C. Wiloby, E. G. Self,
Wm. Cozby, D. M. Johnson,
A. W. Woodall, J. J. Barker,
Seaborn Reid, W. W. Self,
W. M. McClendon, A. D. Wood,
F. J. Cagle, J. A. Evans,
J. L. Self, W. Plinn,
T. L. Freeman, Taylor Adams,
D. Abbott, H. Flaughin,
S. H. Eess, H. Ware,
J. M. Butler, W. Cobb,
J. W. Laster, A. Mewbourn,
W. C. Restes, G. D. Price,
N. Sweet, W. H. Phillips,
F. M. Sullivan, S. Davis,
C. W. Pearson, R. V. Connel,
C. H. Rogers, J. Layton,
J. N. Smith, W. E. Lander,
M. Singleton, John Baker,
R. Alverson, T. Buckner,
C. L. Morgan, H. Smith,
G. M. King, W. H. Herring,
F. M. Self, F. Herring,
W. S. Davis, D. Smith,
J. Layfield, H. F. Gillard,
J. F. Price, W. F. Conter,
J. H. Johnson, F. M. Barber,
M. O. H. Johnson, R. Y. Aushun,
J. Bruster, L. H. Patterson,
C. G. Bruster, J. H. Moore,
B. S. Medill, J. Weeks,
W. M. Luzzar.

Brewster's Hoops.—Since the commencement of his unflinching war, the death angel has gathered many a youth from the mother's bosom, and from his dusky wings, as he hovered over the camp of the brave, the fatal poison has fallen on many a son of hope, whose very soul has been torn from his body, and he has been forever entwined. Yet, when the hour of weeping grief has passed, and the wounded spirit is able to rise, "he died in his country's cause," what a halo of glory bursts over the tomb! Bereaved homes, nay, our and so they are blessed and honored altars around which the tender affections of a nation shall gather, and from which the incense of a people's gratitude shall arise for ever and for ever.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 12, 1862.

The President of the Confederate States has called upon the Executive of the State of Alabama to furnish twelve additional regiments to serve for three years or during the war. A similar call has been made upon the other States in proportion to their white population. This requisition is made necessary by the mighty power which the Lincoln despotism is now putting forth for our subjugation.

The troops will be accepted by companies, to be afterwards organized into regiments. The company and all officers will be elected by the men, and the rule of promotion in the Confederate army will then apply. Conventional camps will be established, where the troops will reside. Transportation will be furnished from the place of organization of the companies. After their arrival in camp and they are mustered into the service, they will be clothed, subsisted, equipped and armed by the Confederate States—each private and non-commissioned officer will be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars.

A company organization must contain 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 2 Second Lieutenants, 5 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Musicians, and not less than 64 privates from the privates. Ten companies will form a regiment.

When the muster roll of a company has been completed by enlistment, and the company has been organized by the election of its officers, and is tendered to this department for three years or for the war, it will be accepted and entered into camp.

Companies must be made unconditionally, and for three years or the war. Such troops and none others are now demanded, and if not promptly furnished by volunteer enlistments, other means must and will be used to meet the requisition.

Alabama has never yet failed to respond to any call made upon her for the defense of our glorious cause, and she will not, now that her own soil has been invaded, for a moment hesitate.

The contest in which we are engaged has assumed a magnitude and ferocity which makes this demand imperative. The recent bold adventures of the enemy demonstrate that his organizations, armaments and valor have been undervalued; and his success will stimulate him to attempt achievements of greater daring and importance. Besides the ever increasing pressure our frontier lines, he is gathering his armed battalions to harass our coasts, destroy our property, and desolate our homes. Upon the swollen tide of the Tennessee river he has driven his gun-boats even within the borders of Alabama, where he has killed, and spared the pollution of his foot-prints. His immense fleets are gathering upon her coasts, and thousands of hired soldiery are preparing for an attack upon her only support city.

Alabamians! you have been slumbering while the enemy have been preparing for your destruction!—Arouse and rally to the defense of your country. Let not a day or an hour be lost. Besides the brave men who have already entered the army there are seventy thousand freemen in your State to recruit their broken ranks and swell their columns.—The great battles for your deliverance are yet to be fought. The indelible right of self government, inherited from your fathers, and all you

hold dear on earth, are involved in the mighty issue. Let the call to arms ring over the State, and let the winds of heaven bear back the response of ten thousand brave men "we come!"

With an unwavering confidence in the justice of their cause, and in humble reliance upon the Omnipotent arm let them rush to the field of danger and the triumph which awaits them.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Montgomery, this 12th day of February, A. D. 1862, and of the Independence of the Confederate States of America the first year.

JNO. GILL SHORTER.

By the Governor.

P. H. BIRNEY, Secretary of State.

To Arms! To Arms!!

The undersigned proposes to raise a company of volunteers, under the late requisition of the Governor, for three years or the war. Each private and non-commissioned officer will be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars when mustered into service, and receive arms and equipments from the government, when they go into camp.

Surely it needs no appeal, at a time like this, to the patriotism of those of proper age or condition, to act with energy and immediate decision. The soil of our beloved State and several sister States has been polluted by the foot prints of base invaders, and they must be retained as prisoners, furnished with a grave in that desecrated soil or driven back.

Company lists may be found in the hands of Euclid Johnson Dr. J. R. Slayton, Wm. T. Alexander, Wm. M. Weir, John Roberts and others. A number have already joined, and it is hoped a sufficient number to complete the company may be obtained in a short time, and the company organized in a few days afterwards.

JOHN C. FRANCIS.

A Glorious Victory

Can only be served by a united effort of the whole people. To contribute to this effort the undersigned propose to raise a volunteer company for service in the army of the Confederate States for three years or during the war. Able bodied men desiring to enter the service can have an opportunity of doing so by applying to either of the undersigned.

Uniforms and equipments will be furnished Captains of companies organizing for the war and that desire to unite in forming a regiment, will please address us at Gadsden, Ala.

ISAAC P. MORAGNE,
THOS. BERRY,
ROBT. B. KYLE,
H. W. PICKENS.

Gadsden, Feb. 17, 1862.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Montgomery Ala. Feb. 8, 1862.

MILITARY ORDER, NO. 1.

1. The State being threatened with invasion, you will cause your command to be promptly & thoroughly organized to repel the foe.

2. All vacancies in the offices of Regiments, Battalions or companies of your command, will be forthwith filled by elections as directed by law.

3. In case any Regt. Battalion or Company should be without officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, a suitable person will be appointed to such command, under section 12, chap. 1 of the military code, until the vacancy be filled by election.

4. There shall be company details at least once a week, and Regt. parades & training once a month at least, until further orders.

5. You will cause Regt. parades & inspection at the earliest possible day, at which each non-commissioned officer & private is required to appear armed with a rifle, musket or shot gun, with bullet, powder, powder flask, and such other equipments as he can procure, and at which inspection the strength and condition of the forces, the number, description and condition of the arms and accoutrements, correctly ascertained and reported to the commander-in-chief without delay.

6. The 3d sec. of the 11th chap. of the Military Code, for the punishment of delinquents will be rigidly enforced.

7. You will cause to be enrolled the names of all male white persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, residing within the limits of your division, immediately issuing your orders therefor to the several commanders of Regts.

