JUNE

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

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Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

S. F. GRANT,

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less of Long or 16 lines or brevier, for the first insertion, & fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Over one square counted as two squares. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

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

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

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY. }

BE IT REMEMBERED, That this day, the 16th day of December, 1861, being appointed by the Judge of the County Court of said County, as a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of said county, for the purpose of appointing an Agent, in each Election Precinct in said county, under a late act of the General Assembly of said State of Alabama, providing a fund for the aid of indigent families of Volunteers absent in the Confederate army, approved the 11th day of Nov. 1861; and A. Woods, Judge, &c. and Eli Bynum, Wm. Henry and David Seiber, Commissioners, &c. appeared in court and took their seats; when and where the following orders were passed and made a matter of record, &c.; and the following named persons are hereby appointed under said act, agents in their respective election precincts, to-wit:

In Pre. No.	1,	James Crow.
" "	2,	S. D. McClellen.
" "	3,	Wiley Glover.
" "	4,	Wm Kennedy.
" "	5,	Jesse U Bryan.
" "	6,	J M Smith.
" "	7,	Henry McBee.
" "	8,	Spartan Allen.
" "	9,	G L Alexander.
" "	10,	J W Whiteside.
" "	11,	M P Johnson.
" "	12,	Dr. W E Boling.
" "	13,	Daniel B Draper.
" "	14,	Sheppard Jenkins.
" "	15,	William Barker.
" "	16,	Charles Norman.
" "	17,	S M Carruth.
" "	18,	A D Chandler.
" "	19,	B F Parker.
" "	20,	Wm. Wood.
" "	21,	Z Henderson.
" "	22,	Jacob W Whisenant.
" "	43,	John W. McDaniel.

Whose duty it shall be to enquire and ascertain the number and name of each resident of their respective precincts who may be absent therefrom, as a volunteer in the Confederate army, when such volunteer left, and in what company and regiment: and also to enquire and ascertain if such volunteer left a wife, child or children, or father or mother or minor brothers or sisters, dependant upon such volunteer for support; and the number, sex and ages of those composing the family left by such volunteer dependent upon him as aforesaid, and their condition and situation as to means of support, and whether such family or any member thereof actually need aid and assistance from the public in the way of food and clothing, and of what nature and to what extent and for what length of time. And said Agents shall, within twenty days after receiving a copy of this order, report in writing the result of his enquiries, to the Judge of Probate of said county; showing in said report the name of each absent soldier from his said precinct, the number age and sex of any family left by such volunteer, needing the aid of the public, what means of support (if any) such family may have; also what such family may actually need in the way of food and clothing, or either, and how long such family would probably require aid from the public. It is further ordered, that said respective precinct agents shall make their investigations into the condition of indigent families of volunteers, and report the result of such investigation to the Judge of Probate as aforesaid, from time to time as volunteers may leave their respective precincts and engage in the service of the Confederate army.

A true copy from the minutes:

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Probate Court of St. Clair Co.

DECEMBER THE 14th, 1861.

Estate of James M. Neel, dec.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 14th day of December, 1861, by Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala., Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred.

ELI JONES, Adm'r.

Dec. 26, 1861.

T. C. Williams, vs. Benjamin M. Williams, Deft. and John T. Stewart, admr. Garnishee.

In Circuit Court, Cherokee County, Ala. Fall Term, Oct. 31st 1861.

CAMB the Plaintiff by his attorney and it appearing to the court, that an attachment was issued in this cause, and levied by summoning the said John T. Stewart, admr. as garnishee, and said garnishee having answered on oath, that Caleb Morgan, of Calhoun County, Alabama, claims the funds in his hands.

It is therefore considered by the court, that the Clerk of this court, notify said claimant, to come in at the next Term of this court, and contest with the Plaintiff the right to said fund.

And it further appearing to the Court that the defendant, Benjamin M. Williams, is a non-resident of this state. It is therefore considered by the court, that the defendant have notice given him, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper, published in Jacksonville, Alabama, for four successive weeks, of the pending of this attachment, and that a copy of said paper be sent by mail to said defendant, if his residence be known, if not ascertained, unless he appears and [illegible]

Attest: [illegible] Jackson, Clerk of said Court, at office the 10th day of Dec. 1861.

WILLIS W. JACKSON, Clk.

Dec. 19, 1861.—4t—7,75.

WOODWARD, PORTER AND WHITE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Comaission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE exercises of the Jacksonville Female Academy will be resumed on Monday the 2nd day of FEBRUARY, 1862, under the continued superintendence of Mrs. D. D. Caldwell and Miss Carrie Woodward.

The course of instruction and rates of tuition will be the same as heretofore.

A. B. CONNEY, Sec'y.

Jan. 16, 1862.—3m.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration with the will annexed having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, upon the estate of James B. Martin decd. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present them to me legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make payment. This 28th Jan. A. D. 1862.

MARY E. MARTIN, Adm'x. with the will annexed.

Jan. 30, 1862.

The State of Alabama. } Calhoun County.

COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY SPECIAL TERM JAN. 25th A. D. 1862.

THIS day came John Brock special Administrator of the estate of Lawrance Brock dec'd, and filed his accounts and vouches for a final settlement of his said special administration of said estate. It is ordered by the court that the 28th day of February A. D. 1862, be set for examining, stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a Special Term of said court to be holden at the court House of said County on said 28th day of February A. D. 1862, and contest said account and the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. WOODS,—Judge of said Court for Calhoun County, at office in the town of Jacksonville on this the 25th day of Jan., A D 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge

Jan. 30th, 1862—3t. of Proba

Administrators Notice to Creditors

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 20th day of January, 1862, upon the Estate of Mark Phillips, deceased: all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. This 30th January 1862.

NANCY PHILLIPS, JAS. PHILLIPS, Adm's. & Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Benjamin A. Brooks, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 8th day of January, 1862, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala., Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: and those indebted are requested to make payment.

G B DOUTHIT, Adm.

Jan 9, 1862.

STATE OF ALABAMA. } Calhoun County. }

COURT OF PROBATE FOR CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA. SPECIAL TERM, JANUARY, A. D. 1862.

THIS day came John S. Borden, Executor of the Estate of Elizabeth Borden, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 24th day of February next, 1862, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement: and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county on said Monday the 24th day of February next, and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at Office this 17th day of January, A. D. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Jan. 23—3t.

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

SELMA, ALA.

Orders for Goods must be accompanied with *Cash* or its equivalent to insure attention.

Selma, Ala., Jan. 20, 1862.—3m.

State of Alabama, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun county Ala. special term March 8th 1862.

THIS day came W W Little one of the executors of the estate of Samuel Morgan dec'd and filed his account and vouches for a partial settlement of said estate.

It is thereupon ordered by the court that Monday the 7th day of April next, be set for examining, and stating and reporting said account and making said settlement and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the courthouse of said county, on said Monday the 7th day of April next and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods Judge of said court at office this 8th day of March A D 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

R. A. Carruth, vs. James L. Thomas & Nancy Thomas. } CIRCUIT COURT of Calhoun county. At Spring term. 1861.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his Attorney and moved for an order of publication against the defendants; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants are non-residents.—It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear and defend this suit, if they desire. They will therefore take due notice of this suit by attachment, and of the levy of the same upon the property of defendants.

Witness my hand this 18th day of February A.D. 1862. C. B. DEUTHIT, Clerk.

Feb 20, 1862—4t—$5.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Montgomery, Ala., May 17 1862

The next scholastic year of the University of Alabama begins on the 1st of September next.

The election of members to the corps takes place at the annual meeting of the trustees on Saturday the 11th of July by which time all applications for admission must be addressed to the President of the University.

Those elected will receive their commissions from the Executive under the great seal of the State.

The number of the Corps will be limited to two hundred.

No applications for enlistment for a period less than one year will receive consideration and if the number of applications exceed two hundred, preference will be given to those candidates who propose to enlist for periods longer than one year.

Applications must in all cases be accompanied with certificates of good moral character, and must set forth the age and scholastic attainments of the applicant, as well as the course of studies he wishes to pursue.

Cadets of the University whatever their ages may be, will be exempt from conscription in the army of the Confederate States during the term of their enlistment as State Cadets.

For further information, letters may be addressed to Dr. L. C. Garland, President of the University at Tuscaloosa.

In testimony whereof, I JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor of the State of Alabama, have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1862, and of the Independence of the Confederate States the second year.

L. S.

By the Governor.

JOHN GILL SHORTER.

P. H. BRYAN, Secretary of State

N. B. The papers of the State will publish the above proclamation one week and forward their accounts to the Executive office

JAS. S. ALBRIGHT, Private Sec'ty.

OFFICE OF ADJ. & INS GEN., OF ALA Montgomery, May 17, 1862.

Special Order, No. 31.

I. The cadets of the University of Alabama on furlough, and those who have been engaged in drilling the volunteer forces of the State, will report themselves for duty at the University on Wednesday the 4th day of June next.

II. The chief of detachments will see that the property of the University under their charge, such as swords, muskets, etc., is returned to the Quarter Master of the Post. And they will make full reports of all the expenses of their respective detachments to the Superintendent of the Corps, to be audited by him and sent up to this office

III. Cadets who may have been appointed commissioned officers in volunteer companies, are exempted from obedience to this Order, and are hereby regularly and honorably discharged from the Corps.

IV. If any Cadets have enlisted as privates, without having obtained a regular discharge from the corps, they have been illegally mustered into service, and the Captains of companies will release them that they may return to their posts of duty at the University; such only of this class being excepted from the operations of this Order, as proposed to withdraw from the University at the close of the present scholastic year.

V. The Executive takes great satisfaction in publicly acknowledging the valuable service rendered to the country by the Corps of Cadets, in drilling the volunteer forces in the several camps of instruction, located in different parts of the State. This work has been done in a manner highly creditable to the discipline and attainments of the Corps, and constitutes a fresh motive for sustaining an institution so essential to the public welfare. By order of

JNO. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Alabama.

H. P. WATSON, Adj't and Inspector General.

ONE BROWNLOW—The "Fighting Parson" is now in New England among his abolition brethren, delivering lectures on the subject of this "infamous rebellion," and denouncing "the people of the South just as he denounced Pryne and the Black Republicans two years ago. A Boston paper noticing his arrival in that city, thus speaks of him: "A more coarse minded, vulgar, abusive, pugilistic disputant, it would be difficult to find. It is however to his credit that under such trying circumstances, that he refused to play the traitor, but this makes him neither a gentleman nor a Christian." As in the case of Arnold, so it is with traitors the world over. We love the treachery but despise the traitor.

THE RANSOM OF NEW ORLEANS.—A special dispatch from Corinth, May 6th, to the Memphis Appeal says:

Generals Beauregard and Polk were serenaded last night by Gen. Price's excellent band. The former made a speech in which he said he hoped soon to be in possession of some Northern cities to compensate for the loss of New Orleans.

From New Orleans.

A lady from New Orleans makes statements which confirm other accounts and tenor of Butler's orders, in the effect that the conquerors are making the unhappy citizens feel the iron heel of their power: Every day the military surveillance becomes more rigid, and the regulation more stringent. Butler, as the most infamous of his orders indicates, is levying fierce warfare upon the ladies. They grievously offended His Yankee Highness by wearing as trimmings of their bonnets, etc., semblances of the Confederate flag, and Southern colors red and white. Picayune ordered them to indulge no more in such demonstrations of rebellious sentiments under pain of condign punishment. How many obey and how many were punished our informant does not set forth, but she does state that Mrs. J. B. Walton, the lovely and accomplished lady of Col. J. B Walton, of the Washington Artillery, is now in confinement because she refused to remove the little flag which formed part of the trimming of her bonnet. It is thus that the valorous Picayune avenges so much of the rout at Bull Run as was due to the well-served guns of the Washington Artillery. Persons were being arrested and consigned to dungeons at the whim of the Yankee despot.

Our intelligence from the above mentioned source is to the effect that fifty thousand men had been landed in the city, and were now quartered within and about it, and garrisoning the works of the coasts lakes, and rivers. A great deal of sickness, and of a very fatal type, was prevailing among the unacclimated Yankees of New England, and seventy dead invaders were carried out from one hospital and buried during a single night. Large numbers of buildings are being converted into hospitals for the accommodation of the great number of sick rascals who, if they do not die from actual disease, probably do from fear, their imaginations being tormented with terrible visions of Yellow Jack. If all signs do not fail, they have every reason to be worse frightened than ever they were by a bayonet charge of the Confederates.

Our informant says it was common talk among the Yankee officers that Mobile would soon be attacked, and they said that the city would be shelled without hesitation if resistance was made after their gunboats were in range.

When the lady applied to the Yankee Provost Marshal she tendered a Confederate note in payment of the fee exacted. The official took it and hurled it violently back into her face. Obtaining other money, she paid the amount.

The Orleanians are finding out what being a conquered people means. Let their sad experience instruct us that any other evil is more endurable, any suffering preferable to the scourge of Yankee masters.—*Mobile Register.*

Washington not wholesome.

A Southern gentleman, accustomed to moving in the Washington circles during the administration of the last President of the United States, would in the reign of Abraham the First, recognize in the public building alone any familiar features of the once proud Federal Capital. Gone, all the vim and dash of its chivalry; gone all the Southern sunshine of lovely forms; gone, all the towering minds from her legislative halls, and gone, all Southern principle and feeling. "Yankee" is written everywhere—in the Capitol, in the White House, at the Smithsonian, and in the Departments, and one can trace the obsequious lineaments of the Yankee race in almost every face to be met on the avenue. There is the place seeker from New York, with testimonial from Greeley; the looker after a big contract from Pennsylvania, with communication from Cameron, and the savory politician from Illinois, with a bow for everybody "on his side of the house." The local trade of the city is turned over to the usurpers and Yankee shop-keepers, from branch houses in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, occupy the stores. These find their customers among the soldiers from their respective States and cities. Thus you find "No. 16, Bowery," on the avenue, and the "Philadelphia Arcade Depot" around the corner. The carters in the streets, and the boot blacks on the corners are strangers in a strange city, but with genuine Yankee impertinence, making themselves perfectly at home. Even the thieves and loud women of the city, hail from the Congressional districts of Cochrane, Wade, Lovejoy, Hale and Grow, and claim to be their constituents. All seem intent upon securing at least a bale of treasury notes, or "green backs" as they are called there, and there seems to be no lack of these. They are in the hands of everybody, even the negroes. In fact to use a commercial phrase, the "demand exceeds the supply;" and recently twenty five or thirty clerks were engaged in clipping signing and preparing the notes for circulation, God only knows the amount already issued. The supply seems to depend on the material used in their manufacture—paper and ink.

More Arms Come.

We have been permitted to perruse a letter from—somewhere—to a gentleman in this city, stating that two steamers had arrived at a Confederate port, bringing large quantities of arms, ammunition, &c. The letter is from a trustworthy source.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

Truths from the London Times.

We copy the following passages from an article in the London Times, on American affairs:

Will anybody show us a line or argument, or a strain of eloquence by an American writer of reputation and standing, aiming to prove that the Union is *as great a benefit to the Southern States, as to the Northern*, and that even on the narrow ground of private interests the secessionists are bound to lay down their arms, and assist in re-constructing the Union? The tone of the Northern Press is just that to make the Southern population feel that their secession is a terrible loss, not to themselves, but to the North. In fact, it is treated as a fugitive slave question. The Southern States have run away from their Northern masters, and all the powers of the law are put in force to recover the valuable property. Mr. Lincoln, indeed goes so far as to offer a reward; at least, he intimates what expense the North will go to, if it can get back its Southern dependants. But when it is evident that their loss is immense in the Northern estimate of the crisis, *it follows that Secession is a gain to the South.* No doubt there are mutual benefits in the Union; but those supposed to be enjoyed by the South never showed so ill as they do now under the light of the Northern commentators. If we are to believe them, they are now in the case of the man whose cattle have departed in the night, whose tenants have taken a moonlight flit, or whose foreman in his business, hat set up for himself over the way.

We can see nothing in the Northern Press, but the simple passion for victory and success. The South must be conquered, humbled, and subjugated. The slave must be brought back, newly manacled and fettered, put on double taskwork, beaten with more stripes, and made to feel that he is a slave. Such a tone can serve to no purpose but to confirm the Confederate States in the opinion that they have been the slaves of a tyrant majority, and that it was indeed, *high time to break the Yoke*. Grant that the tone of the South is equally fierce; we expect that it accords with their position. They have retired to their *Mons Sacer* from the presence of a *tyrant*. But the use of such a tone does not accord with the position of the Federal States. If the Union is what it pretends to be, they ought to see, more in sorrow than in anger, the suicidal folly of their fellow citizens in the South.

Kentucky Rising.

Yesterday morning Capt. James Castleman, of Kentucky, passed through here on his way to Corinth. He is just from Lexington, in that State, and brought out with him seventy men, all well mounted, armed and equipped—having furnished themselves with their outfit. His men are now at Chattanooga, while he has gone to Corinth to see Morgan to make arrangements for joining his squadron

Capt. Castleman brought his men through Pound Gap and thence through East Tennessee. Nearly everywhere through Kentucky they were welcomed, greeted with cheers and God speed.

They were entertained with a lavish hand by the people of Kentucky, who refused to receive any compensation. In every place they found the spirit of the people aroused and fully enlisted in their feelings in favor of the South. A few of the Lincoln Home Guard organizations still exist, but most of them have disbanded. The Captain and his men had two fights with them as they came along, and whipped them badly both times. He brought 17 of these Home Guards prisoners to Chattanooga.

He reports that large numbers of Kentuckians are going off to join Humphrey Marshall; that no less than a regiment, lately raised in the neighborhood of Lexington, and in Owen, Henry, Bath and other counties contiguous, have gone from the State in small squads so as not to excite the suspicion of the Lincoln soldiery and are with Marshall. It needs only for our army to march into that country to have three fourths of the men at once flock to the standard of Southern Rights and Independence. In some places they are openly and defiantly recruiting and enlisting for the Southern Army.

Capt. C. says the crops in Kentucky were never more promising, and that provisions are abundant and cheap. Corn is worth 20 cents per bushel, and other thing in proportion.—*Atlanta Confed. 25th*

THE CONSCRIPT ACT—The misunderstanding which exists as to the scope and intention of this act, has produced a useless stampede among the ignorant portion of our population within the last few days The very erroneous impression prevails that on the 16th inst., every man between the ages of 18 and 35 is to be raised and forced into military service. This is a mistake. After that date the names of this class of men will be enrolled as is usual with the militia, but the quota drawn from each county for duty will be regulated by the number of volunteers that have already gone from such county into the army.—The rest will be drilled and only held subject to duty when needed. Hence it may be that some of the counties and cities that have volunteered liberally may not have a single man called immediately into service. This subject should be properly considered and understood, and this disgraceful and frantic hegira stopped.—*Augusta Sentinel.*

Important order—Abolition of Slavery.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, '62.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against said United States, it became a military necessity to declare martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States—Georgia, Florida and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves, are hereby declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

F. W. SMITH, A. A. G.

The Policy of the war.

From an an article in a recent number of the New York Herald we take the following:

By precipitating battles at the two places named, (Corinth and Richmond) we risk, in case of a disaster, the indefinite protraction of the war. By enclosing the Confederates within a net work from which they cannot escape, and starving them into submission, we gain two objects which the country would be gratified to accomplish—that of sparing the further effusion of blood, and capturing and punishing the rebel leaders.

This line of policy cannot be entrusted into better hands than those of Generals McClellan and Halleck. If the Government consults the interests and feelings of the country it will support them in pursuing it.

Georgia and Alabama Railroad.

We verily believe that there does not exist a greater *military* necessity than the construction of a Railroad from Rome, Georgia, to Jacksonville, Ala. No one will doubt the truth of this proposition who will take the trouble to look on the map of the country. The road would have been built before this time, by private enterprise, but for the war. For the want of money, the project was temporarily abandoned several months ago.—The road is almost graded, and the bridges completed for twelve or fifteen miles on the route

From Rome to Jacksonville it is only 50 miles. The cars from Selma are now running to within 10 miles of Jacksonville, and we learn the road will be completed to that place in a few weeks. If the line were extended across the little gap between Rome and Jacksonville there would be a new and unbroken link from one extreme almost of the Confederacy to the other.

Our enemy are making no greater efforts than to get possession of our line of railroads, nor are we defending anything with more obstinacy. Therefore we say the road from Jacksonville to Rome, yes, and from Rome to Dalton, Ga., ought to be completed immediately and that too by the Confederate Government, which could be finished in two or three months. If this were done, we would have an entire inland route, out of reach of the Yankees.

The increased amount of transportation of troops and stores of the Government has led to pay by the way of Mobile, would more than have completed the road by this route, to say nothing of the far greater loss of sugar, molasses, &c., for the want of transportation from New Orleans and Memphis.

Will not the friends of the enterprise at Dalton, Rome and Jacksonville make some effort to bring the subject before the Government at Richmond? The urgent necessity for the completion of the work can be easily shown.—*Rome Southerner.*

Glorious News.

Another illustration of the inefficiency of the blockade has to be recorded: One hundred barrels of powder, just imported reached here on the Macon train yesterday morning, and two car loads of small arms were left in Macon because of the inbility of the engine to pull them. They will come on in due time, and will be sent where they can do good service. An additional proof that a Confederate port has been recently entered by some sea-goer, is found in the fact that yesterday morning's mail contained a number of letters from our cousins across the water. Brave!—*Columbus Times, 27th.*

An Indignant Texan.

On learning of the capture of New Orleans by the Yankees, the Huntsville Texas, Item breaks forth as follows.

Tell it not in Gath, proclaim it not in the streets of Askelon! Jackson must be dead, and in vain his namesake fell in the streets of Alexandria! Crescent City in the hands of a common enemy! Surrendered without a blow, to a few gunboats! Talk of keeping cool! Better the place had been made hotter than h—l, than that hostile foot should there be trod. O, Babylon, how art thou fallen!

A fire occurred at Troy, N. Y., on the 10th inst., consuming between five and six hundred buildings, and destroying the bridge across the Hudson river. The loss is estimated at $3,000,000.

TRYING TO DISGRACE THEIR SOLDIERY.—The Memphis Appeal learns that the Federal soldiers who were captured by Col. Morgan at Pulaski, a short time since, and who were paroled by that officer, made their way to Nashville, where an attempt was made by Andy Johnson and the authorities to force them to disregard their pledge and enter the service. To the honor of the privates, and the eternal disgrace of the officials, the former positively refused to obey.

The Maryland Line.

The Richmond Examiner of the 24th inst says:

Gen. T. J. Jackson, commanding in the Valley district, has issued general orders for the immediate organization of the Maryland Line, to be commanded by General Stewart. For this purpose the First Maryland regiment has been detached from its present brigade organization and placed under General Stewart's command. The call is one that appeals strongly both to the Southern patriotism and the State pride of Marylanders. There are no braver and more devoted spirits in the military service of the South than the sons of Maryland, and their organization in a distinct corps, under the glorious old revolutionary title of the "Maryland Line," will doubtless have the effect of adding new martial lustre to this familiar and honorable name.

The Enquirer of the 23d says:

Jackson will doubtless be the first Confederate commander to tread the Maryland soil, and the Marylanders should be organized and ready for the joyful day.

☞ We clip the following paragraphs from the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche of May 13th.

ARIZONA.—Gov. Baylor of Arizona, was lately in Vicksburg, on his way to Richmond, and spoke very favorably of affairs in that territory. He is confident of being able to hold it. Fort Craig, he thinks, has ere this fallen into our hands, and Gen. Sibley will soon have Fort Union. He says between six and seven thousand Mexican troops, who had espoused the Federal cause, have abandoned it and are now with us. He speaks very highly of the country and says it is the most valuable in the Confederacy

The cotton along the river from Napoleon to Vicksburg, has all been burnt—a gentleman who recently made the trip says the river was almost a mass of burning cotton. He says it was reported that a few planters who had hauled their cotton back and hid it in the cane had been imprisoned.

OVERFLOW.—The Vicksburg Whig learns that Bolivar county Miss., is almost entirely overflowed—there being but a very small spot of ground visible at Prentiss. The records of the County have been removed to Jackson, to keep them from the clutches of the Lincolnites

Judge B. J. McKinney Supreme Judge of the Eastern District, Tennessee, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy.

YELLOW FEVER.—There were said to be three cases of yellow fever at New Orleans at last accounts—two at the Charity Hospital and one in the French part of the city.

The Fort Smith Bulletin, of the 1st, understands that three hundred Kansas Jayhawkers were defeated by the Confederates at or near Keitsville, Mo., a few days since.

McCLELLAN'S SOLDIER'S TO RIVAL BUTLER'S—A CITIZEN MURDERED FOR PROTECTING HIS WIFE.—It has remained for McClellan to introduce practically the battle-cry of Butler into the South, and to enact the first tragedy emanating from the attempt to carry into effect the odious threat which the unprincipled Butler uttered twelve month ago, and echoed again a week since, in the Queen City of the South. Almost within gun-shot of our lowest batteries on the river, a portion of the Federal soldiers have been encamped for a short time, devastating the country, and ravaging the barns and granaries of the citizens.—Not far from the Chickahominy river is the residence of Mr. Cross a gentleman doubtless well known in this community. A party of the uniformed villains paid him a visit a few days ago, and while the rest of them helped themselves indiscriminately to what came in their way, one went into the house, and assuming a free and easy politeness, entered into a conversation with Mrs. C. Knowing how helpless she was she replied to his speeches without hesitation, but at the same time with a reserve, and more than once was spirited, but imprudent enough to speak out her opinion of our invaders. The brutal fellow, pretending a friendly design in visiting her, suddenly threw his arms around her neck, and made an effort to throw her upon the floor, attempting to cajole her into submission by forcing kisses on her cheeks, and uttering endearing whispers in her ears. Mrs. C. struggled desperately and successfully until her husband came in, upon which the scoundrel released the lady and attempted to leave the premises. Mr. C. hastily seized his gun, and before the soldier could escape shot him through the head. He dropped lifeless, and in a few moments his comrades were around him. They seized Mr. C. and after treating him savagely to their hearts content, consummated their crime by hanging him up on one of his own trees.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

June 6, 1862.

☞We are authorized to announce BARTLETT OWEN, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

☞The friends of B. F. PARKER, announce him as a candidate for Surveyor of Calhoun county—election first Monday in August next.

☞We are authorized to announce E. A BARKER, as a candidate for County Surveyor of Calhoun County. Election first Monday in August next.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN RAY, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce JESSE MOHON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

Andy Johnson's Traitor-Yankee Convention in Tennessee.

The papers are publishing some of the proceedings of the meetings in Tennessee of the Lincoln traitors, preliminary to a Convention, for the readmission of Tennessee into the Union. A meeting was held at the Capital in Nashville on the 12th ult., at which addresses were delivered by Andy Johnson, Stokes, Cooper, Wm. B. Campbell and Wm. H. Polk The two latter, like tories and traitors universally, manifesting more malignity than any others. Both these men were disappointed aspirants for office in the Southern Confederacy, and both made open, voluntary declarations of being in favor of the South, after Tennessee seceded. Polk, in his speech, denominates Capt John H. Morgan, and the officers and sodiers of the Confederate army, marauders and thieves, who are going about destroying the property of innocent persons. But he has not a tear of sympathy for his own countrymen, the men of the South who have been beaten, and mangled, shot down and hanged, for defending their wives and daughters from the brutal outrages of theeir worse than vandal invaders; nor has he a word of complaint against their murderers. Oh, no! this would sound harsh upon the ears of that motley assemblage of hypocritical traitors and Yankee murderers and robbers This worse than Benedict Arnold, who disgraces the name of Polk, can denounce the brave, the gentlemanly and chivalrous Morgan, but cannot utter a word of complaint against the abominable and brutal Butler. So sure as there is such a thing as justice in Heaven and on earth, there is a fearful reckening in store, for such base hypocritical traitors as Johnson Campbell and Polk.

Yankee Fears of Resistance and Retaliation.

The late movements of the Yankee armies, has demonstrated two things very conclusively. One is, that they are very slow to make an attack on a place where they are satisfied that a desperate resistance has been determined on: & the other is that they are very reluctant to commence the work of burning cities, through a wholesome and well-grounded fear of Southern vengeance and retaliation. Their much larger, wealthier and more numerous cities, would give the South greatly the advantage in that game. Charleston Savannah and Mobile, are evidences that they will hesitate long, where they are satisfid that they will have hard fighting to do; and we do not believe they would have been in possession of Nashville, New Orleans or Huntsville, if the same spirit had animated the citizens and soldiery there, as at the places first mentioned. The gallant little city of Vicksburg, which at last accounts was keeping the whole Lincoln fleet at bay, furnishes another evidence of the facts above stated.

Iron Clad Gunboats.

It appears from the following, that a gun has been constructed which can destoy iron clad gunboats, three times as thick and strong as the strongest yet built; and now we think the cheapest, speediest and best way to defeat the purposes of these boats, is to make guns that will destroy them, and of course with them their crews, instead of attempting to this late day, to build a fleet of these boats, which could only prove an equal match at least If it be true that a gun can be constructed which will destroy these boats, (and we do not doubt it.) one such gun that could destroy a whole fleet of such boats would probably not cost one-tenth as much as one boat. These boats can be used only along shore, and in rivers, and cannot be made much thicker without sinking or drawing too much water for rivers:

GUNS EFFECTIVE AGAINST IRON PLATED VESSELS.—Sir Wm. Armstrong, the great English gun inventor, has lately constructed a wrought iron gun, 10½ inches smooth bore, which he loaded with a charge of 50 pounds of powder and a round ball weighing 156 pounds, which destroyed an iron target at 200 yards which was 15 inches thick, composed of three thicknesses of iron, 5 inches each. This target was estimated to be about three times as strong as the famous iron clad ship Warrior, and is supposed to prove that no ship can be built that will stand such artillery as can be made.—*Chas, Cour.*

☞We have received a second communication from Capt. S. D. McClellan on the subject of the controversy between himself and A. W. L. Jones, which we decline to publish for a number of reasons, which we deem conclusive, several of which we will state.

In the first place they have had one publication each, which leaves them about on equal ground. In the second place it is unpleasant to us, and doubtless so to our readers, to carry on a controversy between soldiers in the Confederate service. In the third place, they are distant from here, and widely separated from each other, often removed from place to place, and would have little opportunity to see or reply to each others communications.

When the war is over, should they both survive it, remain in the same temper toward each other, and still prefer this mode of settling the controversy between them, they shall have an impartial hearing in our paper.

In justice to Capt. McClellan however it is proper for us to say that he states in this communication, that his former remark, relative to dollars and cents patriotism, was designed expressly for a certain locality, and not for the whole County.

The Contrast—On the last passenger train captured by Capt. John H. Morgan, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, there were a number of Yankee ladies going to Nashville. When they learned that Morgan was on board they fairly screamed with affright.

"Ladies," said he, "I am a SOUTHERN SOLDIER, and hold that ladies and their baggage are sacred and to be scrupulously respected everywhere. This engine is worth much to the enemies of my country, and I greatly desire to destroy it; but it and two cars shall be spared to carry you back to Louisville. You are helpless women."

Does not every Southern heart swell with exultation and pride, at this honorable contrast, between the noble and chivalrous Morgan, and the brutal and cowardly Butler, who makes war upon women. Morgan is a fair type and sample of Southern honor and chivalry, while Butler is a fair sample and representative of Northern vandalism.

Look Out Conscripts.

We learn through our exchanges that Maj. Dunwoodie has been sent to Georgia to enroll the names of all between the ages of 18 and 35. We have not heard of an appointment for this State, but presume one has been made, since Georgia has not been behind Alabama in furnishing volunteers. After your names are enrolled you cannot volunteer, and in view of the fact that you may be sent to fill up companies and regiments of which you know nothing, we would suggest that you join Capt. Draper's and other similar companies at once.

Should you join this company you will be entitled to the bounty, commutation money and pay, from the date at which you are mustered in.

We understand this company will not probably leave the county sooner than 1st July.

Salt in Selma.

Our energrtic townsman, Judge T. A. Walker, having been commissioned by Gov. Shorter to remove 2200 sacks of Salt, belonging to the State, from Memphis, reached Selma on Saturday last, having with him 900 sacks for that point. Much credit is due Judge W. for his energy in this matter.

Let the citizens of this county immediately sign affidavits for salt for family use, and send agents to Selma to procure it before it is distributed.

☞DR. MILLER W. FRANCIS, Surgeon of the 6th Ala Regt. arrived at his residence in this place, a few days since. Dr. Francis was also Brigade Surgeon for some months previous to his return. He was a universal favorite, both in the Regiment and Brigade: and succeeded admirably, in what seems to be a very difficult undertaking, that of giving entire satisfaction as a Physician and Surgeon in the army.

☞We call the attention of those interested to some changes in the appointments of H. Graham, Tax collector.

☞The three runaway negroes have broke jail at Centre—the Sheriff offers $50 00 reward for their apprehension and delivery.

The Very Latest.

We received the following Telegraphic despatch, last night after our paper was made up, from Capts. Whatley, Hanna, and Woodruff. It will be very satisfactory to those who have friends and relatives in these companies, who were in the late battle near Richmond.

RICHMOND via SELMA, June 3, 1862.

To J. F. GRANT:

Two days hard fighting—considerable slaughter on both sides—Yankees driven back—their tents, Commissary Stores, two thousand (2,000) stand of arms and many prisoners captured—our companies safe—Alsup, co. G. slightly wounded.

W. R. HANNA, Co. H.
F. WOODRUFF, Co. D.
G. C. WHATLEY, Co. G.

Local War Notice.

ALL persons belonging to the Calhoun Home Guards are hereby called upon to appear at the Court House in Jacksonville, Ala. on Saturday, June 14th, 1862, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

All gentlemen in Jacksonville or within 8 or 10 miles of this place, who expect to unite with said company, or who feel any interest in making preparations for the defence of their own homes or those of soldiers now in the service of the C. S. A. are also urged to meet at the time and place aforesaid.

D. F. SMITH,
R. SCALES.

June 5, '62.

Reasons for making Immediate Preparation for Home Defence.

In the humble opinion of the undersigned, there are many substantial reasons for organizing companies for the defence of our homes, at this crisis of our great struggle We notice briefly a few of these.

1. The enemy is now within 60 or 70 miles of us, and a small marauding party could reach this place in two days.

2. Should our army meet with reverses, (which might occur, though we do not expect it) in any impending engagements along the Tennessee line, such parties will doubtless be sent all over this country in a short time.

3. The part that Calhoun County has taken in secession, and in furnishing soldiers for the war, will induce the enemy to make us a visit.

4. From 60 to 100 men, acting as guerrillas, with such arms as we find can be procured, could most assuredly, if true to themselves and their country, check, if not defeat such a party of the enemy.

5. Our government has found that the guerrilla method of warfare is requisite in this war, and the Governor of our State, convinced of the urgent necessity for home defence, has called for home organizations. (The company forming in Jacksonville is not to be subject to the Governor's call.)

6. Home organizations did efficient service in the days of our revolutionary fathers, and they are proving efficient in other States at this time.

7 If we are worthy of freedom we cannot tamely subject our families to the vile indignities which they must meet at the hands of our vandal foes.

8. An efficient home organization here would render good service in regulating matters in our own midst, too obvious to need special mention.

In view of these and other considerations which will be readily suggested to every mind, we call upon every citizen, coolly and calmly to do his duty in this dark hour of our country's history and in view of the dangers that surround us. The scarcity of able-bodied men in our midst, and the fact that arms and ammunition for at least one efficient company are at hand, ought we not to put our shoulders together? Do we not owe it to ourselves, our country, our soldiers now in the field, and to our God, to stand prepared to make whatever resistance we can upon the very threshhold of our homes? Does any one fold his hands at ease and say the enemy will not come? So thought the inhabitants of Huntsville, Guntersville and Summerville, Ala.

We ask every patriotic citizen in the name of all we hold dear, is not this an object worthy of some sacrifice of time and personal ease? We must prepare now or never. If we wait till the enemy is at our doors, it will be too late.

Nothing will then be left for us but submission in its worst form. In the name of the great principles for which we struggle, we call upon every true man to awake to his duty.

D. F. SMITH,
R. SCALES.

MITTITARY NOTICE.

A meeting of the citizens of the vicinity, will be held at Reed's Academy on the 2nd Saturday in June, for the purpose of organizing a company under the late proclamation of the Governor. A general attendance is earnestly requested, as it is very desirable to complete the organization on that day and report to the Governor.

DAVID TREADWELL.

CAMP OF THE 25TH ALA. REG'T
CORINTH, MISS., May 21st, '62,

Dear Republican

I hardly know what to write, as each day brings forth something "startling" and "full-grown" which was never dreamed of the day previous. But as the address of Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, and the publishing of Picayune Butler's infamous order, relative to the treatment of the ladies of the Crescent City, have created quite a sensation in our army, food for comment has been furnished those who desire to scribble for newspapers.

The Rev. Dr. Palmer, whose name is already familiar to most of your readers as one of the ablest divines of this continent, it was announced would address the army of the Mississippi at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at, or near the encampment of the 25th Alabama. It was not announced what the subject of the discourse would be, nor was such an announcement necessary to inspire all with a desire to hear him. It was 10 when we received notice;—in 15 minutes nearly all of the men of the 25th Ala. were in lines to proceed to the place designated, where we soon arrived and found a rude log rostrum, formed of oak logs, for the accommodation of the speaker. It was soon mounted by the distinguished orator who entertained an immense audience of soldiery, in that strain of eloquence which can fall only from the lips of such a man as Palmer, upon such an occasion, and inspired by such a religious and patriotic devotion. He deplored the condition of the ladies of his own native city, and appealed to us to save our own people from the insult and injury to which his were exposed, (here he read the disgraceful order of the infamous and villainous Butler, subjecting those so near and dear to him to the treatment of "women of the town, plying their avocation;") and many a manly bosom was seen to heave with emotions of sympathy, and many eyes were moistened with the 'briny tear.' I could see the fire of indignation burning in every eye, and the spirit of revenge mirrored in every countenance. Can such insults to innocent virtue be borne by such lovers of virtue and innocence as compose the soldiery and citizens of the Confederate States? I think not. Such acts of barbarity will convert us into fiends and never will we submit to such injury until the earth shall have drank the last drop of Southern blood. I know this is the case with the army at Corinth, and hope it is with the citizens at home. Citizens, it may be that you will have an awful responsibility resting upon your shoulders ere this conflict shall end If our army should be overridden here, and the invader pour his hordes of brutal soldiery down upon our homes it will be your sacred and imperative duty to defend from insult and rapine your sacred domicils and those of your soldiers.

I am highly gratified to see the effect of the following just and commendable order published by Gen. Beauregard, It inspires a feeling of honor and aspiration never before exhibited in our ranks:

HEADQR'S WESTERN DEPARTMENTS.
CORINTH, MISS., May 18 '62.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 43.

I. To do full justice to the private soldier, who is seldom accorded his meed of praise, and who rarely receives full credit for his gallant deeds; and to place him in this respect, more nearly on an equality with the commissioned officer, the commander of the forces has determined to distribute a badge of merit, in person, in the presence of the troops, to every officer and every private soldier who shall greatly distinguish himself in any engagement with the enemy.

II. This badge will have inscribed upon it, the name of the battle in which it was won. During the war it will be a proud testimonial of the wearer's heroism, and will place his name upon the list of those entitled to promotion in the army: when the invader is driven back, and our independence secured, it will gloriously prove his title to the gratitude of his countrymen, and to the highest civic honors.

III. Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, will immediately after each engagement, carefully report their bravest men to a military commission, to be appointed for that purpose, upon whose report that their conduct has been *preeminently* brave, they will receive the reward of their patriotism at the hands of their General.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
(Officia') General Commanding.
F. H. JORDAN, A. A. G.

The boys of of the 25th are all aspirants for the badge, and I hope to be able to chronicle the fact to you soon, not only of there being many badges awarded to our reg't., but that our flag also has inscribed upon it, in golden letters, the name of the impending battle. And while upon the subject of the flag, I would correct a probable unintentional, error of Lt. Bordon in regard to it. The error has been repeated by him, or I would never have noticed it. He states that the honor of being color company is divided between the two companies from St Clair and Calhoun Counties, or makes that impression whether he makes the positive assertion or not, which is a mistake; the St Clair company alone is the color company—it being the "right centre company"—and the Calhoun boys have no right to the color, unless its being the 'left centre company", and consequently touching the St. Clair company on the left where the colors are carried, entitles them to that honor. All military men know that the colors belong exclusively to the "right centre company" and maneuvers accordingly—the colors are to remain with this company and be borne with it wherever it goes, no matter who carries them. The ensign or color bearer, is selected from the sergeants of a regiment, and if taken from another company, is attached to the "right centre company" in action, upon drill or dress parades. This of course does not remove honor from the "left centre company" of being exposed to as much danger as the color company; for when the regiment is not divided into two independent battalions in action, its close proximity to the colors exposes it to all the dangers of the campany who carries them. The colors are now carried by a private of the St Clair company, (Benj. F. Smith,) who volunteered to carry them at Farmington. They were borne upon the battlefield of Shiloh by Rob't. Stringfellow, (a native of St. Clair, but a member of Capt. Turners company of Talladega,) until he was wounded, and they were then taken up by one of the Calhoun boys.

To judge from orders received, from "These Head Qvarters" yesterday evening, one would suppose we were upon the eve of an important battle—which is that we be ready, with five days cooked ration, to go into "bivouac" at 6 o'clock this evening—but we have been ordered so often lately, and only got into skirmishes occasionally that we are never certain of anything important. I hear tremendous cannonading in the direction of Monterey, about 3 miles distant probably. After this is over, if I survive, you will hear from me again.

Health is some better than when I last wrote; but we are actually suffering for vegetables, and if our friends along the road between this place and Mobile, could furnish us with them, they would be well paid for their trouble and receive the thanks of many grateful hearts.

The Republican of the 15th inst, is the only copy of that paper I have received for at least two months.

TOM.

CAMP AUBURN, ALA., 24th May '62.

Mr. J F Grant: —You will please permit me through the columns of your most valuable paper to say something concerning our company. We have arrived at Auburn safe and sound. We were detained at Selma two days waiting for a boat. While in Selma, we met with that patriotic old gentleman, Governor Moore, who delivered a short address to Capt. Lee and company. I must say something concerning Jacksonville. It has been the cry for sometime that the citizens of Jacksonville were extortioners—this is a mistake—what they have to sell, they sell reasonable to what they do in Selma or Montgomery. The name of our company was changed at Selma, from Moore Guards to Moore Rifles. The company are all in good spirits, and I must say Capt. Lee, Lieut. Pettit, Lieut Baty, and Lieut. Hubbard are an acception. Capt. Lee makes his men obey him—they all like him, he stands square up to them, and sees that they all get their rights We drew our tents and two days' rations at Montgomery. our company completed the regiment. We were greeted on the way by the old and young ladies, as good as to say "Go on brave men, and never return until you can come crying out 'peace' and liberty once more abounds in our fair Sunny South.'" I must close trusting that the God of battles will lead and direct us aright.

E. F. RICE.

General Mitchell preparing to Ascend the Tennessee River with Gunboats, and take Chattanooga and Knoxville.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, Ala.,
Camp Taylor May 15.

Hon. E. M. Staunton, Sec. of War:

At 6 P. M, on the 13th inst., Gen. Negley's expedition from Pulaski, supported by Col Lytle's expedition from Athens, entered Rogersville, driving the enemy across the Tennessee river and destroying a portion of the ferry-boats. Having learned of the approach of Col. Lytle's force the enemy succeeded in removing their artillery, baggage and stores before the arrival of Gen. Negley. I expected an obstinate defence of Elk river, and accompanied Col. Lytle in person; but without crossing, the enemy, as usual, fled at our approach.

I ordered yesterday an expedition to move promptly from Rogersville to seize the bridge across Shell Creek and the ferry below the mouth of the same stream. This duty has been promptly executed, and the ferry and bridges are ours. No more troops will enter from that region; and we have now upon this side of the river 1,200 or 1,500 cavalry of the enemy, in bands of 300 or 400 whom we will endeavor to put down, destroy or capture.

The gunboats which I have extemporized will be ready for service to-day, and I will soon be able to pay my respects to the enemy in the eastern side of the region and under my command.

O. M. MITCHELL,
Major-General.

"Surrounding" a Fort.

The Houston, Texas *Telegraph* of the 7th, gives the following account of the capture of Fort Cubero, in New Mexico, by three men:

On one occasion three of our men under Dr. Cavanough, went up to fort Cureho, 60 miles west of Albuquerque, and demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort, with all its contents and the garrison of 48 armed men as prisoners of war. The Doctor gave them ten minutes to decide whether they would surrender or be put to the sword! —At the end of the ten minutes, the garrison marched out and stacked their arms and surrendered as prisoners of war! They were paroled by the Doctor and sent off He captured at this point, $150,000 worth of supplies, all of which were safely transferred to Albuquerque. Dr. Cavanaugh's report is exceedingly rich. He divides his force of three men (Gardenhire, Gillespie and Thompson,) into three divisions, right wing, centre and left wing. He describes the movements of his investing army with all the grandeur of a large army, and signs the report as Commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces in the District of Curebo!

Who are Enemies?

The men who are speculating in food—*grinding the poor* from mercenary motives. The men who directly or indirectly shake public confidence in the value of Confederate money. The croakers who are filling the people with doubt of the final accomplishment of our independence The men who express the opinion that it is better to be a subject of Lincoln than of any other potentate. We know that we have many of the first class among us, and we believe honestly that there are not a few of the others. The community should ferret them out and punish them or send them from among us. For our own part, if the choice is forced upon us, which we do not apprehend will be the case, we shall prefer any despotism, even that of the Czar of Russia, or the black monarch of the wildest race in Africa, to the rule of Abe Lincoln.—Hatred of him is the only legacy a Southern man should ask of *him*, and that should be nursed until its vast amount should be beyond contemplation. —*Lynchburg Republican.*

Gen. Mitchell

A Chattanooga correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy* says:

Authentic reports have reached our camps to the effect that Gen Star-gazer Mitchell is rather "in a bad way" at Huntsville. He is almost entirely cut off from his Yankee allies, communication between Huntsville and Nashville being greatly interrupted by Morgan's and other cavalry—but one passage having been made between these points for some time. His supplies are said to be nearly exhausted, and he is unable to transport his army either to Nashville or Corinth, and the bridges on both sides being burned, he cannot advance further in this direction. All this I believe to be true; yet I cannot prudently tell the source from which I obtain it.

SALT.

The scarcity of salt is beginnig to show itself as an item of serious importance. It is an indispensable article.—Much may be done to relieve the present necessity by dripping the dirt from the floors of the old smoke houses.—Many have already resorted to this expedient and have succeeded beyond their expectations. This experiment, however successful, cannot furnish a supply for any length of time.