8. You will convene courts of enquiry, and courts martial, at such times and places as you may deem best to effect the object of your organization upon delinquents.

9. These orders are founded on the 1st sec. of 12 chap. of the Mil. code of Ala. and the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, and such parts of the military code of the State as may be applicable to the proper enforcement of this and all other orders issued by me for the purpose of effectually organizing your command, to repel invasion of the State, you are hereby required rigidly to observe.

By order of

JNO. GILL SHORTER,

Governor of Alabama.

H. P. WATSON,

Adj't and Inspect. Gen'l. A. M.

To Maj Genl James G. M. Hays,

Comd'g 8th Div. A. M.

Talladega Ala.

Headquarters, 8th Div. A. M.

Talladega Ala., Feb. 15th, 62.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 1

Brig. Genl. Wm. O. Hutchinson, comd'g 16th Brigade Ala. M.

A Regimental drill and inspection be ordered by the Col. Commanding for every month. Commencing March, at such times as may be expedient, and the Captains must drill their respective companies in a week, and make a full and complete report, as contemplated in the order from the Executive Department.

At your discretion, the company for the week in which the Regimental drill and inspection is ordered be dispensed with.

By order of

JAMES G. L. HAY, Major

Commanding 8th Division A. M.

JOS. H. JOHNSON, Adj. A. M.

R. A. Curly, Col. Calhoun comd'g

Nancy Thomas, 2d Sp. Regt. Calhoun

This day came the Clinch by mail, and moved for an order of

to the satisfaction of the court, and to the satisfaction of the undersigned. It is hereby published in the Jackson County, Ala. for three weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear and defend themselves, and if they fail to do so, the court will take due notice of the attachment, and of the levy of the property of the defendants, and will cause the same to be sold, and the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the debt. Witness my hand this 15th day of Feb. 1862.

Feb. 20, 1862.

Administrators Notice

OF ESTATE, &c.

I, A. Brooks, do hereby give notice, as administrator of the estate of the late John C. Francis, deceased, that on Monday the 24th day of March, next, for sale at the court house in the county of Calhoun, Ala., the following real and personal property, to-wit: the tract of land, within the town of Seba, of the property of the deceased, consisting of a large quantity of No. 1 cotton, and some other articles of value.

The terms are, all sums due to the credit of twelve months, with interest, date, sums under five dollars, cash; sufficient security must be given.

G. B. DOUGLASS.

Feb. 20, 1862.

Attention Alexandria, Ga.

You will meet at Alexandria, Ga. on Monday next for the purpose of arrangements to leave for the war on Tuesday 25th inst., as you have received no other orders from S. D. McQUELLEN.

Notice.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below for the purpose of examining the claims of the following persons, to-wit: 1. Phelps Monday, 2. Court ground, Tues. 3. Ladiga, Wednesday, 4. Warden's shop, Thurs. 5. Court ground, Friday, 6. Court ground, Sat. 7. Gore's Store, Monday, 8. Alexandria, Tuesday, 9. Polkville, Wednesday, 10. Sulphur Springs, Thurs. 11. Madison, Friday, 12. Oxford, Saturday, 13. June 6, Monday, 14. Radt Town, Tuesday, 15. White Plains, Wednesday, 16. Court ground, Thurs. 17. Ladiga, Friday, 18. Sugar Hill, Friday, 19. Court ground, Saturday, 20. Jacksonville, Monday, 21. Seba's Monday, 22. Ladiga, Tuesday, 23. Court ground, Wednesday, 24. Court ground, Thursday, 25. Court ground, Friday, 26. Court ground, Saturday, 27. Court ground, Sunday, 28. Court ground, Monday,

From the Southern Confederacy
Latest News.
A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial states that Gen. Thomas is about to invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously. He intends to march on Knoxville if successful, and take possession of the railroad.
A letter from the Dominion territory dated 15th of January, says the Republic is virtually dead, the only a Spanish province. General Santa Anna rules as Captain, in the name of the Queen of Spain.
Bennett, of the New York Herald says that the recently captured have pocketed fifty millions of the public funds in nine months.
The etiquette question at the French Court was viewed in Washington as unworthy of serious consideration, and of no political significance.
Lincoln is laboring hard to facilitate the preparation of an instant attack at any moment.
The Herald says the object in taking Roanoke Island was to enable the seizure of other points on the Railroad running to Richmond and thus cut off army supplies and stop inland navigation in North Carolina. He deems it advisable to flank the rebel army at Norfolk, and cut off railroad communication with other portions of the country.
Foreign Exchange 114 1/2 to 115.
The Herald says the paper money scheme will not relieve the Treasury if the Tax bill be delayed.
Midling Uplands selling at 39 cents.
Norfolk, Feb. 11.
Intelligence was received yesterday of a fight between Yankee gunboats and the Confederate fleet. The conflict was short and active. Our gunboats were saved. Loss of life not reported.
A large Confederate force is at the most exposed points. The enemy will meet with most determined resistance.
It is understood four loss on Roanoke Island, killed, wounded and prisoners, was 1700. Fully 400 escaped from the Island.
Elizabeth City was shelled by the enemy without notice.
Heavy firing was heard east last night, supposed to be in the direction of Edenton.
Yankee Pickets are reported 15 miles North of Elizabeth City.
General Wise has arrived at Curry Creek Bridge.
Confederate prisoners, numbering 325 principally taken at Hatteras, arrived this afternoon from Fort Warren via Fortress Monroe, under flag of truce.
Three steamers left Hampton Roads this morning bound seaward. 17 Schooners are getting ready to leave. Their probable destination is Albemarle Sound.
Various reports are current about the affair on Roanoke Island. As the facts are in possession of the enemy we must wait for Northern reports.
It is reported that Commander Lynch was wounded and is a prisoner.
General Wise is expected at Norfolk this evening.
General Hennessey is at Edenton.
The Yankees landed at two points on Roanoke Island. At one point they waded in the water up to their waist.
Lieut. Sedon who was in charge of a hogfuzer was killed.
Norfolk, Feb. 12.
The latest advice from the Tennessee River report that General Pillow has the Federal force hemmed in near Fort Donelson.
The river is still rising. Fort Henry is submerged and has been abandoned by the Federals.
One of the Federal gunboats has returned to the Tennessee River. It is from Florence.
The Union men of Weekly county are cheering for Lincoln.
The people of Paris are preparing to leave.
The latest news from Paducah says boats are constantly arriving with troops for the Tennessee River. Fourteen have already gone to Fort Donelson.
Heavy firing was heard in that direction yesterday.
The Confederates at Fort Henry were four killed and ten wounded. Gen. Tilgham and fifty-four private surrendered. Tilgham is a prisoner at Paducah.
The gunboat Essex was injured. Thirty-two were sent to death. The aggregate Federal loss was one hundred.
Norfolk, Feb. 12.
Five vessels left Old Point this morning, loaded with troops bound South, evidently to reinforce Burnside.
Elizabeth City was attacked Monday morning by eleven Federal gunboats. Flag Officer Lynch defended the city to the last. Three steamers under his command have reached Disual Swamp Canal and are safe. One steamer of his fleet was burned by him, and two were captured by the enemy during the engagement. One Federal gunboat was sunk. Lynch, officers and men are all well, and have arrived at Norfolk.
Norfolk, Feb. 12.
Nothing important from North Carolina.
The Confederate steamer Raleigh arrived this afternoon, bringing the sick and Midskipman Cann, who lost an arm in the battle at Roanoke Island.
Several transport steamers left Fortress Monroe yesterday and to-day with troops, supposed for Roanoke Island.
No flag of truce from Fortress Monroe to-day.
ABNER WILLIAMS,
Cotton Factor
Commission Merchant,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Orders for Goods must be accompanied with Cash or its equivalent in Insurance.

FROM TENNESSEE!
BATTLE AT DONELSON
Federals Whipped on Land and Water!
Probable Renewal of the Attack.
FROM
Virginia,
North Carolina,
Louisiana,
and Europe.
NASHVILLE, Feb. 12.
A dispatch from Cumberland City this evening says one Federal gunboat appeared in sight of Donelson this morning, about 10 o'clock, and opened fire on the Fort, without injury. The Fort returned the fire when the boat retired.
The Federals landed in large force and a battle with light artillery commenced this evening. The Federals are reported to number ten to twelve thousand. When the steamer left Donelson, the battle was raging, but knew nothing further.
[PRIVATE DISPATCH]
WELDON, Feb. 12.
Our loss at Roanoke Island is reported at 1600; the enemy's at 1000. Our disaster is attributed to a traitor by the name of Don. Captains Wise and Sedon are reported killed.
COL. BLOUNT'S BATTALION ORDERED TO THE TENNESSEE RIVER.
The following dispatch was received in this city last night:
NORFOLK, Feb. 13.
McClellan & Thomas, Schmitz, Notify Capt. Hooker, at Newmarket that I have marching order for the Tennessee River and to call in all furnished him by express. ROBERT P. BLOUNT, Com. Battalion.
BLOCKADE RUN!
Arrival of the Victoria at New Orleans with 15,000 Stand of Arms, Powder, &c.
THE DONELSON BATTLE.
500 FEDERALS KILLED.
European Intelligence.
N. O. &c. &c.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.
The steamer Victoria has run the blockade at this point. The blockade steamers fired several shots at her. The Victoria arrived safe with five thousand stand of arms, ammunition and coffee.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.
A dispatch from New Orleans says a dispatch has been received there that the Yankees had killed 18 killed and 15 wounded in the fight at Fort Donelson. The enemy's loss was 100 to 500 killed. General Pillow was killed. The enemy's gunboats were materially damaged.
RICHMOND, Feb. 14.
Advices by flag of truce from Roanoke Island state that the Confederates were 8 killed, and 30 wounded. The Federals lost 2 Colonels, and 35 other commissioned officers, and 175 privates, killed and wounded.
The bodies of Capt. Wise and Col. Sedon reached this morning.
The steamer Plymouth arrived at Port and the 14th with European news to 31st inst.
The London Shipping Gazette says it is reported in well informed circles that Napoleon declares he will not march longer, or alter the French campaign to be injured by the non-effective blockade of the Southern ports, and will soon ask England to join him in raising the blockade.
The London Morning Advertiser says on the 22d January, Napoleon determined to announce to his army his intention to break the Federal blockade, but Earl Russell induced him to defer action two weeks. The Advertiser adds that the co-operation France desired from England was moral co-operation.
Elizabeth City was partially destroyed by the Federals.
Mr. Elliott saved 70,000 pounds of government pork, which was at Hartsville.
A large number of young ladies from Northern College have reached Norfolk. The people of Norfolk were with the Carolina refugees.
The next depredations are expected at Plymouth and other points on the Roanoke river.
Northern papers of the 13th have been received at Norfolk by flag of truce.
The steamer Tennessee has arrived with European news from day later.
The New York Herald says there are parties in England resolved to object to every measure taken by the Federal Government for the restoration of the Union.
The Russians have been defeated in Cassius.
French troops are being rapidly despatched to Mexico.
The Confederate steamer Nashville is still at Southampton.
The Paris correspondent of the Herald says in French circles the opinion is almost universal that France and England will interfere in the American difficulties in less than thirty days, and says the ministers of the government, people and government papers of France are already for intervention.
The London Times says a large party in the House of Commons urge on the Government the policy of interfering in the American struggle.
The health of Mason and Smith was good. They complain of bad treatment at Fort Henry.
Bennett of the Herald, crows lustily over the Federal victories in Carolina and Tennessee, and says the rebel leaders have no idea of holding Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia.
A dispatch from Cincinnati says the Federal army in Central Kentucky is in motion.
NORFOLK, Feb. 13.
A Federal force took possession of Edenton yesterday morning. The inhabitants had nearly all left. It is reported they proceeded up the Roanoke to Plymouth.
A dispatch from St. Louis, dated 10th inst., says the Confederates are being rapidly reinforced and are confident they can hold their position.
CAIRO, Feb. 12.
Passengers report that eleven transport with troops passed Paducah.
LEAVESWORTH, Feb. 11.
Great activity and preparations for the Hunter expedition.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.
The Federal capital is widely jubilant at the news of the Burnside's success. Secretary Stanton is quite sick.

FROM FORT DONELSON.
Most Terrible Battle on Record.
Stars and Bars in the Ascent.
Great Slaughter.
On Both Sides.
Federal Repulsed Every Where.
FEDERALS REINFORCED.
Probable Renewal of the Fight Sunday.
Movements of General Johnson.
Bowling Green Shelled and Burned.
From North Carolina.
Elizabeth City Retaken.
Northern Intelligence.
N. O. &c. &c.
NASHVILLE, Feb. 14.
The enemy's gunboats opened fire on Fort Donelson at half past 3 o'clock this afternoon. The water is only 10 feet deep on Harpeth. Shoals 35 miles below Nashville and the river is falling rapidly. Our pilots say the gunboats cannot pass over in morning.
A special dispatch to the Union and American from Fort Donelson, dated 14th inst., says six gunboats attacked the Fort this afternoon and a terrific fight has been going on for two hours. Not a man nor a gun on our side has been hurt. Two gunboats have been badly injured and a third crippled. All of them have retired.
NASHVILLE, Feb. 15, 11 A. M.
A dispatch just received from Fort Donelson says the fight re-commenced at 7 o'clock this morning, and that a terrific battle has been raging all the morning, with great slaughter on both sides.
The enemy has been driven back beyond his camp.
We have captured two of the enemy's batteries.
A Federal prisoner taken says McClellan is cowardly, and has 50,000 men.
Our troops are driving the enemy back with cold steel.
NORFOLK, Feb. 15.
McClung's Cavalry had a fight with the Linealists in Scott county on the 14th killing 7, and capturing 15 and many horses and guns. The Linealists fled to the mountains in disorder. Forces equal. Three Confederates were wounded.
The Federals lost at Fort Donelson on Thursday were 500. Our loss 25. General Pillow and General Porter and Generals Floyd and Hooker the land forces. This is said to be the most terrible contest of the war.
The Tennesseans, Mississippians, Texans, Alabamians, and others are doing the fighting.
NORFOLK, Feb. 16.
Intelligence received at official quarters, says the battle at Fort Donelson on Saturday continued nine hours. 500 Confederates were killed and wounded. We took 300 prisoners, six of the enemy's guns, and killed and wounded 1500 of the enemy.
A dispatch dated Fort Donelson, 4 o'clock Sunday morning, says the enemy has been re-reinforced by 2000, and that a renewal of the battle is expected Sunday.
The final result of the great battle is uncertain.
NASHVILLE, Feb. 15.
The Federals have changed their tactics, and sent off nearly their whole force from the other side of Green River Bridge it became necessary for General Johnson to change his front.
On Thursday evening, Bowling Green was evacuated by the larger portion of the Confederate force, who fell back in the direction of Murfreesboro.
General Hindman's Brigade remained a few miles on the other side of Bowling Green.
Hindman had a sharp engagement yesterday morning with the Federals, who were advancing in force. Hindman fell back in good order, and after crossing Barren river, had the railroad bridge blown up, and the Tampike bridge burned.
Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the Federal shelled Bowling Green, setting fire to and burning nearly all the town.
The Baltimore Republican of the 14th says, accounts from Port Royal to the 10th report that a fleet, enroute from Port Royal for Savannah, landed 8,000 troops on Monday night. The Federal forces destroyed the water-pipes leading to the city. The fleet driven in the river have been cut by the Federals 16 feet below the surface of water.
Twelve regiments under marching orders leave Port Royal on Monday by land to the Railroad, thence to Charleston. Three regiments of cavalry are to join them. Two simultaneous movements were to be made, one to the Railroad direct—the other to the vicinity of Edisto Island.
From the Atlanta Confederacy Extra [PRIVATE DISPATCH]
J. J. TUGGLE.
CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 17.