At the public meeting held in this place some two weeks since, Gen L. W. Lawler, made a statement which we intended at the time to lay before our readers but omitted to do so. He states that adjoining to or near the public salt works in Clarke county there are large tracts of land owned by individuals; where salt water can be procured in any quantity by digging wells about 10 feet in depth. That there is an abundance of rock suitable for building furnaces and wood convenient. That the owners of the land will furnish the wood stone &c and let any one who chooses go and make salt who will pay them one sixth of the salt. There would be nothing to do but to take the hands and kettles and go down and go to work.

Gen. Lawler also stated that from experiments made there by other parties, that 40 hands in four moths could make a sufficient quantity of salt to supply this conty for one year.

Our old friend Samuel S. Graham who has taken some pains to ascertain the quality of the water in Clark and Washington counties informs us that it is first class salt water fully one hundred per cent stronger than the water of the Atlantic.

Companies should be formed at once and a sufficient number of hands sent down to make an ample supply of salt to supply our county. Gen. Lawler Maj. Reynolds and others propose to go into an arrangement of this kind let others join them and let the salt be made.—*Talladega Reporter.*

The Object of the War Developed.

We are not at all surprised to see the proclamation of Gen. HUNTER, the Yankee General commanding on the sea coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, declaring slavery forever abolished in those States. The course pursued by the Yankee administration from its inauguration to the present time has indicated that it was the intention of the North, not only to crush the political power of the South, but to break down & destroy the institution of slavery The abolition element will be satisfied with nothing less, and the so-called "conservatives" will very readily accede to the policy on the plea of "military necessity." The nullification of the Fugitive Slave law by Congress, the official recognition of the black "republics" of Liberia and Hayti, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the employment of runaway slaves as soldiers and sailors, and the discussions in Congress on the propriety of confiscating the slave property of the "rebels" in arms against the United States Government, were all movements designed to pave the way to an order declaring all persons heretofore held as slaves in the South forever free, justified of course on the specious plea of military necessity. The adoption of some measure looking to a general emancipation of the slaves of the Confederate State has, therefore, been only a question of time with the LINCOLN GOVERNMENT, as no event in the history of war has been more clearly foreshadowed. The order of Gen. HUNTER is no doubt approved by the Washington authorities, and it is reasonable to suppose that the Yankee commanders who claim to exercise jurisdiction over Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, will soon issue proclamations declaring that the institution of slavery, as it now exists in those States, shall exist no longer.—*Mont. Adv.*

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—We deeply regret to learn that on Sunday morning last, James S. Albright, Private Secretary to Gov. Shorter, was by some means precipitated from the window of his room, in the third story of the Capitol building, to the ground, injuring him so severely that he died in a short time after. When found he was asked how he came to fall out of the window, and he said he did not know. It is supposed he must have risen in his sleep, walked to the window and fell out.—His feet were badly cut by coming in contact with the windows in his descent; otherwise his injuries were mostly of an internal character. His body was sent to the residence of his parents in Coosa county.

Mr. Albright had been for many years employed at the State Capitol, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was Private Secretary to Gov. Moore, and has also acted in that capacity to Gov. Shorter. He was attentive to and thoroughly understood his business, and the Governor will have great difficulty in finding a man fully competent to take his place.—*Mobile Advertiser 27th inst.*

A MEMPHIS MURDERER SHOT DEAD IN LITTLE ROCK—COSTILLA AVENGED. —Few of our readers have forgotten the revolting murder committed by a man named Hugh Tate, on the steamer Sam Hale, at the wharf last fall. Tate's brother had some time before been killed by one Costillo, an Italian and Tate avowed revenge, hunting his victim through several States. The parties met on the Sam Hale, and Tate deliberately walked up to the murderer of his brother, drew a repeater and fired two or three times Costillo, fo'l mortally wounded; but Tate not content with what he had done, produced a bowie knife and springing upon the dying man, stabbed him in several places. He arose from the corpse brandishing the bloody knife in one hand and repeater in another. He hurriedly left the boat and running at full speed up the levee, jumped into a hack, whose driver he compelled by threats to drive him to the suburbs. He escaped the law, and it was supposed would never be heard of again. But revenge is often more sure than courts. Costillo had a friend named Tarkington, who, it was said, designed revenging the murdered man's death. Be that as it may, the murdered man's friend and the murderer met las Wednesday, in the streets of Little Rock, and a bullet from Takington's pistol sought a lodging place in Tate's heart, producing almost instant death. Thus ended a terrible vendetta.—*Memphis Argus.*

For the Republican

SONG OF THE SUMMER SHOWER.

Know ye where I dwell? 'tis a lovely spot,
I have woodland and plain and orange grot;
The amaranth blooms on the verdant floor
And the golden lily stings at my crystal door;
My curtains hang down in a cloud like fold,
My roof's all azure, my carpet of gold;
And fountains around, that playfully shine
More beautiful far, than gems of the mine.
And yet, tho' my home is so fair and so soft,
I fold up my garments and leave it oft,
As I see the withering hand of dearth
Is tearing the fruit and flowers of earth;
And bear them relief on my tireless wing,
From the store I keep in my cloud cold spring
And I wander here and I wander there,
To glad'en the earth and freshen the air,
And scatter my wealth over the world and
fold,
But ask no return of glittering gold.
For me the vine and fig-tree bloom,
And violets spread o'er the new made tomb,
And Oh! how the leaf—the corn in the ear,
Rejoice when they see my shadow appear,
The maiden smiles with delight, for she knows
I'll renew the tint on her faded rose,
And burnish the bud, and the fragrant flow'r
That shade and bedeck her soft summer bow'r;
And the bride laughs out, for she weens I'll
weave,
A wreath for her brow, on her bridal eve.
Tho' I fly along with a faster speed,
Than the flight of the swiftest Arab steed,
Yet many a time I turn and look back,
At the smiles I've left 'neath my airy track;
And I see the young and the old turn out,
To look at the gifts I've scattered about;
And gaze on my soft and bright colored veil,
The rainbow I wear, like broach on my
breast,
But mark, when the hills and clouds have begun,
To glow in the beams of the setting sun,
I tarry no more from my home of rest,
My bright and beautiful grot in the west.
Yet list, when I've passed o'er the furrowed
field,
And reviewed its bloom and increased its
yield,
Bethink you, Oh! man, you owe not to me,
The thanks of the heart, on the bended knee,
They are are due to Him, whose words I fulfil—
Who claimeth the flocks and herds of the hill,
The clouds that float, and the rivers that flow,
The blue sky above and the earth below;
Oh render them there, where'er thou mayest
be,
And his blessing shall fall on thine and thee.

L.

SALT FOR THE PEOPLE.—It has been suggested to us that if the enterprising proprietors of the new salt works in this city—who, by the way, are pulic benefactors—would sell at their moderate rates exclusively to families and small consumers, instead of permitting speculators to buy and re-sell the new made salt at an enormous and extortionate advance, much keen suffering now felt by indigent families for the want of this indispensable article, might really be prevented.—*Chas Cour.*

☞The Military Board of Kentucky who under authority of the loyal legislature of that State, practically took all military power of Gov. McGoffin last summer, and saved Kentucky to the Union, have sent a deputation to Washington to ask for moderate and conservative action on the part of Congress. They say the emancipation act of this district, coupled with the general emancipation and confiscation bills still pending, are creating wide-spread uneasiness and disaffection in Kentucky, and weakening the hands of Union men there.—*Nashville Dispatch.*

Partizan Rangers of Infantry.

I am authorized by General Kirby Smith to raise a Battallion of Partizan Rangers of Infantry, who will arm themselves if practicable with a double barrelled shot gun or rifle; and if they cannot get either, I will take them with a knife, hatchet, or anything that will do to fight with.

This Battallion will be entitled to the commutation money and the $50 00 bounty. For further information, call on Wiley P. Markham, Mount Polk, Ala.

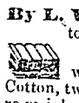
June 5, '62. S. D. J. MOORE.

NOTICE.

Ala. and Ten. River Railroad

WARE HOUSE,

By L. W. PETTIBONE, successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.



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

Jane Machen, Wm. Lay, et als. } IN CHANCERY, 35th District, N. D. of Alabama.

RULES before the Register, 2nd Monday in May, 1862

THIS day came complainant by her Solicitor, and made application for an order of publication against Wm. Lay; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, from the oath of complainant, that said Lay is a non-resident of this State, post office unknown, and that he is over the age of 21 years.—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published at Jacksonville Alabama, for four successive weeks, commanding said Lay to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill of complaint, within sixty days from this order, else after thirty days after the lapse thereof, said bill will be taken as confessed.

It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be posted at the court house door of said district within twenty days hence.

JOHN PRATT, Register.

May 29, 1862.—$7 50.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary this day having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Cherokee county, Ala., upon the last will and testament of Chapman S. Shields, late of said county, dec'd. All persods having claims against estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time required by law, or they will be barred.

JAMES M. SHIELDS, Ex'r.

May 29, 1862—$3 50.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of A. C. Owens, late of Randolph county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of Randolph county, Ala. on the 7th day of April, 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.

WALLER OWENS, Adm'r
SUSAN OWENS, Adm'x

May 29, 1862—3t—$3 50—td.

Latest News.

From the Selma Reporter.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Bank's Army Completely Routed.

Jackson's Forces still in Pursuit.

Heavy Skirmishing near Hanover C. H.

General Engagement near at hand!

RICHMOND, May 27.

The following despatch was received this morning by Gov. Letcher:

"STAUNTON, May 27.

"Gen. Bank's army routed completely. He is still flying in utter consternation—worse than Bull Run. Cannon, stores and provisions are still being captured by our forces."

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WINCHESTER, May 26, 1862.

Gen'l S. Cooper Adj't General:

During the last three days God has blessed our armies with brilliant success. On Friday the Federals at Front Royal were routed and one section of artillery, in addition to many prisoners captured. On Saturday Banks' main column whilst retreating from Strausburg to Winchester, was pierced in the rear, part retreating towards Strausburg. On Sunday the other part was routed at this place.

At last accounts Brig. Gen. George W. Stewart was pursuing the cavalry and Artillery, and capturing fugitives.

A large amount of medical, ordinance, and other stores have fallen into our hands.

[Signed] T. J. JACKTON,
Major-Gen'l Commanding

RICHMOND, May 27.

Heavy skirmishing from 1 to 7 o'clock this afternoon in the diretion of Hanover Court House, believed to be in that vicinity. The cannonading was heard here. No particulars yet received.—This skirmish is believed here to be the prelude to a general engagement.

RICHMOND, May 27.

In the skirmish this afternoon at Hanover Court House the 25th New York and 28th North Carolina were principally engaged. Eighty Federals were killed and sixty captured. The prisoners have arrived here. The Confederated loss was 6 or 8.

Nothing yet heard of the skirmish at Atlas Station.

RICHMOND, May 28.

All quiet along the lines to-day, so far as is known here.

No cannonading has been heard today.

It is now raining very fast, interfering with military operations.

The country bordering on the Chickahominy being swampy, is almost impassable in wet weather.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28.

The steamer Gordon, George Walker, commanding, was captured by the blockaders, at 10 o'clock, this morning, off the main bar of Cape Fear. One of the boats crew escaped. He reports that no one was hurt. The steamer's cousisted of five thousand stand of arms and twenty-five tons of powder.

Two Yankees were captured on the Manchester road, 22 miles hence, and brought here, probably spies or bridge burners.

RICHMOND, May 28.

All the sick and wounded in the hospital at Ashland were brough here today. The Yankees are reported advancing on that place, in force. Telegraphic communication was suspended this afternoon.

Soldiers who arrived on the trains report that a serious engagement occurred yesterday, near the Central Railroad between Branch's Brigade and a large force of Yankees. Nothing official received. All efforts to obtain reliable information unsuccessful.

No fighting to-day.

City remains quiet.

RICHMOND, May 28.

The following was received to-day by Gov. Letcher from Staunton:

Banks has fled with his army in broken squads across the Potomac

The stores captured at Martinsburg are innumerable.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is effectually broken up.

From Corinth.

"DALLAS WARRIORS" IN A SKIRMISH.

CORINTH, Miss May 29.

M. J. WILLIAMS: In a skirmish yesterday, William McMillan was mortally wounded, and John Montgomery received a flesh wound through the shoulder,

All the rest of the Dallas Warriors are safe. A. D. BAILEY.

AUGUSTA, May 29,

The Savannah Morning News says that two large Yankee steamers came up the river yesterday and fired several shots, supposed to be at our batteries.

The Federals also sent up balloons, Tuesday morning and afternoon.

WILMINGTON, May 29.

Three blockaders fired on Fort Fisher this morning, and hove off about noon.

RICHMOOD, May 29.

All quiet along the lines and in the city to-day.

The weather is fine.

From the Southern Confederacy.

MOBILE, May 27.—Gen. Beauregard has issued an order prohibiting the use of the telegraph from Corinth, and requeiring all correspondents to retire from the army.

This is done because of a telegram to the Memphis *Appeal* by its correspondent, notwithstanding it had been approved by his Adjutant General.

The Federals have got one siege gun position, and are bringing up others.

VICKSBURG, May 29.—About sundown last evening, the Federal gunboats and a sloop of war opened on our batteries at long range. The batteries drove them back, when they opened on the lower battery. About 20 shots were exchanged, when the enemy retired.

Telegraphed to Selma Reporter.

GREAT BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND!

A fight is now progressing on the Williamsburg road, near the Chominy, which has been swollen by the rain of last evening. No reports yet received.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 13.

The heavy rains last night caused a flood in the Chickahominy.

It is reported that bridges have been washed away, and that the third division of the enemy has been caught on this side of the river.

Ambulances were sent down at noon.

The firing of artillery and musketry is distinctly heard here, but no courier has yet arrived.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 31.

The battle has been progressing all day near the Chibkahominy. All reports from the field are favorable. The engagement was severe. Loss on both sides heavy.

The wounded Confederates have been arriving for several hours

It is believed that the fight will be renewed to-morrow.

The command is in good spirits and confident of victory.

[FOURTH DESHATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 31.

The latest reliable reports from the battle field represent that the enemy were driven back one mile and a half from their position, our forces occupy their camp.

We captured three batteries after most desperate fighting, the enemy being protected by their entrenchments and the woods. It is reported that several hundred prisoners have been taken.

[FIFTH DESPATCH.]

RICHMOND, May 31.

Gen. Hill's Division commenced the fight this morniug, Rhodes' and Garland's Brigades bearing the brunt of the battle for some time.

Reins' and Anderson's Brigades also bore a conspicuous part until our reinforcements arrived.

The enemy were also reinforced, and fighting continued with great desperation on both sides

The enemy were finally driven from their redoubts, and their batteries turned upon them.

Prisoners taken say that Gen. Buell is in command of the Federals.

President Davis and Gen. Lee were on the field, and their presence increased the enthusiasm of our troops All accounts agree that the Confederates displayed great bravery.

The Yankees stubbornly contested every inch, whilst giving way before the impetuous charges of our soldiers. No reliable estimate of the casualties has yet been made The enemy tried to make a flank movement about seven o'clock this evening, but were repulsed by General Whiting's Division.

ONE DAY LATER.

[FIRST DESPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 1.

The battle yesterday took place in the vicinity of Bear Swamp, between the railroad and the Williamsburg road, about seven biles from the city.

Accounts sent yesterday are correct.—Cannonading is being heard this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 1,

The fight has been progressing furiously to-day, chiefly musketry. No definite reports have been received from the field. The battle was general

The tenor was of statements of the wounded soldiers indicate that the Confederates are following up their success of yesterday. Prisoners are consatntly coming in.

Gen. McClellan commanded the enemy in person

It is believed that the largest portion of the Federal army is on this side of the creek. Gen. Hatton, of Tennessee, was killed yesterday.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 1.

No definite accounts have been received as to the result of the battle today; but all reports concur that the enemy are badly whipped, and have been driven into the swamp

The carnage was dreadful on both sides. The loss of the Yankees has been two to one Hundreds of wounded are arriving. About five hundred prisoners in all have been taken.

AUGUSTA, May 31.

It is reported in Richmond that Stonewall Jackson has crossed the Potomac river, and is now at Williamsport, Maryland, or on the Fredericktown turnpike. The Examiner says that Gen. Branch in Tuesday's fight, at New Hanover, succeeded in getting off his entire command. Ashland is still in our lines.

RICHMOND, June 2.—It is reported that the forces on both sides are burying their dead this morning.

Gen. John B. Forney.

For the last several weeks Gen. Forney and his efficient aids have exhibited an almost superhuman energy in the efforts they have made to put Mobile on a substantial war footing.—No trumpets have been blown; no town criers have been employed to herald the facts in our streets and blate it to the world but nevertheless, throughout the live long day and during many of the silent vigils of night, the work has been going bravely on. By the energy he has displayed and the foresight and wisdom he has exhibited, Gen. Forney has won not only the grateful admiration but that which is far better, the unwavering confidence of the army and the citizens under his command and protection. In this moral power there is strength. No shells can dismantle the ramparts it mounts and mans.

It was the mingled confidence and admiration of the French army for Marshall Macdonald that enabled him to effect the passage of the Splugen and hold around the colors fifteen thousand men at Wagram, until, under the fire of the Russian artillery, they were reduced to fifteen hundred. The citizens of Mobile are indeed to be congratulated on two important facts at this time. First, that we have no craven poltroons whining for a surrender; and, secondly, that we are in the hands of officers competent to lead into the fight the gallant spirits eager to go there. All honor to the indomitable Forney and his gallant army.—*Mobile Tribune.*

OBITUARY.

CAMP 25TH REG'T ALA. VOLS.
CORINTH, MISS., May 24th, 1861.

Mr. Grant—Sir—Will you permit me in behalf of the "Ashville Blues," to offer, through your columns, this last tribute of respect to the memory of our much esteemed, deceased brother-soldier, Lieut. Robert A. Green, of said company, who died in Talladega county, Ala., of a wound received upon the battle-field of Shiloh, while the gallant 25th Ala., was making the charge upon the famous 5th Ohio Battery. He was with his company in making the charge, and received the wound while nobly doing his duty, amidst the hail of shot and shell.

The deceased was beloved and respected by his company for the mildness of his temper, ever cheerful disposition, honesty, and unshaken integrity.

In his death our country has lost a noble and devoted patriot, our army, a true and ever dutiful soldier, and his brother officers a warm-hearted and social companion, and he will be long remembered, and his loss mourned by those who knew him.

Such is the deplorable consequences of war—such the fate of many of those noble and brave ones who are engaged in it. Many of our friends are taken from us fast as we become acquainted with their true worth. Each day some noble and brave soul is hurled into eternity; and yet the wicked invaders of our country continue to persecute us and pour their hordes upon the soil of our beloved sunny South, and I fear many more such noble sacrifices, are yet to be made, ere we are free.

The company all mourn the loss of Lieut. Green, and scarcely have I ever seen as much grief manifested at the death of a comrade.

We all unite in tendering our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved parents and other relations. We know that the loss is heavy, and that the stroke is a severe one, to his aged father and mother; but they have the consolation of knowing that their gallant son fell while doing his duty, going forward nobly in defence of his country and his home.

H. L. MORRIS, CAPT.

Mr. Grant:—Let the circumstances be what they may, we always find it a painful duty to record the death of a fellow man, but doubly mournful the task when we relate the case before us. In a skirmish with the enemy on the 10th ult., about three miles north of our camp, (Corinth,) Serg't Robt. Y. Browning of Co. A 26th Ala. Reg't, received a shot in the face, just above his mouth, from the effects of which he died instantly. Serg't Browning was one of the most valiant and reliable soldiers in the reg't., ever at his post, never flinching from hardships, braving all danger, esteeming no sacrifice too great for his country, and a high toned gentleman in his social relations. Never has he been known to disobey an order from his superior officers let it be ever so disagreeable or revolting to his feelings. At the moment of his death, he was at his post, relieving and cheering his men. In his death, we, his fellow soldiers lose a true friend indeed, his country a true patriot, we do most sincerely mourn his loss, and beg permission to extend our sympathies to his wife, Father, brothers sisters and friends. But we know many great and good men have fallen and must still perish so long as there remains on Southern soil, the foul destroyers of our homes. His name with others, will be enshrined in his country's heart of hearts,—as the glorious martyr who indeed "died at his post." A tear to his memory.

J. A. T. S.

JAMES NUNNELLY, son of Bedford and Feby Nunnelly was killed at the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April 1862. He was born Dec. 29th, 1842, and was 20 years, 3 months and 8 days old. He made a good soldier and expressed his willingness to die for his country. He was a good and dutiful son, and has left father and mother, and brothers and sisters and many Friends to mourn his death. He was a member of Capt. Maddox's company. He lived about half an hour after he was shot, but talked but little Peace to his ashes until the morning of the resurrection.

L. A YOUNGBLOOD.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Baker Dulaney, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 3rd day of June, 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for prment within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JOHN F. DILL, Adm.
June 5, 1862.—6t.

Disbursement of the Soldiers Aid Fund.

THE following is a list of the Beat Agents in Calhoun county, Ala. also the amount disbursed by the Commissioner's court on the 15th day of May, 1862, to each beat in said county.

AGENTS.		AMT. DISBURSED.
Pre. No.	1, M. W. Abernathy,	$218 62½
"	2, E McClellen,	126 61½
"	3, Wyly Glover,	78 09
"	4, Wm Kennedy,	65 19½
"	5, James A Weatherly,	124 20
"	6, J J Lazenby,	162 88½
"	7, Thompson Hodges,	115 53
"	8, Spartan Allen,	54 59
"	9, G L Alexander,	96 68
"	10, J W Whiteside,	104 12
"	11, M P Johnson,	86 27
"	12, Wm E Bowling,	81 81
"	13, J A Turnipseed.	
"	14, Shepherd Jenkins,	94 20
"	15, Wm Barker,	116 02
"	16, J W Jones,	211 96
"	17, S M Carruth,	86 27½
"	18, W R Brown, sr.	
"	19, B F Parker,	136 84
"	20, Wm Wood,	63 22
"	21, Z Henderson,	52 06
"	22, John Weems,	81 96¾
"	23, J W McDaniel,	66 19

The beat agents who have not received the amount allowed to their beats will please come forward and receive the same.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Office of the Ala. and Tenn. River Railroad Co.
SELMA, May 21, 1862.

THE thirteenth Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company will convene at Shelby Springs on Wednesday the ninth day of July next (1862) for the purpose of electing a President and Board of ten Directors for said company for the ensuing year.

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

By order of the Board.

A. M. GOODWIN, Secretary.

June 5, 1862.

Notice to Hirers.

THE undersigned having their Tan Yard now in operation, 4 miles south of Jacksonville, wish to purchase HIDES, and will give 8 & 16 cents for them delivered, or 7 & 14 cents, where they can get a load to justify going after them.

H. F. VERNON,
June 5, '62.—tf. J. Z. BRADY.

NEW TAN YARD.

THE undersigned having formed a copartnership in the TANNING BUSINESS, respectfully inform the public, that they have established a Tan Yard four miles south of Jacksonville, on the road leading to the Steam Mill, where they will be enabled in a short time to furnish Leath of various descriptions at reasonable rates. They will also tan hides on the shares, on the usual terms. They will also purchase hides for which leather will be exchanged or cash paid at the customary prices.

H. F. VERNON,
Feb. 15, 1862. J. Z. BRADY.

N. B.—Mr. Brady is a practical tanner, those desiring information are referred to Warlick, Abernathy & Co., with whom he has worked.

IN CHANCERY, 35th Chancery District, Northern Division of Alabama.

RULES before the Register, first Monday in April, 1862.

Gideon E. Coats, vs. Sarah J. Merck, and others. } COMES complainant by his Solicitor and asks for an order of publication as to two of said complainants, viz: Thomas Garrett and Gideon Nobles, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, from the affidavit of the said Solicitor, that said Respondents are non-residents of this State, and over the age of twenty-one years, that said Garrett's post office is unknown, and that of Nobles, Rome, Georgia. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a weekly newspaper of 35th dist. of said state, requiring said Respondents to answer, plead or demur to compit's bill of complaint within sixty days, or that within thirty days after the expiration thereof, a decree pro confesso will be rendered against them. It is further ordered, That a copy hereof be, within twenty days hence, posted at the court house door of said district, and another be sent to said Nobles.

JNO. PRATT, Register.

APL. 24, 1862.—4t.—$13 50.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has his wool cards in fine order, and binds himself to make as good Rolls, and free from naps as any other in the country. He will also receive wool at Munford depot and return rolls to said depot free of any wagon freight. His personal attention will be given to all business entrusted to him.

WM. M. RICHEY.
June 5, 1862—3m.

Attention Ryan Guards!

ALL persons belonging to the "Ryan Guards," company E. 30th Regt. Ala. Vols. will report themselves to head quarters by the last of this instant, or a Surgeon's certificate, or they will be published as deserters and an officer sent after them.

By order of Col. C. M. Shelly.

H. McBEE, Capt.

May 24, 1862.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Special Term, May 31st, 1862.

THIS day came W. A. P. Watson, Administrator of the estate of Jane Hart, deceased, and filed in court his resignation as administrator of said estate, together with his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, and asked to be discharged from said administration. It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 30th day of June, 1862, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 30th day June, 1862, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court at office this 21st day of May, A. D. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

June 5, '62.—3t.

Notice.

Confederate States War Tax.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of assessing the Confederate States war tax. Punctual attendance is demanded.

Pre No.	3, Taylor's Spring,	Monday	June 9
"	4, Madoxes,	Tuesday	" 10
"	21, Sulphur Springs,	Wedsday	" 11
"	5, Polkville,	Thursday	" 12
"	6, J P Gores,	Friday	" 13
"	22, court ground,	Saturday	" 14
"	7, Oak Hill,	Monday	" 16
"	8, Walden's shop,	Tuesday	" 17
"	1, Jacksonville,	Wednesday	" 18
"	2, Alexandria,	Thursday	" 19
"	12, Yoe's ⋈ Roads,	Saturday	" 21

List of Taxable property under the act of Congress of the Confederate States, for the support of the war—

1st. Real estate, including all lands and estates therein, and all interests growing thereout, including Ferries, Bridges, Mines.

2nd. All Slaves.

3rd. Merchandise, embracing all goods, wares and merchandise, held for sale on the 1st. of October 1861—except the agricultural products of the country. It also embraces all the merchandise belonging to non-residents, which may be in the hands of any agent, attorney or consignee.

4th. Bank Stock.

5th. Railroad and other Corporation Stock.

6th. Money at interest—Includes all investments and also all bills, bonds, notes or accounts, which bear enterest, as the same stood on the 1st. of October 1861; whether the interest is expressly secured by contract or is payable only by implication of law. Money invested for the purchase of securities, must all be returned; and where the securities belong to non-residents, they must be returned by the person having them in his possession, or under his control, and the tax paid on them. The securities to be taxed are to be assessed by the assessor at their real value like other property, and the tax-payer's affidavit may be taken and received as evidence of the value: and in any case if such securities are established to be worthless from the insolvency or total inability of the debtor to pay, they shall not be assessed.

7th. All cash on hands, or on deposit in bank, is subject to taxation

8th. Cattle, horses and mules, raised for sale are taxable; but such as are raised merely for food and for work on the plantation, are not taxable.

9th. Gold watches.

10th. Gold and silver plates.

11th. Pianos.

12th. Pleasure carriages.

13th. Bank or corporation stock, not duly returned by the corporation.

The assessment in all cases, shall have relation to the first day of October, 1861, and shall set forth the markatable value of the property uneer ordinary circumstances.

Tax payers includes all individuals and corporation owning property, except heads of families whose whole property subject to taxation, is of value less than five hundred dollars.

Persons who are not heads of families are liable to pay tax on all their taxable property, though said property may not be of the value of five hundred dollars.

Persons who claim that they are exempt: will be required to meet the tax assessor, at his appointment, and make affidavit as to the value his property.

Section 5th. of the Act, requires all tax payers to hand in a written list of their taxable property, to the assessor, which must contain the amount of their taxable property, and the value of the same, to be assessed by the assessor, upon the affidavit of the taxpayer.

Sec. 6th. If any person shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list when required, & shall consent to disclose the particulars of taxable property, owned or possed by him or under his care and management, then it shall be the duty of the officer to make the list, which being distinctly read consented to shall be received as the list of such person.

Sec. 7th. That if any shall deliver or disclose to any collector or assessor appointed in pursuance of this Act, and requiring a list as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby intended to be made, such person so offending, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of competant jurisdiction.

Sec. 8th. Any person who shall fail to deliver to the tax collector or assessor, a list of his taxable property, at the time proscribed by him shall be liable to a double tax, upon all of his taxable property; the same to be assessed by the assessor or collector and to be collected in the same manner, and by the same process, as is herein provided as to the single tax.

Special attention is requested to the sections of the war tax Law that I have had published.

I had them published, in order that the tax payers might be informed as to the Law: and it is my purpose to rigidly enforce the Law.

J. H. WRIGHT,
C. S. T. A.

N. B. In consequence of Mr. Elston not not having been legally appointed, those who have given in to him, will have to give in again at the regular appointments.

IN CHANCERY, Calhoun County, 36th, District, Northern Chancery Division, Alabama.

Joseph P. Bagley, N. S. Bagley, Josiah Bagley, jr. vs. William Green, Comptroller of the State of Alabama, (for the use of the State of Alabama,) James Meharg, E C Dickey, L D Varnon, Daniel Crow, Elizabeth Meharg, William H Bagley, John W Bagley, James H Bagley, Martha Creswell, John H Creswell, Elizabeth Crow, A B Crow, Lewis S Meharg, and Fielding Love, Sheriff of Calhoun county Alabama. } AT RULES before the Register 36th District, Northern Chancery Division Calhoun county, Alabama.

CAME before the Register, the Complainants in the above stated case, & upon complainant's motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register by the affidavit of Complainants agent on file that Wm. H. Bagley, Elizabeth Crow & A B Crow three of the Defendants in the above stated cause, are non-residents of this State, and residents of the State of Texas and that the county and post office of said Elizabeth Crow and A B Crow are to said affiant unknown, and that said Wm H Bagley resides near to Calwell in the county of Burleson in the State of Texas, and that the said non residents are each over the age of 21 years—

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that said defendants be and are hereby required to plead, answer or demur to complainant's original bill now on file in this office, before the tenth day of July, 1862; and that notice of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county of Calhoun & a copy thereof sent to the said Defendants, William H. Bagly, at Caldwell, Texas, his supposed Postoffice, and also one posted at the court house door of said county of Calhoun, within 20 days from this day—

May 19, 1862. G. B. DOUTHIT,
May 22, '62—$12 50. Special Reg.

Improved Merchant Mills.

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

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

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

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

Notice.

The State of Alabama,
Calhoun County.

COURT OF PROBATE for Calhoun County, Ala. Special Term, May 1st, 1862.

THIS day came William Barker, Guardian of Nancy Ann Garner, late Nancy Ann Manly, and now the wife of Thomas Garner, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said guardianship.

It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 9th day of June next be set for examining stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 9th day of January next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on this 1st day of May, A. D. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

May 8, 1862.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have rented the Livery Stables of Privett & Farmer, and are now prepared to accommodate travellers by conveyance to any point desired, or to hire Horses and Buggies by the day upon accommodating terms.

We will also have horses fed and properly attended to at 35 cents per feed.

A number of years experience in the management of horses, gives them confidence in their ability to give satisfaction to those who may desire their aid, and they therefore ask the liberal patronage of the public.

J. H. SARFANT,
T. A. ING[illegible].

Feb. 6, 1862.

Notice.

DURING my absence in the army, my father, W. H. Garrett, is my authorized agent to collect all debts due me, and also to collect the rent of my land.

E. H. GARRETT.

May 8th, 1862.

Cotton Cards *not* for Sale.

WHEREAS is is currently reported that we have three hundred pair of Cotton Cards for sale. We therefore contradict the report to save persons from a distance the trouble of coming to get them. We have not a pair, nor have not had, nor offered a pair for sale since March, 1861—since that time we have not owned a pair.—$25 00 reward to the person who will prove to the contrary.

Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON.

May 8, 1862—3t.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Joel M. Hefner, late of Cherokee co. Ala., dec'd, on the 7th day of April, 1862, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county: all persons having claims against said estate must present them within 18 months, or they will be barred—this April 7th, 1862.

NANCY C. HEFNER, }
A. HAMILTON, } Adm.

May 8, 1862.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Kahn & Fleishl, are hereby notified to come forward immediately and make payment, either by cash or note.

The death of one of the partners having rendered it imperatively necessary that the business should be closed, and the time in which I have to attend to it being limited, all who disregard this notice are informed that the thirty days notice provided for by the last Legislature, will be given, so as to wind up the business forthwith, without the benefit of stay. Any person having claims against Joseph Kahn or the firm will also present them for payment.

JOSEPH FLEISHL,
Surviving Partner of Kahn & Fleishl.

April24, 1862.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. Kahn & Co. at Middleton, Calhoun co., Ala., are hereby notified to come forward immediately, and make settlement, by payment or note, with M. Wellhouse, of Jacksonville.

J. KAHN & CO.

Apl. 24, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Kahn & Fleishl of Jacksonville, & Kahn & Co. of Middleton, has been dissolved by the death of one of the firm. All business of the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

JOSEPH FLEISH,
MEYER WELLHOUSE,
Surviving Part'ns.

May 8, '62.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned hereby give notice to the public that they have formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile business, under the name of FLEISHL & WELLHOUSE, at Jacksonville, Ala. They will keep on hands as good a supply of GOODS as circumstances will permit, and dispose of them on reasonable terms.

They solicit the patronage of their old friends and customers.

JOSEPH FLEISHL.
May 8, '62 MEYER WELLHOUSE.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of John Nisbet, late of Calhoun county, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 19th day of May; 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 persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JAMES G. NISBET, Ex'r.

may 22, 1862.

Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the will of Archibald Stewart, late of Cherokee county, Ala. dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862, by the Hon. Lemuel J. Standefer, Judge of the Probate Court of said county. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of said decedeat will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

A. N. STEWART, Ex'r.

may 29, 1862—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Marcus J. Truss, late of St. Clair County, Ala. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, on the 26th May 1862, by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county; 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.

may 29, 1862. WILEY TRUSS, Adm.

BECKER & FRANCIS,

General Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

COTTON, FLOUR LEATHER, and all kinds of Country Produce, or home manufactured Goods sold at the usual rates.

We have ample facilities for *Buying*, and *particular attention* will be paid to this branch of the Business.

W. P. BECKER, *of Selma.* } { J. C. FRANCIS, Jr. *of Jacksonville.*

P. S. Dr. J. C. Francis, is our authorized agent at Jacksonville, and all *orders* or *money* left with him will be promptly attended to.

Selma, January 30, 1862.—1y.

The State of Alabama,
Calhoun County.

COURT OF PROBATE for Calhoun County, Ala. Special Term, May 1st, 1862.

THIS day came William Barker, Guardian of Nancy Ann Garner, late Nancy Ann Manly, and now the wife of Thomas Garner, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said guardianship.

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A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

May 8, 1862.

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We will also have horses fed and properly attended to at 35 cents per feed.

A number of years experience in the management of horses, gives them confidence in their ability to give satisfaction to those who may desire their aid, and they therefore ask the liberal patronage of the public.

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T. A. ING[illegible].

Feb. 6, 1862.

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E. H. GARRETT.

May 8th, 1862.

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WHEREAS is is currently reported that we have three hundred pair of Cotton Cards for sale. We therefore contradict the report to save persons from a distance the trouble of coming to get them. We have not a pair, nor have not had, nor offered a pair for sale since March, 1861—since that time we have not owned a pair.—$25 00 reward to the person who will prove to the contrary.

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A. HAMILTON, } Adm.

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JOSEPH FLEISHL,
Surviving Partner of Kahn & Fleishl.

April24, 1862.

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J. KAHN & CO.

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May 8, '62.

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JAMES G. NISBET, Ex'r.

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BECKER & FRANCIS,

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SELMA, ALA.

COTTON, FLOUR LEATHER, and all kinds of Country Produce, or home manufactured Goods sold at the usual rates.

We have ample facilities for *Buying*, and *particular attention* will be paid to this branch of the Business.

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P. S. Dr. J. C. Francis, is our authorized agent at Jacksonville, and all *orders* or *money* left with him will be promptly attended to.

Selma, January 30, 1862.—1y.

HEAD QUARTERS, Talladega, Ala.
May 27, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 3.

All persons belonging to the 30th Regiment, Ala. Volunteers, who are remaining at home, are ordered to report at this place on Monday the 29th day of July, if able for duty. They are recommended to bring with them 5 days cooked rations. Those who are unable to come, *must* forward to me a Surgeons certificate stating the cause of disability, and the length of furlough required. Failing to do this they will be reported absent without leave.

J. B. SMITH,
Major 30th Regiment.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun county.

Taken up by M M Jones and posted before A D Wilkins, Esq. on the 14th day of May, 1862, two Mare Mules; one gray, 14 hands high, and is about 9 years old, and has the letter H branded on her left shoulder. The other a dark brown, 13½ hands high, 7 yrs old, and had a piece of trace chain around her neck. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

COTTON WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market price in Cash, for cotton delivered at Oxford Depot.

J. A. TURNIPSEED.

Oxford Ala., April 1st, 1862.

NOTICE.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the balance of tax for the years 1859 & 1860.

A punctual attendance will be expected of all those who are in arrears for said taxes.

☞ I will make but one round, and those who fail to come out and pay[illegible] expect to pay cost.

Pre No.	10, Rabbit Town,	Monday	June 16
"	11, White Plains,	Tuesday	" 17
"	13, Oxford,	Wednes.	" 18
"	4, Maddox,	Thursday	" 19
"	3, June Bug,	Friday	" 20
"	1, Jacksonville,	Saturday	" 21
"	8, Walden's Shop,	Monday	" 23
"	7, Lewis Phill

Law Cards.

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

Will attend promptly to the collection of debts, and all other business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph. Special attention given to Pension & Bounty Land Claims. Office in the north East corner of the Court House. Jan. 29, 1858 ly

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Will practice in Calhoun and adjoinin Counties. ☜ Dec. 10, 1858.—1y

M. J. TURNLEY. B. WM. EASLEY

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

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

Office on the east side of the public square Dec. 27, 1858.—1y.

WHATLEY & ELLIS,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law,

Office—Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

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

Sep. 6, 1860.

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

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

The State of Alabama, St. Clair Co.

Office of the Register in Chancery for the 38th Chancery District, Northern Division of the State of Alabama.

Wiley C. Denson, Sr. vs. Cicero D. Simmons, James R. Jones and Bennett Oldham. } RULES before the Register, Monday, February 17, 1862.

THE Complainant by his Solicitor, comes and moves the Register, now here, for an order of publication against Cicero A Simmons, non resident Defendant in the above stated case, and it appearing to the Register, from the statements in the bill, (which are sworn to), that the said Defendant, Cicero A Simmons is a non resident of the State of Alabama, and that the particular place of his residence is unknown, and that said Defendant Cicero A. Simmons is over the age of twenty one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register of the 38th Chancery district Northern Division, State of Alabama, that said defendant, Cicero A. Simmons, answer or demur to said bill of complaint before the third monday in April 1862, or said bill will be taken as confessed by him, It is further ordered by the Register aforesaid that this order be published with as little delay as may be, once a week for four consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the County of Calhoun and State Alabama, and that a copy of this order be posted upon the door of the Court House of the County of St. Clair and State of Alabama, within twenty days from the day of making this order.

EDWARD GOODE, Special Register
38th Ch. Dis., North Div. Ala.
Feb. 27, 1862—pr's fee $10 00.

RICHMOND
TYPE FOUNDRY
THE ONLY
Manufactory of Type
ON SOUTHERN SOIL
South of Baltimore.

Having on hand, or furnishing to order every article requisite for a Printing Office, FROM A BODKIN TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press,

TYPE and Printing Material from any Foundry North furnished when required. We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices as any Foundry North We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South. HENRY P. PELOUZE & CO.

We refer you to every printer in the city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
August 22,6 181.—1m.

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

Sheet Music and all kinds of Musical instruments, and agents for Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.
Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by Note or account will save cost by settling up in thirty days, as no longer indulgence will be given.

J. P. GORE.
April 24, 1862—3w.

LOST.

A Trunk directed Mirel Thomas, Oxford, Ala., on the top and one end of it. It is was a green trunk, common size, with three slats on top. Information of said trunk, will be thankfully received by

MIREL THOMAS.
Alexandria, Ala.

TALLOW.

☞ We would be glad to receive Tallow, at the highest market price for subscription dues to the Republican or from new subscribers.

ROME
STEAM ENGINE
WORKS
Rome, Georgia.

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

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

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

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

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

BOILERS.

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

MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINERS TOOLS.—Particular attention is given to this branch of business Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the pupose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE *VERY LOW*
One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " ".
Two 8 " "

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department is superinteuded by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.
April 5 1960—1y. *Rome Ga.*

NEW CABINET SHOP.

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

FURNITURE, AND

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

C. R. LESTER.
May 17.—1660.

Sideras Tempas Bonus.

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

JEWELRY & WATCHES.

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

LADIES' JEWELRY,

Embracing every article used, such as Earrings, Fingerrings, of every description; Chattalains, Neck Chains, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, Silver and Gold Thimbles, Armletts, &c.

GENTLEMAN'S JEWELRY.

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

SILVER TABLE WARE,

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

CLOCKS AND FINE TIME PIECES.

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

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

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

☞ My personal attention given to the repairing Department.

Work done with neatness & despatch.
W. COLEMAN LAND.

Cartridges for Pistols on hand.
W. C. L.

G. P. BURNETT, Sol. H. HENDRIX S. WALKER

BURNETT, HENDRIX & WALKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
No. 165, Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Dec. 13, 1860—1y.

CALHOUN MILLS.

THE undersigned feels grateful for the liberal share of public patronage given to these Mills heretofore, and will spare neither pains nor expense to merit its continuance in the future.

M. W. ABERNATHY.
Jan. 16, 1862.—1y.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
TO THE PUBLIC.

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

All kinds of

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

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

My experience in business enables me to make the best Bedsteads in use—proof against bed-bugs, no trouble-some in this region.

All kinds of COFFINS made to order, and burials attended promptly—prices as low as those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business, and works at the trade for a living. I am not setting my prices by those who work one month at one trade and another month at any other trade.

Jacksonville, July 5, '60-tf

BACON
LARD,
CORN & FLOUR

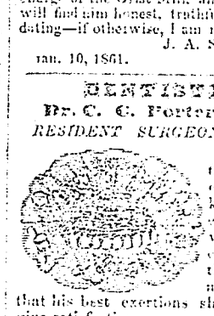
25,000 bushels choice Corn.
10,000 pounds Bacon Hams,
20,000 " " Sides,
10,000 " " Shoulders,
3,000 pounds Leaf Land, in bbls. & kgs,
1,000 sacks extra Family W. W. Flour,
1,000 " Superfine " "
On hand and to arrive. For sale by
ELLIOTT & RUSSELL,
Near the Railroad Depot.
Rome, Ga., March 28, 1861.

Negroes Hiring.

HAVING failed to sell or rent my Mills, I have placed my negro man John in charge of the Grist Mill, and the customers will find him honest, truthful and accommodating—if otherwise, I am responsible.

J. A. STEVENSON
Jan. 10, 1861.

DENTISTRY,
Dr. C. C. Porter, (retires.)
RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST.



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

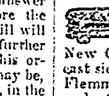
Office at the same place as formerly, & prices as heretofore.

All bills due when the work is done.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months.

Feby 14, 1861—1

MORRIS' MERCHANT FLOURING MILLS



THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in full operation, with all the latest improvements, and capable of manufacturing from 200 to 250 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality as is made per bushel at any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent workers and experienced Millers.

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

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm Mallory, have been put in successful operation, and doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, at the highest cash prices.—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.
May 12 1859

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
And other Groceries, for sale low by
J. A. STEVENSON.
Dec. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have constituted G. B. Douthit my Attorney and Agent, to manage any of my business during my absence in the Army.

J. A. COBB.
June, 20, 1861. tf.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. E. L. WOODWARD & MR. MICLID JOHNSON, are hereby constituted my lawful agents, to settle my outstanding business during my absence. All Bonds and Notes are in their hands. Persons owing me will please call on them and settle.

July 13, 1861. C. J. CLARK.

Notice.

AS I have the insurance of the Volunteers from this county, and of the Gadsden Company, am prepared to make indemnity on other clothing in my line, which may be ordered, with neatness and despatch, upon very low terms.

R. J. MARTIN.
August 8th, 1861.

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

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

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONLY.

Oxford, May 2 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
FOR SALE AT THE
REPUBLICAN OFFICE
JOB WORK, Neatly Executed

OXFORD HOTEL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala., about seventy yards north-west of the railroad depot, He will be at all times prepared to entertain travellers, and accomodate permanent boarders with the best the market of the country affords, at reasonable rates. He hopes by strict attention to the comforts and wants of customers to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

W. B. TURNIPSEED.
March, 13, 1862.—1yr.

Land For Sale.

The undersigned now offers for sale his valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 300 Acres, 150 of which are in cultivation, lying 12 miles south of Alexandria, in Calhoun county; 4½ miles from the Railroad. A commodious dwelling house and good out-houses—water in every field but one—about 1½ miles Cedar Fence—good Schools—two Churches, Baptist and Methodist near. 90 acres of the finest good bottom land. Also, 160 acres of pine land well Timbered. I wish to sell because I have not enough land for my force.

July 11,-6m. S. J. T. WHATLEY.

THE BLOCKADE
NOT OPEN YET.

WE beg leave to inform herewith, our many friends and patrons of Jacksonville and Calhoun County, that we now have in Store and are daily receiving, a large and select stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING!
BOOTS SHOES, &c.

Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Domestic Goods of all descriptions; such as Kerseys, Sheeting, Shirting, Southern Cottonades, Stripes, and a great many articles too tedious to mention.

We have also received a large lot of CALICOES, SHAWLS, Ladies and children's HOODS, woollen Scarfs, HOOP-SKIRTS, of all descriptions, Soda, Candles, &c. &c. &c.

We have, through a great deal of trouble procured the above Goods to supply our customers, and shall sell them at reasonable prices. Give us a call and convince yourselves.

Remember, our Store is still at the Brick Corner.

BLUN & FRANK.
Sep. 23, 18 1—tf.

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

FINLEY JOHNSON, Baltimore Md.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Scofolus irritant animas demissa per annum
Quam opuse sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.
Hor.

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

JAS. M. LOW, M. D.
W. L. STARNS, M. D.
April 11, 1861.—tf.

Dissolution.

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

J. N PRIVETT,
H. A. KERNS.
Jan 21, 1861.

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

Notice.

DR. J. M. COGBURN, James S. Kelly is my authorized agent to transact business of the estate of Silas Kelly, deceased.

April 3, 1862. S. C. KELLY, Ex'r.

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

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.
Dec. 20, 1860.

To our Patrons and Friends.