NEW TAN YARD.
THE undersigned having formed a partnership in the TANNING BUSINESS, respectfully inform the public that they have established a Tan Yard on the south of Jacksonville, on the road leading to the Steam Mill, where they will be enabled in a short time to furnish leather of various descriptions at reasonable rates. The quality of the hides on the shores of the river is superior. They will also purchase hides for which leather will be exchanged or cash paid at the most favorable prices.
O. F. VEINON,
J. Z. BLADY.
Feb. 13, 1862.
Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John England, deceased, granted to the undersigned by the Probate of St. John county, Ala., on the 1st day of January, 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, and to file the same with the undersigned, who will then proceed to settle the same.
J. H. SCHMIDT, Adm.
JANUARY 21, 1862.
ELECTORAL NOTICE.
THE undersigned has returned from Nashville Tennessee on a short trip and wants to go to 15 recruits to carry back to Capt. Bladon company, all who feel desirous of aiding the Southern Confederacy in their struggle for independence now have an opportunity. He also needs some good riders or double-barrel shot guns to supply a deficiency in the present wants of the company. Citizens of Calhoun I appeal to you for men and guns. Should they be made in vain? I can be consulted personally or by letter at Oxford Ala.
PETER KUNNELLY,
Lt. Oxford Militia.
School Notice.
DR. C. C. PORTER is my authorized agent, to transact any business, during my absence, connected with the business of School Superintendent.
C. C. PORTER, School Supt., Feb. 13, 1862. Calhoun county.
Election Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I will cause to be opened and held, on the 1st Monday in March, 1862, at the different election precincts in Calhoun county, Alabama, an election for the purpose of electing two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for each election precinct in said county, and the following named persons at hereby appointed managers of said election, to-wit:
Pre No. 1, Jacksonville—B. C. Wyly, A. Adams, and F. Snow.
Pre No. 2, Alexandria—J. M. Crook, J. G. Powers and J. R. Walker.
Pre No. 3, court ground—Wm E. Ladd, J. Z. Brady and L. C. Mitchell.
Pre No. 4, court ground—J. M. Ford, Thomas J. Harrison and B. Murphy.
Pre No. 5, Polkville—Noah Goode, A. Downing and D. Crow.
Pre No. 6, Peck's Hill—H. Finch, W. J. Whisenant, and A. W. Kirby.
Pre No. 7, court ground—Abel Phillips, R. A. Jones and H. L. Pettit.
Pre No. 8, Walden's Shop—Robert McCain, Wm B. Green and B. Nabors.
Pre No. 9, Ludiga—S. C. Kelly, Henry Prichard and L. Alexander.
Pre No. 9, Cross Plains—Jacob P. Dailey, C. J. Sharp, J. A. Ledbetter.
Pre No. 10, Rabbit Town—Z. Reed and A. Whitehead, Spencer Morgan and Wm DeFreese.
Pre No. 11, White Plains—J. E. Williams, J. B. Hays and G. G. Morgan.
Pre No. 12, York & C. Road—J. C. Brown, J. F. Davis and J. P. Lackey.
Pre No. 13, Oxford—J. A. Turnipseed, John Orr and D. Draper.
Pre No. 15, Sugar Hill—Joseph Wright, Wm M. Hall and R. Jenkins.
Pre No. 17, Pine Grove—J. O. Barker, A. Coffey and Leonard Edwards.
Pre No. 18, Abertown—J. M. Owens, James Kemp, and J. W. Jones.
Pre No. 17, Fair Play—B. Owens, J. L. Burroughs and T. C. Carroth.
Pre No. 18, Pine Thicket—W. King, Wm Graham and Isaac Wallis.
Pre No. 19, court ground—Calvin M. Stead, Wm Lowell and Giles Carmichael.
Pre No. 20, court ground—Thomas D. Treadway, Thomas Bosley and Porter Putnam.
Pre No. 21, Sulphur Springs—J. L. Whitehead, F. Crow and Wm Vowell.
Pre No. 22, court ground—J. W. Whisenant, Wm H. Smith and John Weeks.
Pre No. 23, Pleasant Hill—E. Green, Berker, J. R. Penland and Wm White.
The Constables are hereby appointed the returning officers for their respective precincts, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1862.
J. LOVE, SHERIFF.
The State of Alabama, 1st Judicial Circuit.
Court of Probate for said county, Special Term, February 2d, A. D. 1862.
This day came Nancy Phillips and James M. Phillips, Administratrix and Administrator of the Estate of Mark Phillips, deceased, and filed their petition in writing, representing that their intestate died seized and possessed of certain negro slaves, to-wit: Fanny, a woman 35 years of age, and her three children, Charles a boy 4 years old, Charley a girl 3 years old, and Emily a girl one year old—Salina, a woman 31 years old and her child Alice, a boy one year old, Dick, a man 30 years old, and Stephen, a man 25 years old; Mary, a woman 21 years old and her child Kitty, a girl 2 years old; Sylvia, a woman 20 years old and her child Paralee, a girl one year old; Trissey, a woman 20 years old and her two children, Anna a girl 2 years old & George a boy 7 months old; Jesse a boy 17 years old; Saller, a girl 16 years old; Armstead, a boy 14 years old; John a boy 13 years old; Maria, a girl 12 years old; Charlotte, a girl 11 years old; Haze, a boy 9 years old, and Henry a boy 7 years old.
The above named boy Stephen is not now in the possession of petitioners, having run away some two or three months ago, and has not been recovered. Said petitioners allege that said slaves cannot be equally fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said deceased without a sale thereof, and they therefore pray an order of said court for the sale thereof.
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, be set for the hearing of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in said county, for thirty days prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said Tuesday the 18th day of March, 1862, and defend against said petition if they think proper.
Witness A. Woods, Judge of said court of office on this 2nd day of February, 1862.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Feb. 2, 1862—J. A. STEVENSON.

Look Out.
For a Sack of Salt.
I have just received the best of the season—supplied by salt-cake—pure and without adulteration or impurity.
J. A. STEVENSON.
JACKSONVILLE
MALE ACADEMY.
The Teachers of this Institute of Education, that they have secured the services of the Rev. Roscoe Stiles, and have decided that he will give entire satisfaction to the patrons and scholars.
The price of tuition for the term is heretofore fixed by the Trustees.
The next session will commence on Monday the 3rd of February, 1862, and is directed that they who are conversant with the subject of the term, will be by word of mouth to the patrons of the Institute, as to the price of tuition.
J. A. STEVENSON.
To Rent.
THREE HOUSES AND 1000, with good garden attached. Two of them on the main street, and well adapted for business and dwelling houses. Terms will be made accommodating. Apply to Jan. 26, '62.
J. A. STEVENSON.
Bring in Your Tin.
The undersigned is now prepared to send in a neat and durable manner all descriptions of Tin Ware. Terms cash.
W. W. WESLEY.
Hotels & Sugar.
The undersigned and Clerk of the 1st and 2nd wards, and by Woodard, Porter & White, &c.
Dec. 23, 1861—A.
Attention 73d Regt. Ala. Militia.
The Officers and soldiers of the 73d Regt. will meet at Washington Willoughby mill south of White Plains on the 22d Feb. for the purpose of inspection, ordered by the Governor. Each soldier will be required to have a gun or give his reasons for not having one. The officers will be required to present in full uniform, with sword and sash. The chiefs will be required to meet the day previous for the purpose of drill. Take advantage thereof and act accordingly to the above instructions.
JOHN A. DEARMAN, Col. com. of 73d Regt. Ala. M.
G. P. BURNETT, SOL. B. HENDRIX, S. WALKER, BURNETT, HENDRIX & WALKER, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Groceries and Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. No. 165, Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. Dec. 13, 1860—17.
Cabbage Seed.
THE Mountain Cabbage Seed, raised by J. B. Pease, from good seed, a quantity of these seed have been deposited for sale at the store of Woodward & Co., and will be the Republica Seed.

FROM TENNESSEE!
BATTLE AT DONELSON
Federals Whipped on Land and Water!
Probable Renewal of the Attack.
FROM
Virginia,
North Carolina,
Louisiana,
and Europe.
NASHVILLE, Feb. 12.
A dispatch from Cumberland City this evening says one Federal gunboat appeared in sight of Donelson this morning, about 10 o'clock, and opened fire on the Fort, without injury. The Fort returned the fire when the boat retired.
The Federals landed in large force and a battle with light artillery commenced this evening. The Federals are reported to number ten to twelve thousand. When the steamer left Donelson, the battle was raging, but knew nothing further.
[PRIVATE DISPATCH]
WELDON, Feb. 12.
Our loss at Roanoke Island is reported at 1600; the enemy's at 1000. Our disaster is attributed to a traitor by the name of Don. Captains Wise and Sedon are reported killed.
COL. BLOUNT'S BATTALION ORDERED TO THE TENNESSEE RIVER.
The following dispatch was received in this city last night:
NORFOLK, Feb. 13.
McClellan & Thomas, Schmitz, Notify Capt. Hooker, at Newmarket that I have marching order for the Tennessee River and to call in all furnished him by express. ROBERT P. BLOUNT, Com. Battalion.
BLOCKADE RUN!
Arrival of the Victoria at New Orleans with 15,000 Stand of Arms, Powder, &c.
THE DONELSON BATTLE.
500 FEDERALS KILLED.
European Intelligence.
N. O. &c. &c.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.
The steamer Victoria has run the blockade at this point. The blockade steamers fired several shots at her. The Victoria arrived safe with five thousand stand of arms, ammunition and coffee.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.
A dispatch from New Orleans says a dispatch has been received there that the Yankees had killed 18 killed and 15 wounded in the fight at Fort Donelson. The enemy's loss was 100 to 500 killed. General Pillow was killed. The enemy's gunboats were materially damaged.
RICHMOND, Feb. 14.
Advices by flag of truce from Roanoke Island state that the Confederates were 8 killed, and 30 wounded. The Federals lost 2 Colonels, and 35 other commissioned officers, and 175 privates, killed and wounded.
The bodies of Capt. Wise and Col. Sedon reached this morning.
The steamer Plymouth arrived at Port and the 14th with European news to 31st inst.
The London Shipping Gazette says it is reported in well informed circles that Napoleon declares he will not march longer, or alter the French campaign to be injured by the non-effective blockade of the Southern ports, and will soon ask England to join him in raising the blockade.
The London Morning Advertiser says on the 22d January, Napoleon determined to announce to his army his intention to break the Federal blockade, but Earl Russell induced him to defer action two weeks. The Advertiser adds that the co-operation France desired from England was moral co-operation.
Elizabeth City was partially destroyed by the Federals.
Mr. Elliott saved 70,000 pounds of government pork, which was at Hartsville.
A large number of young ladies from Northern College have reached Norfolk. The people of Norfolk were with the Carolina refugees.
The next depredations are expected at Plymouth and other points on the Roanoke river.
Northern papers of the 13th have been received at Norfolk by flag of truce.
The steamer Tennessee has arrived with European news from day later.
The New York Herald says there are parties in England resolved to object to every measure taken by the Federal Government for the restoration of the Union.
The Russians have been defeated in Cassius.
French troops are being rapidly despatched to Mexico.
The Confederate steamer Nashville is still at Southampton.
The Paris correspondent of the Herald says in French circles the opinion is almost universal that France and England will interfere in the American difficulties in less than thirty days, and says the ministers of the government, people and government papers of France are already for intervention.
The London Times says a large party in the House of Commons urge on the Government the policy of interfering in the American struggle.
The health of Mason and Smith was good. They complain of bad treatment at Fort Henry.
Bennett of the Herald, crows lustily over the Federal victories in Carolina and Tennessee, and says the rebel leaders have no idea of holding Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia.
A dispatch from Cincinnati says the Federal army in Central Kentucky is in motion.
NORFOLK, Feb. 13.
A Federal force took possession of Edenton yesterday morning. The inhabitants had nearly all left. It is reported they proceeded up the Roanoke to Plymouth.
A dispatch from St. Louis, dated 10th inst., says the Confederates are being rapidly reinforced and are confident they can hold their position.
CAIRO, Feb. 12.
Passengers report that eleven transport with troops passed Paducah.
LEAVESWORTH, Feb. 11.
Great activity and preparations for the Hunter expedition.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.
The Federal capital is widely jubilant at the news of the Burnside's success. Secretary Stanton is quite sick.