WE take this method of returning our thanks to our friends and patrons, for the liberal patronage they have for six years. We know these are hard times in this country, and we would request all those who are indebted to us, to call on us and settle, or to give us at least a part of what they owe us, a part from all will help us very much.

After the first of January we have all to settle in and close books and notes and just to what they owe. We will take Corn in part of Corn bill due to the 1st of January next, at the Ferry and Factory, at the highest market price.

Come to us the first day of January next, we will be ready to settle.

RYAN & ROWLAND.
January 2, 1862. tf.

TAILORING

R. J. MARTIN would respectfully [illegible] that he has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, &c., which he is now receiving and opening at his Store in Jacksonville, and is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in the most fashionable style, and warranted to fit. Military clothing cut with neatness and dispatch

LOOK HERE.

I have lost two Cinchona Colts one 2 year old last May unmarked but both have a name I cannot call to mind. Both have a white Star in the forehead, dark mane and tail and dark legs, any information concerning them will be thankfully received, or the property delivered will be suitably rewarded.

Address W. G. HUDSON,
Cinchona Cherokee Co., Ala

THE STEAM MILL.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish good Lumber at the shortest notice, at the following prices, viz:

All descriptions of plain Plank and Scantling unassorted, and over 15 inches wide not 20 feet long, ... $1 per 100 feet.

As sorted Lots	25	" "
All heart Lots	50	" "
Over 15 inches wide	25	" "
From 20 to 25 feet long	25	" "
Over 25 " "	50	" "
Pailings & Railing unassorted	12	" "
" assorted,	15	" "

I expect to furnish Plank and Scantling of Furniture, for which, with all kinds of Lumber, all kinds of Produce will be taken. All bills due as soon as sawed.

CHARLEY GIVENS. S. P. HUDSON.
Aug. 15, 1861.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Institution announce to the friends of Education, that they have secured the services of the Rev. Reuben Stearns, and have no doubt but that he will give entire satisfaction to Parents and Guards.

The rates of tuition the same as heretofore fixed by the Trustees,

The next session will commence on Monday the 3rd of February, 1862, and it is desired that those who can conveniently would commence with the beginning of the session so as to be properly classed.

Jacksonville, Jan. 26, 1862.

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

STEVENSON.
MOLASSES, SUGAR, SODA & SALT.

THE subscriber is receiving Molasses, half barrels, prime yellow at 50 cts—Sugar at 10 cts.—Soda at 30 cts—and will receive WHEAT at $1 25 per bushel in exchange for the above articles, or pay the cash for any amount at the above prices.

J. A. STEVENSON.
November 21, 1861.—tf.

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

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

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

Ironing and Repairing Buggies Carriages, Wagons, &c. &c.

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

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

A good stock of iron &c. always on hand: He may be constantly found at his place of business, ready to execute all work needed, which will be warranted by him, and executed on reasonable terms.

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

WM. P. PRICKETT
Oxford Ala., Mar. 8, 1560.—1y.

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

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

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

Aug. 16, 1860.—tf.

Valuable Land Still Unsold.

We are informed that the valuable tract of Land, which has been advertised in our paper for sale for some time, by Mr. S. J. T. Whatley is still unsold. This land is situated only 4½ miles from the Railroad and 1½ south of Alexandria, on the Talladega road.

There are several other advantages, possessed by this land, not enumerated in the advertisement and we will take the liberty here to state that the land can be purchased as low as $15 00 per acre, on one two and three years time. Surely such a proposition as this ought to bring purchasers from far and near. If any one who may wish to purchase will call upon the Editor of this paper, we will give him other items of information that will be of interest to him.

Richmond Hammonds, dec'd } Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of said deceased having been granted on the 24th day of August, 1861, by Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred—Aug. 29, 1861.

WILLIAM C. HAMMONDS, Adm.

FOR CASH ONLY.
W. COLEMAN LAND,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

KEEPS constantly on hand a fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry Table Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware, with many other useful articles, for cash, & cash only.

Jan. 2. '62.

J. T. & J. L. RUSK,

GIVE notice that their books and accounts are now ready for settlement. Customers are requested to call and settle by Note, or still better part in cash if convenient with their notes.

Their books must be closed, or we shall adopt some other steps to collect and close up the business.

Cherokee, January 20th, 1862.—3t.

COPPER STILLS.

ALL persons wanting Copper Stills, Tin Ware, or anything else in my line of business which I have on hand, must send or bring the cash or they cannot be accommodated. I mean what I say.

JOEL H. FARMER.
Jacksonville, Ala., Sept. 12, 1861.—tf.

SUMMER GOODS.

A New and select assortment of Summer goods, Such as Ladies Dress Goods,

BONNETS,
HATS BLOOMERS,
WHITE GOODS,
AND
FANCY GOODS,

AND a large variety of Clothing, and gents furnishing goods, offered at very low prices at A. OBERNDORF & Co. Oxford

ALL in want of good Bargains are requested to call soon. Our stock is completed, our assortment large.

May 16, 1861.—tf.

Spring Stock
—AT—
A. OBERNDORF & Co's,
Oxford Ala.

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

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

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

A. OBERNDORF & Co.

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

HIDES WANTED.

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6½ cts per pound, for all debts due him. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.

F. SNOW.
Jacksonville, July 19, 1860.

NEW DRUG STORE,
No. 2, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.

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

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

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

Kerosine Oil, and 56 different styles of LAMPS.

Rome June 21, 1860.—tf. P. L. TURNLEY.

STRAYED

TWO mare colts, one a year old, bay color, with a blaze face, on the pony order with heavy tail and mane, the other two years old, well grown, sorrel color, two hind feet white; they were last seen in the neighborhood of Jasper Woodruff's. Whoever will give information of them shall be remunerated for their trouble. Direct to

THOS. P. JONES,
Marshall, Talladega co. Ala.
May 1, 1862—3t.

Notice.
Confederate States War Tax.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of receiving the Confederate States war tax. A punctual attendance is desired.

Pre. No.	10,	Rabbit Town, Friday May	16
"	11,	White Plains, Sat. "	17
"	14,	Sugar Hill, Monday "	19
"	15,	Court Ground, Tues. "	20
"	16,	Reeds, Wednesday "	21
"	17,	Fair Play, Thursday "	22
"	18,	Pine Thicket, Friday "	23
"	19,	Phipps, Saturday "	26
"	20,	Bordens, Tuesday "	27
"	2,	Ladiga, Wednesday "	28
"	12,	Oxford, Saturday "	31

A. MAHAFFY,
Assessor, 14th Dist. of Ala.
May 1, 1862.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Boot & Shoe Shop to the east side of the public square, next door south of Blunn & Frank's Brick Corner. He respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage; and promises that his work shall be neatly and substantially executed. WM. C. LAIRD.
Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 12, 1861.—3t.

EXCHANGE.
JAMES MEBANE,
Talladega, Ala.

Continues to Check on
Charleston,
Mobile, and
New-Orleans.
Receiving Confederate Notes at par.
Also endorses Checks on above cities.
Dec. 19, 1861.

POLKVILLE, ALA.

IRON WORKS.

WE now inform the public, that we are making Iron, and have a good assortment on hands, such as

Waggon Tyre, Farming and Horse Shoe Iron,

Which can be had at six cents per pound, cash.

GOODE MORRIS & CO.
Nov. 23. 1861.—3m

ALABAMA STATE SENTINEL,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
BY HARDY & MASON.
In Selma, Ala.
GIVES THE
Very Latest Telegraphic News
FROM
All Parts of the Confederacy.
Daily fifty cents per month.

The DAILY SENTINEL is published every morning, (Mondays excepted,) at the following rates, payments strictly in advance:

One year	$5,00
Six months	3,00
One month	50

The WEEKLY SENTINEL is published every Wednesday morning at the following Rates:

One year	$2 00
Six months	1,00

Administrator's Sale.
OF BOOKS, &c., &c.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of B. A. Brooks, dec'd, and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of said county, will, on Monday, the 24th day of March next, offer for sale at the court house door in Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala, to the highest bidder, within the usual hours of sale, all the Personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of a large quantity of NEW LAW BOOKS, 100 in number, Tables, Bookcases and some other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms are, all sums over five dollars, a credit of twelve months, with interest from date, sums under five dollars, cash. Good & sufficient security required.

G. B DOUTHIT, Adm.
Feb. 20, 1862.—td.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I will attend in Jacksonville during the session of the Spring Term of the Circuit Court for the year 1862 for the purpose of collecting the tax of those who have not paid their tax for the year 1861. The first day of April next is the longest time that can be given. I hope none will fail to respond in due time as necessity will compel to collect as the law directs.

H. GRAHAM, T. C. C. C.

Circular Saws.

The undersigned respectfully informs all owners of Circular Saws, used in steam or Water Mills, that in case their saws have been cupped or warped, he can straighten them perfectly and put them in good working order. They will find it a great convenience and economy to avail themselves of his services, as the hire lands prevents them from supplying the places of these useless warped saws with new ones.

Address—J. J. RAILTON.
Civil Engineer. Oxford, Ala.
Nov. 21 1861.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!
IN PECTON'S NEW BLOCK,
SELMA, ALABAMA

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

BOGLE DITMARS.
Selma, July 12, '60—tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL!
From Northern Markets.

A. OBERNDORF, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Jacksonville, and Calhoun county, that he has recently received a nice stock of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF
CALICOES, FLANNELS, DRESS GOODS, LADIES CLOTHS, MERINOS, BUTTONS, and a great many articles too tedious to mention, which he will sell at reasonable prices, for cash only.

He invites all his customers and friends to call at his Store and examine for themselves, thanking them for the patronage heretofore extended, he solicits a continuance of the same.

JEANS and WOOLLEN SOCKS taken in exchange for Goods.

Jacksonville, Nov. 7, 1861.

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

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

Orders for Plantation and Family Supplies promptly and carefully filled.

The usual CASH facilities afforded customers.

September 27, 1861.—6m.

STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILLS.
Four Miles East of Jacksonville.

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

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

JAMES S. NESBET.
Make Your Own Meal.

Sulphur Spring Oil Yard.
$1000—one thousand dollars worth of Leather (well assorted) for sale by the subscriber.—Terms cash — Dry Hides in exchange.

Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON.
March 21, 1861.—4t.

FOR SALE.

I have a good two horse wagon and harness and a scare 2 years old, for which I will sell on reasonable terms or will take the pay in good merchantable wheat at the market price.

I will also take wheat of [illegible] the same price in Rischarge of any debt due me by note or account.

R. [illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
R. A. Pringle & Co.
ARE SELLING AT
CHARLESTON, S. C.

We beg leave to call the attention of our friends to the fact of our having bought out the Store heretofore occupied by Messrs. Hazeltine & Walton, nearly opposite the Charleston Hotel, where we now have a much better stock of Goods than we have ever had, and in style, quality and price, a stock that is unsurpassed in this or any other market. Retail merchants who want a really good article at a fair price, will do well to give us their orders.

ROBERT A. PRINGLE.
Aug. 23, 1860. CHARLES K. RIDLEY.

DRS. EVINS & HUNTER,
Having associated themselves together, will continue the
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,
At WHITE PLAINS,
Alabama.

Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c
Dr. J. A. Clopton, of Hunterville Ala., treats with perfect success *Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.*

Testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

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

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

March, 1 1860.

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

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

☞ Commissions: *same as heretofore.*

Sept 27 1860.—tf.

JACKSONVILLE, October 1st, 1861.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS!

ON and after this date, our terms will be strictly Cash, without any exception, necessity Compells us, to enforce this rule, and we feel assured that those that have been kind enough, heretofore, to patronize us, will still do so, and observe the above terms.

Whenever we resume our old terms we will publish the same in the Jacksonville, Republican.

Respectfully,
BLUN, & FRANK.
October 3, 1861.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, AND Town Lot For Sale.

IN the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere, for information call on A. WOODS, or
J. F. GRANT.
June 26—360.

Notice.

DURING my absence, my wife Ann Kelly is my authorized agent.

JAS. S. KELLY.
Jan. 2, 1862.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 26. NO. 24. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JUNE 12, 1862. WHOLE NO. 1329

Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY: MORNING BY

J. F. GRANT,

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less of Long Primer, or 10 lines of Brevier, for the A[illegible], & fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square counted as two. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

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

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

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That this day, the 16th day of December, 1861, being appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county, as a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of said county, for the purpose of appointing an Agent, in each Election Precinct in said county, under a late act of the General Assembly of said State of Alabama, providing a fund for the aid of indigent families of volunteers absent in the Confederate army, approved the 11th day of Nov. 1861; and A. Woods, Judge, &c. and Eli Bynum, Wm. Henry and David Seiber, Commissioners, &c. appeared in court and took their seats; when and where the following orders were passed and made a matter of record, &c.; and the following named persons are hereby appointed under said act, agents in their respective election precincts, to-wit:

In Pre.	No. 1,	James Crow.
"	" 2,	S. D. McClellen.
"	" 3,	Wiley Glover.
"	" 4,	Wm. Kennedy.
"	" 5,	Jesse U Bryan.
"	" 6,	J M Smith.
"	" 7,	Henry McBee.
"	" 8,	Spartan Allen.
"	" 9,	G L Alexander.
"	" 10,	J W Whiteside.
"	" 11,	M P Johnson.
"	" 12,	Dr. W E Boling.
"	" 13,	Daniel D Draper.
"	" 14,	Sheppard Jenkins.
"	" 15,	William Barker.
"	" 16,	Charles Norman.
"	" 17,	S M Carruth.
"	" 18,	A D Chandler.
"	" 19,	B F Parker.
"	" 20,	Wm. Wood.
"	" 21,	Z Henderson.
"	" 22,	Jacob W Whisenant.
"	" 43,	John W. McDaniel.

Whose duty it shall be to enquire and ascertain the number and name of each resident of their respective precincts who may be absent therefrom, as a volunteer in the Confederate army, when such volunteer left, and in what company and regiment; and also to enquire and ascertain if such volunteer left a wife, child or children, or father or mother, or minor brothers or sisters, dependant upon such volunteer for support; and the number, sex and ages of those composing the family left by such volunteer dependent upon him as aforesaid, and their condition and situation as to means of support, and whether such family or any member thereof actually need aid and assistance from the public in the way of food and clothing, and of what nature and to what extent and for what length of time. And said Agents shall, within twenty days after receiving a copy of this order, report in writing the result of his enquiries, to the Judge of Probate of said county, showing in said report the name of each absent soldier from his said precinct, the number age and sex of any family left by such volunteer, needing the aid of the public, what means of support (if any) such family may have; also what such family may actually need in the way of food and clothing, or either, and how long such family would probably require aid from the public. It is further ordered, that said respective precinct agents shall make their investigations into the condition of indigent families of volunteers, and report the result of such investigation to the Judge of Probate as aforesaid, from time to time as volunteers may leave their respective precincts and engage in the service of the Confederate army.

A true copy from the minutes:

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Probate Court of St. Clair Co.

DECEMBER THE 14th, 1861.

Estate of James M. Neel, dec.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said decedent, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 14th day of December, 1861, by Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala., Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred.

ELI JONES, Adm'r.

Dec 26, 1861.

In Circuit Court, Cherokee County, Ala. Fall Term, Oct. 31st 1861.

T. C. Williams, vs. Benjamin M. Williams, Deft. and John T. Stewart, admr. Garnishee.

CAME the Plaintiff by his attorney and it appearing to the court, that an attachment was issued in this cause, and levied by summoning the said John T. Stewart, admr, as garnishee, and said garnishee having answered on oath, that Caleb Morgan, of Calhoun County, Alabama, claims the funds in his hands.

It is therefore considered by the court, that the Clerk of this court, notify said claimant, to come in at the next Term of this court, and contest with the Plaintiff the right to said fund.

And it further appearing to the Court that the defendant, Benjamin M. Gilliams, is a non-resident of this state. It is therefore considered by the court, that the defendant have notice given him by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper, published in Jacksonville, Alabama, for four successive weeks, of the pending of this attachment, and that a copy of said paper be sent by mail to said defendant, if his residence known, [illegible] ascertained, unless he appears and [illegible]

Attest: [illegible] Jackson, Clerk of said Court, at office this 10th day of Dec. 1861.

WILLIS W. JACKSON, Clk.

Dec. 19, 1861.—4t.—7,50.

WOODWARD, PORTER AND WHITE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE exercises of the Jacksonville Female Academy will be resumed on Monday the 3rd day of FEBRUARY, 1862, under the continued superintendence of Mrs. M. D. Caldwell and Miss Carrie Woodward.

The course of instruction and rates of tuition will be the same as heretofore.

J. B. FORNEY, Sec'y.

Jan. 9, 1862.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration with the will annexed having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, upon the estate of James B. Martin decd. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present them to me legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make payment. This 28th Jan. A. D. 1062.

MARY E. MARTIN, Adm'x. with the will annexed.

Jan. 30, 1862.

The State of Alabama. Calhoun County.

COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY SPECIAL TERM JAN. 25th A. D. 1862.

THIS day came John Brock special Administrator of the estate of Lawrance Brock dec'd, and filed his accounts and vouches for a final settlement of his said special administration of said estate. It is ordered by the court that the 28th day of February A. D. 1862, be set for examining, stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks proir to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a Special Term of said court to be holden at the court House of said County on said 28th day of February, A. D. 1862, nto contest said account and the making df siad settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. WOODS,—Judge of said Court for Calhoun County, at office in the town of Jacksonville on this the 25th day of Jan.. A D 1862.

A. WOODS. Judge

Jan. 30th, 1862 —3t. of Proba

Administrators Notice to Creditors

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 25th day of January, 1862, upon the Estate of Mark Phillips, deceased; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. This 30th January 1862.

NANCY PHILLIPS,
JAS. PHILLIPS,
Adm'x, & Adm'r.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

COURT OF PROBATE FOR CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA, SPECIAL TERM JANUARY 11th, A. D. 1862.

THIS day came John S. Borden, Executor of the Estate of Elizabeth Borden, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 24th day of February next, 1862, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement: and that notice thereof be given by publicetion in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county on said Monday the 24th day of February next, and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at Office this 17th day of January, A. D. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Jan. 23—3t.

ABNER WILLIAMS,

Cotton Factor & Commission Merchant,

SELMA, ALA.

Orders for Goods must be accompanied with *Cash* or its equivalent to insure attention.

Selma, Ala., Jan. 26, 1862,—3m.

State of Alabama, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun county Ala. special term March 8th 1862.

THIS day came W W Little one of the executors of the estate of Samuel Morgan dec'd and filed his account and vouches for a partial settlement of said estate.

It is thereupon ordered by the court that Monday the 7th day of April next, be set for examining, and stating and reporting said account and making said settlement and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county for three successive weeks prior to to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court-house of said county, on said Monday the 7th day of April next and contest said sestlement if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods Judge of said court at office this 8th day of March A D 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

R. A. Carruth, vs. James L. Thomas & Nancy Thomas. } CIRCUIT COURT of Calhoun county, Al. Spring term, 1861.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by his Attorney and moved for an order of publication against the defendants; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants are non-residents.—It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper publisined in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear and defend this suit, if they desire. They will therefore take due notice of this suit by attachment, and of the levy of the same upon the property of defendants.

Witness my hand this 18th day of February A. D. 1862. G. B. DEUTHIT, Clerk.

Feb 19, 1862—4t—$5.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Marcus J. Truss, late of St. Clair County, Ala. decd., having been granted to the undersigned, on the 26th May 1862, by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county; 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.

may 29, 1862. WILEY TRUSS, Adm.

AN APPEAL

TO THE

CITIZENS OF ALABAMA,

FOR THE

PRODUCTION OF SALTPETRE.

BY

W. H. C. PEICE, Capt., Supt. Nitre Dist No. 10, AUBURN, ALA.

INsolved as we are in a contest of most gigantic proportions, cut o6 by the blockade of our ports from our foreign sources of supply, the necessity has davolved upon the Government of the Confederate States of manufacturing its own munitions of war. Of these one of the most important is Salpetre, the main ingredient of gunpowder. Immense quantities of this essential material are needed for daily consumption.—The most productive sources of its manufacture in the Confederacy are in the States and localities now occupied by our enimies. The peculiar urgency of surrounding circumstances has impelled the Government, to organize a special department of service, known as the Nitre Bureau, with the design of supervising and stimulating the domestic production of Saltpetre on a scale commensurate with the pressing necessities of our situation. The organizat on of this Bureau has been intrusted to Major I. M St. John, C. S. A., with Headquarters, at present in Richmond, Virginia. In the prosecution of this design of the Government, the Confederacy has been divided into Districts, and over each district has been appointed a Superintendent, empowered in every legitimate way by public appeals and private solicitations, by tenders of government assistance, and by the stirring considerations of patriotic duty, to aid and encourage the immediate production of Salpetre. To the supervision of Nitre District, No. 10, including Central and Southern Alabama, with option to extend the field of opperations over West Florida, the undersigned has been appointed. In entering upon the active discharge of the duties of my position I beg to commend to the earnest attention of my fellow citizens, the following considerations with respect to the production of Nitre

1. ITS PRODUCTION IS UNIVERSALLY PRACTICABLE.—Salpetre or Nitre is the Nirate of Potash. Scientific analysis determines that this Nirate together with other Nitrates is contained in soil under dwelling houses, [illegible] stables, cattle sheds, slaughter houses, in the plaster of old walls, and in a word wherever animal and vegitable matters have been suffered to decay in moist positions sheltered from wind The richer the soil and the more porous it is, the more of the Nitrates will be found. Soils abounding in lime are richer than those that are sandy or clayey. P of Darby says: "we have found soil as rich as the best Nitre caves under wagon sheds, where fowls, pigs and goats were accustomed to resort." The soil in fowl houses, after the litter is raked off, is usually rich Any place which has been sheltered from rains, will yield more or less Nitre

11 ITS PRODUCTION IS EXTREMELY SIMPLE —To produce Salpetre on a small scale, requires no great scientific skill, no necessary acquaintance with chemical processes, and no extended course of instruction. By one that can make common lye soap can easily understand and execute the details of the process The following simple direc ions will indicate the method:

Take three or four strong vinegar, whiskey or pork barrels, with one head in each, and bore a hole about the size of the finger through the head of each barrel near the edge, and fit a wood plug to each hole. Set these barrels on benches or timbers about a foot from the ground, and lean them a little forward Cover the barrels, or hoppers, in case barrels cannot be obtained, with twigs to the depth of two or three inches, and over this, place about four inches of straw—pine-straw will do. Scrape up the soil, not taking the sub-soil, usually from six to nine inches, and nearly fill the barrels or hoppers, making a depression in the middle to hold the water. Pour on each barrel enough water, warm water is best—to thoroughly wet or rot the earth, and let them remain so at least twelve hours. Then commencing with the first barrel, pour on as much water as it will take, and let it drip through, removing the pegs from the holes, and catching the liquor in a tub or bucket. What drips from the first is turned on the second barrel, and that from the second on the third and so on. When it flows from the last it is strong and requires much less time and fuel in boiling down, than if the dripping from the first barrel had been used Continue to pour water on the first barrell until it becomes exhausted of all its nitrates, which may be known by the water coming through nearly colorless and tasteless. Then throw that earth out and refill the barrel. What runs then from the last barrel is put on the first, which yields strong liquor. When the second is exhausted it is treated in the same manner, and so on in succession.

The liquor thus obtained holds in sotion, nitrates of lime and potash. In order to convert the nitrate of lime into nitrate of potash, add common ash ley thus: pour the liquor into a tub or barrel, to be used for this purpose alone; then pour in the ley and a cloud or curdle will rise up. Let this settle, then pour in ley again until all curdling ceases. The proportion of ash ley to the liquor may be first ascertained by taking any specified quantity of liquor as one pint for instance, and seeing how much ley it would take to curdle it. Let this curdle, which is the carbonate of lime, settle to the bottom, and pour off the clear liquor into a pot or kettle; strain the dregs through a cloth. Boil down the liquor, until it is reduced to about the consistency of molasses, or until a drop on a cold surface, as an axe or plate, becomes hard. Then pour the liquor through a straining cloth into a tub or pan and allow it to remain some time in a cool place, and the saltpetre crystals will form. Collect the Saltpetre and return the liquor that does not crystalize to the next kettle. The Saltpetre should then be thoroughly dried in the sun, and will then be "crude" or "grough" saltpetre. It is then ready for the refinery; take it to one of my local agents or send it direcly to me at Auburn Ala, and *seventy five cents per pound* will be paid for it, deducting for all impurities over ten per cent.

But in those localities, or on those plantations where the nitrous earth might be richest, it might be difficult to obtain ashes in sufficient quantity to make ley enough to answer the purpose. Again, the necessity which urge upon housekeepers the importance of using all their ash ley to make soap and the trouble of adding the ley and handling the liquor so often, might deter many from making an effort to produce nitre.

This need not keep you from doing what perhaps experience may prove after all to be the surest and best way. That is, take the liquor which you obtain from leaching the earth as above directed, and boil it down to dryness, being very careful as it approaches this condition not to have too much heat, else the nitrates may be decomposed.

The substance thus obtained is a very impure mass of a brownish or blackish color, and by exposure to the air becomes wet. It contains all the nitrates with the other substances soluble in water that were in the soil. Put this in barrels or boxes and send it to me. I will have it purified and pay for it in proportion to the yield of saltpetre Any one can do this much, and I earnestly hope that all will try and contribute something.

III ITS PRODUCTION IS VERY ECONOMICAL — From the brief account of the method of preparation, it will be observed that the process is not only very simple and easily understood, but that it is also attended with comparatively trifling expense. The principal fixtures requisite for operations on the scale contemplated in popular production are within the reach of all, and can be secured without the outlay of any considerable capital. The only expenditure is that of the time and labor required in its manufacture.

IV ITS PRODUCTION IS QUITE REMUNERATIVE.—To stimulate the immediate manufacture of this indispensable article to the highest possible point, the Government is now paying the advanced price of *seventy five cents per pound*. By experiments, nitrous earths of average richness have been found to yield from *one to two per cent*, of Saltpetre. On an ordinary lot, in any of our villages, the earth taken from under the houses to the depth of from six to nine inches, would produce from 29 to 50 lbs. of crude saltpetre. On large plantation, where the negro cabins have been long standing in the same localities, the soil would be found to contain an abundant supply of nitre, amounting perhaps to hundreds of pounds. The supplies carefully procured and furnished at Government rates would yield a handsome return to the producers. With organized effort, the Nitre District under my control might be made to afford, within a few weeks, from these sources alone, upwards of *one hundred thousand pounds of saltpetre*. Thus would an indispensible article be secured, the military operations of the Confederate armies be placed beyond contingency of failure; a source of undeveloped wealth opened up to commerce, and tens of thousands of dollars added to the solid capital of the community.

V. ITS PRODUCTION IS EMINENTLY PATRIOTIC.—But my fellow citizens, I should do you gross injustice did I content myself with an appeal to your cupidity. Higher and nobler considerations I am assured will operate upon your minds with a more energizing effect. I address myself to your elevated and self-denying patriotism. Never has history recorded grander instances of this heroic virtue than this revolution has elicited. Witness your lavish offerings of treasure laid upon the altar of your country; your cheerful consecration of brothers, sons and husbans to the martyrdom of camp and battlefield; your burning piles of coveted cotton; your constant labor of love in hospitals and sick wards; your daily toil at wheel and loom and needle, that your loved ones might be clad in the garments of freemen. Once more let patriotism seek a new field of useful labor. At your own doors, beneath your own footsteps, lie the resources of military strength and power Will you not speedily render them available to the independence of your native land? In the era of her bloody agony, when torn by intestinal discords and girdled by foreign foes, when domestic industry was palsied and commerce from abroad was cut off by the formidable blockade of her ports, when her banners bore for legend the ominous words 'The French People Risen against Tyrants," Republican France found herself without the supplies of saltpetre necessary to her defense. Science is invoked. Saltpetre exists here, there everywhere, is the response; in the plaster of old walls, in cellars, in common rubbish. Immediately the patriotic citizens rushed to the rescue. With doffed bonnets, with toil wetted hair, with braced muscles, with pick and spade, the men dig fiercely for saltpetre, each in his own cellar. The women carry forth the earth and heap it before the doors. Science converts it into deadly munitions of war—and the Republic is saved! Are you my countrymen less patriotic than they?

VI. ITS PRODUCTION IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.—Were another argument needed, it is found in the plea of indispensable necessity. The Government MUST have nitre. The success of our arms hangs on the result. No stretch of executive wisdom, no amount of military skill, no height of lofty courage can avail for our deliverance, should our warlike munitions fail us in this perilous crisis. Sagacious leaders, a valiant soldiery, adequate armament, improved weapons would all be alike unavailing The simple, naked fact, to be looked at calmly and determinedly, is, that we must produce at least a sufficiency of this indispensable article, or we run the risk of the most fatal consequences. The man who furnishes one pound of nitre, is doing as much to sustain our cause, as if he should shoulder his musket and march to the battlefield.

To the noble-hearted women of Alabama, I would especially appeal. You have already done much—how much, eternity alone can reveal. Your zeal, your industry, your sacrifices, your patient endurance, your careful watchfulness, your unconquerable spirits have endeared you to every soldier in the field You have clothed and fed them, nursed and prayed for them. When I tell you they now need *powder*, I know to whom I appeal. Organize yourselves into Saltpetre associations. Let each member interest herself in having as much as possible produced. Send it to me either directly or through one of my local agents. The money will be paid you promptly for it, and this you can appropriate, if you choose, to any of the benevolent enterprises in which you are already engaged.

I earnestly trust that all will co-operate in this important work.

Local agents will be appointed in every part of the State.

I expect to visit different portions of the State as soon as possible, and will give any information desired on the subject Any communication addressed to me at Auburn, Ala., will meet with prompt attention.

I would be glad to hear from any one who knows of the existence of caves that may be supposed to contain nitre earth, and to have some of the earth sent me that it may be tested.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Memoir of Gen. T J Jackson.

A friend of this illustrious warrior, who decidese are now resounding from one end of the Confederate States to the other, has enabled us to give the following sketch of his life, previously to his acceptance of a command in the Confederate army. Since that time it has become a part of the history of the country

He was born in Clarksburg, in the county of Lewis, in the year 1825, of highly respectable parents, both of whom died during his infancy, leaving him without a cent in the world. During his early childhood he resided with an uncle, whose name we did not hear, and at the age of sixteen he conducted himself so well, and produced such a favorable impression of his energy and integrity that he was chosen constable of the county. In the year 1842 a cadet had been appointed from his district to West Point, who declined to go Jackson immediately conceived the idea of filling the place he had left vacant Our informant says, that one day, while it was raining hard he burst suddenly into his office, the rain streaming from his clothes, and told him that he must give him a letter to Mr. Hayes, at that time representative in Congress from the Lewis district. Upon being asked what he wanted with such a letter, he replied, he wished to go to West Point. His friend pointed out to him what he regarded as the absurdity of such a scheme seeing that he was deficient in education, and would, therefore, probably not be able to stand the preliminary examination. He acknowledged the alleged deficiency, but said he was sure he had the perseverance to make it up. He obtained the letter without further difficulty, and that very evening borrowed a horse, under promise to send him back by a boy whom he carried with him, and rode to Clarksburg to take the stage. It had been raining for weeks as it can only rain in that country, the roads were muddy as they are muddy nowhere else that ever we heard of. Jackson arrived in time; but on account of the muddy roads, the Postmaster had furnished the mail an hour before time, and the stage was already gone. With characteristic fidelity to his promise, Jackson sent the horse back, instead of riding him on in pursuit of the stage, and took it on foot through the mud. After a run of sixteen miles, he overtook the stage, jumped in, went to Washington all muddy as he was, presented his letter to Mr. Hayes, and was by him in turn, presented to the Secretary of War, who gave him the coveted warrant. At West Point he severely felt the want of early education; but his indomitable spirit overcame every obstacle. He was never marked for a demerit during his four yours, and graduated with the class of 1846, the same in which McClellan graduated.

The young graduate was ordered off immediately, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, to join General Taylor's army in the Vally of the Rio Grande. He arrived after the battle of Palo Alto. Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, and before that of Buena Vista, was ordered to join Gen. Scott before Vera Cruz. At the seige of this latter place he commanded a battery, and attracted attention by his coolness and the judgment with which he worked his guns, and was promoted First Lieutenant.—For his conduct at Cerro Gordo, he was brevetted Major for his services. On one occasion he commanded a battery upon which the fire of the enemy was so severe, that more than half his troops who were so raw, incontinently ran.—Jackson was advised to retreat, but he said that if he could get a reinforcement of fifty regulars he would take the enemy's battery opposed to him, instead of abandoning his own. He sent for the named reinforcement, but before it came he had already stormed the obnoxious battery.

Jackson's health was so much shattered by this campaign, that he was compelled to resign. He accepted a professorship at the Military Institute, where he continued until the secession of Virginia. In height he is about six feet, with a weight of about one hundred and eighty. He is quite as remarkable for his moral as he has proved himself to be for his fighting qualities—being a perfectly conscientious man, just in all his ways, and irreproachable in all his dealings with his fellow men. It is said he is a fatalist, as Napoleon was, and has no fear that he can be killed before his time comes. He is as calm in the midst of a hurricane of bullets, as he was in the pew of his church at Lexington, when he was professor of the Institute He appears to be a man of superhuman endurance. Neither heat nor cold makes the slightest impression upon him. He cares nothing for good quarters and dainty fare. Wrapped in his blanket he throws himself down anywhere, and sleeps as soundly as though he were in a palace. He lives as the soldiers live, and endures all the fatigue and all the suffering that they endure. His vigilance is something marvellous. He never seems to sleep, and lets nothing pass without his personal scrutiny.—He can neither be caught napping nor whipped when he is wide awake. The rapidity of his marches is something portentous. He is heard of at one point, and before they can make up their minds to follow him, he is off at another His men have little baggage, and he moves as nearly as possible without incumbrance. He keeps so constantly in motion that he never has a sick list, and no need of hospitals. In these habits, and in a will as determined as Julius Cæsar, are read the secret of his great success. His men adore him because he requires them to do nothing which he does not do himself, because he constantly leads them to victory, and because they see he is a great soldier.

Gen. Bragg and the Last Hour of the Battle of Shiloh.

A corespondent of the Mobile Register, furnishes the following graphic account of the conduct of the intrepid General BRAXTON BRAGG, on the bloody field of Shiloh:

Sunday closed on a brilliant victory for our arms. A new army reached Pittsburg during the night, and the contest was renewed and raged with fury on our whole line during the forenoon on Monday. Alternate success crowned the efforts of each army, but the reinforcements and thousands of fresh troops of our enemy, were telling on our brave but wearied soldiers. At noon the firing had ceased on the right wing of our army. It still raged in the centre, where our brave troops, under Gen. Beauregard on the right and Gen. Bragg on the left, seemed to perform the work of superhuman agents Again and again did they dash against the foe and drive them back, to be in turn forced back by the endless accession of fresh foes and new batteries. At last the firing grew lighter on the right of the centre, slackened to voleys of companies, then to platoons, then to occasional shots, and then ceased altogether.

A dense wood concealed the cause, whilst it increased the anxiety on the left. Gen. Bragg stood on the extreme left, by Capt. Ketchum's battery from Mobile. A noble body of our troops had assailed the enemy near the centre had driven it back step by step, inch by inch, until a terrible volley of musketry and heavy roll of cannon told us that another body of fresh troops had been encountered, and that our brave soldiers could not accomplish impossibilties. Soon the head of our column was seen slowly giving back, and then the whole body yielded to necessity, and in perfect order retired from the field. It proved to be a brigade, composed of a regiment from Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. Gen. Bragg seized the flag of the latter, and waving it over his head, moved to the front in the midst of Minie bullets and whistling grape, but failed to rally this command. The Mississippians saw it, and with a shout that rent the Heavens, rushed upon the foe. The Arkansians followed, and these brave troops moved into the carnival of death. They drove the enemy before them and many a Northern foe passed to his long home.

But the valor of a few could not withstand the shock of accumulating hosts and the gallant men, the skeletons of their regiments, yielded to the fate of the day, and calmly, cooly, with the courage of brave men, and the discipline of veterans, retired from the field. About a dozen of their number remained among the trees, and the sharp report of their rifles told that Yankee foes were falling. Gen. Bragg still stood on his elevated position with the brave Ketchum, and his battery, and those dozen men, alone disputing the field with the foe. A member of the staff suggested to the General, that the battle was over, and urged him to retire. With the mein of a hero, he pointed to the dozen sharpshooters, and replied that he would never leave the field whilst one of his brave soldiers remained on it." Directing an aid to go to the right, and ascertain if Gen. Beauregard had ordered a withdrawal, he turned to Capt. Ketchum and remarked "give them more grape, Captain; we are all of the army left here."

The spectacle was grand in its sublimity. Scarcely a hundred of men were holding in check an army of many thousands. Thicker and thicker flew the grape and balls around that little band, and louder and quicker did it return its iron hail of death among the foe. They dared not advance upon it. One by one our little body of sharpshooters gave back, and one by one the horses were struck down at the batteries. The brave Ketchum reeled in his saddle, and death seemed about to claim another noble victim. It was happily but the semblance, the result of a shot from a spent ball. His men, who believing him killed, had ceased their firing, learned with joy the safety of their leader, and with renewed fury poured their iron shot and shell into the midst of the foe. The firing of the enemy was terrific. The whistling of his bullets and canister was almost enough to appal the bravest heart. Our noble Chief heeded them not, and no muscle of his face changed, and no tone of his voice faltered

At last the aid returned with the information that Gen. Beauregard had withdrawn the army from that field, and was forming a line of battle a short distance in our rear. Then was witnessed one of the noblest spectacles of the battle-field of Shiloh. Gen. Bragg ordered the battery to move from the field. It retired in perfect order—and then the General with two or his staff calmly and slowly left the front of the foe. He was the rear guard of our retiring army. History presents no braver act. Moral courage nerved that iron man until he seemed something more than mortal. If there was an emotion there none could detect it. He had faced danger the day before—had one horse killed under him, another as he was about mounting, and a third wounded—had successfully charged at the head of a column which had twice recoiled from a storm of ball and shell—had lead his "Pensacola army" in the last grand charge that swept the enemy from the field and finished the victory of the day, but none of these equalled the moral spectacle of protecting in his own person the last of his retreating soldiers against an overwhelming force. The recollection of his defence of Fort Brown—of his daring fight at Buena Vista—of his grand and terrible bombardment of Pensacola—of the facts that no regiments from his Mobile or Pensacola army faltered on Sunday or turned to pillaging on Monday—must all be pleasant, but cannot equal the pleasant recollection of his acts in the "last hour of the battle of Shiloh Church."

I see I have used the word retreating. This is wrong Our soldiers withdrew from the field in perfect order, and when Gen. Bragg had moved a half a mile to the rear, what a glorious spectacle burst upon our view! There, under the masterly generalship of Beauregard, was drawn up in perfect battle order—our brave troops, firmly resolved to fight the foe to the last. They waited his coming in vain. Half a dozen of his horsemen appeared on the brow of the opposite hill, but the firing of a cannon drove them back, and they appeared no more. We waited an hour longer; until we knew that the Yankees were tired of the fray, and would not come Slowly we moved away, and the battle of Shiloh, with its scenes of strife and death, was over.

☞We learn the following particulars from a gentleman who was wounded in the engagemen at Corinth on Wednesday last. He arrived here on Friday, and says that heavy skirmishing commenced at about eight o'clock in the morning, which was continued at an increased rate until night. Several heavy batteries were engaged on both sides during the entire day, the enemy throwing shells inside our breastworks and wounding a few of our men. The damage sustained by the enemy is unknown but is supposed to be much heavier than ours. We took from 100 to 150 prisoners. About dark the Yankees fell back, and the fight was not resumed up to the time our informant left, 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The fight, he says, was general all along the line, on the Farmington, Purdy and Monterey roads, and by the way it was conducted, and the time it was continued, it was considered a formidable battle.—*Mobile Tribune, 32st, ult.*

SALT-MAKING.—We are gratified at the prospect of an extensive manufacture of salt in the South during the summer by companies and individuals associated for the purpose. A company from Upson county Georgia, have located their works under the guns of Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, which shows the confidence felt in the safety of Charleston, from the approach of the enemy.—*Macon Mess.*

The Soldier's Farewell.

AIR—"*Indian's Farewell.*"

When this bloody war is o'er,
When the cannon sounds no more,
When all o'er this happy land
We shall all as freemen stand;
When we break the tyrant's chain,
Brethren, shall we meet again.

When around our peaceful homes
We shall meet as once we've done,
When the tyrant's hand is stayed,
He no more our rights invades;
When we free our sunny plain,
Brother, we may meet again.

Though deep rivers roll between:
Though great dangers lie unseen:
Yet to God for help we'll turn,
Meekly kneel, and of Him learn;
Though we fall among the slain,
We shall meet—shall meet again.

Though the balls may round us fly,
Bringing danger very nigh,
God is able then to save
From the bloody battle's grave;
Yet again, on Georgia's plain,
We may live to meet again.

While freedom's banner loudly calls,
We may for our country fall;
Then nowhere on earth's wide plain,
Could we ever meet again
Yet, in Heaven, delightful theme,
Brother, we would meet again,

W. B. M.

Walnut Grove, Ga., 1862.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 21st.

The Yankee War Policy—Our Land and Negroes.

It is refreshing to note the coolness with which the Northern journals are arranging the future disposition of the lands and negroes belonging to the people of the "rebellious" States. The lands, they all agree, must be appropriated among Yankee settlers; the negroes are to be stolen, and, as slaves, are to "continue happy" under Yankee taskmasters. With regard to the "apportionment," we copy the scheme gravely suggested by the editor of the New York *Post*. He says:

At convenient points lay out tracts from the forfeited lands, of 40,000 acres each. Lay out three tracts in squares, as near as may be, and let each of these tracts be the homestead of a body of a thousand men—say a regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry.

At each angle of the square of eight miles—which would be about the size of a 40,000 acre tract—I would place a redoubt with a few guns. In the centre place a fort large enough to need a garrison of a thousand men. Here could be the Quartermaster's stores, the shop, etc.—in fact, the village of the homestead.

I would divide the tract into forty acre farms, as near as might be. On them the soldiers could work when off drill, and raise crops, with the aid of free negroes or otherwise—these negroes being in a state of apprenticeship. Such troops would need little pay, they could nearly maintain themselves. They could be made, by the effect of military discipline, to treat the apprentices kindly, and to work regularly, and they could help collect the war tax.

I would cover the revolted States with a chequer-work of these fortified homesteads—let the white squares on a chequer-board represent vacant lands—the black the fortified ones. The loyal whites could occupy the vacant lands.

As to lands, that is certainly explicit enough. And the following editorial from the Boston *Pilot* is equally explicit with regard to the fate which the Yankees have in store for such negroes as fall into their hands.

What should ultimately be done with the seized blacks? They cannot be restored to their first masters, for they are traitors, if they be allowed their freedom they will be worse than a plague of locusts to the Free States; if they be not taken care of they will suffer from every description of want, for they have never known how to provide for their own necessities; if they be taken from the South, the cotton, the tobacco, the rice, the fruit and sugar of the South will disappear, to the great detriment of the commerce, and, therefore, the happiness of the world, and sending them to Liberia would involve an enormous expense, which the country, at present, is unable to bear. Thus the case has a formidable difficulty at every side of it. But something must be done. Before six months there will be scores of thousands of negro contrabands on our hands. What is the best thing to be done with them? It is plain that the negro is better off, both in regard to himself and to the whites, in bondage, than in any other state. Nature has intended him to be the slave of the white man, and nothing else. Every feature of his mind, of his disposition, and of his person, indicate this. In all he is, he is nature's work as completely as the white man is. Philanthropy is a fine virtue, but it is a vice when it would subvert the decrees of Nature, which is another term for Law, and clear as anything on which the sun shines, that the servile condition is the most happy in which the black can be. There is no sense in objecting to this fact; Nature has made it, and history is the witness. To bondage therefore the contraband negroes should be restored. Expediency requires this. Humanity—a generous regard for the blacks themselves—demands it with a loud voice. Bondage is their natural position. In it they were as happy as they could be before the rebellion commenced; in it they would be happy again. To bondage, therefore, they should be restored.—But who should be their masters? Not their old ones, for they are traitors.—They, therefore should have new masters. Who that should be it is too soon to suggest. A little time will tell.—But this much is certain; that the most natural and most expedient thing for all parties to be done with the contraband blacks is to restore them to bondage, and to bondage in their native country—the South.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

June 12, 1862.

☞We are authorized to announce BARTLETT OWEN, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

☞The friends of B. F. PARKER, announce him as a candidate for Surveyor of Calhoun county—election first Monday in August next.

☞We are authorized to announce E. A BARKER, as a candidate for County Surveyor of Calhoun County. Election first Monday in August next.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN RAY, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce JESSE MOHON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

☞We hope that the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, who are able to bear arms, will not fail to attend the meeting at the court-house on Saturday evening next, at which time the full and complete organization of the Home Guards is earnestly desired. The dangers menacing us are now more imminent, and the reasons for the immediate organization of the company more urgent, than at the time the earnest and patriotic appeal was made by Rev. Messrs. Smith and Scales, whose call we again publish to-day

Passengers, we learn, have recently been enquired of by Yankees about Guntersville, whether there were any soldiers at Gadsden or Jacksonville. The way to keep off these Yankee thieves, robbers and murderers, is to let them know they will meet with a warm reception. They generally go around and keep away from all such places.

Other companies are forming in different parts of the county, to act in concert with us; and we hope for the honor of Jacksonville, a name, which time and events are making more honorable, that the effort to form a company will not be permitted to prove a failure.

Fight at Guntersville.

We learn from the mail-carrier who came into this place on Monday evening, that on Saturday morning a party of 25 or 30 of Mitchell's army came up the Tennessee river in an open boat or flat, propelled by an engine taken from a saw mill, and having a cannon placed at the bow. The boat passed Guntersville without stopping. There was at the time a captain's company in Guntersville, and a number of Texan Rangers. The first named company stationed themselves on the river bank above and fired on the gunboat as it passed, killing, some say seven and others say ten of the Yankees, and shooting down their flag staff. The Yankees turned their cannon upon the company, but without effect, and soon after proceeded up the river. Two miles above they were attacked by the Texas Rangers, and firing had been going on for two hours; but with what result was not known when the mail carrier left.

☞We are compelled, for want of room to defer the publication of several obituary notices until next week.

Memphis.—The fall of Memphis and evacuation of Fort Pillow, though long anticipated, will be unpleasant news to our readers. But to compensate for these, we have the news of the recent splendid victories of Stonewall Jackson, and the repulse of Lincoln's grand army near Richmond. At the latest dates, the attack on Charleston was hourly expected, and some preliminary fighting had already taken place.

Tableaux Vivante.

We learn from a spectator, who has witnessed many of like exhibitions, that the Tableaux in Ashville by the young ladies on Friday night last, of that place, was exceedingly fine, superior he thought to anything of the kind he had ever witnessed, and very creditable to the talents and taste of the Ladies; the exhibition of the Minstrels by the young men which followed was also very fine. The house was full, and there would have been a more numerous attendance if it could have held more. The entire proceeds were generously devoted to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA, June 5th, '62.

Mr. J. F. Grant:—

Permit me through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of the citizens of this and the surrounding counties to the great necessity which exists for the immediate development of all the resources of this region for the production of nitre or saltpetre. Every man can do something towards this object. It is a matter of common information, that three quarters of every pound of powder is saltpetre. It therefore takes an immense amount of this article to supply the urgent demands of the Government. We do not believe there is a person in all this country, who is true to the cause in which we are all engaged, but who would be willing to do what he could in this matter, if he could be impressed with the necessity for it. The fact is, fellow citizens you must make saltpetre, or stop fighting. It is for you to choose which. A day or two's work on the part of everybody throughout the State and we will get enough.

There is a cave in this county, now being worked by Messrs. Bell & Graves which is producing about 60 lbs on an average daily. The yield might be increased easily to 200 lbs daily, if these gentlemen could get force enough. Will not the patriotic citizens of Calhoun notify Messrs. Bell & Graves that they can get hands enough?

Other caves doubtless will be found in this and adjoining counties, sufficiently rich to warrant working them. If not very rich or extensive, still the necessity is so great, that the neighbors around these caves might unite and work them as an earnest of their patriotic sympathy in the cause of Southern Independence. This they could do with but little expense or trouble. I would be glad to hear of the existence of caves, and to have some of the earth sent me for examination, which can be done through my local agents.

By reference to the circular which I have issued, the method for the production of saltpetre will be found.

I have appointed Col. Jno. D. Hoke of this place, agent for this part of the country. He will receive and pay for all saltpetre which the citizens will make and forward it to me.

I trust all will go to work.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CAPT. W. H. C. PRICE,
Supt. Nitre Dist No. 10, Auburn Ala.

CAMP 10TH ALA. REG'T, 2d June '62.

Mr. Grant:—Late to night, although much exhausted from fatigues, I write you a short account of our two day's engagement. My telegram will doubtless be received at Jacksonville to-morrow night and show that our boys escaped unhurt, except John Alsup of my company, who has a slight wound on his head. It bled freely, and made him quite sick, but he remained on the field for some time. Our brigade, (Wilcox) composed of the 9th, 10th and 11th Ala., and 19th Miss., was held in reserve on the first day (Saturday) and ordered up to the field of battle late in evening, just as as the enemy was giving way—the 11th Ala. was in front of the brigade, and received the fire of the enemy a short time. Their Col. Wood was wounded in the thigh, not seriously I understand, and he had some 30 or 35 of his men killed and wounded. We were then marched into line of battle in the direction the enemy had fled, in the swamp, in water more than half leg deep where we remained until late in the night—after midnight—we were then ordered to occupy the places from which the enemy had fled, which order the boys obeyed, with eagerness and alacrity.—The enemy had left all their plunder, knapsacks, tents oil cloths, clothing, canteens, commissary stores, large quantities of ground coffee and sugar, lemons and oranges and another article, of which the boys are peculiarly fond in this latitude after a hard day's travel—*whiskey*. The men were eager to get some Yankee relics. They opened the knapsacks found various tricks of all kinds—ambrotypes, watches knives, swords, Enfield rifles, fine haversacks and canteens, blankets, overcoats, letters, papers &c. I am now writing you, by a Yankee light (not tallow, but *sperm*,) and with Yankee ink—some got no sleep that night, and early dawn, found them traversing the extensive camps. Next morning we were thrown in line battle, before we got a hasty breakfast and early the enemy made a vigorous assault to retake their camps. The prisoners the night before told us that they intended to take their camps next morning at any sacrifice and hence we were on the alert. They made a terrible assault, on our line of battle, to our right, and volley after volley of musketry and roar of artillery was kept up incessantly, for perhaps two hours. Our men held their position; these were Virginia troops. At last the yells of our men showed distinctly that the enemy had to retreat into the swamps for protection. Our regiment was then ordered up to receive the fire—we formed in line of battle & waited with *unusual silence and composure*, to receive the murderous volleys of Lincoln's hirelings—all resolved to hold our position *or die*. In a short time the attack was made, a little to our left, and the enemy was received there by some other of our regiments, and driven back as before

We were then ordered to another part of the field, where it was supposed he would make his next onset; by a flank movement we were placed in the swamp—he never attacked this position vigorously, but threw a great many shells in our midst—and here Jack Alsup was wounded by a minnie, and a few others of our Regt, and Dye of "Davis Blues", killed. This brot us to 12 o'clock of the 2nd day, and we were with our wet clothes on which we had worn from the day before. After 12 o'clock my company was ordered out as skirmishers, to scour the woods and find out the position of the enemy, and attack him if in sight. Here my boys complained a little to me, that one whole company should be sent out in the most hazardous duty, when the order was, to detail 50 men from the regiment. I told them the post of danger was the post of honor, and they marched off to Gen Kemper, who had us posted about 1-4 mile in advance of his line. We remained in the woods until late in the evening, but the enemy did not renew the attack, and we were ordered back.

The fruit of our victory is considerable. We took, it is said, upwards of 700 prisoners and a large amount of arms, not less than 2000 stand—We captured 3 batteries numbering from 18 to 28 pieces—but better than all, we have hurled back, and driven into the swamps and morasses of Chickahominy, McClellan's grand army, which we trust betokens our success in future. Our victory is purchased at great sacrifice. I imagine from what I saw on the field, that the loss is not much, if any, short of the battle of Manassas. Oh! the heart rending sights in those swamps, of the dead & the groans of the dying; while marching in the darkness of the night, we would frequently step upon a dead man: and when we lay down for a short time, we would find a dead Yankee by our side. One scene I can but mention. While marching along thro' the woods, in mud and water, I heard the groans of a wounded man; my march lay close by him. I discovered the poor fellow shot through the back, and lying upon his face, and with great difficulty could he keep his head out of the water—our orders were to go forward—I could not pass the poor fellow, (*a southern son too*)—I halted, took 2 or 3 of my men and raised him out of the water, and placed his head upon a bunk or tussock of earth, so that at least he should not drown. The ground for the battle field was an awful place to fight. One Yankee wrote a letter home on the morning of the fight, and headed it "Camp Misery in Dismal Swamp". I cannot give you a description of our marches through the quagmires

I imagine the boys will tell you something about them in their letters. Several mired up, and it took help to draw them out, others left their boots and shoes in the mud, and came out barefoot. I have lengthened this letter out until I may be wearisome to you. Lon is well and stands it astonishly, so with the most of our boys about Town. I heard to-day on my arrival here, that young Prater at the 2nd A'a. Hospital, is very low indeed, I sent a man to look after him to-day, and he says he is dangerous.

I send this by corporal Nabors who will give it to Mr. Bush, and look after Prater. Yours truly.

G. C. WHATLEY.

Local War Notice.

ALL persons belonging to the Calhoun Home Guards are hereby called upon to appear at the Court House in Jacksonville, Ala. on Saturday, June 14th, 1862, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

All gentlemen in Jacksonville or within 8 or 10 miles of this place, who expect to unite with said company, or who feel any interest in making preparations for the defence of their own homes or those of soldiers now in the service of the C. S. A. are also urged to meet at the time and place aforesaid.

D. F. SMITH,
June 5, '62. R. SCALES.

Reasons for making Immediate Preparation for Home Defence.

In the humble opinion of the undersigned, there are many substantial reasons for organizing companies for the defence of our homes, at this crisis of our great struggle We notice briefly a few of these.

1. The enemy is now within 60 or 70 miles of us, and a small marauding party could reach this place in two days.

2. Should our army meet with reverses, (which might occur, though we do not expect it) in any impending engagements along the Tennessee line, such parties will doubtless be sent all over this country in a short time.

3. The part that Calhoun County has taken in secession, and in furnishing soldiers for the war, will induce the enemy to make us a visit.

4. From 60 to 100 men, acting as guerrillas, with such arms as we find can be procured, could most assuredly, if true to themselves and their country, check, if not defeat such a party of the enemy.

5. Our government has found that the guerrilla method of warfare is requisite in this war, and the Governor of our State, conv need of the urgent necessity for home defence has called for home organizations. (The company forming in Jacksonville is not to be subject to the Governor's call.)

6. Home organizations did efficient service in the days of our revolutionary fathers, and they are proving efficient in other States at this time.

7 If we are worthy of freedom we cannot tamely subject our families to the vile indignities which they must meet at the hands of our vandal foes.

8. An efficient home organization here would render good service in regulating matters in our own midst, too obvious to need special mention.

In view of these and other considerations which it will be readily suggested to every mind, we call upon every citizen, coolly and calmly to do his duty in this dark hour of our country's history and in view of the dangers that surround us. The scarcity of able-bodied men in our midst, and the fact that arms and ammunition for at least one efficient company are at hand, ought we not to put our shoulders together? Do we not owe it to ourselves, our country, our soldiers now in the field, and to our God, to stand prepared to make whatever resistance we can upon the very threshhold of our homes? Does any one fold his hands at ease and say the enemy will not come? So thought the inhabitants of Huntsville, Guntersville and Summerville Ala.

We ask every patriotic citizen in the name of all we hold dear, is not this an object worthy of some sacrifice of time and personal ease? We must prepare now or never. If we wait till the enemy is at our doors, it will be too late.

Nothing will then be left for us but submission in its worst form. In the name of the great principles for which we struggle, we call upon every true man to awake to his duty.

D. F. SMITH,
R. SCALES.

Mr. J. F. Grant:—In the Republican of June 5th, I read a communication, in which was urged the importance of organizing a Home Guard, to defend the lives and property of the people of Jacksonville in case the Yankees should come upon us. I do most heartily approve of this and would encourage every one to join without delay. The reasons adduced for the organization of this company are, without exception very good, but I think there are others equally important, which might be brought forward.

First, there are many suspicious characters passing and repassing through our town, without molestation from any authority. Horse dealers, cotton buyers and refugees from Corinth and North Alabama, which in my humble belief should be arrested and searched, are allowed to go on or lounge around unnoticed.

Second, traders are permitted to bring on questionable articles and sell them at four or five times their proper value, and if you ask them where they bought these articles the only answer they can give is that they have been "Running the blockade." Yes, I believe they have been running the blockade, but it was only from Nashville Tennessee or Huntsville, Ala. Just such characters ought to be drummed out of town, and I would respectfully suggest that when the Home Guard is organized that these thing be investigated. Long life to the Home Guard.

MYRTLE.

The Battles of Front Royal and Winchester.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican gives the following interesting acount of Stonewall Jackson's recent victories:

We met the enemy at Front Royal, Warren Co., Va., on Friday evening.—He made but a short stand. The first Maryland Volunteers, on the Yankee side, was charged by the first Regiment Maryland Rebels, who put their old acquaintances to flight in a short time, killing several and taking a number prisoners, who were recognized by many as old acquaintances.

We took the enemy by surprise and put them to flight, before a fourth of our army had gained the town. The cavalry charged upon the enemy in retreat, killing many and capturing a large number of prisoner Ashby's and Stuart's cavalry captured two railroad trains loaded with provisions.

The number of prisoners captured, as well as I could learn, amounted to 1100 most of whom were Marylanders.

We also captured a large amount of stores and arms. Among the latter are about 500 improved cavalry six shooters and three pieces of artillery, and the stores amount to $300,000 to $400,000.

When we entered Front Royal, the women and children met us with shouts of the liveliest joy. As we passed thro' the place in double quick, we could not stop to partake of the hospitality so generously tendered.

On Saturday at early dawn, we were again on the march to pay Gen. Banks a visit, who was encamped at Strasburg, twelve miles distant. After reconnoitering for several hours, Col. Ashby's cavalry marched down the road leading to Middletown, which is six miles in rear of Strasburg, and Gen. Ewell's command down the road to Newton, twelve miles in rear of Strasburg. At two o'clock a courier reported that Banks was on the retreat, and had passed Middletown, but that two regiments of cavalry were still left behind at Strasburg and Middletown as a baggage guard.

Gen. Ed. Johnston's Division under the command of Brig. Gen Elsey, was at once ordered down the road to Middleton, to pursue the enemy. When we came to the valley turnpike, we found hosts of prisoners, and the road blockaded with dead and live horses, wagons laden with subsistance, &c., together with dead and wounded Yankees.

We pushed on our column for about eleven miles, when we halted for a few hours. We then learned that Banks had passed the road leading into the Valley Pike, near Newtown, where Ewell's command had entered the road Skirmishing was then kept up until a late hour of the night, and about 3 o'clock in the morning we halted within three miles of Winchester.

We found along the road about 100 wagons, loaded with baggage, together with a number of boats (one of the gunboat order) on wheels, which Banks had destroyed for fear of their falling into our hands.

At early dawn this [Sunday] morning we advanced and attacked the mighty Banks in front of Winchester. After fighting about one hour, distributing shell and minnie balls profusely, our boys made a charge, when the Yankees left at double quick, after setting fire to the town and burning their commissary stores.

The Lee Battery, of Lynchburg, and two others were ordered to pursue in a gallop, and the command was obeyed, they shelling the enemy for five miles

When the army passed through the town, men, women and children were shouting, "thank God, we are free—thank God we are free once more"—Confederate flags and white handkerchiefs were waved from every window, and the happy smiles of lovely women on all sides met the wearied soldier and cheered him as he hurriedly passed through the place in pursuit of the flying foe.

After pursuing the enemy for 6 miles we were brought to a halt, and left the finishing stroke to the cavalry, who have captured a large number of prisoners.

Prisoners tell me that Gen. Banks left before day on extra car.

The fire in town was extinguished by our boys after the commissary stores were destroyed, but we succeeded in saving all of the medical stores and ammunition, both of which were very large We also secured the depot and a train of cars, both of which were well filled with provisions.

In neither of the engagements have we had one fourth, no, not one sixth of our forces engaged, and I cannot see why the enemy have fled in such confusion after so short a stand.

We captured a large number of stolen negroes. The Yankees had married a number of the women and were taking them home with them. I have seen some that refused to go, and others that had been forced off at other times that had returned.

At Front Royal we captured 1,470 prisoners, and eight or nine hundred at Winchester, and numbers from points north are being hourly brought in.

At Strasburg we took six pieces of artillery.

Up to this time we have captured and have in this place between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners, and I am told 1,100 more of the Hessians have been captured near Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg.

We have now in place 8,000 stand of arms, taken since we entered Front Royal, besides a number of pieces of artillery, together with the large quantity of the best ammunition of all grades that I have ever beheld.

The medical stores captured are estimated by the druggist of this place, to be worth at least $200,000. Among them are articles very scarce in the Confederacy and much needed by the government. We captured five hundred pounds opium and two hundred gallons castor oil, both of which are greatly needed and shipped to the hospitals at Lynchburg.

Editorial Correspondence of the Lynchburg Republican.

Battle of Chickahominy.

The first act in the great drama which is to decide the fate of the Confedreate Capitol, was played on yesterday It was ascertained on Friday that the enemy, numbering 30,000 men, had crossed the Chickahominy on the Williamsburg road, and had advanced to within six miles of this city.—Johnson determined to attack them early Saturday morning, but the rain poured down in such torrents the preceding night, that our columns had to move slowly, while our artillery could scarcely move at all.—The consequence was that our advance which moved at daylight, did not come up to the enemy, a distance of five miles, before 1 o'clock p. m The engagement immediately commenced, Gen. Hill's division leading the attack in most gallant style. At two o'clock the infantry and artillery were fully engaged along our centre centre and right, and raged with fearful violence until seven o'clock. We drove them first across a wide field, then through an extended wood into another field, across which were two strong lines of entrenchments. Here were their camps and their strongholds, and they fought for them with great desperation. In front they had felled a mass of thickly grown timber and made a dense abatis, which it was almost impossible for our men to cross, and at the same time exposed our lines to a raking fire from infantry and artillery The struggle here was fearful, but our men rushed on with impetuous valor, and drove the enemy from their first line of works in great disorder, when their centre fell back to their other line of defences, about half a mile distant, while their left took shelter in a dense wood, a short distence to the left of our right. Just at this moment our 11th Virginia was led into action, having double quicked it for fully two miles. Turning the abatis to the right they rushed across the field and passed the enemy's deserted breastworks, and protected for a moment, by a long pile of cut timber, formed a partial line of battle, and at once engaged the enemy in the wood, not seventy-five yards distant. Upon this spot, and in a few minutes, fell the gallant boys whose deaths are now so sadly mourned by the people of Lynchburg and the regiment to which they belonged. Here fell Meem, pierced through the heart.—Here fell Tyree, Elliot, Cross and Reid.—Gallant boys! while the faces which knew them shall know them no more forever, they will long live in the memory of their friends.

On pushed our men, and in an hour the enemy was driven from all his works and from the field They soon made a desperate effort to gain their lost position, but they were signally repulsed and driven to the wood beyond. Thus closed the struggle on our centre and right. About 5 o'clock the enemy attempted to flank us on the left, but were met by Gen Whiting's brigade, and for three hours the struggle on that side of the road was terrific beyond description Our men steadily drove the enemy back and when night closed the scene of carnage we were victors of the entire field, and slept in the enemy's tents.

I have heard no probable estimate of the killed and wounded on either side Indeed the nature of the ground over which the battle was fought, and the momentarily expected renewal of the fight, has rendered all attempts to approximate the casualties fruitless. Longstreet and Hill's divisions did most of the fighting, our reserves not having been called for until about the close of the day.

Prisoners inform us that a Gen. Cassey commanded on their side, McClellan having gone a few days before to Washington to "look after a man called Jackson!" who has been playing thunder in the valley.

Johnston, Lee, and President Davis came on the field about three o'clock and remained on till night. Johnston was wounded about 7 o'clock, by a minnie ball in the shoulder The wound is severe, but it is hoped not dangerous. He retired from the field. Gen. Patton, of Tennessee, was killed, which is the only chief officer who fell on our side. Gen. Garland was not wounded, as reported by telegraph. * * * * * * We captured some 12 pieces of artillery and about three or four hundred prisoners.

The general results of the battle are considered favorable to us, and the soldiers and people are in high spirits. It was fully anticipated that the struggle would be hotly renewed to day, but expectation, was disappointed. About 5 o'clock this morning the enemy attacked us fiercely on the left, but after a fight of two or three hours in which both sides suffered severely, we drove them back, and the fight was not resumed on either side.

Later and Important from Mexico.

The New York 'Herald' of the 8th ult., gives interesting details of news brought to that port by the Columbia from Vera Cruz and Havana. It describes the rapid advance of the French troops on Mexico City, the retirement of the Spanish soldiers to Cuba, and the proclamation of Gen. Almonte, of Mexico, in favor of of foreign monarchy. In favor of a foreign monarchy. In fact, (says the Herald.) the Emperor of France was in a state of actual warfare with President Juarez, and the first blood had been shed during a charge of the Chasseurs d'Afrique on the cavalry of Gen. Zaragoza, in which the latter were defeated. The causes given by the French plenipotentiaries for not fulfilling what they had agreed and stipulated are four as follows:

1. The declaration of war on the part of the Government of President Juarez.

2. The assassination of several French soldiers in the neighborhood of their camps.

3 The annoyances caused them by various guerrillas.

4. The entire interception of all kinds of food.

Sir Charles Wike, the british Minister, was in conference with Gen. Doblado, of Mexico at Puebla—the result of which Gen. Prim was awaiting at Vera Cruz. It was thought to bode no good to the French.

VERA CRUZ, April 23.—I have just time to add to my correspondence of yesterday

The news is important.

Cordova and Orizaba have both pronounced for Almonte.

Puebla is pretty certain to follow suit.

Gen. Zaragoza had to abandon his position and fly with his men.

The French are already in possession of Cordova and Orizaba without a blow.

Since the departure of the Roanoke we have received dates from Vera Cruz to the 23d ult.

The French, instead of falling back to the Paso Ancho, as agreed at the Soledad convention, have pushed on further in the direction of the capital. In fact, blood has been shed, and the ball is fairly opened.

A correspondent of *La Prensa*, of Havana, writing from there, says the conquest of Mexico by the French will be a matter of easy achievement. I believe every one in the least acquainted with the frightful condition of that country will agree with him. Granting that the Mexican is ever so good a soldier, he will find full many a brother Mexican in the enemy's ranks who will fight just as well.

Already the country has commenced "pronouncing," as it is called, for the French ideas, or for Gen. Almonte, which is the same thing, and that means a monarchy.

The Engagement at Lewisburg.

The Lynchburg papers of Tuesday contains some particulars of the reverse at Lewisburg. The Virginian' says:

By an officer who arrived here last night from Fincastle, we are informed that an official dispatch had been received by Gen. Loring, from Gen. Heth, stating that he was on the eve of victory when an unaccountable panic seized a portion of his men, and he was compelled to fall back with a loss of 30 killed, wounded and missing, and two pieces of artillery.

The gentleman from whom we received this information, read the dispatch, and we are induced to believe that is perfectly reliable. He says that artillery reported captured was one from Captain Otey's and one from the Greenbrier Artillery, the horses of which were killed.

We captured 76 prisoners, 40 of whom were cavalry and 35 infantry, including some of the picket who were sleeping on their post.

Among the casualties reported on our side is Maj. Finney, killed, Maj. Edgar and Capt. Capt. G. C. Otey, wounded. The enemy's loss is suppose heavy.

From the above, it would not appear that the defeat was so disastrous as at first reported, but merely a slight reverse.

We understand that Gen. Heth is severely censured for the movement which brought on the engagement, but whether there are just grounds or not for the censure we are not aware.

Correspondence of the Columbus Times.

The Defense of Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 28.

The opinion gains ground that Charleston will sooner or later be attacked by the Federals. It is doubtless the expectation of the military authorities that the women and children should leave the city, that their presence may not embarrass the decision, whether or not Charleston should be laid in ruins upon the successful approach of the enemy, and the streets if need be run with blood, or whether there shall be a tame surrender and evacuation. The Governor and Council have acted—they have nobly decided that Carolina asks for no forbearance on the part of the military, and are ready and prefer to burn Charleston, rather than evacuate or surrender under any circumstances. The whole question rests with the Confederate Commanding General and upon him rests the responsibility.

The troops here are willing to make any sacrifice of life for the good of the cause, and will respond to the call of "to arms!" "to arms!" "the Greek!" "the Greek!" at any moment.

You will be delighted to hear that several vessels have run the blockade and are now lying at the Charleston wharf. They bring in all about ten or fifteen thousand arms, it is supposed. The "Menho" is a British vessel—keen, sharp looking, painted grey color, with two guns hid away, but ready to give an annoying customer a turn, if too troublesome. She ran by the blockading vessels and entered Charleston before daylight. She reported all asleep on board the Federal Frigates.

☞We saw a soldier yesterday, one of Price's invincible heroes who never succumbs to misfortune. He was haggard and pale and way-worn; yet his face wore a pleasant smile. He accosted an old citizen of our town with the inquiriti whether he could find any clothing in the village. "These rags are all I have," said the Missourian. "You can find no clothing here," answered the citizen. "Then tell me where there is a paint-shop." "What would you have a painter to do?" asked the citizen. "I think a good suit of white paint would last me through the next battle, and as soon as I can get it on I'm off for 'Old Dad.'"—*Macon Beacon.*

Baton Rouge.

The citizens of Baton Rouge rose & fell upon the Federal Garrison which had been left there (they having previously taken possession of the city, it being in a defenceless condition) and slaughtered them. Whether there was a provocation by federal outrages or not, we have not learned—But we are informed that the Federal flotilla went down there from Vicksburg, immediately on learning that the people had killed the soldiers composing the garrison; and as soon as they came within reach of the city, without giving any notice commenced shelling it, and the city is now in ashes. We suppose this report to be true.

Atlanta Con.

Latest News.

Telegraphed to Selma Reporter.

RICHMOND, June 3.—All quiet along the lines to-day. The clouds threaten heavy rain to-night.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The only incident on the lines to day was the advance of a regiment of Yankees reconnoitering, while our troops were engaged in strengthening their position. The 12th Va. moved forward when the enemy receded in doubles quick.

Gen. Lee issued an address to the army to-day, which had a fine effect.—There will be no more retreating. The watch-word is, *"Victory or death."*

(No *more* retreating! Private dispatches speak of some being killed, and in the *hands of the enemy.* The question arises, Were we defeated on Sunday? We ought to know, but are not allowed to.—Eds. Confed.

(Private Dispatch.)

RICHMOND, June 3.

Mr. E. R. Sasseen:

Inform Mrs. A. E. Black, of Carrollton, Ga., Capt. 19th Ga. Vols., was killed Saturday evening. His body is in possession of the enemy. If recovered, it will be forwarded. Also, Harry Bridges and Dock Boyle were killed. Barney Thompson, wounded in the leg. W. F. Garrison and James Holcomb, missing. J. C. BENSON, Lieut.

Corinth Evacuated.

We learn that Corinth is evacuated. Beauregard and all the army and stores have fallen back on the Mobile Railroad, to Rienzi, 12 miles. There was a considerable engagement on Wednesday last between the enemy and a portion of our troops, which was intended only to cover our retreat. All our stores and arms were successfully removed

Before falling back, the enemy's cavalry came down upon our rear, to Booneville, the next station this side of Rienzi, and burnt up a train of thirty cars, two of which were laden with ammunition. The depot was also burnt.

A guard of 80 men were left to guard the place while the Yankee cavalry went out to commit further depredations These 80 men were captured

Our forces have good water and every advantage of position in a fight.—Corinth was burned.

Fight at Chattanooga.

8,000 Yankees 22 Miles below Chattanooga, Preparing to Cross the River.

Late from Stonewall Jackson.

FALL OF MEMPHIS!

Desperate Naval Fight.

SHARP CANONADING NEAR RICHMOND.

CHATTANOOGA, JUNE 7.

The Yankees arrived on the opposite side of the river yesterday. This morning they opened fire which was continued brisk at intervals until 8 o'clock this evening when the cannonading ceased. The enemy had three batteries in position on High Ridge, which were replied to by Lt. Armstrong's battery of two six-pounders on the bank of the river, and Capt. Barry's battery of four guns on the Height overlocking the Ferry. A spirited fire by the sharpshooters was kept up on both sides of the river. One of Barry's battery was killed, and Capt. Hanie, of the 34th Georgia regiment, was wounded. Private Chas. Sublet, of Morgan's command was badly wounded, and two others slightly. A number of the enemy is known to be killed. Our force engaged was only 500. The enemy's force was about 1500. Two of their guns were silenced.

The enemy is reported at the mouth of Battle creek, below Shell Mound. 22 miles below Chattanooga, 8000 storng, building flats preparing to cross the river. Several houses have been destroyed by shell. No other accidents.

Reliable information has been received to the effect that a council of war, held at Nashville last Thursday, resolved to take East Tennessee with a force of 15,000.

RICHMOND, June 6

The official statement of the casualties in the 3rd Brigade, Gen. R. E Rhodes, shows the following summary:

Twelth Mississippi Regiment, 5 officers and 35 men killed, and 2 officers and 138 men wounded.

Fifth Alabama Regiment, 1 officer and 26 men killed, and 9 officers and 150 men wounded.

Twelth Alabama, 5 officers and 35 men killed, and 6 officers and 133 men wounded.

Total officers killed 22, privates killed 207. Total killed 229.

Total officers wounded 35, privates wounded 694. Total wounded 729.

Total killed and wounded in the Third Brigade 958.

RICHMOND, June 7

The Lynchburg Virginian of yesterday reports on the authority of an officer, wounded in the fight, a victory by Stonewall Jackson over Shields at Strasburg.

No official information has been received. The river is falling. All quiet along the lines this morning.

AUGUSTA, June 7.

A dispatch to the Columbia Carolinian says Gen. Pettigrew and Col Lomax were not killed, but are prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The Northern papers claim a victory near Richmond.

The Richmond Examiner announce the official fact that Gen. Jackson was at Winchester. Only his cavalry penetrated to Frederick. Williamsport, Harper's Ferry, and Martinsburg, were either re-occupied or visited by Confederate scouts daily.

GRENADA, Miss., June 7.

An Appeal reporter has arrived here, having passed the lines to-day, who witnessed the destruction of the Montgomery fleet in front of Memphis yesterday, by Commodore Davis' fleet of Yankee gunboats and rams. Commodore Montgomery, after the successful evacuation of Fort Pillow, which was completed Wednesday night, droped down to Memphis and commenced coaling. The enemy's fleet anchored at Mound City, six above Memphis on Thursday night.—On Friday morning at sunrise it dropped down to Fort Island, one mile above the city. Capt. Montgomery made preparations to receive them, and the fight begun immediately in front of the city. Thousands of spectators, including men, women and children, lined the shores and witnessed the heroic struggle of our gallant men, against overwhelming odds. The fight was stubbornly contested, lasting two hours, frequently hand to hand, and was ended in the complete destruction of our boats. The Price, Lovell, and Little Rebel were sunk; the Van Dorn was disabled, fired and blown up—the crew escaping in the woods; the Beauregard was struck by one of the enemy's rams and ran ashore opposite the city and sunk on the bar, and surrendered; and the Mexico and Bragg were captured. The loss of life on the Confederate side was very small, considering the length and desperation of the conflict. The enemy claim to have taken 100 prisoners. Captain Montgomery escaped to the Arkansas shore. Cabell, pilot of the Lovell, was killed by the enemy's sharp shooters, and his body went down with the boat. The captain and crew escaped by swimin to the shore. The loss of the enemy was fully equal to ours. Captains Montgomery and Delaney passed down the Road this evening. The Lincolnites occupied the city yesterday. Fitch Colonel of an Indiana Regiment, is in command of the post. Three regiments of infantry have arrived and a large cavalry force is expected momentarily.

Lincoln has called for 50,000 3 months troops. The Governor of Ohio and Illinois have issued proclamations.

A dispatch is published in Northern papers to the effect that Mitchell had defeated Price and Van Dorn, capturing 6000 prisoners.

Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown addressed a large public meeting at Columbia. He has turned a complete somerset and lighted in Andy Johnson's bosom He says the rebillion is "played out," and Tennesse ought to be for the Union.—It is folly to contend against the Federal Government. The longer the war is kept up the worse it will be for the South. The Union feeling is represented to be increasing in Tennessee.

RICHMOND, June 8.

There is a sharp cannonading in the direction of Mechanicsville this morning. No accounts yet received.

FROM RICHMOND.

Death of J. J. Hooper and the Heroic Ashby—Glorious News from the Valley of Virginia—Federals under Fremont Routed and in full Retreat.

Complete Victory!

RICHMOND, June 9.

Gen. (late Colonel) Turner Ashby was killed near Harrisonburg on Thursday in a skirmish with the enemy.

Johnson J. Hooper, late Secretary of the Provisional Congress, died in this city on Saturday last.

The following dispatches were received by Gov Letcher last night:

STAUNTON, June 8

Gen. Shields crossed the Shenandoah river at Port Republic, and attacked Gen. Jackson this morning. After a short contest, he was driven back with a loss of two piecies of artil'ery.

Fremont attacked Ewell. We have driven him back and Ewell is still pressing him hard.

Shields is on the bank of the Shenandoah, and Jackson holds him in check.

I hope to be able to announce a great victory to you to-night.

[SECOND DISPATCH TO GOV. LETCHER.]

STAUNTON, June 9.

Glorious victory! Fremont completely routed and in full retreat.

We will get Shields to-morrow.

Will give you casualties to-morrow.

[THIRD DISPATCH TO GOV LETCHER.]

STAUNTON, June 8.

Generas Stewart and Elzey are both wounced, but not dangerously.

Complete victory!

Jackson in close pursuit.

Artillery and prisoners in abundance.

Will get Shields to-morrow.

CITIZENS OF MOBILE.

The proclamation of Gen. Forney commands the attention of every loyal man capable of bearing arms in this city. The General appointed to defend you and your homes calls upon you to organize and to arm in aid of his regular troops. You have learned what it is to yield up Southern cities to our foe. You will share the same fate, be made to eat the same dirt of bitter humiliation, see your best and most patriotic citizens dragged to prison for daring to love their country, the freedom of your press trampled on for daring to utter patriotic sentiments, and the women, the noble women who have so labored and sacrificed for the cause, toiling over the needle to make clothes for sick and wounded—the women who have shown a patriotism so holy and sublime, and signalized this revolution in the annals of coming time—the women who are your mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, put under the ban of that despicable, loathsome and hellish brute who lords it over New Orleans. You will have to bear all this if you yield Mobile. Is there a man in it who so values his base life, and is so chary of his thin blood as not to be moved to resist unto death such a fate? In such cause and under such provocation, cowards should be converted into brave men, and men of common courage rise to the the dignity of heroes.

No more surrender of Southern cities shou'd now be the war cry of their people Better dust, ashes and blood, than the bitter agony which New Orleans endures.—But better than either, to rise and arm men and beat back the hated enemy from our suburbs. You can do it. Gen. Forney invites you to the high and noble emprise.—*Mobile Register & Advertiser.*

OBITUARY.

DIED the 7th of March at Chattanooga, T. J. Embry, in the 42d year of his age. But a few weeks had passed since he had given to his wife and little boy, the last longing, lingering look of intense affection, and agonized in the pain of saying good bye to those treasures, whom he devoutly committed to the sacred keeping of his Heavenly Father; and with a heart fr ught with holy patriotism, went forth in defence of hose loved ones. With Spartan fortitude and unblenching resolution, the devoted wife gave up her husband to go in obedience to duty's call, leaning on an anchor of hope that again they would meet, and enjoy the blessings and happiness that had been theirs in by-gone days, when freedom and peace would have spread their sweet influence over our now trouble'ed land. But alas! how soon those cherished hopes were crushed, when cold and pulseless that loved one was returned to her embrace: nothing for the weeping heart to pour its l ve and sorrow into but the "dull cold ear of death." Faithfully and affectionately had Mr. Embry desseminated consolation and happiness to his family and friends. For twenty three years had been a member of the Baptist Church, his cheerful countenance, and pious conversation ever calling forth kindred rays of Heavenly zeal around the altar of worship.

Go to the church where he was wont to attend, and his vacant seat ushers a sigh from the bosom. In the social circle where friend meets friend, and the warm tear gushes from the heart that he is no more one in their midst. But oh! most of all does the sad heart of the lonely widow feel the blight—to struggle through the rugged path of life without that willing arm for support that true heart of love to administer healing balm to each wound the ruthless hand of ingratitude inflicts, throws a midnight shadow o'er the heart, that makes it ring its desolate cry even above the Hosannas of Angels. Friends may for a while, sometimes cheer the wounded spirit, but 'tis but a passing beam, not an abiding light. But in the extremity of grief the Guardian who, in the likeness of the Son of God, walked with the Hebrew children in the firey furnace, will loosen the girdle from around the heart, and the storm that rends the foliage will be lulled, as soon as the downy touch is felt.

In Heaven, the patriot friend, the kind father, the tender husband may again be met, in that blissful clime where the night of death never fal's, and where the gloom of parting never comes.

MISS JULIA N. KIRBY, daughter of James and Lucy Kirby of Calhoun Co., Ala, died at her fathers residence, of typhoid fever, after an illness of 13 days on May 23 1862 in the 21st year of her age.

She made a profession of religion, and joined the M. E. Church in the fall of 1856

She was a profoundly conscientious Christian, an amiable young lady, an affectionate and dutifull daughter, and kind sister; and as such was respected and beloved by all who know her She bore her afflictions with patience and resignation, and when all hopes of her recovery were gone she said she would like to live, but was willing to go at the bidding of her Master. She called her parents, sisters and friends around her, and gave them a final farewell—giving them assurance that she was fully prepared for the eventful change, that the religion she had professed and lived was no cunningly devised fable, but amply sufficient to sustain her as she walked through the dark valley and shadow of death.

Before her sickness she manifested great concern and was much troubled about the present state of the country but she now rests secure from the rude alarm of war, safe in the Heaven of the pure in heart. The tear of sympathy bedews her grave—but hope cheers the hearts of those that knew and loved her—for they know that Julia is forever blessed. J. D.

Capt Charlton Morgan and Maj. Ed Mitchell Exchanged.

Capt. Charlton Morgan is a brother of John H. Morgan, the famous Kentucky cavalier, having been wounded in the arm at Shiloh went to the house of a friend in Huntsville to be taken care of, was captured when Mitchell entered the place, and was released on parole. We have already published the fact that Col. Morgan captured Maj. Mitchell, son of the General, at Pulaski, Tennessee, and released him on parole. We learn from one of the Colonel's scouts, that, when he released young Mitchell, he gave or offered him $500 to take him wherever he might desire to go. Letters captured with one of Gen. Mitchell's couriers by two boys, one 18, the other 16 years old, between Huntsville and Nashville, disclose the fact that young Mitchel went to Huntsville bearing Col Morgan's compliments to his father. A gentleman from Huntsville says Gen. Mitchell took his son around to Capt. Charlton Morgan's quarters and introducing him, remarked to the Captain: "I would not have taken $50,000 for you, but your brother has captured my son and has been so kind to him, that I am constrained to propose an exchange of you for him, and you are at liberty to procure it, and I will furnish you with any amount of money you may need."

We understand the exchange has been effected. Gen. Mitchell could well afford to be magnanimous with Col Morgan's example before him.—*Knoxville Register.*

NO QUARTER TO PICAYUNE BUTLER! Let this be the sworn resolve to every Southern man. The debased wretch and inhuman tyrant who has published his proclamation consigning to the horrid embraces of a bestial soldiery the mothers and daughters of a Southern city, which, for the time is at his mercy, deserves not to be treated according to the laws of honorable warefare. If he is caught, hang him! If he keeps out of harm's reach, and ventures not upon the field of battle; let poison or the knife do its secret, but deadly work. He has forfeited his life, in any manner by which it can be taken, to every man, woman and child in the Confederacy. As God is our judge, says the *Mississippian*, we believe that the day of retribution is coming for the monster and for the Goverment which sustains him in his crimes.—*Charleston Courier.*

HEAD QRS., Talladega, Ala., June 9 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 5.

All persons belonging to the 30th Regiment, Ala. Volunteers, who are remaining at home, are ordered to report at this place on Monday the 16th day of June if able for duty, in person or by letter, to Lieut. W. S. McGee who will be left in command of the post. Those who are unable to come, must send the certificate of *a regular graduate physician*, stating the cause of disability, and length of furlough required. They are recommended to bring from home 5 days cooked rations.

J. B. SMITH,
Major 30th Regiment, Com'g Post.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Peter L. Hammonds, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 30th day of May, 1862, by the Probate court of St Clair county, Ala., Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

JOHN D. HAMMONDS, Adm.
June 12, 1862.

James C. Carothers, Obadiah W. Ward, William Mullins, J. C. McAnnally, and David Sibert: vs. William Lay, Azelah Benson and her children, whose sex, age and residence are unknown; Henry Chaney, Hiram Graves, Wm M Chaney, Missouri A. Chaney, Pleasant G Chaney, Ira Chaney, Mary Chaney, Jacob Chaney, John Chaney, C. Chaney, and Joseph Edwards Adm'r of A J Chaney, deceased.

IN CHANCERY At Rules before the Register of the 34th District Northern Division, for DeKalb County, Ala.

CAME before the Register, the complainants in the above stated case, and upon complainant's motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by the affidavit of complainants agent on file, that William Lay, Azelah Benson and her children, the defendants above named in this cause, are non-residents of this State, and residents of the State of Texas, and that their county and post office are to said affiant unknown, and that said non-residents, (excepting the children of said Azelah, who are minors) are each over the age of twenty-one years.—It is therefore ordered by the Register, that said defendants, William Lay, and Azelah Benson and her children be, and are hereby required to plead, answer or demur to complainant's original bill, now on file in this office, before the 30th day of August, 1862; and that notice of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published weekly in Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, and a copy thereof posted at the court house door of said county of DeKalb, within 20 days from this day—May 26, 1862. J. B. FINDLEY,
June 12, '62—$12 50. Register, &c.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary upon the Estate of Pleasant Garrett, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala. on the 17th day of May, 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 will please make payment.

ROBERT S. COWEN, Executor.
June 12, 1862—6t.

Notice.

ALL persons that furnished guns for the use of the company under my charge, (Oxford Rifles) are hereby notified to send in their claims or attend in person on Saturday next, 14th inst. at Oxford, as the guns will be distributed to the owners on that day. Those that cannot attend will please send their names and kind of gun to W. B. Turnipseed or myself, so that all claimants may be represented. J. W. MADDOX, ex Capt.
June 12, 1862. Oxford Rifles.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary this day having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Cherokee county, Ala., upon the last will and testament of Chapman S. Shields, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time required by law, or they will be barred.

JAMES M. SHIELDS, Ex'r.
may 29, 1862—$3 50.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by Note or account will save cost by settling up in thirty days, as no longer indulgence will be given.

J. P. GORE.
April 24, 1862—3w.

Notice.

Confederate States War Tax.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of assessing the Confederate States war tax. Punctual attendance is demanded.

Pre No. 3, Taylor's Spring,	Monday	June 9
" 4, Madoxes,	Tuesday	" 10
" 21, Sulphur Springs,	Wedsday	" 11
" 5, Polkville,	Thursday	" 12
" 6, J P Gores,	Friday	" 13
" 22, court ground;	Saturday	" 14
" 7, Oak Hill,	Monday	" 16
" 8, Walden's shop,	Tuesday	" 17
" 1, Jacksonville,	Wednesday	" 18
" 2, Alexandria,	Thursday	" 19
" 12, Yoe's ✕ Roads,	Saturday	" 21

List of Taxable prol erty under the act of Congress of the Confederate States, for the support of the war—

1st. Real estate, including all lands and estates therein, and all interests growing therout, including Ferries, Bridges, Mines.

2nd. All Slaves.

3rd. Merchandise, embracing all goods, wares and merchandise, held for sale on the 1st. of October 1861—except the agricultural products of the country. It also embraces all the merchandize belonging to non-residents, which may be in the hands of any agent, attorney or consignee.

4th. Bank Stock.

5th. Railroad and other Corporation Stock.

6th. Money at interest—includes all investments and also all bills, bonds, notes or accounts, which bear interest, as the same stood on the 1st. of October 1861; whether the interest is expressly secured by contract or is payable only by implication of Law. Money invested for the purchase of securities, must all be returned; and where the securities belong to non-residents, they must be returned by the person having them in his possession, or under his control, and the tax paid on them. The securities to be taxed are to be assessed by the assessor at their real value like other property, and the tax-payer's affidavit may be taken and received as evidence of the value; and in any case if such securities are established to be worthless from the insolvency or total inability of the debtor to pay, they shall not be assessed.

7th. All cash on hands, or on deposit in bank, is subject to taxation

8th. Cattle, horses and mules, raised for sale are taxable; but such as are raised merely for food and for work on the plantation, are not taxable.

9th. Gold watches.

10th. Gold and silver plates.

11th. Pianos.

12th. Pleasure carriages.

13th. Bank or corporation stock, not duly returned by the corporation.

The assessment in all cases, shall have relation to the first day of October, 1861, and shall set forth the marketable value of the property under ordinary circumstances.

Tax payers includes all individuals and corporation owning property, except heads of families whose whole property subject to taxation, is of value less than five hundred dollars.

Persons who are not heads of families are liable to pay tax on all their taxable property, though said property may not be of the value of five hundred dollars.

Persons who claim that they are exempt will be required to meet the tax assessor, at his appointment, and make affidavit as to the value his property.

Section 5th of the Act, requires all taxpayers to hand in a written list of their taxable property, to the assessor, which must contain the amount of their taxable property, and the value of the same, to be assessed by the assessor, upon the affidavit of the taxpayer.

Sec. 6th. If any person shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list when required, & shall consent to disclose the particulars of taxable property owned or possessed by him or under his care and management, then it shall be the duty of the officer to make the list, which being distinctly read consented to shall be received as the list of such person.

Sec. 7th. That if any shall deliver or disclose to any collector or assessor appointed in pursuance of this Act, and requiring a list as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby intended to be made, such person so offending, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of competant jurisdiction.

Sec. 8th. Any person who shall fail to deliver to the tax collector or assessor, a list of his taxable property, at the time prescribed by him shall be liable to a double tax, upon all of his taxable property the same to be assessed by the assessor or collector and to be collected in the same manner, and by the same process, as is herein provided as to the single tax.

Special attention is requested to the sections of the war tax law that I have had published.

I had them published, in order that the tax payers might be informed as to the Law: and it is my purpose to rigidly enforce the Law.

J. H. WEIGHT,
C. S. T. A.

N. B. In consequence of Mr. Elston not not having been legally appointed, those who have given in to him, will have to give in again at the regular appointments.

Partizan Rangers of Infantry.

I am authorized by General Kirby Smith to raise a Battallion of Partizan Rangers of Infantry, who will arm themselves if practicable with a double barrelled shot gun or rifle; and if they cannot get either, I will take them with a knife, hatchet, or any thing that will do to fight with.

This Battallion will be entitled to the commutation money and the $50 60 bounty. For further information, call on Wiley P. Mangham, Mount Polk, Ala.

June 5, '62. S. D. J. MOORE.

NOTICE.

Ala. and Ten. River Railroad

WARE HOUSE,

By L. W. PETTIBONE, successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

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

Jane Machen, Wm. Lay, et als. } IN CHANCERY, 35th District, N. D. of Alabama.

RULES before the Register, 2nd Monday in May, 1862

THIS day came complainant by her Solicitor, and made application for an order of publication against Wm. Lay: and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, from the oath of complainant, that said Lay is a non-resident of this State, post office unknown, and that he is over the age of 21 years.—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published at Jacksonville Alabama, for four successive weeks, commanding said Lay to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill of complaint, within sixty days from this order, else after thirty days after the lapse thereof, said bill will be taken as confessed.

It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be posted at the court house door of said district within twenty days hence.

JOHN PRATT, Register.
may 29, 1862.—$7 50.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of A. C. Owens, late of Randolph county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of Randolph county, Ala. on the 7th day of April, 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.

WALLER OWENS, Ad'r.
SUSAN OWENS, Adm'x.
may 29, 1862—6t—$3 50.—pd.

Disbursement of the Soldiers Aid Fund.

THE following is a list of the Beat Agents in Calhoun county, Ala., also the amount disbursed by the Commissioner's court on the 15th day of May, 1862, to each beat in said county.