FROM FORT DONELSON.
Most Terrible Battle on Record.
Stars and Bars in the Ascent.
Great Slaughter.
On Both Sides.
Federal Repulsed Every Where.
FEDERALS REINFORCED.
Probable Renewal of the Fight Sunday.
Movements of General Johnson.
Bowling Green Shelled and Burned.
From North Carolina.
Elizabeth City Retaken.
Northern Intelligence.
N. O. &c. &c.
NASHVILLE, Feb. 14.
The enemy's gunboats opened fire on Fort Donelson at half past 3 o'clock this afternoon. The water is only 10 feet deep on Harpeth. Shoals 35 miles below Nashville and the river is falling rapidly. Our pilots say the gunboats cannot pass over in morning.
A special dispatch to the Union and American from Fort Donelson, dated 14th inst., says six gunboats attacked the Fort this afternoon and a terrific fight has been going on for two hours. Not a man nor a gun on our side has been hurt. Two gunboats have been badly injured and a third crippled. All of them have retired.
NASHVILLE, Feb. 15, 11 A. M.
A dispatch just received from Fort Donelson says the fight re-commenced at 7 o'clock this morning, and that a terrific battle has been raging all the morning, with great slaughter on both sides.
The enemy has been driven back beyond his camp.
We have captured two of the enemy's batteries.
A Federal prisoner taken says McClellan is cowardly, and has 50,000 men.
Our troops are driving the enemy back with cold steel.
NORFOLK, Feb. 15.
McClung's Cavalry had a fight with the Linealists in Scott county on the 14th killing 7, and capturing 15 and many horses and guns. The Linealists fled to the mountains in disorder. Forces equal. Three Confederates were wounded.
The Federals lost at Fort Donelson on Thursday were 500. Our loss 25. General Pillow and General Porter and Generals Floyd and Hooker the land forces. This is said to be the most terrible contest of the war.
The Tennesseans, Mississippians, Texans, Alabamians, and others are doing the fighting.
NORFOLK, Feb. 16.
Intelligence received at official quarters, says the battle at Fort Donelson on Saturday continued nine hours. 500 Confederates were killed and wounded. We took 300 prisoners, six of the enemy's guns, and killed and wounded 1500 of the enemy.
A dispatch dated Fort Donelson, 4 o'clock Sunday morning, says the enemy has been re-reinforced by 2000, and that a renewal of the battle is expected Sunday.
The final result of the great battle is uncertain.
NASHVILLE, Feb. 15.
The Federals have changed their tactics, and sent off nearly their whole force from the other side of Green River Bridge it became necessary for General Johnson to change his front.
On Thursday evening, Bowling Green was evacuated by the larger portion of the Confederate force, who fell back in the direction of Murfreesboro.
General Hindman's Brigade remained a few miles on the other side of Bowling Green.
Hindman had a sharp engagement yesterday morning with the Federals, who were advancing in force. Hindman fell back in good order, and after crossing Barren river, had the railroad bridge blown up, and the Tampike bridge burned.
Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the Federal shelled Bowling Green, setting fire to and burning nearly all the town.
The Baltimore Republican of the 14th says, accounts from Port Royal to the 10th report that a fleet, enroute from Port Royal for Savannah, landed 8,000 troops on Monday night. The Federal forces destroyed the water-pipes leading to the city. The fleet driven in the river have been cut by the Federals 16 feet below the surface of water.
Twelve regiments under marching orders leave Port Royal on Monday by land to the Railroad, thence to Charleston. Three regiments of cavalry are to join them. Two simultaneous movements were to be made, one to the Railroad direct—the other to the vicinity of Edisto Island.
From the Atlanta Confederacy Extra [PRIVATE DISPATCH]
J. J. TUGGLE.
CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 17.

Law Cards

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Alabama.
Will attend promptly to the collection of all claims and business entrusted to him in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph. Special attention given to Pension and Bounty Land Claims. Office in the north East corner of the Court House Jan. 28, 1888 1y

JNO. T. HEYLAND, *Attorney at Law,*
W. M. MARTIN, JR., *Attorney at Law,*
J. B. FORNEY, *Attorney at Law,*
J. H. MARTIN & FORNEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Talladega & Jacksonville, Ala.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Counties of Talladega, Shelby, Clay, DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, Randolph, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.
Office of Heyland & Martin, at Talladega, Ala.
Office of W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville, Ala.

WILLIAM M. HANES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Will practice in Calhoun and adjoining Counties. Dec. 10, 1886-1y
M. J. TURNLEY, R. W. EASLEY

TURNLEY & EASLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Counties of Calhoun, DeKalb, St. Clair, Cherokee, Calhoun, Randolph, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery. Dec. 27, 1886-1y

WHATLEY & ELLIS,
H. AVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law in Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Aug. 25, 1y

TIPTON, BRADFORD,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Sep. 6, 1886.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Will practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Aug. 25, 1y

Carriage and Wagon 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 wagons, 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 county. L. A. WEAVER.
Nov. 1st, 1886.

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 Fleming'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 see for themselves. They would call attention particularly to the fact that they will execute Cabinet work of every size and quality, unusually low.

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, 1887.

Trustees Sale.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 1st day of March, 1887, I will sell at auction, at the Sulphur Springs, N. Henderson's in Calhoun county, Alabama, a male slave by the name of BOB, about thirty years old, who has been in the hands of the power contained in a Deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee by Wm. A. Dancy on the 19th day of March, 1861, to secure J. M. McCain in a certain debt therein specified, due from said Dancy to the said McCain, which Deed of Trust was duly recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of said county of Calhoun on the 28th day of March, 1861, in Book (11) on pages 742 and 743; this 1st day of March, 1887.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
MORGAN & COOPER,
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.
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 3, 1887.

M. P. STOVALL,
COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Augusta, Ga.

CONTINUES the business in all its branches in his large and commodious Free Press Warehouse, on Jacksonville street, near the Globe Hotel.

His strict personal attention will, as heretofore, be devoted to the interest of his customers. Oct. 16, 1886-6m.

NOTICE

I have constituted G. H. Dancy, my law agent, to transact for me all my business during my absence in the Army. J. A. COBB.
June 20, 1881.

NOTICE.
MR. E. L. WOODWARD & MR. E. L. JOHNSON, are hereby constituted my law 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, 1881. C. J. CLARK.

Notice.
As I have the measures of the Volunteers from this county, and of the Golden Company, an preparing to make uniforms, or other clothing in my line, which may be desired, with neatness and dispatch, upon very low terms. R. J. MARTIN.
August 8th, 1881.

NOTICE.
By S. W. PETTIBONE, successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.
Change for receiving and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighted, 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, 1880-6m

Notice.
All persons indebted to J. E. Williams & Co. will find their accounts and Notes in the hands of J. C. Ligon, Esq., for settling and collection. Come one and all, save cost, as time will be given you before issue. J. E. WILLIAMS.
White Plains, Ala. Aug. 11, 1881-4t.