Agents.		Amt. Disbursed.
Pre. No. 1,	M. W. Abernathy,	$218 62½
" 2,	E Mcchlin,	126 61¼
" 3,	Wily Glover,	78 09
" 4,	Wm Kennedy,	65 19¼
" 5,	James A Weatherly,	124 20
" 6,	J J Lazenby,	162 88¾
" 7,	Thompson Rodges,	115 53
" 8,	Spartan Allen,	54 59
" 9,	G L Alexander,	96 68
" 10,	J W Whiteside,	104 12
" 11,	M P Johnson,	86 27
" 12,	Wm E Bowling,	81 81
" 13,	J A Turnipseed,	
" 14,	Shepherd Jenkins,	94 20
" 15,	Wm Barker,	116 02
" 16,	J W Jones,	211 96
" 17,	S M Carruth,	86 27¼
" 18,	W R Brown, sr.	
" 19,	B F Parker,	136 84
" 20,	Wm Wood,	63 22
" 21,	Z Henderson,	52 06
" 22,	John Weems,	81 06¾
" 23,	J W McDaniel,	66 19

The beat agents who have not received the amount allowed to their beats will please come forward and receive the same.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Office of the Ala. and Tenn. River Railroad Co.

SELMA, May 21, 1862.

THE thirteenth Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennesee River Rail Road Company will convene at Shelby Springs on Wednesday the ninth day of July next (1862) for the purpose of electing a President and Board of ten Directors for said company for the ensuing year.

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

By order of the Board.

A. M. GOODWIN, Secretary.
June 5. 1862.

Hides Wanted.

THE undersigned having their Tan Yard now in operation, 4 miles south of Jacksonville, wish to purchase HIDES, and will give 8 & 10 cents for them delivered, or 7 & 14 cents, where they can get a load to justify going after them.

H. F. VERNON,
June 5, '62.—tf. J. Z. BRADY.

NEW TAN YARD.

THE undersigned having formed a copartnership in the **TANNING BUSINESS,** respectfully inform the public, that they have established a Tan Yard four miles south of Jacksonville, on the road leading to the Steam-Mill, where they will be enabled in a short time to furnish Leath of various descriptions at reasonable rates. They will also tan hides on the shares, on the usual terms. They will also purchase hides for which leather will be exchanged or cash paid at the customary prices.

H. F. VERNON,
Feb. 13, 1862. J. Z. BRADY.

N. B.—Mr. Brady is a practical tanner, those desiring information are referred to Warlick, Abernathy & Co., with whom he has worked.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has his wool cards in fine order, and binds himself to make as good Rolls, and free from naps as any other in the country. He will also receive wool at Munford depot and return rolls to said depot free of any wagon freight. His personal attention will be given to all business entrusted to him.

WM. M. RICHEY.
June 5, 1862—3m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Special Term, May 31st, 1862.

THIS day came W. A. P. Watson, Administrator of the estate of Jane Hart, deceased, and filed in court his resignation as administrator of said estate, together with his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, and asked to be discharged from said administration. It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 30th day of June, 1862, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 30th day June, 1862, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court at office this 31st day of May, A. D. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
June 5, '62.—3t.

BECKER & FRANCIS,

General Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

COTTON, FLOUR LEATHER, and all kinds of Country Produce, or home manufactured Goods sold at the usual rates.

We have ample facilities for *Buying*, and *particular attention* will be paid to this branch of the Business.

W. P. BECKER, *of Selma.* } { J. C. FRANCIS, Jr. *of Jacksonville.*

P. S. **Dr. J. C. Francis,** is our authorized agent at Jacksonville, and all *orders* or *money* left with him will be promptly attended to.

Selma, January 30, 1862.—1y.

IN CHANCERY, Calhoun County, 36th, District, Northern Chancery Division, Alabama.

Joseph P. Bagley, N. S. Bagley, Josiah Bagley, jr. vs. William Green, Comptroller of the State of Alabama, (for the use of the State of Alabama,) James Meharg, E G Dickey, L D Varnon, Daniel Crow, Elizabeth Meharg, William H Bagley, John W Bagley, James H Bagley, Martha Creswell, John H Creswell, Elizabeth Crow, A B Crow, Lewis S Meharg, and Fielding Love, Sheriff of Calhoun county Alabama.

AT RULES before the Register 36th District, Northern Chancery Division Calhoun county, Alabama.

CAME before the Register, the Complainants in the above stated case, & upon complainant's motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register by the affidavit of Complainants agent on file that Wm. H. Bagley, Elizabeth Crow & A B Crow three of the Defendants in the above stated cause, are non-residents of this State, and residents of the State of Texas and that the county and post office of said Elizabeth Crow and A B Crow are to said affiant unknown, and that said Wm H Bagley resides near to Caldwell in the county of Burleson in the State of Texas, and that the said non residents are each over the age of 21 years—

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that said defendants be and are hereby required to plead, answer or demur to complainant's original bill now on file in this office, before the tenth day of July, 1862; and that notice of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county of Calhoun & a copy thereof sent to the said Defendants, William H. Bagly, at Caldwell, Texas, his supposed Postoffice, and also one posted at the court house door of said county of Calhoun, within 20 days from this day—May 19, 1862. G. B. DOUTHIT,
may 22, '62—$12 50. Special Reg.

COTTON WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market price in Cash, for cotton delivered at Oxford Depot.

J. A TURNIPSEED.
Oxford Ala., April 1st, 1862.

WOOL CARDING.

I now have a good set of **Wool Carding Machinery,** in complete running order, to card for cash or toll. Every effort will be made to do good work, and on the most reasonable terms. So come on with your wool.

E. G. MORRIS.
Morrisville, Ala. May 22, 1862—3t.

CASH

Will be given at the Steam Mills for

Pork	**Bacon**
Lard	**Tallow**
Butter	**Chickens**
Corn	**Wheat**
Flour	**&c.**

S. P. HUDSON
March 25, 1862.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Snodgrass, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on 24 day of June 1862 by the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JOEL WEEMS, Adm'r.
may 22, 1862.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

STATE OF ALABAMA, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mary Moon, dec'd late of said county, are requested to make immediate payment, and all who have claims against the deceased are requested to present them to the undersigned within the time and terms prescribed by law.

F. W. BUCKALEW, Executor.
may 22, 1862.—$4 00.

NOTICE.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned bellow, for the purpose of collecting the balance of tax for the years 1860 & 1861.

A punctual attendance will be expected of all those who are in arrears for said taxes.

☞ I will make but one round, and those who fail to come out, and pay their tax must expect to pay cost.

Pre no. 10, Rabbit Town,	monday,	June 16
" 11, White Plains,	Tuesday	" 17
" 13, Oxford,	Wednes.	" 18
" 4, Maddox,	Thursday	" 19
" 3, June Bug,	Friday	" 20
" 1, Jacksonville,	Saturday	" 21
" 8, Walden's Shop,	Monday	" 23
" 7, Lewis Phillipses,	Tuesday	" 24
" 22, Kansas,	wednesd.	" 25
" 6, Peck's Hill,	Thursday	" 26
" 2, Alexandria,	Friday	" 27
" 5, Polkville,	Saturday	" 28
" 21, Sulphur Springs	Monday	" 30
" 12, Yoe's ✕ Roads,	Monday	July 7
" 14, Sugar Hill,	Tuesday	" 8
" 15, Pine Grove,	Weds'day	" 9
" 23, Pleasant Hill,	Thursday	" 10
" 16, Abernathy,	Friday	" 11
" 17, Fair Play,	Saturday	" 12
" 20, Borden's,	Monday	" 14
" 19, Phipses,	Tuesday	" 15
" 18, Pine Thicket,	Wednesday	" 16

may 22, '62. H. GRAHAM, s. c. c. c.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have rented the Livery Stables of Privett & Farmer, and are now prepared to accommodate travellers by conveyance to any point desired, or to hire Horses and Buggies by the day upon accommodating terms.

We will also have horses fed and properly attended to at 35 cents per feed—15 cents per day, and $15 00 per month.

A number of years experience in the management of horses, gives them confidence in their ability to give satisfaction to those who may desire their aid, and they thereby solicit the liberal patronage of the public.

J. H. SARTAIN,
T. A. ING.
Feb. 6, 1862.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Kahn & Fleishl, are hereby notified to come forward immediately and make payment, either by cash or note.

The death of one of the partners having rendered it imperatively necessary that the business should be closed, and the time in which I have to attend to it being limited, all who disregard this notice are informed that the thirty days notice provided for by the last Legislature, will be given, so as to wind up the business forthwith, without the benefit of stay. Any person having claims against Joseph Kahn or the firm will also present them for payment.

JOSEPH FLEISHL,
Surviving Partner of Kahn & Fleishl.
April 24, 1862.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. Kahn & Co. at Middleton, Calhoun co., Ala., are hereby notified to come forward immediately, and make settlement, by payment or note, with M. Wellhouse, of Jacksonville.

J. KAHN & CO.
Apl. 24, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Kahn & Fleishl of Jacksonville, Kahn & Co. of Middleton, has been dissolved by the death of one of the firm. All business of the firm will be settled by the surviving partners. JOSEPH FLEISHL,
MEYER WELLHOUSE,
May 8, '62. Surviving Partners.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned hereby give notice to the public that they have formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile business, under the name of FLEISHL & WELLHOUSE, at Jacksonville, Ala. They will keep on hands as good a supply of GOODS as circumstances will permit, and dispose of them on reasonable terms.

They solicit the patronage of their old friends and customers.

JOSEPH FLEISHL,
May 8, '62 MEYER WELLHOUSE.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of John Nisbet, late of Calhoun county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 19th day of May, 1862; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, with in the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JAMES G. NISBET, Ex'r.
may 22, 1862.

Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the will of Archibald Stewart, late of Cherokee county, Ala. dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862, by the Hon. Leonel J. Standefer, Judge of the Probate Court of said county. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

A. N. STEWART, Ex'r.
may 29, 1862—6t.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Baker Dulaney, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 3rd day of June, 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JOHN F. DILL, Adm.
June 5, 1862.—6t.

Law Cards.

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

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

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

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

Will practice in all the Courts of the counties of Talladega, Shelby, St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun & Randolph, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.
☞ Office of Heflin & Martin, at Talladega, Ala.
☞ Office of W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville, Ala.

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

☞ Will practice in Calhoun and adjoiain Counties. Dec. 10, 1856.—1y

M. J. TURNLEY, B. WM. EASLEY

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

Will continue to practice in all the Courts in the counties of Dekalb, St. Clair, Cherokee, Calhoun Randolph, and Talladega; also in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office on the east side of the public square. Dec. 27, 1860.—ly.

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

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

Sep. 6, 1860.

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

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

Teh State of Alabama, St. Clair Co.
Office of the Register in Chancery for the 38th Chancery District, Northern Division of the State of Alabama.

Wiley C. Denson, Vs. Cicero D. Simmons, James R. Jones and Bennett Oldham. } RULES before the Register, Monday, February 17, 1862.

THIS Complainant by his Solicitor, comes and moves the Register, now here, for an order of publication against Cicero A Simmons, non resident Defendant in the above stated case, and it appearing to the Register, from the statements in the bill, (which are sworn to) that the said Defendant, Ciscero A Simmons is a non resident of the State of Alabama, and that the particular place of his residence is unknown, and that said Defendant Cicero A. Simmons is over the age of twenty one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register of the 38th Chancery district Northern Division, State of Alabama, that said defendant, Cicero A. Simmons, answer or demur to said bill of complaint before the third monday in April 1862, or said bill will be taken as confessed by him, It is further ordered by the Register aforesaid that this order be published with as little delay as may be, once a week for four consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the County of Calhoun and State Alabama, and that a copy of this order be posted upon the door of the Court House of the County of St. Clair and State of Alabama, within twenty days from the day of making this order.
EDWARD GOODE, Special Register
38th Ch. Dis., North Div. Ala.
Feb. 27, 1862—pr's fee $10 00.

RICHMOND
TYPE FOUNDRY
THE ONLY
Manufactory of Type
ON SOUTHERN SOIL
South of Baltimore.

Having on hand, or furnishing to order every article requisite for a Printing Office, FROM A BODKIN
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

TYPE and Printing Material from any Foundry North furnished when required.
We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South. HENRY P. PELOUZE & CO.
We refer you to every printer in the city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.
H. L. P. & CO.
August 22,6 181.—1m.

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

Sheet Music and all kinds of Musical instruments, and agents for Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.
Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to me, either by Note or account will save cost by settling up in thirty days, as no longer indulgence will be given.
J. P. GORE.
April 24, 1862—3w.

LOST.
A Trunk directed Mirel Thomas, Oxford, Ala., on the top and one end of it. It is was a green trunk, common size, with three slats on top. Information of said trunk, will be thankfully received by
MIREL THOMAS.
Alexandria, Ala

TALLOW.
☞ We would be glad to receive Tallow, at the highest market price for subscription dues to the Republican or from new subscribers.

ROME
STEAM ENGINE
WORKS.

Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.
Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill, Castings and Machinery, Housing, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.
Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Guages, &c.

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.
Iron and Brass castings made to order—have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country; also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery Lots, &c.

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

MINING MACHINERY.
Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINERS TOOLS,—Particular attention is given to this branch of business Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the pupose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.
Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.
We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.
We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.
HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
VERY LOW
One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two 8 " "
Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.
Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department is superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.
NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.
April 5 1960—1y. *Rome Ga.*

NEW CABINET SHOP.

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

FURNITURE, AND

which they will sell at lower prices than has ever been offered in this place. When they say they will sell their work cheap, they mean exactly what they say, and only ask of persons who may wish to purchase Furniture, to call upon them, and be convinced of the fact They would call attention particularly to the fact that they will execute Coffin work of every size and quality, unusually low.
C. R. LESTER.
May 17.—1860.

Siderius Tempas Bomus.
With many thanks to my patrons and the citizens of Calhoun County, for their liberal patronage for the last two years, I am happy to announce, that I have again returned from the Eastern Cities with a heavy stock, embracing all the new styles and fancies of the day, in
JEWELRY & WATCHES.
Watches cased in Gold and Silver, from the best European and American Makers. Ladies' Watches of superior finish.

LADIES' JEWELRY,
Embracing every article used, such as Earrings, Fingerrings, of every description; Chattalains, Neck Chains, Coral Necklaces, Braceletts, Silver and Gold Thimbles, Armletts &c.

GENTLEMAN'S JEWELRY.
Fob and Vest Chains, Breast Pins—from dimond to common—Seals, Keys, Charms, Collar, Vest and Bosom Buttons, Walking Canes—gold mounted to plain.

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

CLOCKS AND FINE TIME PIECES.
In fine Rose-wood and Enameled Cases. Also, the newly invented Rotary Motion Time Piece; with numerous articles, too tedious to mention.
Gold and Silver Spectacles, Musical Boxes, Infant Whistles, Bells, &c.
All of which are fresh and new styles, and of the best material; and fully guaranteed to be what is represented. You are cordially invited to an examination of my stock.
☞ My personal attention given to the repairing Department.
Work done with neatness & despatch.
W. COLEMAN LAND.
Cartridges for Pistols on hand.
W. C. L.

G. F. BURNETT, SOL. B. HENDRIX S. WALKER
BURNETT, HENDRIX & WALKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Forwarding & Commission
Mer hants,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
No. 165, Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Dec. 13, 1860—1y.

CALHOUN MILLS.
THE undersigned feels grateful for the liberal share of public patronage given to these Mills heretofore, and will spare neither pains nor expense to merit its continuance in the future.
M. W. ABERNATHY.
1862.—1y.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING recovered my health to a considerable extent, and being now able to work, I shall in future, be found at my post, ready to attend to all calls, and fill all orders for work, executed in the neatest, most fashionable and durable manner.
All kinds of
FURNITURE!
SUCH AS
BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOOK CASES,
AND THE BEST OF
COTTAGE BEDSTEADS
Made on the best plan, mortised tenanted and screwed together—you can't wear them out. I don't work on the plan of dwel-pinning and blacking bedsteads now in use. So bring in your orders and the money, and have them filled. It is impossible for a man to pay cash for materials, and sell on a credit, unless he had plenty of capital, and if he had that, I guess he would not want to work. So my terms are cash for all work when delivered
My experience in business enables me to make the best Bedsteads in use—proof against bed-bugs, so troublesome in this region.
All kinds of COFFINS made to order, and burials attended promptly—prices as low as those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business, and works at the trade for a living. I am not setting my prices by those who work one month at one trade and another month at any other trade.
Jacksonville, July 5, '60-tf

BACON
LARD,
CORN & FLOUR
25,000 bushels choic Corn.
10,000 pounds Bacon Hams,
20,000 " " Sides,
10,000 " " Shoulders,
3,000 pounds Leaf Lard, in bbls. & kgs,
1,000 sacks extra Family W. W. Flour,
1,000 " Superfine " "
On hand and to arrive. For sale by
ELLIOTT & RUSSELL,
Near the Railroad Depot.
Rome, Ga., March 28, 1861.

Negroes Rising.
HAVING failed to sell or rent my Mills. I have placed my negro man John in charge of the Grist Mill, and the customers will find him honest, truthful and accommodating—if otherwise, I am responsible.
J. A. STEVENSON
Jan. 10, 1861.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. C. C. Porter, (solus,)
RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST.

THANKFUL to the *Public* generally for their kindness & liberal *Patronage*, would solicit a continuance of their favors, and assures them that his best exertions shall be made to give satisfaction.
Office at the same place as formerly, & prices as heretofore.
All bills due when the work is done.
☞ All work warranted for twelve months.
Feb.y 14, 1861—1

MORRIS' MERCHANT
FLOURING MILLS

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.
The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.
Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.
E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.
May 12, 1859

JUST REGEIVED
A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS
Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
And other Groceries, for sale low by
J. A. STEVENSON.
Dec. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.
I have constituted G. B. Douthit, my lawful Agent, to transact any of my business during my absence in the Army.
J. A. COBB.
June, 20, 1861. tf.

NOTICE.
MR. E. L. WOODWARD & MR. EUCLID JOHNSON, are hereby constituted my lawful agents, to settle my outstanding business during my absence. My Books and Notes are in their hands. Persons owing me will please call on them and settle.
July 13, 1861. C. J. CLARK.

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

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

HAVE now on hand a large and well assorted stock of choice
FAMILY GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF SUGAR, COFFEE MOLASSES, BACON, LARD, &C,
SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONLY.
Oxford, May 2 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
FOR SALE AT THE
EPUBLICAN OFFICE
JOB WORK, Neatly Executed

OXFORD HOTEL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in Oxford. Calhoun County, Ala., about seventy yards north-west of the railroad depot, He will be at all times prepared to entertain travellers, and accomodate permanent boarders with the best the market of the country affords, at reasonable rates. He hopes by strict attention to the comforts and wants of customers to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
W. B. TURNIPSEED.
March. 13, 1862.—1yr.

Land For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale his valuable **TRACT of LAND,** containing 860 Acres, 450 of which are in cultivation, lying 1¼ miles south of Alexandria, in Calhoun county, 4¼ miles from the Railroad. A commodious dwelling house and good out-houses—water in every field but one—about 1¼ miles Cedar Fence—good Schools—two Churches, Baptist and Methodist near. 80 acres of the tract good botoom land. Also, 160 acres of pine land well timbered. I wish to sell because I have not enough land for my force.
July 11,-6m. S. J. T. WHATLEY.

THE BLOCKADE
NOT OPEN YET.

WE beg leave to inform herewith, our many friends and patrons of Jacksonville and Calhoun County, that we now have in Store and are daily receiving, a large and select stock of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING!
BOOTS & SHOES!
Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Domestic Goods of all descriptions: such as Kerseys, Sheeting, Shirting, Southern Cottonades, Stripes, and a great many articles too tedious to mention.
We have also received a large lot of **CALICOES, SHAWLS,** Ladies and children's HOODS, woollen Scarfs, **HOOP-SKIRTS,** of all descriptions, Soda, Candles, &c. &c. &c.
We have, through a great deal of trouble procured the above Goods to supply our customers, and shall sell them at reasonable prices. Give us a call and convince yourselves.
Remember, our Store is still at the Brick Corner.
BLUN & FRANK.
Sep. 26, 1861.—tf.

Administrator's Notice.
JOHN R GRAHAM, as Administrator of the Estate of Alexander Jordan, late of Cherokee county, deceased, has filed in the Court of Probate for said county his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement—the third Monday in June is set for the making of said settlement, by the Judge of said court.
All persons in interest are notified to appear at the court-house of said county, on said day and contest said account if they think proper.
WM. E. McDANIEL,
Judge of Probate Court
of Cherokee county.
may 22, 1862—$4 50.

To our Patrons and Friends.
WE take this method of returning our thanks to our friends and patrons, for their liberal patronage the past six years. We know these are unprecedented times in this country, but necessity forces us to call on all of those indebted to us, to pay at least a part of what they owe, as a part from all will help us very much.
After the first of January, we desire all to come in and close their accounts by note, and pay us what they can. We will take Cotton from all of those indebted to us, to the amount of their indebtedness, at the Rome and Selma prices, less the amount of freight.
On and after the first day of January next, we will sell Goods, *exclusively for Cash.*
RYAN & ROWLAND.
January 2, 1862.—6t.

TAILORING.
R. J. MARTIN would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville, and the people of Calhoun County, that he has established himself in the above business, one door west of A. A. R. Smith's Dry Goods Store where he will be glad to wait on all who may see fit to favor him with their patronage.—His work will be done well and promptly, and his charges moderate as can be expected.
Military clothing cut with neatness and despatch

LOOK HERE.
I have lost two Claybank Colts one 2 year old filly flax mane and tail, ball face, a horse 10 years old last Spring dark mane and tail and dark legs, any information concerning said colts will be thankfully received, or any person bringing said colts to me, will be paid for it.
Address W. G. HUDSON.
Caloma Cherokee Co. Ala

THE STEAM MILL.
THE undersigned is prepared to furnish good Lumber at the shortest notice, at the following prices, viz:
All descriptions of pine Plank and Scantling unassorted, not over 15 inches wide nor 20 feet long, at.....$1 per 100 feet.

Assorted Lots	1	25
All heart Lots	1	50
Over 15 inches wide	1	25
From 20 to 25 feet long	1	25
Over 25 " "	1	50
Pailings & Railings unassorted		25
" " assorted,	1	50

I expect to furnish Bedsteads and other kinds of Furniture, for which, with all descriptions of Lumber, all kinds of Produce will be taken. All bills due as soon as sawed.
CREDIT GIVEN. S. P. HUDSON.
Aug. 15, 1861.

JACKSONVILLE
MALE ACADEMY.
THE Trustees of this Institution announce to the friends of Education that they have secured the services of the Rev. ROBERT SCALES, and have no doubt but that he will give entire satisfaction to its patrons and friends.
The rates of tuition the same as heretofore fixed by the Trustees.
The next session will commence on **Monday the 3rd of February, 1862** and it is desired that those who can conveniently would commence with the beginning of the session so as to be properly classed.
Jacksonville, Jan. 25, 1862.

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

The State of Alabama, }
Calhoun County. }
COURT OF PROBATE for Calhoun County, Ala. Special Term, May 1st, 1862.
THIS day came William Barker, Guardian of Nancy Ann Garner, late Nancy Ann Manly, and now the wife of Thomas Garner, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said guardianship.
It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 9th day of June next be set for examining stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 9th day of January next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on this 1st day of May, A. D. 1862.
A. WOODS, Judge of
May 8, 1862. Probate.

COTTON WANTED.
THE undersigned will pay tho highest market price in Cash, for cotton delivered at Oxford Depot.
J. A TURNIPSEED.
Oxford Ala., April 1st, 1862.

STEVENSON.
MOLASSES, SUGAR, SODA & SALT.
THE subscriber is receiving Molasses, half barrels, prime yellow at 50 cts—Sugar at 10 cts.—Soda at 30 cts—and will receive WHEAT at $1 25 per bushel in exchange for the above articles, or pay the cash for any amount at the above prices.
J. A. STEVENSON.
November 21, 1861.—tf.

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

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute Blacksmith work in all its various branches; such as **Farm Work, Mill & Machine Irons,**
Ironing and Repairing Buggies Carriages, Wagons, &c. &c.
Particular attention paid to horse shoeing, in the most approved and durable style.
Transient persons can have horses shod or other work done upon the shortest notice.
A good stock of iron &c. always on hand.
He may be constantly found at his place of business, ready to execute all work needed, which will be warranted by him, and executed on reasonable terms.
Ten per cent deduction for cash custom, from the usual credit prices
WM. P. PRICKETT
Oxf Ala., Mar. 8, 1860.—1y.

S. J. C. & M W. FRANCIS.
RETURN their thanks to the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and will still continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One or both, may be found at all times, when not professionally absent, at their old office, on the North-West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala.
They will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of **PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,** for practice and for family use.
Aug. 16, 1860.—tf.

Valuable Land Still Unsold.
We are informed that the valuable tract of Land, which has been advertised in our paper for sale for some time, by Mr. S J. T. Whatley is still unsold. This land is situated only 4½ miles from the Railroad and 1½ south of Alexandria, on the Talladega road.
There are several other advantages, possessed by this land, not enumerated in the advertisement, and we will take the liberty here to state that the land can be purchased as low as $15 00 per acre, on one two and three years time. Surely such a proposition as this ought to bring purchasers from far and near. If any one who may wish to purchase will call upon the Editor of this paper, we will give him other items of information that will be of interest to him.

Richmond Hammonds, dec'd } LETTERS testamentary upon the last will and testament of said deceased having been granted on the 26th day of August, 1861, by Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala.,—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred—Aug. 29, 1861.
WILLIAM C. HAMMONDS, Adm.

FOR CASH ONLY.
W. COLEMAN LAND,
WATCHMALER & JEWELLER,
KEEPS constantly on hand a fine assortment of **Gold & Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Table Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware,** with many other useful articles, for cash, & cash only. Jan. 2, '62.

J. T. & J. L. RUSK,
GIVE notice that their books and accounts are now ready for settlement. Customers are requested to call and settle by Note. We still receive any part in cash currency with thankfulness.
Our Books must be closed, or we shall assail ourselves of the thirty days notice under the late act, and proceed to collect and close up by law.
Chulafauna, January 20th, 1862.—5t.

COPPER STILLS.
ALL persons wanting Copper Stills, Tin Ware, or any thing in my line of business, which I have on hand, must send or bring the cash, or they cannot be accommodated. I mean what I say.
JOEL H. FARMER.
Jacksonville, Ala., Sept. 12, 1861.—4t.

SUMMER GOODS.
AN extensive, assortment of Summer goods, Such as Ladies, Dress Goods.
BONNETS,
HATS BLOOMERS,
WHITE GOODS,
AND
FANCY GOODS,
AND a large variety of Clothing, and Gents furnishing goods, offered at very low prices at A. OBERNDORF, & Co. Oxford
ALL in want of good Bargains are requested to call soon. Our stock is completed, our assortment large.
May 16, 1861.—tf.

Spring Stock
—AT—
A. OBERNDORF & Co's.,
Oxford Ala.

WE are receiving & opening a large & desirable Stock of merchandise, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers and the public in general. We solicit from the ladies an early call and examination of our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, of the latest styles, handsome and cheap.
Our Stock is more varied than usual, embracing many new articles, which heretofore we had no room to keep, *we guarantee good bargains.*
Cash Dealers will meet a hearty welcome. Punctual credit dealers will save money by trading with us. Call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
A. OBERNDORF & Co.
Sign of the Flag of the Confederate States of America, two doors south of the Brick hotel.

HIDES WANTED.
THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6½ cts per pound, for all debts due him. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.
F. SNOW.
Jackson July 19 1860.

NEW DRUG STORE,
No. 3, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.

THE undersigned, would respectfully inform Physicians, Planters, and the public generally, that he is opening a VERY LARGE STOCK OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PAINTS AND OILS, of all kinds,
Glass, Varnishes, & Patent Medicines,
GRASS & CLOVERSEEDS will be on hand by the 15th of September,) In fact every thing and a fewmore, that is usually kept in Drug establishments which he offers at Charleston prices, (with freight and expenses added,) at wholesale and will compete with any House south at retail. Having made arrangements with most of the patent medicine proprietors, he is prepared to sell such, as manufacturer'spres, with freight at wholesale. All are invited to give me one trial.
Kerosine Oil, and 50 different styles of LAMPS.
Rome, June 21, 1860.—tf. P. L. TURNLEY.

STRAYED
TWO mare colts, one a year old, bay color, with a blaze face, on the pony order, with heavy tail and main, the other two years old, well grown, sorrel color, two hind feet white; they were last seen in the neighborhood of Jasper Woodruff's. Whoever will give information of them shall be remunerated for their trouble. Direct to
THOS. P. JONES,
Munford, Talladega co. Ala.
May 1, 1862—4t.

Notice.
Confederate States War Tax.
I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of assessing the Confederate States war tax. A punctual attendance is desired.

Pre. No.	10, Rabbit Town,	Friday May	16
"	11, White Plains,	Sat. "	17
"	14, Sugar Hill,	Monday "	19
"	15, Court Ground,	Tues. "	20
"	16, Hounds,	Wednesday "	21
"	17, Fair Play,	Thursday "	22
"	18, Pine Thicket,	Friday "	23
"	19, Phipps,	Saturday "	24
"	20, Bordens,	Tuesday "	27
"	9, Ladign,	wednesday "	28
"	13, Oxford,	Saturday "	31

A. MAHAFFY,
Assessor, 14th Dist. of Ala.
May 1, 1862.

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned has removed his Boot & Shoe Shop to the east side of the public square, next door south of Blunn & Frank's Brick Corner. He respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage; and promises that his work shall be neatly and substantially executed. WM. C. LAIRD.
Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 12, 1861.—5t.

EXCHANGE.
JAMES ISBELL,
Talladega, Ala.
Continues to Check, on
Charleston,
Mobile, and
New-Orleans.
Receiving Confederate Notes at par.
Also cashes Checks on above cities.
Dec. 19, 1861.

POLKVILLE, ALA.
IRON WORKS.
WE now inform the public, that we are making Iron, and have a good assortment on hand, such as
Waggon Tyre, Farming and Horse Shoe Iron,
Which can be had at six cents per pound, cash.
GOODE MORRIS & CO.
Nov. 28, 1861.—3m

ALABAMA STATE SENTINEL,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
BY HARDY & MASON.
In Selma, Ala.
GIVES THE
Very Latest Telegraphic News
FROM
All Parts of the Confederacy.
Daily fifty cents per month.
The DAILY SENTINEL is published every morning, (Mondays excepted,) at the following rates, payments strictly in advance:
One year,.....$5,00
Six months,.....3,00
One month,..... 50
The WEEKLY SENTINEL is published every Wednesday morning at the following Rates:
One year,.....$2.00
Six months,.....1,00

Administrator's Sale.
OF BOOKS, &c., &c.
THE undersigned, as Administrator of B. A. Brooks, dec'd. and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of said county, will, on Monday the 24th day of March next, offer for sale at the court house door in Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala, to the highest bidder, within the usual hours of sale, all the Personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of a large quantity of **New Law BOOKS, 100 in number,** Tables, Book cases and some other articles too tedious to mention.
The terms are, all sums over five dollars, a credit of twelve months, with interest from date, sums under five dollars, cash. Good & sufficient security required.
G. B DOUTHIT, Adm.
Feb. 20, 1862.—td.

Notice to Tax Payers.
I will attend in Jacksonville during the session of the Spring Term of the Circuit Court for the year 1862 for the purpose of collecting the tax of those who have not paid their tax for the year 1861. The first day of April next is the longest time that can be given. I hope none will fail to respond in due time as necessity will compel to collect as the law directs.
H. GRAHAM; T. C. C. C.

Circular Saws.
The undersigned respectfully informs all owners of Circular Saws, used in steam or Water Mills, that in case their saws have been cupped or warped, he can straighten them perfectly and put them in good working order. They will find it a great convenience and economy to avail themselves of his services, as the blockade prevents them from suplying the places of these useless warped saws with new ones.
Address—J. J. RAILTON.
Civil Engineer. Oxford, Ala.
Nov. 21 1861.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!
IN BECTON'S NEW BLOCK,
SELMA, ALABAMA
THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 13th September next, the largest and most complete stock of
CABINET FURNITURE
ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them in purchasing.
BOGLE DITMARS.
Selma, July 12, '60—tf.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
From New-Orleans.
AUGUST MEYERS, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Jacksonville, and Calhoun county, that he has received a nice stock of
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
CALICOES, FLANNEL DRAWERS, UNDER SHIRTS, MILITARY BUTTONS, and a great many articles too tedious to mention, which he will sell at reasonable prices, for cash only.
He invites all his customers and friends to call at his Store and examine for themselves, thanking them for the patronage heretofore extended, he solicits a continuance of the same.
JEANS and WOOLLEN SOCKS taken in exchange for Goods.
Jacksonville, Nov. 7, 1861.

H. P. STOVALL,
WAREHOUSE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.
Orders for Plantation and Family Supplies promptly and carefully filled.
The usual CASH facilities afforded customers.
September 27, 1861.—6m.

STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILLS.
Four Miles East of Jacksonville.

My Mills are now in successful operation, turning out flour of the most superior quality. I am also prepared to furnish lumber of any quality and any quantity.
My Mills are so erected that I can use either steam or water power at direction; and those wishing corn or wheat ground, need never fear delay of disappointment.
JAMES G. NISBET.
Make Your Own Shot.

Sulphur Spring Tan Yard, $1000—one thousand dollars worth of Leather (well assorted) for sale by the subscribers—Terms cash —Dry Hides in exchange.
Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON.
March 21, 1861.—4t.

FOR SALE.
I have a good two horse wagon and harness and a mare 8 years old, that works well which I will sell on reasonable terms and will pay in good merchantable wheat at the market price.
I will also take wheat of good quality at the same price in discharge of any debts due me by note or account.
R. H. WYNNE.

BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
R. A. Pringle & Co.
137 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

We beg leave to call the attention of our friends to the fact of our having bought the Store heretofore occupied by Messrs. Bostine & Walton, nearly opposite the Charleston Hotel, where we now have a much larger stock of Goods than we have ever had in style, quality and price, a stock that is unsurpassed in this or any other market. Retail merchants who want a really good article at a fair price, will do well to give us their orders.
ROBERT A. PRINGLE.
Aug. 23, 1860. CHARLES H. BERRY.

DRS. EVINS & BURTON,
HAVING associated themselves together, will continue the
PRACTISE OF MEDICINE,
IN WHITE PLAINS,
Alabama.

Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.
Dr. J. A. Cloptom, of Huntsville, Ala., treats with perfect success *Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.*
Testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish them.
The patient is not confined to his bed or room. He has had the pleasure of treating the Old Governor of the State, and the oldest Physician of Montgomery, and some of the first class of Mobile.
A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.
March, 1 1860.

ABNER WILLIAMS,
Cotton Factor
AND
Commission Merchant,
SELMA, ALA.
Will continue to give special attention to the sale of *Cotton* and all consigning orders, when accompanied with *cash*, or its equivalent. *A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.*
☞ Commissions *same as heretofore.*
Sept 27 1860.—tf.
JACKSONVILLE, October 1st, 1861.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS!
FROM and after this date, our terms will be strictly Cash, without any exception, necessity Compels us, to enforce this rule, and we feel assured that those that have been kind enough, heretofore, to patronize us, will still do so, and observe the above terms.
Whenever we resume our old terms we will publish the same in the Jacksonville, Republican.
Respectfully,
BLUN, & FRANK.
October 2, 1861.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, AND
Town Lot For Sale.
IN the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere, for information call on A. WOODS.
J. F. GRANT.
June 28—'60.

Notice.
DURING my absence, my wife Amelia Kelly is my authorized agent.
Apl. 3, 1862. S. C. KELLY.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 26. NO. 25. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JUNE 19, 1862. WHOLE NO. 1330.

Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

J. F. GRANT,

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less of Long Primer, or 16 lines of Brevier, for the first insertion, & fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square counted as two. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

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

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

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That this day, the 17th day of December, 1861, being appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county, at a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of said county, for the purpose of appointing an Agent in each Election Precinct in said county, under a late act of the General Assembly of said State of Alabama, providing a fund for the aid of indigent families of volunteers absent in the Confederate army, approved the 11th day of Nov. 1861, and A. Woods, Judge, &c. and Eli Bynum, Wm. Henry and David Seiber, Commissioners, &c. appeared in court and took their seats; when and where the following orders were passed and made a matter of record, &c.; and the following named persons are hereby appointed under said act, agents in their respective election precincts, to-wit:

In Pre. No.	1,	James Crow.
" "	2,	S. D. McClellen.
" "	3,	Wiley Glover.
" "	4,	Wm. Kennedy.
" "	5,	Jesse U Bryan.
" "	6,	J M Smith.
" "	7,	Henry McBee.
" "	8,	Spartan Allen.
" "	9,	G L Alexander.
" "	10,	J W Whiteside.
" "	11,	M P Johnson.
" "	12,	Dr. W E Boling.
" "	13,	Daniel D Draper.
" "	14,	Sheppard Jenkins.
" "	15,	William Barker.
" "	16,	Charles Norman.
" "	17,	S M Carruth.
" "	18,	A D Chandler.
" "	19,	B F Parker.
" "	20,	Wm. Wood.
" "	21,	Z Henderson.
" "	22,	Jacob W Whisenant.
" "	43,	John W. McDaniel.

Whose duty it shall be to enquire and ascertain the number and name of each resident of their respective precincts who may be absent therefrom, as a volunteer in the Confederate army, when such volunteer left, and in what company and regiment; and also to enquire and ascertain if such volunteer left a wife, child or children, or father or mother, or minor brothers or sisters, dependant upon such volunteer for support; and the number, sex and ages of those composing the family left by such volunteer dependent upon him as aforesaid, and their condition and situation as to means of support, and whether such family or any number thereof actually need aid and assistance from the public in the way of food and clothing, and of what nature and to what extent and for what length of time. And said Agents shall, within twenty days after receiving a copy of this order, report in writing the result of his enquiries, to the Judge of Probate of said county; showing in said report the name of each absent soldier from his said precinct, the number age and sex of any family left by such volunteer, needing the aid of the public, what means of support (if any) such family may have; also what such family may actually need in the way of food and clothing, or either, and how long such family would probably require aid from the public. It is further ordered, that said respective precinct agents shall make their investigations into the condition of indigent families of volunteers, and report the result of such investigation to the Judge of Probate as aforesaid, from time to time as volunteers may leave their respective precincts and engage in the service of the Confederate army.

A true copy from the minutes:

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

WOODWARD, PORTER AND WHITE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Comaission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE exercises of the Jacksonville Female Academy will be resumed on Monday the 3RD day of FEBRUARY, 1862, under the continued superintendence of Mrs. M. D. Caldwell and Miss Carrie Woodward.

The course of instruction and rates of tuition will be the same as heretofore.

J. B. FORNEY, Sec'y.

Jan. 9, 1862.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary upon the Estate of Pleasant Garrett, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala. on the 17th day of May, 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 will please make payment.

ROBERT S. COWEN, Executor.

June 12, 1862—6t.

Notice.

ALL persons that furnished guns for the use of the company under my charge, (Oxford Rifles) are hereby notified to send in their claims or attend in person on Saturday next, 14th inst. at Oxford, as the guns will be distributed to the owners on that day. Those that cannot attend will please send their names and kind of gun to W. B. Turnipseed or myself, so that all claimants may be represented. J. W. MADDOX, ex-Capt.

June 12, 1862. Oxford Rifles.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary this day having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Cherokee county, Ala., upon the last will and testament of Chapman S. Shields, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time required by law, or they will be barred.

JAMES M. SHIELDS, Ex'r.

May 29, 1862—$3 50.

WOOL CARDING.

I now have a good set of Wool Carding Machinery, in complete running order, to card for cash or toll. Every effort will be made to do good work, and on the most reasonable terms. So come on with your wool.

E. G. MORRIS.

Morrisville, Ala. May 22, 1862—1y.

POETRY.

THE OLD LOVE.

I met her; she was thin and old—
She stooped and tred with tottering feet;
The hair was gray, that once was gold
The voice was harsh that once was sweet;
Her hands were dwindled, and her eyes,
Robbed of the girlish light of joy,
Were dim; I felt a sad surprise
That I had loved her when a boy.

But yet a something in her air
Restored me to the vanished time;
My heart grew young, and seemed to wear
The brightness of my youthful prime;
I took her withered hand in mine—
Its touch recalled a ghost of joy—
I kissed it with a reverent sigh,
For I had loved her when a boy.

A GEM.

Among the numerous poetic effusions inspired by the war, we have not met anything more sweet and touching than the following lines. Can any of our readers give us the name of the author?

The maid who binds her warrior's sash,
And smiling, all her pain dissembles,
The while beneath the drooping lash,
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles—
Though heaven alone records the tear,
And fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As ever dewed the field of glory!

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
'Mid little ones who weep and wonder,
And bravely speak the cheering word,
What though her heart be rent asunder—
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of war around him rattle,
Has shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of battle.

The mother who conceals her grief,
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her;
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod,
Received on Freedom's field of honor!

The Way Col. Morgan Bought a fine Horse.

We have just learned an instance of the brave Morgan getting a horse from a vile Tennessee Tory, which is equal to the exploits of McDonald or Sergeant Jasper in the first revolution.

It was soon after he and his squadron had left Corinth on their late expedition to Cave city. They had just crossed over the Tennessee River, and had not got to Pulaski, where he captured such a large number of Yankees. Two of Lincoln's gunboats passed up the river towards Decatur, while Morgan and his men stood on the bank and looked at them pass on. They proceeded but a short distance till they came to the house of a rampant Tennessee tory, who was rejoicing at the slaughter of those whom he should have claimed as fellow citizens, and hoped the last rebel would soon meet his doom. This vile enemy of his country thought our brave partizans were Union soldiers who had just come off the boats that passed up the river. He gave them a cordial welcome, and offered to feed them but they were not then in need of anything in that line.

But the gallant chief noticed that the tory had a very fine horse, and wanted to purchase him. The tory didn't want to sell him—he was a splendid young horse, and suited him so well, but he finally concluded to part with him for a good price, for the sake of the *Union cause*. Morgan took the horse at $350, paying for him with an *order on Gen. Buell*, which the tory readily accepted. Morgan signed his own name to the order, in a bold hand; but the fellow did not once think of his being the famous Confederate partizan while he remained—perhaps not till he had presented the order to Gen. Buell for payment, which he doubtless did at the earliest moment possible, but we have not learned whether it was paid or not—we guess it was not.

Athen. Confed.

Yankee Congress—Arming The Negroes.

Mr. Richardson of Illinois, took strong grounds in the Yankee Congress against arming the negroes. He told that body many plain truths about the violation of the Constitution by the Lincolnites; denounced their proposition to send to, and receive from, Hayti and Liberia duly accredited Ministers; and charged that Congress, instead of providing for the children of those fathers who had fallen in battle, was legislating almost exclusively for the negro. The legislation of Congress he said, had been and was disastrous. All this, of course, coming as it did even from so old and influential a member as Mr. Richardson, was lost upon that Body. It was no more heeded than if it had fallen from the lips of Vallandingham. Black abolition rules the roast, and all who do not swim with that political current will be recognized as foes to Lincoln's usurpation and will escape well, if they be not soon sent to Fort LaFayette.

In the United States Senate, we notice, too, that Mr. Powell of Kentucky, moved to strike out the section of the Negro Bill which authorizes the President to *employ and organize persons of African descent*, as he may deem necessary to suppress the rebellion, with the following result:

To strike out the section, the *yeas* were:

Messrs. Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Latham, Peace, Powell, Saulsbury, Starke, Wiley, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—11.

Opposed to striking out, the *nays* were:

Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Clarke, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—25.

Southern men, if any have been blind before to the design of the Lincolnites to make this *a negro war*, cannot fail now to see the coming *end* of the beginning.

Ben. Wood, of New York.

Ben. Wood, who as an editor in New York, resisted so long and so stoutly both the mob at his doors and the usurpers at Washington, we are glad to see preserves manliness enough to utter the following bold and truthful words in the Yankee congress:

"Mr. Wood, of New York maintained it was the intention of the abolitionists, in this war, to emancipate the slaves. They first applied the torch, and are now more busy than ever with throwing fresh fuel to the flames. Should history ever trace (which God forbid) the record of this country's ruin, that page will seem the strangest to those that read, which shall tell of the madness of abolitionism."

"In the dark recesses of the temple of infamy, the gloomiest niche will bear the inscription of their names. He would not even deprive fanaticism of free speech. Already, with one year's bitter experience, we have beheld some of the dearest privileges of American citizenship wrested from our grasp. How long, at the same rate, before, upon the plea of necessity, we shall be stripped of the rights which heretofore have rendered us freemen? He then spoke of legislators having been hurried off to prison before they could assume the functions of their office. Self-government was the God of his political idolatry; and the Union was but a temple in which he worshipped. Should that temple be destroyed he would not forsake the creed."

THE ASSASSINATION OF MR GEORGE W. JOHNSTON.

A party of thieves from the Yankee fleet yesterday, says the Vicksburg evening "Citizen," made a visit to the plantation of Messrs Brown and Johnston, on the Louisianna shore, committing all manner of depredations, killing hogs and cattle, and destroying whatever came in their way, and finally approached the dwelling of Mr. Geo. W. Johnston, with the intention of plundering it of whatever valuables they might find. Mr Johnston confronted them and warned them off—telling them that they had killed his cattle and hogs, and destroyed his property; that they must not enter his house; that he should defend it at all hazards. They paid no head to his remonstrance, and in endeavoring to force their way into the house he killed one of the party, when they fired upon him, killing him instantly. They then took the body of their dead companion, and also Mr. Martin, the overseer, and Mr. John Peranal, another man on the place, put them in irons and carried them to the fleet. These two men, upon being brought before the commanding officer and stating the case, were released and sent home, the officer saying they were not to blame for defending their homes. Such outrage, as these show what we may expect from the barbarians, who are now attempting to invade our homes. It is a consolation to know that many of the vandals will meet with their merited reward just as soon as they attempt to advance on Vicksburg, and terrible will be their doom.—*Jackson Missis-sippian.*

☞The will of Alex. B. Barret, a wealthy Kentuckian, proved first in Richmond two years ago has now been proved in London, on account of property valued $600,000 in England.—The Londoners express considerable surprise at the peculiar "Americanism" in the will—such as instructions how to use the property. He leaves $100,000 and a "liberal annuity" to his widow, for a residence in Ireland; his Virginia estates to his son, by a former wife; and his Kentucky estates to his daughter, also by a former wife; and to both of them the summer residence on Staten Island as a pleasure retreat. He requests that his daughter be protected from "the fortune-hunting crew."

Jackson's Cavalry in Martinsburg.

It is reported that a government bearer of dispatches reached Staunton early yesterday morning, with intelligence that Jackson's cavalry had entered the town of Martinsburg, in Berkley county, and taken undisturbed possession of the place. If this report be true, and we obtain it from such a source as to entitle it to be believed, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is again in our possession, and has no doubt been effectually destroyed for such a distance as to make it of no use to the enemy for some time to come, even if our troops should be compelled to retreat.

Jackson's men were mostly in the rear of enemy, who were completely routed and dispersed, fleeing on the roads that held out the least chance of escape. But our troops were catching them hourly, and the occupation of Martinsburg would no doubt lead to the capture of nearly the whole army, the larger portion having fled by that route.

Winchester was Banks' depot of supplies, and the amount of commissary and ordnance stores captured by Jackson is reported to be immense.

Twenty-three hundred prisoners are reported to have left Front Royal on Monday, and are expected to arrive at Staunton to-morrow, Friday. Other detachments would be sent to the same place as they were assembled.

The Yankee force in the Valley at the time of the attack, it is believed only numbered about twelve thousand, and they were distributed at three points, Front Royal, Strasburg and Winchester.

When our men entered Winchester the scene is described as affecting beyond measure. The streets were crowded with all sexes, ages and classes, who enthusiastically welcomed their deliverers. Old men, with tears of joy streaming down their withered cheeks, and eyes uplifted to Heaven, called down blessings on the heads of the bronzed veterans to whom they owed their freedom. Beautiful women crowded around them, and vied with each other in acts of kindness to the wearied soldiers, and amid the cheers and prayers of all, our brave men passed on after the flying foe.—[Lynchburg Republican 28th ult.

"But for a Moment."—Are you sitting by an open coffin? or beside a new-made grave? Try to read through the fast-welling tears, these precious words which an old-time saint traced on a stone by the way-side: "Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." If you could read that blessed line in the identical language in which Paul wrote it, you would find that the words mean—*a glory exceeding all excess.* O! what are tears, and groans, and weary days of penury, and lone'y nights of bereavement, by one who is looking, not at the things which are seen, but to the things which are unseen? What is coarse raiment to be for whom the white robe is waiting? What is the grave itself to one who has already shaken hands with death, and has made friends with the destroyer?

Mitchell's Gunboat.

We learn from a participant in the scene, that star-gazing Mitchell's gunboat run into a masked battery, a few days ago on Tennessee river. A number of rangers and citizens had been watching this craft for some days, and finally arranged an ambuscade on the river, some distance above Guntersville, when she was proceeding lazily along, on a chicken-stealing expedition, at the rate of about two miles an hour, the men basking in the sunshine totally unconscious of the dangerous proximity, and when about the centre of the line of ambush, a fire, of rifles and shot-guns was opened on them, which killed seventeen and wounded eight. The boat steamed across the river and opened a fire with her guns, but only damaged the trees.

We have heard of a number of instances where small parties of the enemy out marauding, in the vicinity of Huntsville, had been attacked and destroyed, and shooting pickets is an every-day affair.—*Rome Courier.*

Salt Licks in Mississippi

We have a letter from Rev. Wm. A. Key, of Nashoba Conty, Mississippi, dated the 4th inst., in which he says:

"I have a large "lick" on my place I have punched down into the ground seven feet, and found salt water. I boiled three quarts of it, and made one gill of strong salt, and others have been experimenting in the same way with similar results. The salt is not as clear and white as common salt, but it is strong. These licks are numerous in many of the eastern counties of Mississippi, and I have no doubt that if we knew the proper process, we could make plenty of salt.

"Therefore, please request some person to give, through your paper, the process of making salt from salt water. I will esteem it as a favor, and it may largely benefit the people of the Confederate States."

☞At Corith recently, a picket of one of the South Carolina regiments ventured close up to the Federal lines, when he discovered a Yankee picket approaching him, with a tree between them, near the Yankee. Palmetto took a tree also. Being in speaking distance, they got up a discussion on the question at issue between the two countries. Fire-eater was not very "heavy" on argument, and proposed to his adversary that the matter be settled by both stepping out from behind their respective "breast-works" and shoot at each other as they could. After some delay, Fed, who had on his precious carcase one of those Yankee invented steel vests, accepted the challenge. As he stepped out Palmetto plugged him in the throat. He approached and found him to be an Iowan (wearing the uniform of men from that State) over six feet high, and of herculean strength—but his Yankee jacket *got him.*

Granny Scott on the Rebels.—In conversation with a distinguished clergyman from Albany, who was at Gen. Scott's residence last week; the General said: "I think Davis will not be caught." He "will probably escape through Texas into Mexico. To the more prominent traitors that may be taken, I would mete out a system of judicious but liberal hanging."

☞Georgia has now in the service of the Confederacy over seventy thousand of her best men, the flower and chivalry of the State. In a few more weeks this large force will be increased by the addition of thousands of conscripts.

Andy John Killed.

We learn that a gentleman arrived here yesterday from Nashville, says the Atlanta Confederacy, who reports that Andy Johnson was actually killed on Thursday last, by Ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown. Brown was arrested some time ago, by Andy's order, to be sent to a Lincoln Bastile up North, but was paroled for a few days to attend to some business. On Thursday last, Brown was arraigned before Andy, when, for some provocation, he drew a revolver and shot him several times, killing the scoundrel on the spot. Brown was hung in half an hour afterwards.

An Appeal to Every Southern Soldier.

We turn to you in mute agony! Behold our wrongs! Fathers! husbands! brothers! sons! we know these bitter, burning wrongs will be fully avenged—*never* did Southern women appeal in vain for protection from insult! But, for the sakes of our sisters throughout the South, with tears we implore you not to surrender your cities, "in consideration of the defenseless women and children." Do not leave your women to the mercy of this merciless foe! Would it not have been better for New Orleans to have been laid in ruins, and we buried beneath the mass, than that we should be subjected to these untold sufferings?—Is life so priceless a boon that for the preservation of it *no* sacrifice is too great? Ah no! ah no! rather let us die with you. Oh our Fathers! Rather, like Virginius, plunge your own sword into our breasts, saying "This is all we can give our daughters!"

The Daughters of New Orleans

New Orleans, May 24, 1862.

Is It So?—We learn that it is positively asserted at Vicksburg, that not a pound of cotton has been burned on the plantations of President Jeff. Davis, and his brother, Col. Joe. E. Davis, situated a few miles below that city. All of last year's crop is said to be still on those places and accessable to the Yankees should they institute the usual Yankee curiosity. Can this statement be true? Have the people more patriotism than the President and his principal staff officer? If this report be well founded, it manifests a shameful hunt after the dollars and dines at every hazard. If it is a false accusation, a denial from those who know should assuredly be made, and that immediately.

We find the above in the Raymond *Gazette.* We believe a portion of the cotton referred to has been destroyed, but the greater part is said to have been removed to the interior. Perhaps "those who know" will throw a little light on the matter.—*Vicksburg Whig, 6th.*

☞A young lady whose name was Maydon having married a gentleman named Mudd, gave rise to the following:

Lot's Wife 'tis said, in days of old,
For one rebellious fault,
Was turned, as we are plainly told,
Into a lump of salt.

The same propensity of change,
Still runs in woman's blood;
For here we see a case as strange—
A *Maydon* turned to *Mudd.*

☞Many of the Churches in Richmond have sent to the Medical Purveyor of that city, the cushioned seats used there in, to be applied in rendering the wounded soldiers comfortable. The ladies of the different churches are now engaged in fabricating mattresses for the wounded. Two cushions tacked together make an excellent mattress.

The Size of The Federal Army.

The seems to be great doubt as to the effective strength of our volunteer army.—The pay roll show 700,000 men; the War Department can't find more than 660 000; and Senator Wilson, the Chairman of the Military Committee, believes we have not to exceed 520,000. are the other 100,000 or 200,000? Senator Wilson's figures seem to be based upon an estimate like this:

Commanders	Men.
Gen. McClellan's column,	125,000
Gen. Halleck's do	135,000
Gen. McDowell's do	25,000
Gen. Bank's do	25,000
Gen. Fremont's department	30,000
Gen. Burnside's do	25,000
Gen. Hunter's do	20,000
Gen. Brannan's (Key West etc)	5,000
Gen. Butler's columu	15,000
Gens. Curtis and Steele	20,000
Gens. Dix and Wool,	12,000
Gen. Blunt's departm't. Kansas	5,000
New Mexico and going,	10,000
Gen. Mitchell's column,	16,000
Guard duty in Ky. and Tenn.	15,000
Guard duty in Missouri,	5,000
Guard duty below Island 10.	5 000
Guarding prisoners North,	4,000
Total	500,000

Now from the above there should be deducted ten to fifteen per cent. for soldiers in the hospitals, at home, on furlough and discharged, for physical incapability, leaving a total of 430,000 capable of doing duty. The exact numbers; if the exact truth were known may not exceed 400,000 efficient men—Scores of regiments that marched from home 1,000 strong, can now muster only 300 or 500 men, and few regiments number more than 700 or 800 rank and file. The rebels have suffered the same shrinkage and perhaps worse. The unwise order for all regiments to cease recruiting has been revoked.—[Chicago Post.

The Yankee Policy of Subjugation—The War and the Southern Press.

The Richmond Examiner justly remarks:

Among other characteristics of tyranny, there is one feature which marks the Federal occupation in every quarter. It is the universal suppression of newspapers. In New Orleans, Nashville and Norfolk the rule has been the same. If they succeed in overrunning the whole country, that principle will pervade all their policy. Newspapers will cease to exist in the Southern States. The press will first be silenced, then destroyed by law. The country will be governed by military satraps on the same principles, in this respect, enforced in the Italian States by Austria, or in Poland by Russia. Even journals that have nothing to do with politics, sooner or later, be shut up like the others. Every channel for the expression of public opinion will be deliberately and systematically closed up.—Free thought will be prevented and punished. A complete gag will be put into the mouth of the Southern people, and the influence of individual minds on the masses will be rendered impossible. The impoverished population of these countries will cease altogether to see any journals not printed in the North. These will be filled with revilings of the principles of liberty which have hitherto governed the Anglo-Saxon race in these States, and be the daily advocates of all the new systems which have come into existence with the advent of Lincoln to the supreme power of the United States. In the process of time the moral and intellectual characteristics of the country will not be less completely changed by the operation of these causes than its pecuniary relations by the action of the Confiscation Bill. The people of the South will not only be reduced to the condition of slaves; but will be actually made to be slaves; slaves in spirit as in fact. The suppression of the newspapers in the portion of the Confederacy now in the enemy's hands is to us a most significant indication of the future. It is the commencement of the complete regime of despotism and tyranny in its most oppressive form. Whenever absolute government is established, and is animated by an energetic vitality, it does what the Federal Government has commenced to do. For nothing is more certain than that a tyranny and a free press cannot live together. Between these two things there is war, war of extermination—without a moment of truce or the possibility of a peace. So long as the men of a nation who are capable of reason and public spirit, are left free to think and to print their thoughts in a form that will reach the people, they have the power to animate that people with their own independence of feeling, and govern their will by their reason. Arbitary government and unequal laws can have no duration where this is the case; and despots, whether called Kings or Congressmen, Russian or Yankee know it well.

Confiscating Rebel Newspaper Offices.

We learn from the Nashville Dispatch that the United States Marshall at Nashville, on Monday, served a process on the proprietors of the Nashville Patriot and Tennesse Baptist, issued from the United States Court, for the purpose of confiscating the establishments. Proceedings have now been instituted against the Methodist Book Concern, the Tennessee Baptist, the Union & American, the Patriot, the Banner and the Gazette offices in conformity with the Act of August 6, 1861, to confiscate those establishments. The matter comes up for adjudication before the October term of the Court.

Our Subjugation Impossible.—In the course of a recent speech at Manchester, England, the Hon W. E. Gladstone, one of the most brilliant orators of the kingdom and a leading member of Parliament said:

"The Northern States of America have undertaken an enterprise of enormous difficulty. It is but fair I think, that that we should record our sense of the vast and gigantic energies which have been unfolded in the prosecution of that enterprise. They have had certain successes in the field; but again I fall back upon English experience. If you revert to the annals of the war independence between the American colonies and this country, where were the successes of the field in that war? It was not for want of success in the field that we did not conquer the American colonies. It was this, that we found that when we had success in the field, we were no nearer our object than before.

"It is not the question, when you are endeavoring to conquer a country whether you can break up its embattled armies and drive them off the plains where they have contended with you, even in fight. The question is this, and this alone, whether the heart of the country is set upon seperation. If it is set upon separation, and if the blood of Washington and the men of Virginia of his day still runs in the veins of those who inhabit Southern America, then it is all but impossible that the military object should be effected; and if the military object should be effected; the civil and political difficulties remaining would render that success itself a curse and a misery to those who had achieved it."

☞Nothing proves the fixed resolution of the Southern people to maintain this contest to the bitter end, than the tenacity with which they adhere, even in places overrun by the enemy to the Confederate currency. Within the lines of our armies, everybody receives Confederate money as equal to any currency that is afloat, and everybody frowns upon the slightest efforts to decry it. This is one of the most cheerful and favourable signs of the times. It proves the fixed determination and the ultimate purpose of the whole community. Neither the fall of Nashville, nor of New Orleans, nor of Norfolk, nor any other valuable place, shakes the currency—a fact which proves that no shock can shake the fixed determination of the people to work out their independence through every adversity.—*Rich. Exam.*

Our Day of Trial at Hand.

From the number of gunboats and vessels off Charleston harbor and in the Stono River, with the landing of troops and the continued firing kept up upon the shores of James Island yesterday, it seemed that the attack on Charleston is imminent. It is believed that the Burnside Fleet is here; and that the day of trial is upon us. The guns of our forts and the courage of our troops are about to come into requisition. The gunboats of the enemy have not, we judge, been subjected to the fire of such batteries as protect our harbor. Unless they have a number of "Monitors," which we by no means believe, they are likely to pay dearly for the venture in running such a gauntlet. With the breastworks on James Island, our troops can make a strong and we trust a successful resistance even against greatly superior numbers; which is not likely, if we are rightly informed.

Our people are calm, and prepared for a desperate resistance. Except the exempts for railroads, work shops, banks and newspapers, and the foreign population, few are not in the ranks of the army. We have everything at stake in the struggle, and little to hope in case of failure. We trust the defence of Charleston in 1862, will ever be memorable for its heroism and its effect upon the country. It must be worthy of the cause, and of the old City and of the Palmetto State.—*Chas. Mercury.*

Gallant Act.—Phillip Cashmeyer, one of Gen. Winder's detectives, went to the battlefield on Saturday morning to carry an order, and while there saw an opportunity of bringing down a Yankee Colonel with his revolver. While near the dying vandal, who was strapped to his horse, and told not to fall on though mortally wounded, a private soldier charged on him with great impetuosity. By a dextrous use of his hands Cashmeyer seized the bayonet, and turning it aside, gave him his quietus. The net results of the affair was a fine horse, sword, pistol, gun all of which the heroic detective secured.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

☞Bladders and rebel war steamers are made to be blown up.—*Louisville (Ky.) Journal.*

And locomotives and Yankee soldiers are made to run.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

A Remarkable Gun—The Williams gun has been achieving wonders wherever it has been tried.—A Kentucky officer, with a few marksmen, took it out a few days ago and brought down the game at *eighteen hundred yards*, just twice the longest range of the enemy's weapons. At twelve hundred yards it was as reliable as most guns at three hundred. The inventor of this gun lives within a stone's throw of the place where we write. This deadly weapon has been invented a whole year, during which time he has sought in vain to have it introduced. At last he has succeeded. The General who ordered the experiments which have resulted as are described, has given such an account of them that a number has been ordered. If we had had them a year ago, they might by this time have changed the whole face of the war.—*Richmond Dispatch*

Lincoln's Phiz in Europe.—It would be a most desirable thing, if a stop could be put to the exportation from the United States to France of the portraits of Mr. Lincoln, unless some better ones can be sent out than those which now fill the shop windows of Paris. The person represented in these pictures looks so much like a man condemned to the gallows, that large numbers of them have been imposed on the people here by the shopkeepers as Dumollard the famous murderer of servant girls lately guillotined near Lyons. Such a face is enough to ruin the best of causes; and people read the name inscribed under with astonishment, or rather bewilderment, for the thing appears more like a hoax than a reality.—*Par. Correspondence N. Y. Times.*

☞The *New York Herald* although it heads the battle of Shiloh "A GREAT VICTORY," very quietly says in its editorial column that "two more such victories as those of Donelson and Shiloh will leave us without an army in the Southwest." The *Express* says there is no paper published in the North of sufficient volume to hold the list of killed and wounded at Shiloh.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

June 12, 1862.

We are authorized to announce BARTLETT OWEN, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

The friends of B. F. PARKER, announce him as a candidate for Surveyor of Calhoun county—election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce E. A BARKER, as a candidate for County Surveyor of Calhoun County. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce JOHN RAY, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

We are authorized to announce JESSE MOHON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

A friend has sent us a copy of the Huntsville Democrat, printed nearly 20 years ago, containing an account of the battle of Kings mountain, which he requests us to publish for the benefit of those who feel any discouragement in the present position of our war. This request we will comply with, so soon as the press of important news will allow us room.

This history of the battle was written by the father of Gov. Graham of North Carolina; from which it appears that after the defeat of Gates and Sumter, and the South was almost entirely abandoned to the enemy, Cols. Campbell, Shelly, Sevier and McDowell, agreed to raise as many militia as they could to stop the British Col. Ferguson, who threatened if all opposition was not abandoned, to hang the leaders, and lay waste the country with fire and sword. These Colonels met on the Watauga, having collected in all, a force of about 1300, which they marched immediately to where they found Ferguson encamped on Kings Mountain; they attacked and defeated them, Ferguson being killed and his entire command of 12 or 1300 made prisoners. From this battle an entire turn was given to the war, until it ended with the capture of Lord Cornwallis If such were the grand results of the heroic action of a few hundred raw militia, surely none of us should now be discouraged, when the South has army of four or five hundred thousand in the field.

With us there was a melancholy interest added, in this old copy of the Democrat, when we remembered that this paper had been suppress'd recently by the hireling descendants of the New England Tories, and Blue-light Federalists, and its former aged editor, Philip Woodsoon, now a prisoner in close confinement.

The meeting at the Court House on Saturday last, designed to perfect the organization of the "Home Guards" was more interesting and more numerously attended than any heretofore. The remaining officers were elected and other necessary asrangements made, so far as possible at this time It was satisfactorily explained that it was designed as much for the defence of the country as the town, and hence, as one beat is not strong enough to make an effective company, the co-operation of adjoining beats is earnestly solicited The company now numbers 50 or 60, with a pretty good supply of arms and ammunition, and it can and ought to be increased to three times that number. The company will meet on Saturday next with arms for inspection, to agree upon signals, mode of action, &c. Let all who desire the success of the Southeren cause, enroll their names before or by that time It makes no difference whether you are able to fight or not; those who are both able and willing, desire the encouragement and moral force of your names enrolled with them. They wish this evidence at least, that you are willing to encounter the sacrifices and risks of uniting that far; and if from age, infirmity or disease, you are unable to perform active service, you will of course be excused—you would be even in the regular army.

From the very commencement of this war, the Yankees have manifested a great fear of the prayers of the Southern people. At Nashville, New Orleans, and other places they have forbidden the ministers of the various churches from praying for the Southern Confederacy or against the Northern despotism, on pain of imprisonment. This betrays a great ignorance on their part of the nature of prayer, & the impossibility of preventing it. But more than all, it betrays a keen consciousness of the deep turpitude of their guilt in waging this unrighteous war, and a dread of Divine vengeance. If they believe Southern slaveholders and rebels to be the God-forsaken wretches, which their vile and slanderous orators and papers have represented them to be, they ought to encourage their prayers on the ground that "the prayers of the wicked are an abomination to the Lord." This is no doubt the reason why the Southern people have never manifested the slightest fear or anxiety about the prayers of their ruthless invaders.

Soldiers Returned —Between thirty and forty of the "Calhoun Guards," arrived at this place on Monday night last from Fort Pillow. They were mustered in first for 12 months; but owing to the change from State to Confederate service, have now been in service; about 16 months.

These gallant soldiers, refusing to embrace every opportunity to be relieved from service, have patiently endured all the fatigues, and privations of this long and toilsome campaign, willingly encountered all its dangers, and cheerfully and faithfully performed all its duties, winding up with the terrible bombardment of Fort Pillow. May the enduring gratitude and honor of their countrymen and final independence of their country be their glorious reward. We understand thay have all volunteered again in the cavalry service, and hope that every facility will be afforded them by our community in procuring, horses, equipments, &c

We invite attention to the notice of Mr L. C. Mitchell, who has joined Col. Morgan, the celebrated Partizan Ranger, and desires to raise a company to form part of his brigade Now is the time for all those who desire a position of action, energy, effectiveness, and exciting interest—one fruitful of both honor and profit—one that it will honor in future for it to be said of a man that he was one of the company, either as officer or private. The fame of Col. Morgan is known to all, and his praise is on every tongue. Mr. Mitchell has had considerable experience in military life, in the army, in Virginia, and was much esteemed by his comrades, for his patriotic devotion, his amiable disposition, and soldierly bearing Join and aid him in this most effective of all modes to rid the country of an abhorred invader.

Yankee Victories.

The Yankee papers call the battles of Shiloh, Williamsburg and Seven Pines "Federal Victories." We Southerners have always been simple enough to think that when an army fled, leaving their camps, tents stores guns munitions and all, it was a *defeat* instead of *victory*, and all the dictionaries are on our side. It is strange that people differ so widely about, by what certain name things should be called. Oh, we understand it now; the Yankee papers mean that their armies got the *victory* over their foolish and stubborn disposition to stand and be shot down, or tickled in the ribs by Confederate bayonets. We'll know how to understand them in future. When an army runs, or a fellow gets soundly thrashed, we'll call it a "Federal Victory."

By a letter from one of the "Tom Walker Dragoons," we learn that that company was at Bluff Spring Florida on the 1st ult. On the Saturday previous they went down and burnt the long bridge across a bayou, 3 miles from Pensacola, in sight of the enemy's gunboats On Wednesday morning afterwards the Yankees, several hundred in number, succeeded in surprising 5 of their pickets, capturing three horses and mortally wounding one of the pickets, Benj Pettit who died next morning. Some days afterwards the whole command made a narrow escape from 1500 Yankee infantry.

The letter represents the country there as sparcely settled, and even at that well mixed with tories; and the author expresses the hope that the company may soon be transferred to some more healthy and active field of service.

The London Times, in speaking of the present war, says neither side has yet produced a first class military leader, who strikes blow after blow in rapid succession, and knows how to improve all the advantage of victory; that Beauregard came near to it at Manasas and Shiloh, and that Buchanan came quite up to it for the moment when he took out the Merrimac and attacked the Lincoln fleet, but was disabled by a wound.

We presume that when the Editor of Times penned this article, he had not heard of the recent splendid victories of "Stonewall" Jackson, gained in such rapid succession. We shall expect to hear from him on this subject again.

We ask attention to the patriotic appeal of Capt A. G. Bennett, of Gadsden and C. H. Scott of Montgomery, who desire to raise a company to go into the regiment now being formed by Col. Hundley, designed to operate in North Ala The service will be one of interest, fruitful of adventure and full of excitement; and to the ambitious for fame, a most inviting field. With such a field open let none wait to be made conscripts.

Gen L. P. Walker, Ex-Secretary of War and Col. S. D. Hale, have been in our place for several days. They are from Mississippi, and we learn it is their purpose to go to Chattanooga, and join the army as private soldiers, to fight for the defence of that most vital and important point, now threatened with a Yankee army 15 or 20,000 strong.

It is asserted that the citizens of Memphis decided by vote, months ago, to surrender the city sooner than risk its destruction by bombardment If this is so, it is a pity that our little fleet was not sent to defend the heroic little city of Vicksburg, instead of being destroyed in the attempt to defend a city not worthy of protection. If Towns, cities, and districts are to be allowed to settle this question by vote, we see no use in fighting.

Yankee hypocrisy and inconsistency —While the Yankees profess to be fighting for the restoration of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, their Congress is quarelling over their various plans for confiscating and dividing Southern lands and property; and their soldiers are engaged in all manner of robbery and theft. They profess to respect private property- yes, respect it so much that they appropriate it all to their own use.

The Plunderings, Robberies, Outrages and Atrocities of the Yankees in Middle Tennessee.

If any of our readers doubt the statements which have been made relative to the wholesale and shameless thefts and robberies of the Yankee army, we ask their attention to the following extract from the correspondence of the Southern Confederacy, dated, Middle Tennessee, June 2, detailing only a part of their atrocities. What they have done at Winchester, they have also done in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and in fact, wherever they have got a foothold: and in some place with the superadded crimes of rape and murder of the most revolting character. What they have done heretofore, they may be expected to repeat, with improved features of atrocity wherever they may yet go:

"Take for instance, the occupation of Winchester by Gen Mitchell's forces under Gen. Lytle, which continued only for a few days, but in its details (outside of other incidents of this war) has no parallel in civilized warfare. The Law of Nations protects private property even in war, as well as the persons of those not engaged, and this rule has been generally observed by all the civilized nations of Europe. The town of Winchester made no resistance of course, having no troops; but immediately upon entering the town the Federals broke open the store of Messrs. Handley in open daylight, and took off all the goods of value, about $1,000 worth. They demanded the key of Messrs. Embrey, and entered their store house and took away and destroyed most of their goods amounting to several hundred dollars. They entered A. Jordon's store and took about $200 worth of goods. Most of these goods were taken to Headquarters at the house of Mr. McGaheo, where the officers stayed. They entered the house of Mrs. Oscar, a widow lady, and took $750 in cash. They took from Jas Scott at the house of Ross B. Cowan, $1100 in gold. They took from John W. Custer $2,500 in money. They demanded the key to the safe of A. S. Colyar from his lady and searched the safe for money This was done by an officer who announced his purpose in searching, and expressed great regret at finding no money. This same officer took from the office 12 law books, and attempted to take a safe. They entered the offices of the county and circuit clerks, and bothered the safes until they cannot be opened at all—at least, one of them cannot. They opened the desks and took the papers of the citizens from their files extending back fifty years, and tore them into atoms, leaving both rooms half leg deep in torn and tattered records.—They indiscriminately entered private dwelling houses taking whatever they could find—going to the house of Dr. Wallace Estill, a man 70 years old, but who was a surgeon in the army and voted for the kind manner in which he dressed the wounds of the prisoners after the battle of Manassas, making no distinction between them and our own wounded—and finding none of the white family but his three daughters, they cursed and insulted them until they left even attempting to take their horses out of their carriage after the young ladies had started away. At this place they not only took all the bacon and other provisions on hand, but they took all the clothing of every kind, one of the officers making a saddle blanket of a fine silk dress. They then broke up and destroyed nearly all the furniture; and after taking their horses on the porch and defacing the house most shamefully, they left, not however, without trying to persuade the servants to leave and become free.

The Great Alarm at the North.

It will be seen from the following Correspondence, that the recent movements of Gen. Jackson, have very much frightened the Yankees: and that while their Newspapers can out lie the world, their Secretary of War can tell the truth when he is badly scared. It will also be noticed, that while Lincoln calls for an additional 50,000 men for 3 months to finish up this little job of crushing the rebellion, his Secretary wants them for three years, which to encourage the slow and unwilling enlistment, he expresses the opinion will not be practically more than one year.

The Call for Troops.

Governor Andrew of Massachusetts has published the following telegram:

TELEGRAM I —COPY.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

To Governor Andrews:

Send all the troops forward that you can, immediately. Banks is completely routed. The enemy are in large force advancing on Aarper's Ferry.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

TELEGRAM II.—COPY.

WASAINGTON, May 25, 1862.

To the Governor of Massachusetts:

Intelligence from various quarters leave no doubt that the enemy, in great force, are advancing on Washington.—You will please organize and forward immediately all the volunteer and militia force in your State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

TELEGRAM III.—COPY.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

To Governor Andrew:

Your telegram received. The orders you desire will be given by the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General. In addition I hereby authorize you to make requisitions upon the respective quartermasters and commissaries, at your discretion, and do and perform whatever acts and things may be necessary for the raising and forwarding troops for the government. This telegram to be your warrant and authority.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 25,

Governor Andrew Boston:

The Governor directs that the militia be released, and the enlistments made for three years or during the war. This I think will, practically, not be longer than a year. The latest intelligence from General Banks states that he has saved nearly his whole command, with small loss Concentrations of our force have been made which, it is hoped, will capture the enemy.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FORTY FIVES, VA., June 8th, 1862.

Mr. J F. Grant:—

I send you a list of the casualties of the Dekalb Invincibles, Co. E, 11th Ala. Reg't., in the battle on the 31st May, near Richmond, Va., which you will please publish in your valuable paper, for the information of those who have relatives and friends in the company.

Killed on the field:—Corp'l. John C. Cunningham, (Color Guard.) private C. C. Bartle, Joel Coffey, W. H. Crow, Joseph Moore, B. F. Merrill and A. G. Roberts.—Seven.

Wounded, W. C. Austin, severely in arm, J. M. Burnett, thigh; W. C. Brandon, slightly hand; John Carmen, severely head; J. W Campbell slightly thigh; C. E. Drake, mortally, hip; L. A. Dobbs, severely arm, Wm. Fields, mortally since died; Z. B. Frazier, severely leg; W J. Farmer, severely wrist; J. A. Hudson, mortally abdomen C. H. Hunter, severely shoulders and wrists; S. M. Howard, slightly hip; J. Hammoch, severely leg, since amputated; T. J Little, mortally, arm and breast; F. K. Patterson, mortaly since died; C. C. Porter, slightly side; N. B Box, severely thigh; Jas. Singleton, slightly shoulder; B. O. Ward, severely both arms; John S. Withron, slightly arm; Sergeant David Cunningham, slightly side; Serg't M. Murphy, severely arm; Corp'l. Edwards slightly leg.

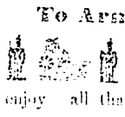
The names of those who were in the battle and escaped unhurt are—Capt W. G. Meroney, Lieut. P. M. Frazier, Serg'ts. Henry Weaver, L. S. Pratton Corpls R. S. Halgin, A. Coffey, J. E. Estes; privates W. W. Findley, John Garner, J. B Findley, John Griffith, R. F. Hunter, W. T. Keaton, Henry Lawson T. C. Morris, A. Majors, E. Moore (taken prisoner but escaped.) J. McPherson, Jas. Newkirk, W. J. Treckett, John Taylor.

All I have to say in regard to the conduct of the men in action is, that they fought bravely—never refusing to charge the enemy with power when called upon.

The casualties will show that the company was in the thickest of the fight. Many of my company were away sick on the day of battle. None avoided through fear. C. M. Thomason, 1st Lieutenant in the company had previous to the day of battle, been appointed A. A. Q. M., for the Regt., and had charge of the train to remove the wounded.

W. L. MERONEY, Capt.

To Arms, Ye Brave!



Citizens of the South, if you would be free, and enjoy all that is dear to freemen, *fight* for your country. If you cherish an honest desire—springing from a pure patriotic heart, to enjoy "life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness," *fight* for your country—your invaded country. If you would have your wives and your little ones, and all true lovers of liberty, revere and honor your name, *fight!* manfully fight for your homes—firesides, and altars! Our posterity must and will inherit the legacy we bequeath to them. And if you would have your names "cast out as evil," as drones, as men who never felt the holy inspiration of defending to the last extremity, all that is dear and sacred to us—remain at home, idle, and disinterested spectators of the tragic scenes that surround us. Can you—dare you remain at home—when thousands as good as you, are daily falling in defending *your* rights, and homesteads! 'Tis far more noble to die in the field, defending ones right, than shrink into the corner, and act the part of a cringing coward! Posterity will mark, and reward such dastards! If we are conquered, we are ruined and undone for all time to come.

Up to the 1st of April the Northern debt was one billion and three hundred millions of dollars, enough to impoverish the North, should she fail to subdue the South; and as the avowed purpose of the Federal Government is to make the South pay the debt—enough at "one fell swoop," if we fail to win our independence, to beggar our people, to make us literally the "hewers of wood, drawers of water" for our unscrupulous, vindictive and malignant foe Every Southern man should open his eyes to these facts; to the true nature of the war now waging, and to its results.

The North successful and we—the men and women of the South—are an enslaved and doomed people

The undersigned are authorized to raise a company of Partizan Rangers, to go into a brigade now being raised by Col. Hundley; and to operate in North Ala. Our head quarters will be at Jacksonville Ala., until the brigade is ready for the field. Those liable to be conscripted will have the right to join us, and will be placed upon an equal footing in every respect as other soldiers Let all those who love their country, rally to their country's relief, in this, her hour of greatest trial.

Our address for the present is as follows,

A. G. BENNET, Capt., Gadsden.
C. H. SCOTT, Montgomery, Ala.

Gadsden Ala., June 13th, 1862.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, June 6.

Late from North Alabama.

We have had the pleasure of meeting Col. Wm. H. Hundley of North Ala., brother to Col. W. R. Hundley, of the 31st Regt. Vols., now in camp near this place, and from him gather many items of interest which we lay before our readers. Col. Wm. Hundley was taken prisoner by the Yankees but made his escape, swimming his horse across the Tennessee river. He reports that the Yankees are perpetrating all manner of outrages in the counties of Limestone and Madison, robbing the citizens of money, clothes, bacon, horses, and in fact everything else, not unfrequently quartering their horses in the houses of planters and otherwise abusing them, until such a reign of terror has been inaugurated that no citizen dare raise so much as the little finger by way of protest against the barbarism of the invading force.

Mitchell has signed a proclamation declaring that he will burn every house in fifty miles of Huntsville, unless bushwhacking is stopped, and the citizens are in such mortal dread of his executing his treat, that the strongest secessionis's (hitherto) are now clamoring for submission on the part of the citizens, and may have already taken oath, while others are only awaiting a fitting opportunity to do so. We are glad to hear, however, that Hon. N. N. Davis has at last made his escape from Huntsville and gone to Corinth, to take his place, we trust, in the ranks of our brave army there, and thereby disprove all the slanders which have been circulated about him since he has been living, on apparently friendly terms, with the invaders of his native State, at the same time we are pained to believe that the Hon. Jere Clemens has gone over to the enemy entirely. If all that is said of him be true, he deserves the most condign punishment. Put while the former leaders in that section are growing pale with unmanly fear, and while the men are showing evident signs of weakness in the knees, thank God! the noble daughters of the South are, there as elsewhere, true to themselves and their country.—Out of many instances of the kind, we will cite the example of only one brave true-hearted woman, of the noble old Virginia stock, whose husband is absent in the service of his country, and who is stopping with an aged and infirm father. Returning to his home on one occasion she found several Lincolnites in the kitchen coolly engaged in cooking their dinners, when without more ado she kicked their meal into the fire with her delicate foot, and pointing to the door with her slender fingers, said with the spirit of the true heroine, "there is the door, get you gone, hirelings, and let your own masters feed you." Let your cheeks tingle with shame, O, wh te-livered cowards who disgrace the name of Southron, while you read this noble rebuke from the lips of a frail daughter of our own Southern land.

It seems that Gen. Mitchell has one regiment of Chicago Dutch in his command who were taken by Price at Lexington but who have broken their parole, and are now fighting as it were with halters about their necks. They are represented to be the most utterly abandoned wretches to be seen anywhere, being guilty of crimes which decency will not allow us to make public Coming from Chicago, they have also sworn vengeance against Col. D. R. Hundley, who was residing there at the same time the war broke out, and who only succeeded in escaping a Chicago Vigilance Committee in disguise and by the help of friends, one two ve months ago.

Not satisfied with confiscating his property and the property of his father-in-law, (a gentleman of Viginia,) valued at nearly a million of dollars, they seem bent on wreaking their blind vengeance on him still more, should he ever be so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. But we have no fears that their bloodthirstiness will ever be gratified, if the four companies that filed past our office on last Saturday are a fare sample of the men who go to fill up the ranks of the 31st Alabama; for a nobler set of men have not trod the streets of Knoxville for many a day.

These miserable Yankee Dutch have already begun to arm the negroes with guns taken from the citizens, and a great many of the deluded blacks have been arrested with guns in their hands. We are glad to learn, however, that even the negroes in the main are more wise than the Trogans of old, and look with not ill-founded suspicion upon the "Greeks bearing gifts"

Execution of Andrews, the Engine Thief.

Yesterday evenings train from Chattanooga brought to this place, to be executed, Andrews, the leader of the Engine Thieves, under sentence of death; convicted by court martial of being a spy. He was carried out Peachtree street road, accompanied by three clergymen, and escorted by a guard. A considerable crowd followed to witness the execution.

He was a native of Hancock county, Va., born in 1829, brought up by pious Presbyterian parents, who now resides in Southwestern Missouri. A good portion of his life had been spent in Fleming Co., Ky. He had no family, but was engaged to be married during this month.

He said he was induced to attempt the stealing of the engine under promise of a large reward by the Federals, and the privilege of smuggling through from the North $5,000 worth of goods per month; that he did not intend to burn the bridges, but take the engine to the Federals; and that he was not an enemy to the Confederate Government or people.

He seemed to be very penitent—was composed till he came on the scaffold, when a slight tremor was perceptible.

These statements were made by Rev. Mr. Scott, at his request. Rev. Mr. Conyers offered up a feeling prayer—Rev. Mr. Connor administered a few seasonable words of counsel. The three then took leave of him, and he was launched into eternity.

Thus ended the life of this daring adventurer, who, according to his own confession, was playing into the hands of both parties in this war to make gain—always, however, in the *confidence* of the enemy; but who was convicted of being *a spy*.

Mr. Scott believes he was not a man of much ability—had but little cultivation and was victimized by shrewder men than himself.—*Atlanta Confederacy, 8th inst.*

Casualties in 13th Alabama Regiment.

Company A, Capt J. D. Clarke, commanding. Killed: none. Wounded: Privates A. Gullett, slightly, W. L. Hays, slightly.

Company B, Lieut. A S Gerald, commanding—Killed: none Wounded Privates P D Bird, severely; J A Barton slightly.

Company C, Capt. O Kyle, commanding—Killed—T S Holman, E G Sanford, Wounded—2d Lieut B A Bowen slightly, Sergt S D Sanford, severely; Sergt H M Todd slightly; Serg't J D Hancock, severely; Privates A D Dunlop slightly; G Frizzle, severely

Company D, Capt Jas Aken, commanding—Killed—none Wounded:—Capt Jas Aken, slightly; Privates J T Bunes, severely; J D DeVaughn, slightly; S P Kennedy, slightly; J P Pearce, severely; J M Reynolds, mortally; J J Wheeler, severely.

Company E, Capt M D Robinson, commanding—Killed—Sergt John G Kidd Wounded—1st Lieut John D Robinson, severely; Serg't J S Keer slightly; Private W J White, severely

Company F, 2d Lieut Jas Simpson, commanding—Killed—none Wounded—3d Lieutenant A J Simmons, severely; Corporal Pope, slightly; Privates Ed Castlebury, slightly; L B Freeman, severely; F M Flyer severely; Henry Magurik, severely; W L Ward, severely; E C Hancock, slightly; S C Watts, slightly

Company G, Lieut L P Broughton commanding—Killed: Sergt J R Green Private F M Haiden; Wounded: Serg't W Bennett, severely; Private S A Callaway, slightly; L C Harvel, slightly; J W Martin, severely; C Williams, slightly

Company H, 3d Lieut R F Gilder commanding—Killed: Private J T Bryant; Wounded: Private M Adams, slightly; Jos Heron slightly; J T Franklin, severely; S Gowes, slightly.

Company I, Capt. J T Smith commanding—wounded: Capt J T Smith, slightly; Private Silas East, seriously.

Company K, Lieut E M Bergess commanding—Killed: Private J L Black Wounded: Corp'l Savage, slightly; Private W H Crews, seriously; W E Wilson, seriously; Jas McKee, slightly.

Col B D Fry was wounded slightly.

Lieut-Col R. H. Dawson was slightly bruised by his horse being killed from under him.

L. P. Broughton,
Acting Adjutant.

Address to the Army of Richmond.

The President has issued the following address to the army:

I render to you my most grateful acknowledgements for the gallantry and good conduct you displayed in the battles of the 31st May and 1st inst., and with pride and pleasure recognize the steadiness and intrepidity with which you attacked the enemy in position, captured his advanced intrenchments, several batteries, and many standards, and everywhere drove him from the open field.

At a part of your operations it was my fortune to be present. On no other occasion have I witnessed more of calmness and good order than you exhibited while advancing into the very jaws of death, and nothing could exceed the prowess with which you closed upon the enemy when a sheet of fire was blazing in your face!

In the renewed struggle in which you are on the eve of engaging, I ask and can desire but a continuance of the same conduct which now attracts the admiration and pride of the loved ones at home.

You are fighting for all that is dearest to men, and though opposed to a foe who disregards many of the usages of civilized war, your humanity to the wounded and the prisoners was the fit and crowning glory to your valor.

Defenders of a just cause, may God have you in His holy keeping!

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The General will cause the above to be read to the troops under his command.

Executive Office, 3d June, 1862.

Latest News.

Telegraphed to Selma Reporter.

FROM VIRGINIA.

More Cheering News From Jackson.

Another Complete Victory!

Shields Whipped and in full Flight.

Fremont Falling Back.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

OUR MEN DETEMINED TO REPEL THE ENEMY.

FROM LINCOLDOM.

The Captured Confederates.

European News.

&c., &c., &c.,

RICHMOND, June 10

The following despatches were recieved at a late hour last night by Governor Letcher:

[FIRST DISPATCH.]

Gen. Jackson has given Shields an awful whipping, capturing one regiment and his artillery, and is driving him miles down the Shenandoah

Fremont appeared on the opposite bank of North and Shenandoah rivers.

Our victory to-day over Shields is complete!

If Gen Jackson had reinforcements, he would save all.

Our loss veay heavy; but the enemy's is tremendous

Our cavalry is still pursuing.

Fremont has crossed North river with a small force at Rockland Mills.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Our loss yesterday, about two hundred

To day it is much heavier.

Will give you any additional news that comes to hand

Great victory over Shields to-day.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Fremont is falling back and blockading the road.

Jackson is pressing Shields.

Urge forward reinforcements so that he may follow up his success.

(Signed) A. W. H

RICHMOND, June 10.

The New York Herald of the 7th inst. has been received. It gives the names of 11 officers, who, with 239 privates, it says, were made prisoners of war in the late battle. The officers above rank of lieutenants are Col. Lightfoot, of the 22d North Carolina Regiment; Lieut. Colonel Log. of the same; Major Grayhill, of the 28th Georgia; Major Herbert, of the 8th Alabama; and Capt. Mays, of South Carolina

A despatch to Secretary Welles, dated 6th instant, announces the occupation of Fort Pillow by the Federal troops.

A despatch, dated Paducah, 6th inst., says Col. Noble, with nearly his entire command, was under marching orders for down the river, and was to leave next day.

Liverpool dates to the 28th ult., have been received.

The London morning Herald understands the demand for the restitution of the Emily St. Pierre cannot be complied with.

The London Times thinks Butler's rule in New Orleans is exceedingly harsh and severe, and calculated to make the raising of the blockade valueless.

The London Post is very bitter on Butler's decrees. It says not even the Austrians or Russians ever issued more severe decrees.

Cotton advanced ½d.

No skirmishing along the lines yesterday or to-day.

Cold rain this morning.

ATLANTA, GA., June 10.

Passengers by the State train report that the Yankees, variously estimated at 3,000 to 7,000, left the river opposite Chattanooga, and divided their forces—part going up, and part going down the river It is believed they will attempt to cross and form a junction this side to attack the city. Generals Kirby Smith Leadbetter and Reynolds are there, with plenty of troops, determined to meet and repel the enemy.

The people of Chattanooga are calm and free from alarm.

RICHMOND, June 10.

The following despatch was received this morning by General Cooper, Adjutant General:

NEAR PORT REPUBLIC, June 9,
via Staunton, June 10.

Through God's blessing, the enemy near Port Republic was this day routed with a loss of six pieces of his artillery.

(Signed) T. J. JACKSON,
Maj. Gen Commanding.

RICHMOND, June 7.

All quiet to-day in and near the city. Rain continued with but slight intermission until 8 o'clock.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Fight on James Island!

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

Latest from the Valley of Virginia.

Jackson's Victory Over Shields.

Interesting Particulars.

FROM RICHMOND.

&c., &c., &c.,

AUGUSTA, June 11.

Fighting still continues in the vicinity of Charleston.

The Charleston papers of this morning contain particulars of a sharp engagement on James Island on Tuesday afternoon, continuing till dark. Our forces consisted of three regiments and one battalion of infantry, and three batteries, under the command of General W. D. Smith. The enemy was under the protection of felled trees and gunboats. Col. Williams of the 46th Georgia Regiment, was mortally wounded.—Our loss is variously estimated at thirty to sixty-five—principally Georgians.—The enemy's loss is thought to be large. The Confederates succeeded in driving the Yankees from Pierce Woods, which they evidently were trying to occupy. Col. Lamar, at Secessionville kept up a fire on the enemy's boats and land camp. On Monday he disabled a Yankee propeller. A Federal prisoner, taken on Monday, reports the enemy's forces on James Island to be sixteen regiments, and four more expected to arrive shortly.

It is reported at Charleston that the steamer Cecile, from that port for Nassau, with a cargo of cotton, has been captured.

STAUNTON, VA., June 11

On Sunday, Ewell's command with a part of Jackson's, attacked Fremont, near Cross Keys, five miles from Fort Republic. Fremont was repulsed with considerable loss.

On Monday Jackson crossed at North Branch, on the Shenandoah, above Port Republic, and burnt the bridge. He then went in pursuit of Shields, who was encamped at Lewistown, two miles below Port Republic on the east side of Shenandoah. He attacked him at sunrise and after a terrible battle of four hours, completely routed him, capturing six pieces of artillery, all that Shields has, and a number of prisoners. The rout was as complete as in the case of Banks. Shields had 9600 men, and Jackson about the same number.

Fremont was reinforced, and on Monday appeared on the west bank of the Shenandoah, but could not get over to aid Shields, as the bridge had been burnt. Fremont is still there. Jackson is on the opposite side, a few miles above.

RICHMOND, June 11

Another quiet day along the lines.

The weather has been very clear today, and the temperature delightful being very favorable for the wounded soldiers in the hospitals.

RICHMOND. May 15.

Brigadier General Stewart has made a circuit through the enemy's lines from Richmond via Hanover Court House, Old Church, and Tunstall's to the James river and back to the city this morning.

He captured one hundred and seventy-five prisoners, three hundred horses and mules and destroyed three large transports on the Pamunky, heavily laden with commissary and ordinance stores.

RICHMOND, June 14.

The examiner of this morning, says that by a recent arrival from Norfolk, it learns that one of the regiments which was ordered to march to reinforce McClellan, had mutinied, and sixty of the men were shot before order and obedience could be secured.

The Examiner's informant reports that sixteen English War vessels, four iron clad, were in Hampton Roads

The cause of the visit of this fleet is unknown.

RICHMOND, June 14.

The medical director of Jackson's army reports unofficially, in a letter from Port Republic, that on Sunday, the enemy left on the field two thousand dead and wounded, and seven hundred prisoners were captured.

The loss of the Confederates was two hundred in killed and wounded, and on Monday, three hundred killed and wounded.