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, Ala. July 11, 1881. A. J. STEVENSON.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL
Corner of Green and Water Streets.
SELMMA, ALA.
J. J. NORRIS, PROPRIETOR

THE undersigned having leased the above specified hotel, and having 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 a conveniently situated to the Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landings, 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, and the undersigned, with the fitting staff, is large enough to suit comfortably one hundred guests. It is furnished at all times with the best Mobile and other markets afford, and attention is given to the wants of guests, and no pains will 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, for doing general and particular work may favor him with their patronage. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. J. J. NORRIS.
Selma, May 23, 1881.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, And other Groceries, for sale low by J. A. STEVENSON.
Dec. 20, 1880.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF Bacon, Salt, Coffee. For Sale by J. A. STEVENSON.
Oct. 11, 1880

MORRIS' MERCHANT
FLOURING MILLS
THESE extensive Mills on Canoe Creek are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 200 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 Chocomahee, formerly owned by Wm. Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing general and particular grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat. E. & I. G. MORRIS.
May 12, 1886.

THE Regular stated meetings of the 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.

R. E. W. ADAMS, M. D. ADAMS, DRS. R. E. W. & M. D. ADAMS, SURGEON DENTISTS, RESIDENCE Jacksonville, Ala.
Have associated themselves in the practice of their profession, and will practice at 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 on west side of main Street, opposite the Republican Office. Feb. 7, 1881-1y.

SHERIFF SALE.
By virtue of one order of sale, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of C. H. Boyson & Co. against John G. Moore, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. on the first Monday in March, 1887, to wit: The following described lands, to wit: Fraction A, 60 acres—Fraction B, 60 acres—Fraction C, 60 acres—Fraction D, 60 acres—Fraction E, 60 acres—Fraction F, 60 acres—Fraction G, 60 acres—Fraction H, 60 acres—Fraction I, 60 acres—Fraction J, 60 acres—Fraction K, 60 acres—Fraction L, 60 acres—Fraction M, 60 acres—Fraction N, 60 acres—Fraction O, 60 acres—Fraction P, 60 acres—Fraction Q, 60 acres—Fraction R, 60 acres—Fraction S, 60 acres—Fraction T, 60 acres—Fraction U, 60 acres—Fraction V, 60 acres—Fraction W, 60 acres—Fraction X, 60 acres—Fraction Y, 60 acres—Fraction Z, 60 acres—Fraction AA, 60 acres—Fraction AB, 60 acres—Fraction AC, 60 acres—Fraction AD, 60 acres—Fraction AE, 60 acres—Fraction AF, 60 acres—Fraction AG, 60 acres—Fraction AH, 60 acres—Fraction AI, 60 acres—Fraction AJ, 60 acres—Fraction AK, 60 acres—Fraction AL, 60 acres—Fraction AM, 60 acres—Fraction AN, 60 acres—Fraction AO, 60 acres—Fraction AP, 60 acres—Fraction AQ, 60 acres—Fraction AR, 60 acres—Fraction AS, 60 acres—Fraction AT, 60 acres—Fraction AU, 60 acres—Fraction AV, 60 acres—Fraction AW, 60 acres—Fraction AX, 60 acres—Fraction AY, 60 acres—Fraction AZ, 60 acres—Fraction BA, 60 acres—Fraction BB, 60 acres—Fraction BC, 60 acres—Fraction BD, 60 acres—Fraction BE, 60 acres—Fraction BF, 60 acres—Fraction BG, 60 acres—Fraction BH, 60 acres—Fraction BI, 60 acres—Fraction BJ, 60 acres—Fraction BK, 60 acres—Fraction BL, 60 acres—Fraction BM, 60 acres—Fraction BN, 60 acres—Fraction BO, 60 acres—Fraction BP, 60 acres—Fraction BQ, 60 acres—Fraction BR, 60 acres—Fraction BS, 60 acres—Fraction BT, 60 acres—Fraction BU, 60 acres—Fraction BV, 60 acres—Fraction BW, 60 acres—Fraction BX, 60 acres—Fraction BY, 60 acres—Fraction BZ, 60 acres—Fraction CA, 60 acres—Fraction CB, 60 acres—Fraction CC, 60 acres—Fraction CD, 60 acres—Fraction CE, 60 acres—Fraction CF, 60 acres—Fraction CG, 60 acres—Fraction CH, 60 acres—Fraction CI, 60 acres—Fraction CJ, 60 acres—Fraction CK, 60 acres—Fraction CL, 60 acres—Fraction CM, 60 acres—Fraction CN, 60 acres—Fraction CO, 60 acres—Fraction CP, 60 acres—Fraction CQ, 60 acres—Fraction CR, 60 acres—Fraction CS, 60 acres—Fraction CT, 60 acres—Fraction CU, 60 acres—Fraction CV, 60 acres—Fraction CW, 60 acres—Fraction CX, 60 acres—Fraction CY, 60 acres—Fraction CZ, 60 acres—Fraction DA, 60 acres—Fraction DB, 60 acres—Fraction DC, 60 acres—Fraction DD, 60 acres—Fraction DE, 60 acres—Fraction DF, 60 acres—Fraction DG, 60 acres—Fraction DH, 60 acres—Fraction DI, 60 acres—Fraction DJ, 60 acres—Fraction DK, 60 acres—Fraction DL, 60 acres—Fraction DM, 60 acres—Fraction DN, 60 acres—Fraction DO, 60 acres—Fraction DP, 60 acres—Fraction DQ, 60 acres—Fraction DR, 60 acres—Fraction DS, 60 acres—Fraction DT, 60 acres—Fraction DU, 60 acres—Fraction DV, 60 acres—Fraction DW, 60 acres—Fraction DX, 60 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A black and white photograph of a document page. The page is heavily stained and damaged, particularly on the right side where a large, dark, irregular tear or stain obscures the text. The visible text on the left side is fragmented and difficult to read, appearing to be a list or index of items. The overall quality is poor, with significant noise and artifacts.

Carriage

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Alabama.
Will attend promptly to the collection of debts, and all other business entrusted to him, in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph. Special attention given to Pension and Bounty Claims. Office in the North East corner of the Court House. Jan. 28, 1886-19

W. H. MARTIN, JR.,
TALLADEGA, ALA.
ATTORNEY 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 of Montgomery.
Office of Martin & Martin, at Talladega, Ala.
Office of W. H. Martin, Jr., at Jacksonville, Ala.

WILLIAM M. HAMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Will practice in Calhoun and adjoining Counties. Dec. 10, 1886-19

TURNLEY & BAILEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Will continue to practice in all the Courts of 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 Court House. Dec. 27, 1886-19

WEAVER & BELLIS,
H. 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, 1886-19

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Will practice in Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Aug. 25, 19

Carriage and Waggon Making Business.
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now carrying on the above mentioned business in all its branches at his shop north of the public square, and adjoining A. Adams, Blacksmith Shop. Being determined to use more good materials, and execute work faithfully, promptly, and upon reasonable terms he solicits liberal patronage from those who may want work in his line. He will also attend promptly to repairing of waggons, Carriages, Buggies, etc., and any and all ironing necessary in repairs can also be well and promptly executed in the shop adjoining. Having in his employ a competent workman, 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, 1886-19

NEW CABINET SHOP.
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has now opened a New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville, on the east side of main street, next door south of Fleming'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 ever been offered in this place. When they say they will sell at lower prices, 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 will call attention particularly to the fact that they will execute the work of ever: size and quality, uniformly low.
C. R. LESTER
May 17-1886-19

GROCERY STORE AT OXFORD.
S. & T. J. NORMAN
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, 1886-19