CHATTANOOGA, June 14.—This place is still threatened; the enemy reported below Shell Mound on the opposite side of the river at Rankin's Ferry—supposed to be Mitchell's forces. A picket skirmish took place at that point last night.

Col. Starnes' 3d Tenn. Cavalry, which was supposed to have been cut off, came in this morning. They had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry near Murfreesboro', capturing 68 prisoners and killing 8.

A battle is expected between Kirby Smith and Gen. Morgan's forces, in Powell's Valley.

OBITUARY.

DIED—At Fort Pillow, Tenn., on the 25th May. R. E. McALPIN of typhus fever, on the 27th, JAS. R. PRICHARD, of typhoid fever, and on the 29th, WM. SKELTON, of typhoid fever.

"After life's fitful fever
They sleep well."

The fleeting pinions of the Angel of death hovered over us long, nor could the attention of friends or the power of medical skill, withhold our comrades from his grasp. They sleep sweetly at last. No more will the clash of arms or the roar of artillery awake them from their deep and lasting slumbers. In their death, we as a company deplore the loss of our comrades, and brothers in arms, endeared to us by every tie, ties that none but the soldier can know. Alike fearless in time of danger, kind and sympathizing in hours of sorrow, they made themselves loved by all. We can but pause to drop a tear at their loss. But we mourn not as if they were forever gone; we feel that again in the *Great Beyond*, we will meet them—meet them where war and toil is known no more.—The changing hue of the leaf—the withered flower on their graves, all tell in tones of eloquence, that they are gone but for a while, that for them too, comes the genial spring, in which they will rise—rise to fall no more. Let us meet them.

SOLDIER.

DIED,—In the hospital near Corinth on the 1st of April. 1862, CORNELIUS C. KIRBY, in the 19th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Spartanburg Dist., the 1st. day of Feb., 1843. Moved to Ala., with his parents, and in 1861, was brought to feel the necessity of religion, sought for pardon in Christ, and found peace through faith in the Redeemer; joined the Baptist Church and lived up to his profession; and when the call of his country reached him, it found him ready to go in defense of his liberty and his home. He volunteered in S. D. McClellan's company. Shortly after his arrival in camps he was attacked with the measels, was carried to the hospital and lived but a short time and tho' his sickness was short, he spent his last breath in prayer and praise to God. He prayed for his country, and that peace might be restored—he prayed for his afflicted and aged parents and sisters left behind, and exhorted them to meet him Heaven. So fell this noble youth. Weep not then father and mother, you shall meet him again, where sickness, pain and death are felt and feared no more—

"And tho' his body lies beneath a stranger's clod,
Let this sweet hope thy spirit cheer,
His soul's at rest with God."

DIED—At his residence in Marion County Florida, on Saturday morning 10th day of May of putrid sore throat MR. GEORGE W. STOKES, aged 25 years 7 months and 6 days.

Sad experience teaches us that there are none who are exempt from death Three years ago, the deceased professed religion and joined the Baptist church, of which he remained a consistent member up to the time of his death. His sufferings were very great but he bore them with all the fortitude of a good Christian; and was perfectly resigned to the will of God. The deceased was a man of decided character: a warm and devoted friend, and generous and forgiving to his enemies: a kind and affectionate husband and father.

He leaves a wife and one little child together with many relatives and friends to mourn his untimely loss. But let us not weep as those who have no hope: but remember "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

Thy toils are ended, thy suffering o'er.
In the grave thou art sleeping thy last long sleep:
There sickness nor sorrow nor pain no more
Shall ever make the weep.

Col John H Morgan.

THE undersigned has connected himself with Col. Morgan's Regiment, which is now being formed at Chattanooga, Tenn. He is authorized by Col. Morgan to raise a company immediately, if possible; and should there be a failure in making up the requisite number of men to form a full company, all those mustered in, will be received with a satisfactory arrangement. The company officers will be selected from the company by the Colonel. All applications must be made before the 25th of the present month, as the company will rendezvous at Rome, Geo. on Saturday the 28th.

L. C. MITCHELL.

Jacksonville, Ala. June 11, 1862.

RECEIPT LIST.

From May 29 to June 19.

Dr. P. P. Linder,	$2 00
Mrs Nancy Ghent,	2 00
I L Dorrough,	2 00
J M Bradley (new sub)	1 00
G A Britten,	2 00
T Hollingsworth,	4 00
J J Henderson,	2 00
Maria L A Williams, (new sub.	2 00
W Thrasher, sr. (new sub).	1 00
Dr. B S Evins,	6 00
S W Crook,	4 00
C Norman,	2 00
S M Wallace,	2 00
D B Boyd,	2 00
John Cullins,	2 00
C Dulaney,	3 00
A J Fite,	2 00
Robt Whitfield, (new sub)	1 00
John M Whitfield (new sub)	1 00
W J Blalock, (new sub)	1 00
A S Barns, (new sub)	1 00
W Baxter,	2 00
J T Hester, (new sub)	2 00
T F Swilling (new sub.)	1 00
M E Fullenwider,	1 00
Dr. N C Hudgins,	6 00
J M Ganus,	2 00
T E Richey,	2 50
S B Sullivan,	3 00
Jonathan Phillips,	2 00
John G Clay,	1 50
W W Little,	2 00
James Westbrook, (new sub)	2 00
Daniel Nunnelley,	2 00
Peter Nunnelley,	4 50
W R Pirkle,	1 00
A T Burton,	1 00
G A Dulin (new sub)	2 00
J J McCluskey (new sub)	2 00
L Robinson, (new sub)	2 00
Miss M E Phillips,	2 00
T J Garner,	2 00
W A Stewart,	2 00
Mrs M Amerine,	2 00
Elias Smith	1 00
James Early, (new sub)	2 00
W Humphries,	2 00
L L Ezelle,	2 25
Rev. H J Sears, (new sub)	2 00
Mrs Ann E Johnson, [new sub]	1 50
Miss Jane Morton, [new sub]	50
R P Morgan,	1 00
R Gore,	2 00
D Boozer,	2 00
D B McCullough,	2 00
R G Clayton,	1 00
R T Cox, [new sub]	1 00
J A Gladden,	4 00
T T McCaghren,	2 00
Rev. Jesse Ison,	2 00

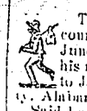
COTTON WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market price in Cash, for cotton delivered at Oxford Depot.

J. A. TURNIPSEED.

Oxford Ala., April 1st, 1862.

Committed



TO the Jail of Ashville, St. Clair county, Alabama, on the 9th day of June, 18 2, a Negro Boy who says that his name is JESSE, and that he belongs to James A Gladden of Calhoun county, Alabama, living near Alexandria.

Said Lay is about forty-five years of age, and weighs about 150 pounds—no marks perceivable.

The owner of the above described Negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay all costs and charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with agreeably to the statute in such cases made and provided.

I. W. PAYNE, Jailor of St. Clair co.

June 19, 1862.

$60 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me at the camp of the 25th Regiment, Alabama Volunteers, of Sergeant Hiram J. Springfield, 21 years of age, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, 6 feet high; and private Benjamin F. Smith, thirty years of age, blue eyes, black hair, dark complexion, five feet eight inches high,—who left the camps of their regiment on the evening of the 4th inst., and have not returned to duty. The said deserters are supposed to have returned to their homes in St. Clair county, Ala. For the apprehension & delivery of either of them a reward of THIRTY DOLLARS will be paid, or SIXTY DOLLARS for both.

H. L. MORRIS,

Capt. c and'g co. D, 25th Reg. Ala. vol.

June 9th, 1862—3t.

$25 REWARD

WILL be paid to any person apprehending and delivering to me at Oxford Ala. or lodging in the jail of this or adjoining counties, my boy TYLER or JOHN as he is more commonly called. John is about 19 years old, weighs 165 or 170 pounds, about 6 feet high, of a dark copper color. It is probable that he will make for the Yankees, as he wore a gray military coat, which has my name on the lining of the sleeve. He also had $40 in money, two $20 Confederate bills.

W. F. HANNA.

Oxford, Ala June 19, 1862.

The State of Alabama, }
DeKalb County. }

Probate Court Special Term, June 5th, 1862.

THIS day came Jesse Sempley, Administrator of the estate of L. H. Davenport, late of said county, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for partial settlement of his said administration.—Ordered that the 5th day of July, 1862 be set for auditing, stating and passing said account; and it appearing to the Court, by affidavit on file, that the heirs of said estate are unknown: It is ordered that notice hereof be published for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, be given to said heirs unknown.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN,
June 19—$4. Judge of Probate.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of three Executions, issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county Alabama, and to me directed, one in favor of Thomas J Powers vs. John W. Bagley and James Meharg, one in favor of Jackson Pickens vs. W. P Downing, John W Bagley, J H. Bagley, and J Bagley; and one in favor of Thomas J Powers vs. John W. Bagley, and James Meharg, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, on the first Monday in July, 1862, the following described property, to-wit:

One Sorrel Mare and one bay Horse, levied on as the property of John W. Bagley, to satisfy said executions.

F. LOVE, Sh'f.
By R. ALEXANDER, D. S.

June 19, 1862.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the Court of Probate of said county, Special Term, June 5th, 1862.

THIS day came into open court, Aaron B. Green, and filed his petition in writing, under oath, praying an order of sale to sell the south east fourth of section 9, and the east half of the north east fourth of section nine, in Township seven, Range 8 east, situated in said county, on following among other things that the said petitioner and Martha Paul, wife of Jackson Bagley, Martha P. Patterson, wife of Samuel G. Patterson, Richard McPherson and William McPherson, own jointly the land aforesaid; and that the same cannot be equitably divided without a sale thereof for distribution. That all of said joint owners are of lawful age, and all live in said county, but the said William, who is in parts unknown—ordered, that the fourteenth day of July, 1862, be set for the hearing of said petition and that notice thereof issue to the parties who live in said county, and that notice hereof by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, be given to the said William McPherson.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN,
June 12—$6. Judge of Probate.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Daniel B Richey, late of Calhoun co. Ala., dec'd, on the 4th day of June, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county: all persons having claims against said estate must present them within 18 months, or they will be barred: and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

T. E. RICHEY, Adm.

June 19, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Y. H. Brownlee, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 12th day of June, 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.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Adm.

June 19, 1862

Deserted our Camps.

FELIX CAMPS, a private of E T Thompson's co. B of 31st Reg. Ala. Vol. He is of medium size rather chunky built, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, fair complexion with sandy hair and beard very light, gray or yellow eyes, age 23 years, and rather a singular carriage, from natural deformity or hurt in the hips. He was mustered into service on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1862, and deserted the 15th day of May the same year. He had a discharge given some time last year, which he carried off with him.

Any information of the deserter would be thankfully received. The Confederate government offers a reward of thirty dollars for deserters, when delivered to the proper authorities. E T THOMPSON, Capt co. B.

Improved Merchant Mills.

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

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

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

J. A. ADERHOLT,
T. SPARKS.

June 27, 1861

The State of Alabama.
Calhoun County.

COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY SPECIAL TERM MAY 21st A. D. 1862.

This day came John Self and Lydia Self, and filed in said court their petition in writing, representing in substance, that on the 25th day of April, 1862, Francis Self departed this life at his residence in said county of Calhoun; that deceased left at the time of his death, a last will and testament, that decedent left the following named heirs at law, to-wit:—Nancy Garret wife of Asberry Garret, of Jacksonville Cherokee county, Texas, Rachael Varnum, wife of Wm. Varnum of Earth county Texas; Isaac Self of Jacksonville Cherokee county Texas; Aaron Self of Larrissa, Cherokee County Texas; Dicey Chandler, wife of Wm A. Chandler, Free Stone county Texas; Artillissa Ellison, wife of Asaph Ellison of —— county Texas; Waitstid Little, wife of Riley A. Little, of Larrissa, Cherokee County Texas; Ebenezer H. Self of Larrissa, Cherokee county Texas and John Self, David A. Self, Paralee Jane Lowery wife of John Lowrey of Calhoun County Alabama and Wm. M Self of Ashville St Clair county Alabama, and the said Lydia Self (widow of decedent) of Calhoun county Alabama. Petitioners present said will for probate, and ask that proceedings be had for the probate of the same as the last will and testament of the said Francis Self deceased; that letters testamentary be granted upon the estate of said decedent.

It is ordered by the Court, that the 12th day of July, be set apart as a day for the hearing of said petition and probate of said will; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to said nonresident heirs at law to said decedent, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said County on said 12th day of July 1862, and contest the Probate of said will if they think proper.

Witness, A Woods, Judge of said court at office this 13th day of June, A. D. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

June 19th—3t.

Jane Meharg,	IN CHANCERY, 35th
vs.	District, N. D. of Ala-
Wm. Lay, et al's.	bama.

RULES before the Register, 2nd Monday in May, 1862

THIS day came complainant by her Solicitor, and made application for an order of publication against Wm. Lay; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, from the oath of complainant, that said Lay is a non-resident of this State, post office unknown, and that he is over the age of 21 years.—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published at Jacksonville, Alabama, for four successive weeks, commanding said Lay to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill of complaint, within sixty days from this order, else after thirty days after the lapse thereof, said bill will be taken as confessed.

It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be posted at the court house door of said district within twenty days hence.

JOHN PRATT, Register.

May 29, 1862.—$7 50.

NOTICE.

Ala. and Ten. River Railroad

WARE HOUSE,

By L. W. PETTIBONE, successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

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

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Peter L. Emmonds, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 20th day of May, 1862, by the Probate court of St Clair county, Ala., Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: and those indebted are requested to make payment.

JOHN D. HAMMONDS, Adm.

June 12, 1862.

James Y. Carothers, Obadiah W. Ward, William Mullins, J. C. McAnnally, and David Short:	IN CHANCERY At Rules before the Register of the 34th District Northern Division, for DeKalb County, Ala.
vs.	
William Lay, Azelah Benson and her children, whose sex, age and residence are unknown to Henry Chaney, Hiram Graves, Wm M Chaney, Missouri A. Chaney, Pleasant G Chaney, Ira Chaney, Mary Chaney, Jacob Chaney, John Chaney, C. Chaney, and Joseph Edwards Adm'r of A J Chaney, deceased.	

CAME before the Register, the complainants in the above stated cause, and upon complainant's motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by the affidavit of complainants agent on file, that William and Azelah Benson and her children, the defendants above named in this cause, are non-residents of this State, and residents of the State of Texas, and that their county and post office are to said affiant unknown, and that said non-residents, (excepting the children of said Azelah, who are minors) are each over the age of twenty-one years.—It is therefore ordered by the Register, that said defendants, William Lay, and Azelah Benson and her children be, and are hereby required to plead, answer or demur to complainant's original bill, now on file in this office, before the 30th day of August, 1862; and that notice of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published weekly in Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, and a copy thereof posted at the court house door of said county of DeKalb, within 20 days from this day. May 26, 1862. J. B. FINDLEY,

June 12, '62—$12 50. Register, &c.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by Note or account will save cost by attending up in thirty days, as no longer indulgence will be given.

J. P. GORE.

April 24, 1862—3w.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Marcus J. Truss, late of St. Clair County, Ala. decd., having been granted to the undersigned, on the 26th May 1862, by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county; 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.

MARY TRUSS, Adm.

May 29, 1862.

Notice.

Confederate States War Tax.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of assessing the Confederate States war tax. Punctual attendance is demanded.

Pre No. 3,	Taylor's Spring,	Monday	June 9
" 4,	Maclenny's,	Tuesday	" 10
" 21,	Cobb's Spring,	Wednesday	" 11
" 5,	Polkville,	Thursday	" 12
" 6,	J P Gore's,	Friday	" 13
" 22,	court ground,	Saturday	" 14
" 7,	Oak Hill,	Monday	" 16
" 8,	Walden's shop,	Tuesday	" 17
" 1,	Jacksonville,	Wednesday	" 18
" 2,	Alexandria,	Thursday	" 19
" 12,	Yoe's X Roads,	Saturday	" 21

List of Taxable property under the act of Congress of the Confederate States, for the support of the war—

1st. Real estate, including all lands and estates therein, and all interests growing thereout, including Ferries, Bridges, Mines.

2nd. All Slaves.

3rd. Merchandise, embracing all goods, wares and merchandise, held for sale on the 1st. of October 1861—except the agricultural products of the country. It also embraces all the merchandise belonging to non-residents, which may be in the hands of any agent, attorney or consignee.

4th. Bank Stock.

5th. Railroad and other Corporation Stock.

6th. Money at interest—Includes all investments and also all bills, bonds, notes or accounts, which bear interest, as the same stood on the 1st. of October 1861; whether the interest is expressly secured by contract or is payable only by implication of Law. Money invested for the purchase of securities, must all be returned; and where the securities belong to non-residents, they must be returned by the person having them in his possession, or under his *control*, and the tax paid on them. The securities to be taxed are to be assessed by the assessor at their real value like other property, and the tax-payer's affidavit may be taken and received as evidence of the value; and in any case if such securities are established to be worthless from the insolvency or total inability of the debtor to pay, they shall not be assessed.

7th. All cash on hands, or on deposit in bank, is subject to taxation.

8th. Cattle, horses and mules, raised for sale are taxable: but such as are raised merely for food and for work on the plantation, are not taxable.

9th. Gold watches.

10th. Gold and silver plates.

11th. Pianos.

12th. Pleasure carriages.

13th. Bank or corporation stock, not duly returned by the corporation.

The assessment in all cases, shall have relation to the first day of October, 1861, and shall set forth the marketable value of the property under ordinary circumstances.

Tax payers includes all individuals and corporation owning property, except heads of families whose whole property subject to taxation, is of value less than five hundred dollars.

Persons who are not heads of families are liable to pay tax on all their taxable property, though said property may not be of the value of five hundred dollars.

Persons who claim that they are exempt; will be required to meet the tax assessor, at his appointment, and make affidavit as to the value his property.

Section 5th of the Act, requires all tax payers to hand in a written list of their taxable property, to the assessor, which must contain the amount of their taxable property, and the value of the same, to be assessed by the assessors upon the affidavit of the taxpayer.

Sec. 6th. If any person shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list when required, & the consent to disclose the particulars of taxable roperty owned or possed by him or under his care and management, then it shall be the duty of the officer to make the list, which being distinctly read concerted to, shall be received as the list of such person.

Sec. 7th. That if any shall deliver or disclose to any collector or assessor appointed in pursuance of this Act, and requiring a list as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or assessment hereby intended to be made, such person so offending, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 8th. Any person who shall fail to deliver to the tax collector or assessor, a list of his taxable property, at the time prescribed by him, shall be liable to a double tax, upon all of his taxable property; the same to be assessed by the assessor or collector and to be collected in the same manner, and by the same process, as is herein provided as to the single tax.

Special attention is requested to the sections of the war tax Law that I have had published.

I had them published, in order that the tax payers might be informed as to the Law; and it is my purpose to rigidly enforce the Law.

J. H. WRIGHT,
C. S. T. A.

N. B. In consequence of Mr. Elston not not having been legally appointed, those who have given in to him, will have to give in again at the regular appointments.

Partizan Rangers of Infantry.

I am authorized by General Kirby Smith to raise a Battalion of Partizan Rangers of Infantry, who will arm themselves if practicable with a double barrelled shot gun or rifle; and if they cannot get either, I will take them with a knife, hatchet, or any thing that will do to fight with.

This Battalion will be entitled to the commutation money and the $50 00 bounty. For further information, call on Wiley P. Mangham, Mount Polk, Ala.

S. D. J. MOORE.

June 5, '62.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

IN LECTON'S NEW BLOCK,
SELMA, ALABAMA

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 15th September next, the largest and most complete stock of

CABINET FURNITURE,

ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them in purchasing.

BOGLE DITMARS.

Selma, July 12, '60—tf.

HIDES WANTED

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6½ cts per pound, for all debts due him. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.

F. SNOW.

Jacksonville July 19 1860.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I will attend in Jacksonville during the session of the Spring Term of the Circuit Court for the year 1862 for the purpose of collecting the tax of those who have not paid their tax for the year 1861. The first day of April next is the longest time that can be given I hope none will fail to respond in due time as necessity will compel to collect as the law directs.

H. GRAHAM, T. C. C. C.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, AND
Town Lot For Sale.

IN the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere, for information call on

A. WOODS, or
J. F. GRANT.

June 26—60.

Notice.

DURING my absence, my wife Amie E Kelly is my lawful authorized agent.

July 9 1862. S. C. KELLY.

Disbursement of the Soldiers Aid Fund.

THE following is a list of the Beat Agents in Calhoun county, Ala. also the amount disbursed by the Commissioner's court on the 15th day of May, 1862, to each beat in said county.

Pre. No.	Agents.	Amt. Disbursed.
" 1,	M. W. Abernathy,	$218 62½
" 2,	E McCulloch,	126 61½
" 3,	Wm. Glover,	78 09
" 4,	Wm Kennedy,	65 [illegible]
" 5,	James A Weatherly,	124 20
" 6,	J J Lacruby,	162 88½
" 7,	Thompson Rodges,	115 53
" 8,	Spartan Allen,	54 50
" 9,	G L Alexander,	16 68
" 10,	J W Whiteside,	104 12
" 11,	M P Johnson,	86 27
" 12,	Wm E Bowling,	81 81
" 13,	J A Turnipseed,	
" 14,	Shepherd Jenkins,	94 20
" 15,	Wm Barker,	116 02
" 16,	J W Jones,	211 96
" 17,	S M Carruth,	86 27½
" 18,	W R Brown, sr.	
" 19,	B F Parker,	136 84
" 20,	Wm Wood,	62 22
" 21,	Z Henderson,	52 06
" 22,	John Weems,	81 06½
" 23,	J W McDaniel,	66 19

The beat agents who have not received the amount allowed to their beats will please come forward and receive the same.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Hides Wanted.

THE undersigned having their Tan Yard now in operation, 4 miles south of Jacksonville, wish to purchase HIDES, and will give 8 & 16 cents for them delivered, or 7 & 14 cents, where they can get a load to justify going after them.

H. F. VERNON,
J. Z. BRADY.

June 5, '62.—tf.

NEW TAN YARD.

THE undersigned having formed a copartnership in the TANNING BUSINESS, respectfully inform the public, that they have established a Tan Yard four miles south of Jacksonville, on the road leading to the Steam Mill, where they will be enabled in a short time to furnish Leath of various descriptions at reasonable rates. They will also tan hides on the shares, on the usual terms. They will also purchase hides for which leather will be exchanged or cash paid at the customary prices.

H. F. VERNON,
J. Z. BRADY.

Feb. 13, 1862.

N. B.—Mr. Brady is a practical tanner, those desiring information are referred to Warlick, Abernathy & Co., with whom he has worked.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Special Term, May 21st, 1862.

THIS day came W. A. P. Watson, Administrator of the estate of Jane Hart, deceased, and filed in court his resignation as administrator of said estate, together with his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, and asked to be discharged from said administration. It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 30th day of June, 1862, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 30th day June, 1862; and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court at office this 21st day of May, A. D. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

June 5, '62.—3t.

BECKER & FRANCIS,
General Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.

COTTON, FLOUR LEATHER, and all kinds of Country Produce, or home manufactured Goods sold at the usual rates.

We have ample facilities for *Buying*, and *prompt attention* will be paid to this branch of the Business.

W. P. BECKER, } { J. C. FRANCIS, Jr.
of Selma. } { *of Jacksonville.*

P. S. Dr. J. C. Francis, is our authorized agent at Jacksonville, and all *orders* or *money* left with him will be promptly attended to.

Selma, January 30, 1862.—1y.

IN CHANCERY, Calhoun County, 36th, District, Northern Chancery Division, Alabama.

Joseph P. Bagley, N. S. Bagley, Josiah Bagley, jr.	AT RULES before the Register 36th District, Northern Chancery Division Calhoun county, Alabama.
VS.	
William Green, Comptroller of the State of Alabama, (for the use of the State of Alabama,) James Meharg, E C Dickey, L D Varnon, Daniel Crew, Elizabeth Meharg, William H Bagley, John W Bagley, James H Bagley, Martha Creswell, John H Creswell, Elizabeth Crow, A B Crow, Lewis S Meharg, and Fielding Love, Sheriff of Calhoun county Alabama.	

CAME before the Register, the Complainants in the above stated case, & upon complainant's motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register by the affidavit of Complainants agent on file that Wm. H. Bagley, Elizabeth Crow & A B Crow three of the Defendants in the above stated cause, are non-residents of this State, and residents of the State of Texas and that the county and post office of said Elizabeth Crow and A B Crow are to said affiant unknown, and that said Wm H Bagley resides near to Colwell in the county of Burleson in the State of Texas, and that the said non residents are each over the age of 21 years—

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that said defendants be and are hereby required to plead, answer or demur to complainant's original bill now on file in this office, before the tenth day of July, 1862; and that notice of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county of Calhoun & a copy thereof sent to the said Defendants, William H. Bagly, at Caldwell, Texas, his supposed Postoffice, and also one posted at the court house door of said county of Calhoun, within 20 days from this day—

May 19, 1862. G. B. DOUTHIT,
may 22, '62—$12 50. Special Reg.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of A. C. Owens, late of Randolph county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of Randolph county, Ala. on the 7th day of April, 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.

WALLER OWENS, Ad'r.
SUSAN OWENS, Adm'x.

may 29, 1862—6t—$3 50.—pd.

HEAD QUS., Talladega, Ala., June 9 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 5.

All persons belonging to the 36th Regiment, Ala. Volunteers, who are remaining at home, are ordered to report at this place on Monday the 16th day of June if able for duty, in person or by letter, to Lieut. W. S. McGee who will be left in command of the post. Those who are unable to come, must send the certificate of *a regular graduate physician*, stating the cause of disability, and length of furlough required. They are recommended to bring from home 5 days cooked rations.

J. B. SMITH
Major 36th Regiment Com'd'g.

CASH

Will be given at the Steam Mills for

Pork	Bacon
Lard	Tallow
Butter	Cheese
Corn	Wheat
Flour	&c.

S. P. LUDEON.

March 25, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Snodgrass, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on 2d day of June 1862, by the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JOEL WEEMS, Adm'r.

may 22, 1862.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
RANDOLPH COUNTY. }

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mary Moon, dec. late of said county, are requested to make immediate payment, and all who have claims against the deceased are requested to present them to the undersigned within the time and terms prescribed by law.

F. W. BUCKALEW, Executor.

may 22, 1862.——$4 00.

NOTICE.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the balance of tax for the years 1859 & 1860.

A punctual attendance will be expected of all those who are in arrears for said taxes.

☞ I will make but one round, and those who fail to come out and pay their tax may expect to pay cost.

Pre No. 10,	Rabbit Town,	Monday	June 16
" 11,	White Plains,	Tuesday	" 17
" 13,	Oxford,	Wednes.	" 18
" 4,	Haddox,	Thursday	" 19
" 3,	June Bug,	Friday	" 20
" 1,	Jacksonville,	Saturday	" 21
" 8,	Walden's Shop,	Monday	" 23
" 7,	Lewis Phillipses,	Tuesday	" 24
" 22,	Kansas,	wednesd.	" 25
" 6,	Peck's Hill,	Thursday	" 26
" 2,	Alexandria,	Friday	" 27
" 5,	Polkville,	Saturday	" 28
" 24,	Sulphur Springs	Monday	" 30
" 12,	Yoe's X Roads,	Monday	July 7
" 14,	Sugar Hill,	Tuesday	" 8
" 15,	Pine Grove,	Wednesday	" 9
" 23,	Pleasant Hill,	Thursday	" 10
" 16,	Abernathy,	Friday	" 11
" 17,	Fair Play,	Saturday	" 12
" 20,	Bordon's,	Monday	" 14
" 19,	Phipses,	Tuesday	" 15
" 18,	Pine Thicket,	Wednesday	" 16

may 22, 62. H. GRAHAM, T. C. C. C.

LIVERY ST

Law Cards.

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

Will attend promptly to the collection of debts, and all other business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

Special attention given to Pension & Bounty Land Claims. Office in the north East corner of the Court House. Jan. 28, 1858 1y

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Will practice in Calhoun and adjoinin Counties. Dec. 10, 1856—1y

M. J. TURNLEY. B. WM. BAILEY

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

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

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

WHATLEY & ELLIS,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

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

Sept. 6, 1860.

WILLIAM R. MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

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

The State of Alabama, St. Clair Co.

Office of the Register in Chancery for the 38th Chancery District, Northern Division of the State of Alabama.

Wiley C. Denson, Vs. Cicero D. Simmons, James R. Jones and Bennett Oldham. } RULES before the Register, Monday, February 17, 1862.

THIS Complainant by his Solicitor, comes and moves the Register, now here, for an order of publication against Cicero A Simmons, one of the Defendant in the above stated case, and it appearing to the Register, from the statements in the bill, (which are sworn to) that the said Defendant, Cicero A Simmons is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that the particular place of his residence is unknown, and that said Defendant Cicero A. Simmons is over the age of twenty one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register of the 38th Chancery district Northern Division, State of Alabama, that said defendant, Cicero A. Simmons, answer or demur to said bill of complaint before the third monday in April 1862, or said bill will be taken as confessed by him. It is further ordered by the Register aforesaid that this order be published within as little delay as may be, once a week for four consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the County of Calhoun and State Alabama, and that a copy of this order be posted upon the door of the Court House of the County of St. Clair and State of Alabama, within twenty days from the day of making this order.

EDWARD GOODE, Special Register
38th Ch. Dis., North Div. Ala.
Feb. 27, 1862—pr's fee $10 00.

RICHMOND
TYPE FOUNDRY
THE ONLY
Manufactory of Type
ON SOUTHERN SOIL
South of Baltimore.

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office

FROM A BODKIN
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

TYPES and Printing Material from my Foundry North furnished when required.

We can and will manufacture in Richmond as good an article and at the same specimen prices as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South. HENRY P. PRIOLEAU & CO.

We refer you to every printer in the city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement one month, sending us one copy of their paper and receive their pay for such advertisement upon presenting five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.

August 12, 6 1861.—1m.

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

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

Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

LOST.

A Trunk directed Mirel Thomas, Oxford, Ala., on the top and one end of it. It is was a green trunk, common size, with three slats on top. Information of said trunk, will be thankfully received by

MIREL THOMAS.
Alexandria, Ala

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Marcus J. Truss, late of St. Clair County, Ala. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, on the 26th May 1862 by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county; notice is hereby given claims against said estate, legally authenticated law, or they will barred to said estate.

S. Adm.

ROME
STEAM ENGINE
WORKS

Rome, Georgia.

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

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

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

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

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

BOILERS.

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

MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles, Sump Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINERS TOOLS,—Particular attention is given to this branch of business Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the papose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
VERY LOW

One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two 8 " "

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department is superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.
April, 5 1860—1y. *Rome Ga.*

NEW CABINET SHOP.

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

FURNITURE,
AND

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

C. R. LESTER

May 17—1860.

Siderius Tempas Bonus.

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

JEWELRY & WATCHES.

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

LADIES' JEWELRY.

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

GENTLEMAN'S JEWELRY.

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

SILVER TABLE WARE.

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

CLOCKS AND FINE TIME PIECES.

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

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

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

☞ My personal attention given to the repairing Department

Work done with neatness & despatch.

W. COLEMAN LAND.

Cartridges for Pistols on hand.

W. C. L.

G. P. BURNETT. SOL. B. HENDRIX. S. WALKER.

BURNETT, MENDRIX & WALKER.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Forwarding & Commission
Mer'chants,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
No. 165, Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Dec. 13, 1860—1y.

CALHOUN MILLS.

THE undersighed feels grateful for the liberal share of public patronage given to these Mills heretofore, and will spare neither pains nor expense to merit its continuance in the future.

M. W. ABERNATHY.
Jan 18, 1862.—1y.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
TO THE PUBLIC.

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

All kinds of

FURNITURE!

SUCH AS

BURREAUS,
WARDROBES,
TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOOK CASES,

AND THE BEST OF

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS

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

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

All kinds of COFFINS made to order, and burials attended promptly—prices as low as those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business, and works at the trade for a living. I am not setting my prices by those who work one month at one trade and another month at any other trade.

Jacksonville, July 5, '60-tf

BACON
LARD,
CORN & FLOUR

25,360 bushels choice Corn.
10,000 pounds Bacon Hams,
20,300 " " Sides,
10,000 " " Shoulders,
2,000 pounds Leaf Lard, in bbls. & kgs.
1,000 sacks extra Family W. W. Flour.
1,000 " Superfine " "

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

Negroes Hiring.

HAVING failed to sell or rent my Mills, I have placed my negro man John in charge of the Grist Mill, and the customers will find him honest, truthful and accommodating—if otherwise, I am responsible.

J. A. STEVENSON

Jan. 10, 1861.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. C. C. Porter, (notus.)
RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST.

THANKFUL to the *Public* generally for their kindness & liberal *Patronage*, would solicit a continuance of their favors, and assure them that his best exertions shall be made to give satisfaction.

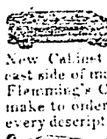
Office at the same place as formerly, & prices as heretofore.

All bills due when the work is done.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months.

Feby 14, 1861—1

MORRIS' MERCHANT FLOURING MILLS



THESE extensive Mills on Cane Creek are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good a quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt & correct execution of our work, and complete satisfaction to customers.

The highest cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, or toll taken at the Mill.

Our Premium Wm. Wallace's Chocolate, formerly owned by Wm. Wallace, are also now in successful operation, & doing custom or merchant grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased and the highest cash price paid—giving cash for Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 13, 1859

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS Sugar,

Coffee,
Molasses,

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

Dec. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have purchased of D. Bozeman one Saw Mill, and intend to operate one of my Portable Gins during my absence in the Army.

J. A. COBB.

June 20, 1861. tf.

NOTICE.

MR. E. L. WOODWARD & MR. RUFUS JOHNSON are hereby authorized to collect all my books, accounts, notes, &c., during my absence. All persons indebted to me by Book, Account or Note are in their hands. Persons owing me will please call on them and settle.

Jany 15, 1861. CHAS. CAHILL.

Notice.

AS I have the interests of the Widow and heirs from this county, and of the Cherokee Company, to protect, I shall be under the necessity of closing up my business, and collecting all debts due me, which may be expected with neatness and despatch, upon very low terms.

R. J. MARTIN.

August 8th 1861.

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

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

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONLY.

Oxford, May 2 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
FOR SALE AT THE
REPUBLICAN OFFICE
JOB WORK, Neatly Executed

OXFORD HOTEL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala., about seventy yards north-west of the railroad depot. He will be at all times prepared to entertain travellers, and accomodate permanent boarders with the best the market of the country affords, at reasonable rates. He hopes by strict attention to the comforts and wants of customers to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

W. B. TURNIPSEED.

March 13, 1861—1y

Land For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale his valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 860 Acres, 450 of which are in cultivation, lying 1½ miles south of Alexandria, in Calhoun county; 4½ miles from the Railroad. A commodious dwelling house and good out-houses—water in every field but one—about 1½ miles Cedar Fence—good Schools—two Churches, Baptist and Methodist near. 80 acres of the tract good bottom land. Also, 100 acres of pine land well timbered. I wish to sell because I have not enough land for my force.

July 11,-6m. S. J. T. WHATLEY.

THE BLOCKADE
NOT OPEN YET.

WE beg leave to inform herewith, our many friends and patrons of Jacksonville and Calhoun County, that we now have in Store and are daily receiving, a large and select stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
BOOTS & SHOES,

Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Domestic Goods of all descriptions; such as Kerseys, Sheeting, Shirting, Southern Cottonades, Stripes, and a great many articles too tedious to mention.

We have also received a large lot of CALICOES, SHAWLS, Ladies and children's BONNETS, woollen Scarfs, HOOP-SKIRTS, of all descriptions, Socks, Cambrics, &c. &c. &c.

We have, through a great deal of trouble procured the above Goods to supply our customers, and shall sell them at reasonable prices. Give us a call and convince yourselves.

Remember our Store is still at the Brick Corner.

BLUN & FRANK.

Sep. 20, 1861.—tf.

Administrator's Notice.

JOHN R. GRAHAM, as Administrator of the Estate of Alexander Jordan, late of Cherokee county, deceased, has filed in the Court of Probate for said county his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement—the third Monday in June is set for the making of said settlement, by the Judge of said court.

All persons in interest are notified to appear at the courthouse of said county, on said day and contest said account if they think proper.

WM. E. McDANIEL,
Judge of Probate Court
of Cherokee county.

may 22 1862—$4 50.

To our Patrons and Friends.

WE take this method of returning our thanks to our friends and patrons, for their liberal patronage the past six years. We know, the times are somewhat dull in this country, but necessity forces us to call on all of those indebted to us to pay at least a part of what they owe, as a part from all will help us very much.

After the first of January, we hope all to come in and see their accounts made up and pay us what they can. We will look Cotton from all of those indebted to us, to the amount of their indebtedness at the Rome and Selma prices (as the amount of indebtedness may be).

On and after the first day of January next, we will sell Goods exclusively for Cash.

RYAN & ROWLAND.

January 2, 1862.—tf.

TAILORING.

R. J. MARTIN would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and the people of Calhoun County, that he has established himself in the above business one door west of A. A. R. Smith's Dry Goods Store where he will be glad to wait on all who may see fit to favor him with their patronage.—His work will be done well and promptly, and his charges as moderate as can be expected.

Military clothing cut with neatness and despatch

LOOK HERE.

I have lost from Gladiola, Cobb one 2 year old lady like mare and colt, bald face, a white spot that appears dark most of the time, both hind feet white; any one returning the mare and colt to me will be liberally rewarded, or any person bringing said mare to me will be paid for it.

Address W. G. HUDSON.
Calhoun Cherokee Co. Ala

THE STEAM MILL.

THE above Mill is prepared to furnish Lumber at the shortest notice, at the following rates viz:

All dressed plank, Flooring and Scantling measuring not over 15 inches wide for 20 feet long, per thousand.....$1 per thousand.
Across 15 inches wide.....25 " "
All heart lumber.....50 " "
Over 15 inches wide.....25 " "
Flooring 15 to 20 feet long.....25 " "
Over 20.....50 " "
Planing & Ripping over 15 inches.....25 " "
" " " 15 " "

Logs to be furnished on other lands in proportion to the above rates for all descriptions of lumber, and all orders promptly attended to. All bills due as soon as sawed.

Cotton Gins, &c. S. P. HUDSON.
Aug. 15, tf.

JACKSONVILLE
MALE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Institution have the pleasure to announce that the Spring Session will commence on the 1st Monday in January, 1862, and continue five months. The services of Mr. [illegible] have been secured as Principal, and Miss [illegible] as Assistant. Tuition $15 per session. Board can be had in private families at reasonable rates.

By order of the Trustees.

Jacksonville, Jan. 16, 1862.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
Bacon,
Salt,
Coffee.

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

ABNER WILLIAMS,
Cotton Factor
&
Commission Merchant,
SELMA, ALA.

☞ Orders for Goods must be accompanied with Cash or its equivalent to insure attention.

Selma, Ala., Jan. 5, 1862.—3m.

Office of the Ala. and Tenn. River Railroad Co.
Selma, May 21, 1862.

THE third Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company will convene at Shelby Springs on Wednesday the ninth day of July next (1862) for the purpose of electing a President and Board of ten Directors for said company for the ensuing year.

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

By order of the Board.

A. M. GOODWIN, Secretary.
June 2, 1862.

STEVENSON.
MOLASSES, SUGAR, SODA & SALT.

THE subscriber is receiving Molasses, half barrels, prime yellow at 50 cts—Sugar at 10 cts.—Soda at 30 cts—and will receive WHEAT at $1 25 per bushel in exchange for the above articles, or pay the cash for any amount at the above prices.

J. A. STEVENSON.

November 21, 1861.—tf.

Dr. J. E. Cogburn,
Surgeon Dentist,
Oxford, Ala.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

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

Ironing and Repairing Buggies Carriages, Wagons, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

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

WM P. PRICKETT

Oxf'd, Mar. 3, 1859.—1y.

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

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

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

Aug. 16, 1860.—tf.

Valuable Land Still Unsold.

We are informed that the valuable tract of Land, which has been advertised in our paper for sale for some time, by Mr. S. J. T. Whatley is still unsold. This land is situated only 4½ miles from the Railroad and 1½ south of Alexandria, on the Talladega road.

There are several other advantages, possessed by this land, not enumerated in the advertisement, and we will take the liberty here to state that the land can be purchased as low as $15 00 per acre, on one two and three years time. Surely such a proposition as this ought to bring purchasers from far and near. If any one who may wish to purchase will call upon the Editor of this paper, we will give him other items of information that will be of interest to him.

Richmond Hammonds, dec'd } Letters
Estate of. } testamentary upon the last will and testament of said deceased having been granted on the 26th day of August, 1861, by Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred—Aug. 29, 1861.

WILLIAM C. HAMMONDS, Adm.

FOR CASH ONLY.
W. COLEMAN LAND.
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

KEEPS constantly on hand a fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Table Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware, with many other useful articles, for cash, & cash only. Jan. 2, '62.

J. T. & J. L. RUSH,

GIVE notice that their books and accounts are now ready for settlement. Customers are requested to call and settle by Note. We still receive any part in cash currency with thankfulness.

Our Books must be closed, or we shall avail ourselves of the thirty days notice under the late act, and proceed to collect and close up by law.

Charlestown, January 20th, 1862.—5t.

COPPER STILLS.

ALL persons wanting Copper Stills, Tin Ware, or any thing in my line of business, which I have on hand, must send or bring the cash, or they cannot be accommodated. I am in what I say.

JOEL H. FARMER.

Jacksonville, Ala., Sept. 12, 1861.—tf.

SUMMER GOODS.

A Extensive assortment of Summer goods Such as Ladies, Dress Goods,

BONNETS,
HATS BLOOMERS,
PRINTS GOODS,
AND
FANCY GOODS,

AND a large variety of Clothing, and Gents furnishing goods, offered at very low prices at A. OBERNDORF & Co. Oxford

ALL in want of good Bargains are requested to call soon. Our stock is complete, our assortment large.

May 10, 1861.—tf.

Spring Stock
—AT—
A. OBERNDORF & Co's,
Oxford Ala.

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

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

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

A. OBERNDORF & Co.

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

COTTON WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market price in Cash, for cotton delivered at Oxford Depot.

J. A TURNIPSEED.

Oxford, Ala., April 24, 1862.

NEW DRUG STORE,
No. 3, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.

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

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

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

Kerosine Oil, and 50 different styles of LAMPS.

Rome, June 21, 1860.—tf. P. L. TURNLEY.

STRAYED

TWO mare colts, one a year old, bay color, with a blaze face, on the pony order, with heavy tail and mane the other two years old, well grown, sorrel color, two hind feet white; they were last seen in the neighborhood of Jasper Woodruff's. Whoever will give information of them shall be remunerated for their trouble. Direct to

THOS. P. JONES,
Munford, Talladega co. Ala.

May 1, 1862—4t.

Notice.
Confederate States War Tax.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of assessing the Confederate States war tax. A punctual attendance is desired.

Pre. No.	10,	Rabbit Town, Friday May	16
"	11,	White Plains, Sat. "	17
"	14,	Sugar Hill, Monday "	19
"	15,	Court Ground, Tues. "	20
"	16,	Bounds, Wednesday "	21
"	17,	Fair Play, Thursday "	22
"	18,	Pine Thicket, Friday "	23
"	19,	Phipps, Saturday "	24
"	20,	Bordens, Tuesday "	27
"	2,	Ladiga, Wednesday "	28
"	13,	Oxford, Saturday "	31

A. MAHAFFY,
Assessor, 14th Dist. of Ala.

May 1, 1862.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Boot & Shoe Shop to the east side of the public square, next door south of Blunn & Frank's Brick Corner. He respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage; and promises that his work shall be neatly and substantially executed. WM. C. LAIRD.

Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 12, 1861.—5t.

EXCHANGE.
JAMES ISBELL,
Talladega, Ala.

Continues to Check, on

Charleston, Mobile, and New-Orleans.

Receiving Confederate Notes at par. Also cashes Checks on above cities.

Dec. 19, 1861.

POLKVILLE, ALA.

IRON WORKS.

WE now inform the public, that we are making Iron, and have a good assortment on hand, such as

Waggon Tyre, Farming and Horse Shoe Iron,

Which can be had at six cents per pound, cash.

GOODE MORRIS & CO.

Nov. 28, 1861.—3m

ALABAMA STATE SENTINEL,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
BY HARDY & MASON.
In Selma, Ala.
GIVES THE
Very Latest Telegraphic News
FROM
All Parts of the Confederacy.

Daily fifty cents per month.

The DAILY SENTINEL is published every morning, (Mondays excepted,) at the following rates, payments strictly in advance:

One year.....$5,00
Six months.....3,00
One month.....50

The WEEKLY SENTINEL is published every Wednesday morning at the following Rates:

One year.....$2,00
Six months.....1,00

Administrator's Sale.
OF BOOKS, &c., &c.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of B. A. Brooks, dec'd, and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of said county, will, on Monday the 24th day of March next, offer for sale at the court house door in Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala, to the highest bidder, within the usual hours of sale, all the Personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of a large quantity of **New Law BOOKS, 100 in number,** Tables, Book cases and some other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms are, all sums over five dollars, a credit of twelve months, with interest from date, sums under five dollars, cash. Good & sufficient security required.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Adm.

Feb. 20, 1862.—td.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I will attend in Jacksonville during the session of the Spring Term of the Circuit Court for the year 1862 for the purpose of collecting the tax of those who have not paid their tax for the year 1861. The first day of April next is the longest time that can be given. I hope none will fail to respond in due time as necessity will compel to collect as the law directs.

H. GRAHAM, T. C. C. C.

Circular Saws.

The undersigned respectfully informs all owners of Circular Saws, used in steam or Water Mills, that in case their saws have been cupped or warped, he can straighten them perfectly and put them in good working order. They will find it a great convenience and economy to avail themselves of his services, as the blockade prevents them from supplying the places of these useless warped saws with new ones.

Address—J. J. RAILTON.
Civil Engineer, Oxford, Ala.
Nov. 21 1861.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

IN LECTON'S NEW BLOCK,
SELMA, ALABAMA

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 13th September next, the largest and most complete stock of CABINET FURNITURE.

ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them a purchasing.

BOGLE & STIMARS.

Selma, July 12, '60—tf.

HIDES WANTED.

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6½ cts per pound, for all debts due him. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.

F. SNOW.

Jacksonville, July 19 1860.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
From New-Orleans

AUGUST MEYERS, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Jacksonville, and Calhoun county, that he has received a nice stock of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

CALICOES, FLANNEL DRAWERS, UNDER SHIRTS, MILITARY BUTTONS, and a great many articles too tedious to mention, which he will sell at reasonable prices, for cash only.

He invites all his customers and friends to call at his Store and examine for themselves, thanking them for the patronage heretofore extended, he solicits a continuance of the same.

JEANS and WOOLLEN SOCKS taken in exchange for Goods.