Trustees Sale.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 1st day of March, 1887, I will sell at auction, at the Southern Springs near Z. Henderson in Calhoun County, Alabama, a slave belonging to the estate of B. O. H. about thirty years old. The sale will be made under the power contained in a deed of trust, executed by me as Trustee by Wm. H. Palmer, on the 14th day of March, 1867, to secure J. M. DeLoach in a certain debt therein contained, from and against said slave, and the said J. M. DeLoach, which deed of Trust was duly recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 24th day of March, 1867, in Book (11) on pages 242 and 243; the 19th day of March, 1867.
B. F. LUKINS, Trustee in said deed.
Feb. 16, 1887-88-19

NEW SPRING GOODS.
MORE INS & COOPER, OXFORD, ALA.
HAVE just received and now offer for sale on the lot, accommodating terms, a large and well assorted stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
To which they have 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.
OXFORD, ALA., May 2, 1886-19

M. P. STOVALL,
COTTON FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Augusta, Ga.
CONTINUES his business in all its branches in his large and commodious Free Press Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the City Hotel.
His special attention will be heretofore devoted to the interest of his customers.
Oct. 10, 1886-19

NOTICE.
I have constituted G. B. Duncanson, my law Agent, to transact any of my business during my absence in the Army.
J. A. COBB.
June 26, 1861.

NOTICE.
MR. E. C. WOODWARD & MR. E. CLID JOHNSON, are hereby constituted my law 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 15, 1861.
C. J. CLARK.

Notice.
As I have the measure of the Volunteers from this county, and of the Calhoun Company, prepared to make uniforms, or other clothing in my line, which may be desired, with neatness and dispatch, upon very low terms.
August 8th, 1861.
R. J. MARTIN.

Notice.
Ala. and Ten River Railroad WARE HOUSE,
BY S. W. PETERSON, Successor to W. Y. LUSKIE & CO.
Charge for receiving and 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, 1861-62-19

Notice.
A. L. persons indebted to J. E. Williams & Co., will find their accounts and Notes in the hands of J. C. Leland, Esq., for settlement and collection. Come once and all save cost, as time will be given you before leave.
J. E. WILLIAMS.
White Plains, Ala. Aug. 11, 1861-62-19

Notice.
The undersigned informs those who may need them, that he has several well trained dogs for catching runaway, which can be had on application to him at White Plains, Ala. July 11, 1861.
A. J. STEVENSON.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
Corner of Green and Water Streets, SEVEN, ALA.
J. J. NORRIS, PROPRIETOR.
THE undersigned having leased the above spacious hotel, and having 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 now conveniently situated to the Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landings, and is well adapted for transient 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 fashionable style, while the Dining Hall is large enough to comfortably accommodate one hundred guests. It is furnished at all times with the best of the Middle and other markets, and attentive waiters 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.
Selma, May 23, 1861.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,
Coffee, Molasses,
And other Groceries, for sale low by
J. A. STEVENSON.
Dec. 20, 1886-19

JUST RECEIVED,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
Bacon, Salt, Coffee,
For Sale by
J. A. STEVENSON.
Oct. 11, 1860-19

MORRIS' MERCHANT FLOURING MILLS.
THESE extensive Mills, on Cape Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, capable of grinding about 200 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 convenient and experienced Millers.
The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.
Our Flouring Mills, on Cape Creek, formerly owned by Wm. Wallace, are also now in successful operation, for grinding cotton seed, and grinding at which place wheat will be purchased at the best cash price paid for any grain.
May 12, 1862-19

DR. R. E. W. & R. D. MADAM, SURGEON DENTISTS, RESIDENCE Jacksonville, Ala.
Have associated themselves in the practice of their profession, and to which they will devote their entire attention, and to which they will devote their entire attention, and to which they will devote their entire attention.
All operations on the teeth performed in the most skillful manner.
Any communications addressed to them at Jacksonville, will receive prompt attention, where one of both will be found except on professional business.
17-18th day when the work is done.
Office on West side of main street, opposite the City Hotel.
Feb. 7, 1861-19

SHERIFF SALE.
By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, and to me directed, in favor of Cayne Buggins, Co. against John G. Means, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the next Monday in March next, 1862, the following described lands, to wit: Fraction A, quarter of Section 20, Township 12, Range 7, do. - Fraction B, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction C, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction D, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction E, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction F, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction G, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction H, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction I, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction J, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction K, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction L, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction M, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction N, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction O, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction P, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction Q, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction R, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction S, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction T, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction U, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction V, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction W, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction X, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction Y, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction Z, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AA, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AB, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AC, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AD, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AE, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AF, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AG, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AH, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AI, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AJ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AK, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AL, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AM, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AN, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AO, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AP, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AQ, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AR, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AS, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AT, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AU, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AV, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AW, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AX, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AY, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction AZ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BA, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BB, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BC, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BD, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BE, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BF, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BG, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BH, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BI, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BJ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BK, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BL, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BM, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BN, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BO, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BP, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BQ, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BR, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BS, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BT, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BU, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BV, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BW, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BX, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BY, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction BZ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CA, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CB, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CC, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CD, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CE, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CF, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CG, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CH, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CI, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CJ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CK, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CL, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CM, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CN, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CO, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CP, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CQ, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CR, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CS, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CT, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CU, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CV, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CW, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CX, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CY, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction CZ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DA, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DB, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DC, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DD, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DE, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DF, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DG, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DH, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DI, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DJ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DK, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DL, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DM, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DN, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DO, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DP, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DQ, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DR, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DS, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DT, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DU, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DV, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DW, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DX, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DY, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction DZ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EA, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EB, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EC, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction ED, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EE, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EF, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EG, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EH, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EI, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EJ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EK, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EL, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EM, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EN, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EO, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EP, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EQ, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction ER, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction ES, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction ET, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EU, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EV, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EW, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EX, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EY, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction EZ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FA, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FB, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FC, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FD, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FE, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FF, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FG, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FH, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FI, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FJ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FK, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FL, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FM, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FN, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FO, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FP, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FQ, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FR, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FS, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FT, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FU, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FV, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FW, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FX, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FY, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction FZ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GA, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GB, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GC, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GD, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GE, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GF, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GG, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GH, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GI, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GJ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GK, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GL, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GM, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GN, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GO, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GP, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GQ, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GR, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GS, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GT, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GU, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GV, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GW, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GX, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GY, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction GZ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HA, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HB, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HC, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HD, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HE, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HF, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HG, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HH, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HI, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HJ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HK, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HL, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HM, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HN, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HO, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HP, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HQ, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HR, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HS, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HT, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HU, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HV, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HW, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HX, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HY, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction HZ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IA, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IB, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IC, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction ID, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IE, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IF, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IG, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IH, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction II, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IJ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IK, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IL, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IM, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IN, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IO, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IP, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IQ, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IR, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IS, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IT, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IU, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IV, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IW, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IX, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IY, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction IZ, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction JA, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction JB, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction JC, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction JD, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction JE, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction JF, or west part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction JG, or east part N E 1/4 of Section 20, T. 12, R. 7, do. - Fraction JH, or west part N E 1/4 of Section