Jacksonville, Nov. 7, 1861.

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

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

Orders for Plantation and Family Supplies promptly and carefully filled.

The usual CASH facilities afforded customers.

September 27, 1861.—6m.

STEAM, SAW AND GRIST MILLS.
Four Miles East of Jacksonville.

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

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

JAMES G. NISBET.

Make Your Own Shoes.

Sulphur Spring Tan Yard.
$1000—one thousand dollars worth of Leather (well assorted) for sale by the subscribers.—Terms cash — Dry Hides in exchange.

Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON.

March 21, 1861.—4t.

FOR SALE.

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

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

R. H. WYNNE.

BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
R. A. Pringle & Co.
137 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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

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

DRS. EVINS & BURTON,

HAVING associated themselves together, will continue the

PRACTISE OF MEDICINE,
AT WHITE PLAINS,
Alabama.

Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c
Dr. J. A. Clopton, of Huntsville Ala., treats with perfect success *Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.*

Testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

The patient is not confined to his bed or room. He has had the pleasure of treating the Old Governor of the State, and the oldest Physician of Montgomery, and some of the first class of Mobile.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

March, 1 - 1860.

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

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

☞ Commissions: *same as heretofore.*

Sept 27, 1860.—tf.

JACKSONVILLE, October 1st, 1861.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS!

FROM and after this date, our terms will be strictly Cash, without any exception, necessity Compells us, to enforce this rule, and we feel assured that those that have been kind enough, heretofore to patronize us, will still do so, and observe the above terms.

Whenever we resume our old terms we will publish the same in the Jacksonville, Republican.

Respectfully,
BLUN, & FRANK.

October 3, 1861.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE,
AND
Town Lot For Sale.

IN the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere, for information call on

A. WOODS, or
J. F. GRANT.

June 26—1860.

Notice.

DURING my absence, my wife Amie E. Kelly is my authorized agent.

Apl. 3, 1861. K. C.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 26. NO. 26. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JUNE 26, 1862. WHOLE NO. 1331

Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

J. F. GRANT.

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less of Long Primer, or 14 lines of Brevier, for the A[illegible], & fifty cents per square for each [illegible]. Over one square counted as two [illegible]. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

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

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

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That this day, the 16th day of December, 1861; being appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county, as a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of said county; for the purpose of appointing an Agent, in each Election Precinct in said county, under a late act of the General Assembly of said State of Alabama, providing a fund for the aid of indigent families of volunteers absent in the Confederate army, approved the 11th day of Nov. 1861; and A. Woods, Judge, &c.—and Eli Bynum, Wm. Henry and David Setzer, Commissioners, &c. appeared in court and took their seats; when and where the following named persons were duly elected and made a matter of record, &c.; the following named persons are hereby appointed Civil and act. agents in their respective election PRECINCTS, to wit:

In Pre. No.	1,	James Crow.
" "	2,	S. D. McClellen.
" "	3,	Wiley Glover.
" "	4,	Wm. Kennedy.
" "	5,	Jesse U Bynum.
" "	6,	J M Smith.
" "	7,	Henry McBee.
" "	8,	Spartan Allen.
" "	9,	G L Alexander.
" "	10,	J W Whiteside.
" "	11,	M P Johnson.
" "	12,	Dr. W E Boling.
" "	13,	Daniel D Draper.
" "	14,	Sheppard Jenkins.
" "	15,	William Barker.
" "	16,	Charles Norman.
" "	17,	S M Carruth.
" "	18,	A D Chandler.
" "	19,	B F Parker.
" "	20,	Wm. Wood.
" "	21,	Z Henderson:
" "	22,	Jacob W Whisenant.
" "	23,	John W. McDaniel.

Whose duty it shall be to enquire and ascertain the number and name of each resident of their respective precincts who may be absent therefrom, as a volunteer in the Confederate army, when such volunteer left, and in what company and regiment: and also to enquire and ascertain if such volunteer has a wife, child or children, or father or mother, or minor brothers or sisters, dependant upon such volunteer for support; and the number, age and sex of those composing the family left by such volunteer dependent upon [illegible] aforesaid, and their condition and situation as to means of support, and whether such family or any number thereof actually need aid and assistance from the public in the way of food and clothing, and of what nature and to what extent and for what length of time. And said Agents shall, within twenty days after receiving a copy of this order, report in writing the result of his enquiries, to the Judge of Probate of said county; showing in said report the name of each absent soldier from his said precinct, the number and sex of any family left by such volunteer, needing the aid of the public, what means of support (if any) such family may have; also what such family may actually need in the way of food and clothing, or either, and how long such family would probably require aid from the public. It is further ordered that said respective precinct agents shall make their investigations into the condition of indigent families of volunteers, and report the result of such investigation to the Judge of Probate as aforesaid, from time to time as volunteers may leave their respective precincts and engage in the service of the Confederate army.

A true copy from the minutes:
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

WOODWARD, PORTER AND WHITE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE exercises of the Jacksonville Female Academy will be resumed on Monday the 3rd day of FEBRUARY, 1862, under the continued superintendence of **Mrs. M. D. Caldwell** and **Miss Carrie Woodward.**

The course of instruction and rates of tuition will be the same as heretofore.

J. B. FORNEY, Sec'y.

Jan. 9 1862.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary upon the Estate of Pleasant Garrett, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala. on the 17th day of May, 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 will please make payment.

ROBERT S. COWEN, Executor.

June 12, 1862—6t.

Notice.

ALL persons that furnished guns for the use of the company under my charge, (Oxford Rifles) are hereby notified to send in their claims or attend in person on Saturday next, 14th inst. at Oxford, as the guns will be distributed to the owners on that day. Those that cannot attend will please send their names and kind of gun to W. B. Turnipseed or myself, so that all claimants may be represented. J. W. MADDOX, ex-Capt.

June 12, 1862. Oxford Rifles.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary this day having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Cherokee county, Ala., upon the last will and testament of Chapman S. Shields, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time required by law, or they will be barred.

JAMES M. SHIELDS, Ex'r.

May 29, 1862—3t 50.

WOOL CARDING.

I now have a good set of Wool-Carding-Machinery, in complete running order, to card for cash or toll. Every effort will be made to do good work, and on the most reasonable terms. So come on with your wool.

E. G. MORRIS.

Jacksonville, Ala., May 29, 1862—3t.

A Pregnant Letter from Europe.

The Cotton Famine in Earnest—Intervention Inevitable.

Our readers will recollect that we some time ago published a highly interesting letter from *Mr. Roebuck*, the London correspondent of the New York *Times*. The following is the next letter from the same source which is found in the *Times* of the 6th inst. We shall leave all our readers to form their own estimate of the importance to be attached to it:—*Confed.*

LONDON, Tuesday, May 20, 1862.

The surrender of New Orleans and the evacuation of Yorktown have fallen upon the British public like two very heavy claps of thunder. The first event is a mystery no one pretends to explain. We wait for further particulars. As it now appears, it is pregnant with alarm. If gunboats can pass shore batteries and harbor defences, what city in the world is safe? An iron clad gunb at could ascend the Thames any day, and lying in the pool below London bridge, reduce the great Metropolis to submission or to ashes. But the same is true of New York, and of every city which lies upon the sea or navigable river.

There is a general giving up here, so far as military operations are concerned. Mr. Spence holds out, but the Times surrenders. The power of the North is too great to be resisted—the South must sooner or later be conquered. The question now is, will they be subdued? Will they give up a struggle so hopeless, and accept such terms as their conquerors may offer? If so, there will soon be peace, commerce and cotton. But what if the South still resist—burn Cotton and Tobacco—fall back into the interior, and carry on the war as the Colonists did in 1776-83? This is what Europe dreads, and must, if possible, take measures to prevent.

If Southern ports be opened, and the planters will sell their Cotton and buy goods, they may do as they please about the restoration of the Union. There is sympathy with the South but it is useless. There is hatred of the North, but it determines no action. And what is that interest? One-third of the Cotton mills in England are idle and more than another third are working short-handed or short time. Short time means two or three days in a week. The India Cotton which they are obliged to use, is so full of trash and waste, and so short in staple, that the extra time required to work it still further reduces the wages of the operatives. More than a hundred thousand people in Lancashire are paupers. Three times that number are on the verge of starvation. The distress extends to the colliers the shopkeepers and every branch of trade. Some have died of starvation: others are too far gone for help. Insanity and horrible murder have begun their work in Manchester. A father, driven to despair, killed his three children last week, and then murdered the landlord's agent, who had stripped him of his household furniture. Meetings of workingmen begin to be held. A meeting of 6,000 at Ashton, a few days ago demanded intervention. And this demand will grow louder and louder, unless there is a prospect of peace *and Cotton.*

And Cotton there must be. Every promise of supply has been deceptive. *Less Cotton is on the way from India than there was years ago. China weds mud.* The supply from all other sources is not a drop in the bucket. Day by day the small stock diminishes. Day by day the want, the hunger, the wide-spread misery increases. America feeds an army of more than half a million.—England has a still larger army which the war has brought into conflict with a more terrible foe than the Southern Confederacy—hunger—England is rich, but she cannot long bear the burdens now thrown upon her. England has a wonderful power of alms giving, but what alms are sufficient for such a calamity? Private benevolence is overtasked. The war in America is costing England more money and more suffering than many a war of her own.—What can you expect, then, when feeling and interest are alike against it? *If it do not end in thirty days there will be measures taken to close it.* Your Washington correspondent, whose letter on the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond is copied in the Times, believes that France has called upon the Confederacy to surrender. It is not credited here that the Emperor would give such advice. It is very generally believed and confidently stated that his feelings would lead him to wish for a very different termination.

The English people look now with some hope for a speedy end of the war by a result they have all along declared impossible—the conquest of the South. They are also looking for a tremendous financial crisis in the North. The people of Europe cannot understand the manner in which a Government goes on month after month with the most lavish and enormous expenditures, without revenues or taxation.—They predicted a failure of the war months ago, for the lack of means. They do not see how it can go on; and when stocks rise, and the public credit grows stronger, they compare it to the South Sea bubble and the railway mania, and are looking for the crash that they think must inevitably follow. But all calculations have failed, and all expectations been disappointed.

I am made no claim to impartiality, but I have been 16 Lancashire and looked upon its suffering and distress. Was heartrending in its character and appalling in its extent. No one can tell what may be the result. The Government may be forced to action which it does not now contemplate. Half a million of people reduced to starvation is a volcano that may burst into eruption.—The Irish starved peaceably, because, it was said they were used to starvation. The operatives of Lancashire have not been accustomed to it. They know that the Government could give the relief—the only relief they desire—labor. It would not be strange if they demanded help in a manner that no Government could resist. The first sign of action will be a change of administration, unless the present Government chooses to avoid such a change, by a change of policy. But it cannot have escaped your observation that the only organs of public opinion here favorable to the North, have been the extreme liberal papers, while the entire moderate conservative and Tory press has been in sympathy with the South, and the more violent and decidedly Tory the paper, the stronger has been its opposition to the Union.

Intervention on the American continent has commenced in Mexico. According to present appearances England and Spain have withdrawn from the field and left the Emperor to establish an Austrian Monarchy on the South n border of the United States. There is some jealousy and mortification here, but England puts the best face she can upon it, for it is useless to complain. But intervention, on the part of France, has become a habit. When a man places himself at the head of civilization, and believes that he has a mission to regulate the universe, what can you expect? It will be some days before this reaches you. I cannot tell what has happened in the six days past, nor what will be done in ten days to come, in America, before this comes to hand, but I shall be much surprised if the action of M. Mercier does not prove to be but the precede of some further and more important action.

It is said that the Emperor has been very much annoyed at the consequence given to the young sons of the house of Orleans by our Government, and position as the staff of the late Commander-in-Chief of the American armies. Perhaps it did not strike the M. Lincoln as an indelicate proceeding; but if it had been done by any European Power, it would have been an insult. How would Victor Emanuel like to see the Ex-king of Naples occupying a similar position in the French army. There is a story that the Emperor expressed his dissatisfaction in this matter to Archbishop Hughes in no equivocal terms. It is to be hoped that the amiable prelate was able to make a satisfactory explanation.

The International Exhibition feels the pressure of the times. The receipts of last week were less than one half those of the corresponding week of the Exhibition of 1851. It opens shortly, and will not be fully in order until the last of June, when the great body of the people will be invited to come for a holiday. In ordinary times there would be crowds of excursionists. This year they cannot be looked for. They will have hard work to keep the North in keep from dying from hunger.

All eyes are turned to America. The Pope, Victor Emanuel and all the European interests are forgotten. Prosperity or adversity, peace or war, life or death, depend upon the events now taking place in Virginia and the Southwest. If the North is to conquer, it must be soon. *Every day it regains the prestige of a people. There will be intervention if there is not soon.*

MONACHUS.

Late Northern News.

We have the cream of the New York papers of the 25th ult. The New York Herald has a long account of the recent battle in which Gen. Jackson won his brilliant victories. They confirm in great measure the report that we have published of them. The enemy was driven from every position, and the reason given for it is the overwhelming number of our forces. One would suppose that they were ten to one.

An interesting fact is stated by this writer: namely, that when the Yankees were forced to fly from Winchester, the "women from the houses," he says, "opened a fire of pistols upon the soldiers and killed a great many of them." If this is true, we have no doubt of it, the enemy ought to begin to believe that our *men* are valiant, and that it is no trifling task to subjugate the Confederate States. The same writer—his letter dated the 28th ult.—says:

"The column retreated, after the slight panic to which I have alluded, in good order, pursued by the enemy beyond Martinsburg. The baggage train proceeded as far as the Potomac and many of the teams had been conveyed across upon ferry boats this morning."

The Confiscation Bill has passed the lower House of the Lincoln Congress by a vote of 82 to 62. It originated in the Senate. It sweeps everything from every man within the South, and no one can recover his property unless he can prove that he has not aided the "rebellion" in any manner. The New York Herald of the 27th ult. has a bitter article in opposition to it, and attributes it entirely to abolition fanaticism.

We annex some interesting New York items:

"NEW YORK, May 28. The news from New Orleans, announcing the appointment of Gen. Geo. D. Shepley as Military Commandant of New Orleans—in the room of Gen. Butler—gives great satisfaction here, where Gen. S. is well known. He is a man of very conservative principles; has been a Democrat.

The case of Hamilton F. Towle, against the Great Eastern, came up before Judge Betts to-day. Mr. Towle claims $100,000 salvage for saving the vessel from shipwreck—not that he wants the money, he says, but that his claims of saving the big ship from destruction may be recognized by the owners as well as by the public. The consignees, Messrs Howland & Aspinwall, have given sureties for the payment of the amount that may be recovered by Mr. Towle.

Jeff. Davis's colored coachman, Wm. A. Jackson, is announced to deliver an address this evening, in the Zion Baptist Church, in Sullivan street. The coachman is quite a lion in his way, and much sought after. He is making considerable money, but not so much probably as he would have made had he closed with an offer Barnum made him on his arrival in this city a few days ago.

Thurlow Weed is expected home in the next steamer at this port. His personal friends have made arrangements to give him an entertainment on his arrival, with a view of drawing out of him his impressions of men and things abroad in respect to the rebellion at home.

Southern trade is beginning to look up a little. The hotel registers show a number of names from Nashville, and other places in that region. They don't bring much money with them and their credit is none the best. But there are numerous exceptions to the general rule. Dry goods, shoes and hats are what they want most. Genin is supplying them liberally with those latter. He wants to encourage them. Just like Genin.

It was said in Wall street this afternoon and the report was very generally credited, that the news had been received that Gen. McClellan was in Richmond."

The Act of General Robbery of the South.

On the 25th ult. the House of Representatives of the Federal Congress passed a bill which originated in the Senate, the design of which is to appropriate all the property of loyal Southern citizens to the uses of the Federal Government. The title of the bill is, "A bill to the collect direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, and for other purposes." It provides, as we learn from the Philadelphia "Inquirer," for the appointment of a Board of Tax Commissioners, who shall enter upon their duties whenever and wherever the Federal military authority shall be established. In all cases where the owners of land fail to pay their taxes *the property is to be sold.* Provision is made for the redemption of the land, and if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, *that the owner has not taken portion, or in any manner aided or abetted the rebellion*, and that, by reason of the insurrection, he has been unable to pay the tax." In cases where the owners of land have left home to join "the rebel army," the United States shall take possession, and may lease them until the civil authority of the United States is established, and the people of the State shall elect a Legislature and State officers, who shall take the oath to support the Federal Constitution; but the Board of Commissioners may *sell* such the lands and sell them in parcels to any *loyal citizens*, or any person (whether citizen or not,) who shall have faithfully served in the army, navy, or marine corps.

We are further given to understand that the preemption principle is also engrafted on the bill with the view of holding out additional inducements to the invasion.

This bill sweeps all the property of every man who is fighting for his country. It takes it from him, and he can only recover it by proving that he has not aided the "Rebellion" in any manner." Its most diabolical feature, however is the provision which requires it to be sold only to "loyal citizens," or those mercenary foreigners whose status is described as "any person who shall have faithfully served in the army, navy, or marine corps;" and in order to invest this cause with as much popularity as possible with the large mass of the Northern hordes, which are now penetrating our country, it is provided that the lands may be "subdivided"—cut up into small farms, to meet the wants, and be covered by the means of "any person."—*Savannah Republican.*

From Kentucky.

A private letter was received here on Sunday, by a gentleman from a friend who resides a short distance from Louisville, giving some exciting information in regard to the feelings of the people of the blue grass region toward their Lincoln rulers.

He states that when the news of the arrival of Col John Morgan and his command, at Cave City, reached Elizabethtown, a regiment of Federals, who had been stationed at that place, became panic stricken and broke in a double-quick towards Louisville, leaving their tents and camp equippage behind. They were pursued by the citizens of the place, and persons from the neighborhood, and a large number of them were killed and wounded.

As soon as the wires flashed the news to Louisville, the citizens rose upon their rulers and avowed their determination to throw off the thraldom that oppressed them, and take the management of their municipal affairs in their own hands for the future. The commandant of the post immediately sent for three regiments from Indiana. Their arrival at Louisville served only to add additional fuel to the flame they were sent for to smother. Several regiments were sent for from the adjacent States, and only after the city had been garrisoned by over ten thousand Federal troops, was the rebellion subdued. If the citizens could have procured arms sufficient for the occasion, the *emeute* would have resulted differently.—*Memphis Appeal 3d.*

Letter from Artemus Ward.

HE VISITS BERLIN HEIGHTS AND ENCOUNTERS THE FREE LOVERS.

HEAR I am at Berlin Hites among the Free Lovers. I arrove Tooesday, and bitterly do I ous the day I ever sot foot on this retched plase. I hearn tel of these free lovers for some time, and I thawt ide come and see what kind of critters they was. I pitched my tent in a field near the Luv Kure, as they call it, and unfolded my bannur to the breze. Bymeby the people kommenced to pur into my show and I begun to kongraulate myself on doing a starving business. But they were a cnery looking set I must say.—The mens faces were kovered with har & tha looked half starved to death. Tha did'nt were no weskits for the purpose (as tha sed) of lowthe fre arre of hevens to blow into their buzzums. Their koat pokits was filled with tracks and other tarnal nonesence, and they was a shackalo lookin krowd.

The women was wuss nor the men. They were trowsis, short gowns and traw hats with faded green ribons into them & they karried bleo kotton umbrellers in their hands. Bymeby a perfect y orful looking female presented herself at the dore. Her gown was scandolously short, and her trowsis was shameful to behold. Sez she, "Ar. kin it be? yes tis troe! O tis troe!" Sez i "I'll obis marm." Les she, "Ar so ive found you at larst—O at larst!" Sez i, "yes you have found me at larst & you would have found me at fust if you had come sooner." Sez she, "ain' you a man?" Sez i, "I think i ain; but if you dont it you may address Mrs. A Ward, Baldinsville, Injianny, postage paid, & and she will doubtless give you the required information." Sez she, then you are what the world calls married?" i sed, yes mam i ain."

The eleseorde female then grabbed me by the arm & sez in a wild vois "you air mine, O you air mine!" "scuse me" sez i as i released myself from her iron grasp. She again clutched me by the arm & sed, "you air my affinerty." Sez i "what upon arth is that?" "Dost thou not know?" sez she—"No marm i sez i a dozent." Sez she, "listen man, and I will tell yer. For years ive yearned for the. I knowed not thy name or place of residence. My heart sed he would kum & i took courage. He has kum—he is hear—pear hunt ye ar my affinerty! O tis too much—it is marvild," and she bust out crying. "Yes" sez i, "I think it is a darn site too much." "Hast thee not yearned for me?" she yelled, runnin her hands like a female play actor. Sez i, "marry yearn."

WILL (ARTEMUS.)

An Unsuppressible Scamp.

A New York paper of the 20th May, says:

It is now well understood that "unauthorized hangers on" were excluded from the army of Tennessee by General Halleck, because the rebels managed to obtain intelligence of the disposition of our troops, through some one with the army. The leaky individual according to the correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, is a brother of Governor Yates, of Illinois. The rebel agents were two fascinating sisters named Irwin, whose father owns any amount of broad acres, and countless contrabands, and who have the enviable reputation of being the "most elegant ladies in Tennessee," reside at Savannah, and since the occupation of the place they have professed strong Union sentiments, and their parlor has been a general rendezvous for the young gallants in the service.

No one questioned their loyalty, and in course of time they became as familiar with our position and strength as our own Generals. The principal portion of this intelligence was imparted by a brother of Gov Yates, of Illinois. Immediately after an introduction to the Misses Irwin he became fascinated and from that moment his attentions to both in general, and one in particular, became unremitting, and the consideration he received, which he attributed to the high position of his brother and his own personal charms, led him to an indiscreet not to say criminal revelation of all he knew about the plans of the campaigns and the strength of the army. He is reported as a vain man, and flattery rendered him loquacious, until the whole was known to the sisters.

In the meantime the "erring brother" found the means of visiting the "loyal sisters" nightly, and what they learned during a day, was known to Beauregard before a second dawned. Our authorities soon discovered that there was a leak somewhere, and the result was, a sort of precaution was instituted against newspaper correspondents, who are made to shoulder all the fatheries sins floating about the army. But after awhile the whole matter was revealed, and the gallant young men found it very convenient to omit all further attention to the damsels and seek a healthier climate further North.

The Views of an Illinois Secessionist.

Sout the War and its results.

The Memphis Appeal publishes a letter found on the person of a deceased Illinois Sucker, in the Federal army, dated April 27th, and addressed to his wife, Mrs. Sue Doney, Mount Vernon Illinois. Donely finds the people in Tennessee very rough, but likes the land and will dispose of both in this way:

Well, when that time comes up, we will make the rebels feel the weight and power of our steel. They present a wo-begone look. They look like they had never had any advantages of an education. I noticed some of the womens' dresses. You ought to be here to take one gaze at their huge appearance. Their hoops are made of grape vine and white oak splits. I feel sorry for the poor ignorant things.—Well, we will teach them, in a few days, how to do without white oak and grape vine hoops. They are now the same as conquered, and one more blow and the country is ours. "I have my eye on a fine situation," and how happy we will live "when we get our Southern home." "When we get possession of the land," we can make the men raise cotton and corn, and the "women can act in the capacity of domestic servants. The women are very ignorant—Only a little above the negro—and we can live like kings. My love to all the neighbors. Kiss all the children for me, and tell them pa will come back again. Adieu my dearest Sue.

JAMES DONELY.

Confederate Loss in the Battle of Chickahominy.

	Killed	Wounded.	Missing.
ALABAMA.			
3d Reg't	38	122	15
4th "		19	
5th "	27	168	
6th "	102	282	
8th "	32	80	32
11th "	9	43	4
12th "	70	141	
13th "	7	45	
26th "	3	33	
	278	933	51
VIRGINIA.			
7th Reg't	3	89	1
8th "	4	42	
9th "		45	
14th "	28	127	
14th "	7	87	2
24th "	12	87	9
38th "	20	108	14
49th "	28	158	18
	102	703	44
NORTH CAROLINA.			
4th Reg't	77	204	
5th "	1	26	
6th "	11	88	15
16th "	8	98	16
22d "	25	95	24
	122	691	55
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
5th Reg't	24	128	4
6th "	21	180	17
Pat. Sharps,	19	187	11
Hampton Le.	21	119	13
	85	714	45
GEORGIA.			
6th Reg't	22	69	7
14th "	12	54	8
18th "		10	2
19th "	4	26	5
23d "	18	47	3
27th "	16	129	9
28th "	22	165	1
	95	440	35
MISSISSIPPI.			
2d Reg't	5	32	4
11th "	19	158	15
12th "	40	149	
2d Battallion	14	71	1
	78	411	20
TENNESSEE.			
1st Reg't	12	55	
7th "	19	126	9
14th "	12	46	6
	43	227	15
FLORIDA.			
2d Reg't	34	153	
LOUISIANA.			
Zouaves and Chasseurs,	killed	and	
wounded, 150.			

RECAPITULATION.

	Kill'd.	Wound'd.	Missi'g.	Tot'l.
Alabama,	278	933	51	1257
Virginia,	102	703	44	869
N. Carolina	122	691	55	778
S. Carolina,	85	614	45	744
Georgia,	95	440	35	570
Mississippi,	78	411	20	509
Tennesse,	43	227	15	285
Florida,	34	153		187
Louisianna,	30	120		150
	867	4297	265	5339

In addition to the above, there are two Alabama Regiments, two Virginia one North Carolina, and one South Carolina, which were in the battles, of which we have seen no report. Our loss in these battles will not therefore fall short of six thousand in killed, wounded or missing, while that of the enemy according to their own showing cannot be less than ten thousand.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

FROM VICKSBURG.—The Whig of the 10th inst. says:

The time is up—the die is cast—and the fate of Vicksburg is sealed. With the evacuation of Fort Pillow followed by the fall of Memphis, after a gallant but unsuccessful defence above the city by our cotton fleet, under Gen. Jeff. Thompson and Captain Ed. Montgomery. We had hoped that our Government would hold the river above Memphis as long as we kept the enemy at bay here; but it has seen fit to do otherwise, and now the contest for this important stream is almost closed. We had a perfect confidence in the ability of our forces here to repel any attack of the enemy's wooden fleet from below, but we cannot expect them to successfully cope with a combined attack from above and below. All the other towns on the river have fallen into their hands and now their whole force will be concentrated here. Our city must therefore we think, soon fall into the hands of the enemy. * * * *

Everything was quiet below yesterday. We have heard of no new arrival since last issue.

We are informed that many of the negroes in Madison parish are running away. It is supposed they go to the enemy. Seven left Dr. James' place last Thursday night.

All the cotton in Madison parish is being destroyed to keep it out of the hands of the enemy. We hardly believe all the cotton liable to be taken in this section has yet been destroyed.

GOT HIS EYES OPENED.—A young Vermont soldier, who has just come home wounded, tells us that he went down among the first honestly to fight to right the wrongs of the negro. Of these he had heard a great deal from his earliest days, and his object was to free this poor, enslaved creature, panting and struggling to burst his bonds, and with his eye anxiously fixed on the North to come forward and just lend him a helping hand, and all the rest he would do himself. Accordingly our young Vermont soldier entered into the affair with an honest zeal, and formed one of the expeditions sent out to Big Bethel, where our troops were led into an ambuscade by a negro pretending to be a fugitive, though of that the Vermonter knew nothing. When the action took place, to his astonishment the first thing he specially noticed was a burly negro, on the other side, touching off a cannon against the very breast of his liberators; and upon getting forward on a little elevation, he saw at little distance a body of the same color, blazing away with muskets, alas! not on the side of "freedom!" The young Vermonter, dropped the "negro," and will hereafter be a wiser and far more useful member of society.—*Boston Courier.*

GOOD FOR JACK.—An incident occurred with our friend Jack Alexander, during Jackson's recent dashes in the Valley, which should be put upon record. In the neighborhood of Martinsburg our cavalry among which was the Campbell Company, commanded by Capt. Jack, came up with and captured a number of Yankees who had in their possession a whole flock of negro women, with their little pickaninnies, and who were found in the wagons belonging to the army. Of course our boys took possession of the contrabands and turned them southwards, with their Yankee friends keeping them company, Jack guarding the whole. But a short distance had been made, when the little brats began to show signs of breaking down, and Jack, ordering a halt, directed the prisoners to take each, one of the little sables in his arms, telling them they had brought them there, and "he'd be d—d if they should not take them back!" The order was obeyed, but with evident reluctance, and the march recommenced amid the audible titterings of our brave fellows and the suppressed curses of the Yankees. In this way they entered Winchester, the little brats fondling their nurses in some cases, and in others squalling as only "nigger babies" know how. The scene was altogether a ludicrous one, and many a stern soldier, unused to the "smoking mood," laughed till he cried.—*Lynchburg Republican, 12th inst.*

General Floyd.

The alacrity with which volunteers are hastening to the standard of Gen. Floyd, furnishes an impressive evidence of the confidence of the people, in his abilities as a military leader. We have never underrated West Point, and have anything but feelings of veneration for civilians in general, who undertake to become Generals at a moment's notice; but there are nevertheless, men who are born Generals, and Floyd, Price and others, are examples. The South is under inestimable obligations to Gen. Floyd. But for him what would have been its prospects for the present conflict! He is a man of great, political foresight, and a most striking proof of which was given in his letter at the beginning of our present troubles, predicting that England would keep aloof altogether from the American quarrel. He stood alone at that time in that belief. Almost everybody, North and South, felt perfectly sure that England would have cotton, even at the risk of a war with the North. As a military leader, Gen. Floyd's conduct of our armies in the west, has proved him a man of real talent and prowess a sagacious go-ahead and successful captain. We trust that his force will soon be increased, and that, in command, it will soon produce favorable results we cannot doubt.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

POETRY.

[For the Republican.

Lay Me by Her Side.

O lay me by that dear one's side!
When I have sunk to rest;
Tis there, I'd still this weary head,
And calm this aching breast.

No gloom or dread surrounds the spot,
Where mine in Jesus sleeps;
But peace and hope and holy joy,
Thier light around it keep.

I know the Saviour's precious form,
Within the tomb has laid;
That thus the grave to all his saints,
A sweet repose is made.

That God doth guard the sleeping dust,
Though ages o'er it roll;
He will remold it, and it shall
Again receive the soul.

Then I will rest with them in place,
(If I his favor keep.)
And in his glorious likeness,
With them shall wake from sleep.

And when my labor *all* is done,
And I too shall have died.
Then bear me to that sacred spot!
And lay me by her side

A.

Jacksonville, June 12th 1862.

ACROSTIC.

Around thy pathway sunshine linger,
Lightly may the Summer breeze,
Like the soft-May-evening zephyr
In its play among the trees;
Effulgence round thy pathway breathe,
Be it thy lot wher'ere thou roam—
Rustic bowers or palaces 'mong,
Ever blessed with fervent friends,
While fragrant flowers o'er thee bend.
Sorrow! O may it never deign
To rest upon thy cheerful brow,
Endless bliss! oh, that it fain
Round thy path would flow.

SOMEBODY.

The Young Husband's Soliloquy.

The queerest little dresses
My eyes have ever seen,
I sometimes catch a glimpse of
And wonder what they mean.

All folded up so neatly,
Fashioned out with grace,
With little bows of ribbon,
And little bits of lace.

I gaze on these in wonder,
And in Viola's eyes,
I try to read the secret—
But she is all too wise.

And unto all my questions
She makes but this reply:
"If you'll have patience, Peleg,
I'll tell you—bye and bye!"

A Down East Juryman.

[Ethan Spike contributes to the Portland Transcript a sketch of his experience as a juryman. The first cases he was called on to try were capital ones—the criminals being a German and a nigger respectively.]

"Hev you formed any opinion for or agin the prisoners?" said the Judge

"Not parricular agin the Jarmin," says I. "but I hate niggers as a general principle, and shall go for hanging this here old white-wooled cuss, whether he killed Mr. Cooper or not."

"Do you know the nature of an oath?" the clerk axed me.

"I orter," says I. "I've used enough of them in my lifetime. I begun swear when I was only about—"

"That'll do," says the clark, "you kin go hum, you wont be wanted in this 'ere case."

"What?" says I, "aint I to to try this nigger at all?"

"No," said the clark

"But I'm a Jewryman, said I, "and you can't hang the niggger unless I've sot on him."

"Pass on;" says the clark, speaking rather cross.

"But," says I "you mister, you don't mean as you say; I'm a regular Juryman, you know. Drawed out of the box by the seelick man. I've allers had a hankering to hang a nigger, and now when a merciful dispensatory seems to have provided one for me, you say I shan't sit on him! Ar this your free institutions? Ar this the nineteenth century? And is this or boasted—" Here somebody hollowed "Silence in court"

"The court be—!" I didn't finish the remark, for a couple of constables had holt of me, and in the twinkling of a bed post I was hustled down stairs into the street.

A Northen journal wrote of the lamented Ashby a few days since as follows

Ashby has displayed a genius in the management of his men, which has made him no ordinary commander. He protected the retreat of Jackson most admirably. He is a great horseman, and always has been; and through these mountains and forests of the Shenandoah has ranged on horseback to the hunt of the fox and deer, and has often distinguished himself in the tournament, which is among the still cherished practices of the Virginians. While riding at the top of his speed, he will throw his lance upon the ground and seize it again in passing with the utmost dexterity. His horse too is disciplined like his master, to the accomplishment of the most wonderful feats. He will drop to the ground in a flash, at the wish of his rider, and rise again as suddenly, bound through the woods like a deer, avoiding all trees and, branches clearing every obstacle, jumping fences or ditches with perfect ease. All who know him say he is a man of modest, quiet demanor a silent man, who keeps his own counsel and is held in the most fabulous regard by his men and inferior officers. He is said to be a christain and a man of eminent piety.

Hung

Yesterday afternoon seven more of the Engine theives were hung near this city. They were a portion of the party of 24 that arrived here in strings a few days ago. They were all Ohians. We have not learned their names.—*Atlanta Intelligencer*, 20th inst.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

June 19, 1862.

☞We are authorized to announce BARTLETT OWEN, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

☞The friends of B. F. PARKER, announce him as a candidate for Surveyor of Calhoun county—election first Monday in August next.

☞We are authorized to announce E. A BARKER, as a candidate for County Surveyor of Calhoun County. Election first Monday in August next.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN RAY, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

☞We are authorized to announce JESSE MOHON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Calhoun county.

THE NEWS.

The past week has been rather barren of news of important battles or war movements. The news from abroad, however, and movements at home, are significant of important change. The cotton famine in England is assuming, according to the papers there, gigantic proportions of destitution and distress—hundreds of thousands thrown out of employment—monster meetings of the people being held, clamorous for relief, and intervention. France is represented as in advance of England, in favor of breaking the blockade, and acknowledging our independence, or direct intervention The landing of large numbers of British troops in Canada—the British fleet in Hampton Roads—the departure from Washington of Lord Lyons the British Minister, and the refusal of France and England to permit a Yankee trick, in the shape of a partial opening of the blockade in the ports they have captured, all point to important changes in the present aspect of affairs—possibly a speedy settlement of the whole difficulty If not, this calm will soon be succeeded by a storm, unprecedented in this war.

COTTON CARDS.

We are informed that there have been sent to this place about 70 or 80 pair cotton cards, for sale at $8 per pair: but not meeting with ready sale at first, were ordered to be sent to Georgia. A public spirited gentleman of our place, knowing that they were much needed, unwilling to see them sent off, bought the whole lot, and now offers them for sale at $7 50 per pair. Those who need, would do well to supply themselves immediately, as such another opportunity to obtain cards at so low a rate or in fact at any rate at all, may not offer during the continuance of this war. Information may be obtained of Judge Woods or Col. Hoke.

☞The papers state that the bells contributed by the Southern churches to be cast into cannon, have been captured by Butler in New Orleans, who recommends that they be sent to Boston and converted into a covering for Faneuil Hall, as a memento of the disgrace of rebellion, and the power and glory of Lincolndom.

Butler has already erected a monument of disgrace and infamy for himself and his countrymen "more enduring than brass." He and his countrymen would do well, before they commit any profanation, to remember the history of the sacred vessels of the temple. Perhaps Lincoln, like a second Belshazzar, may yet see a handwriting on the wall, that shall inform him that he is weighed in the balances and found wanting.

Capt. J. W. Mallox, has requested us to say that he will return to the army about the 10th of next month: and that he will take such articles as persons may wish to send to their friends if deposited at his house or Oxford, previous to that day.

☞Let all interested, be sure not to overlook the notice of Lieut. W. S. McGee, unless they wish to be treated as deserters.

☞We take the following extracts from letters of recent date from Dr. C. J. Clarke, Surgeon-in-Chief of the hospitals at Richmond. They will be found to contain intelligence of interest to many who have friends and relatives in the army near Richmond.

The noble and patriotic Ladies of our county too, will be gratified to learn that their liberal contributions in clothing and medical supplies, have all arrived safe, and long since performed their mission of mercy, charity and love, to the sick and wounded soldiers.

"I went out yesterday afternoon to see the Tenth, and found them looking much better than I had expected. The most of those I had seen of late were the sick, who were not in a condition to give a very good report. One thing struck me forcibly in looking up and down the line as they formed for evening drill—all the old men are gone—all the gray beards have disappeared—gone home, some to their long homes!—I say all—but not quite all—old Capt. Hanna looks like the patriarch of the concern—like Abraham leading forth his family on the plains when he parted from the contentious servants of Lot—but unlike Abraham, he is seeking a "contention" and not afraid of it. Old Capt. Hughes among his men reminds one of an Arab Sheik with his tribe around him. Envious time is making his marks on the once raven locks of stalwart Captain Woodruff. Crog looks fine—and time makes but little impression on his locks!

But to return—the old men are gone, and stout, hardy, weather-beaten young men. Old men cant stand such campaigning as this, and it was folly to bring them out and sacrifice them—when often they were so much needed at home. *Few men over forty are fit for soldiers, unless they have entered the army young, and have become shrouded in the life.* They may do for home defence, or short campaigns.

But to return again to the Tenth—they number between five and six hundred for a fight, which is a very good Regiment—stronger than a great many on each side in the service They have many more men, on detached service, sick in the hospitals, or on furlough. I spent some time with Capt Whatley. He was very social and cheerful—in a remarkably fine state of preservation. He had a tent, but did not seem to be living very sumptuously—as I was invited to take a seat on a "chunk" while all the visitors who came around to see me, seemed at home seated on the ground.

The Pope Walker Guards are a hardy, cheerful, able-bodied looking set of young fellows, ready and willing to fight—but not half so keen for a fight as when marching out of Jacksonville—they were like Pat at Donnybrook Fair, ranting around for a fight, exclaiming "will any gintlemon plase step on the tail av me coat." They'll fight more cautiously now—more coolly, and more reliably. I went round to look up Lon Grant and others, and found them all looking well. George Turnley and Macon Abernathy look stout—Lon Grant, wiery and hardy. They'll have many an adventure to tell, if they live through this war and get home. Lt John Cobb came up. He is remarkably stout and healthy—has a splendid black beard, and does not seem spoiled by his promotion—there are few better soldiers in the Regiment than he. Lt. John Francis was absent, as were Bro. John and many others and I did not see Lt. J. B. Farmer.

After all, there is a great change in the Regiment since the time we organized at Montgomery, when at dress parade it stretched out like a Brigade—showing a *thousand men* on duty—a thousand muskets ready for the fight.—Then, Iron John, who knows how to make and mould soldiers, and marshal them into companies and Regiments, was not there—and the eloquent and brave Martin—that heart so full of fire and patriotism lies moldering in his own Alabama—Drainsville, whose heart drank inspiration at the thought of Drainsville Henry Forney, the jovial, good-hearted, and lion-hearted Captain, who was a father to his men—where is he? Lying, wounded, and suffering in the hands of the foes he so gallantly faced. Then again, jovial, chatty, thrifty Tom Francis, that prince of Commissaries, ready to accommodate everybody—he was missing too.—Ah! but worse than all this,—there was a long roll—as their num's came up—the mind reverts to Bristoe, Drainsville, Williamsburg, and the grave yards around Richmond and all the hospital towns from here to Manassas. When they were leaving Alabama, I heard some woman remark, that she felt like she should never see them any more—that she feared few of them would ever return—and if this war continues a few years her fears will be realized. One after another, and one way or another, they will disappear and new men, or rather, the youth now maturing will take their places. Yet some of them will live through it all—and let each of us hope it may be our brother—or our son."

"Tell the good people of Jacksonville & Calhoun county, that the boxes of supplies sent out to me last fall, have fulfilled their mission of mercy most fully. The medicines, brandy &c., were used with the Ith Ala. soon after their arrival. The bedding, bandages, oil cloth, lint, &c., were carefully reboxed, sent to Manassas and finally transferred to Richmond. A few weeks ago our hospital stores running short, I went to the depot, had the large box brought, and opened it. It was a perfect treasure. Even the "rags" have been of great value. Many a sick or wounded soldier, has reposed beneath the sheets or laid his aching or weary head on the pillows sent out by the kinde and kind hearted women of Calhoun county.

I would not forget the generous men, such as C. J. Hoke, Chancelor Foster Dr. Francis, and others, whose names I cannot now remember, in the hurry of writing.

Foy, the stone-mason who received a terribly bad wound through the arm, from which he has suffered a great deal has his arm now resting on a piece of the oil-cloth, and a pillow from Jacksonville.

Thousands—tons of thousand of our noble women have done likewise—looked up their nice or useful things to comfort or cheer the soldier and started them on their way Long afterwards, perhaps when the fair donor has forgotten the deed—like bread cast upon the waters, the fruits have been gathered by some heroic countryman who has fallen a victim to disease, shot or shell."

Last Notice.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below for the purpose of assessing the war tax. A punctual attendance is desired.

Pre. No. 14. Sugar Hill, Monday July 7.
23. Pleasant Hill, Tues. " 8.
15. Court ground, weds. " 9.
16. Pounds, Thursday " 10.
17. Fair Play, Friday " 11.
18. Pine Thicket, Sat. " 12.
19. Phipps, Monday " 14.
20. Borden's, Tuesday, " 15.
9. Ladiga, wednesday " 16.
13. Oxford, Saturday " 20.

A. MAHAFFY, C. S. T. A.

June 23, 1862.

A Bet

We learn that a gentleman recently from Richmond, a few days ago, in this city, proposed to bet $1,000 that the French government had already recognized the independence of the Confederate States. The bet was accepted by one of our citizens, and both parties have staked the money.—*Southern Confederacy.*

From the Columbia S. Carolinian, June 17.

Recognition by France.

We learn on the authority of a private dispatch from Richmond, that the authorities have received official notice of the recognition by France of the Government of the Confederate States of A-

A LIST OF THE MOORE RIFLES,

Moses Lee,	Captain
H. L. Pettit,	1st Lieutenant
W. A Beaty	2d "
J. B. Hubbard	3d "
Thos. Kelley,	1st. Serg't.
J. G Aderhold,	2d "
J. Walker,	3d "
E. Smith,	4th "
W. H. McElrath	5th "
J A Smith	1st Corpl.
W J Steward	2d "
Columbus Davis	3d "
R. A Fisher	4th "

PRIVATES

Aderhold D H	Mckinney, J K
Aderhold J R	Morgan G W
Anderson W O	Morgan R P
Anderson J M	Mooney P
Anderson M A	Mann Wm
Anderson C M	Newton F
Anderson D A	Newton J
Anderson B F	Nunley B
Anderson J C	Owens W T
Anderson J F C	Pence J
Anderson J W	Phillips J A
Buckhannon John	Phillips Thos
Buckhannon J M	Philips M W
Brown J B	Phillips L E
Bryant M L	Phillips C C
Bradley R	Phillips G M
Bonds R	Palmer R D
Bush J M	Quinn A
Duncan John	Roladar J
Dickinson L J	Rice E F
Elders Wm	Roberts W F
Edwards W T	Roberts J W
Ewin J C	Reaves G S
Findley J D	Robertson J R
Fowler C B	Rolgertson P W
Goosby I	Reynolds J P
Griffith Wm	Reid H C
Griffin A J	Starnes W L
Hamelton H J	Stines M E
Hamelton W M	Steward J A
Hubbard F M	Sherbert G M
Holmes John	Sherbert H H
Hollingsworth J	Simpson David
Johnson W M	Simpson E M
King J D	Simpson A H
Lee J K	Sexton S
Law J M	Slatton J J
Law T J	Slough Abram
Marable W R	Thompson J
Mathis E	Thomas Robert
McAdams J F	Treadwell E E
McAdams J D	Waugh R K
Morris J B	Walls J M
Milner J D	Wallace J M
McBurnett D W	Wells J W

A Brilliant Reconnoisance by Stuart's Cavalry.

We have the pleasure of chronicling one of the most brilliant affair of the war bold in its inception, and most brilliant in its execution. On Thursday, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, with the First and Ninth regiments of Virginia cavalry, and the cavalry of Cobb's Legion, and three of Stuart's artillery, left our lines on a reconnoisance of the enemy The artillery pieces were drawn by twelve horses, and four spare horses to each gun. The force reached Hanover Court House on Thursday, and soon after engaged, near the old church, two squadrons of the enemy's cavalry, whom they dispersed at a charge, killing and wounding about forty of them, and taking a number of prisoners. The force then proceeded to Putney's landing, on the Pamunkey river, where three large transports were lying, loaded with commissary and ordinance stores for McClellan. These they captured and burned with the stores, there being no means of conveying them away.

This accomplished, the cavalry proceeded on towards Tunstall's Station on the York River Railroad. When within a short distance, a train was heard coming down the road going in the direction of West Point The track was immediately barricaded, and a portion of the cavalry was dismounted and drawn up to receive the train with their volley if it did not halt.—In a few moments the train came dashing along loaded with soldiers. As soon as the engineer saw the position of affairs he put on all steam, and the engine knocked the obstructions from the track, when the long line of dismounted cavalry opened on the train a terrible fire that ran along its whole length. The engineer was shot dead at his post, others fell from the tops of the cars, and it was evident that inside the cars the slaughter was very great. The train completely riddled with bullets, kept on its way.

The cavalry after this exploit, pushed on and in the rear of the Chickahominy to James river, falling upon a train of about one hundred wagons on the way, which they burned, securing the horses and mules, and taking one hundred and seventy five prisoners.—All this work was accomplished during Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Gen. Stuart returning to his head-quarters about five o'clock yesterday morning.

The fruits of this three days' exploit are one hundred and seventy-five prisoners, between three hundred and four hundred horses and mules, three stand of colors, and the destruction of the enemy's stores, transports, and wagons, valued at between $200,000 and $300,000. We lost but one man in the skirmishing, and that, we regret to say, was Captain Latane, of the Essex troop.

The prisoners—one hundred and seventy-five in number—arrived in the city yesterday afternoon in charge of a cavalry escort, and were confined in the prison, corner of twentieth and Cary streets.

As we have before stated, the forces comprising the reconnoissance consisted of the First and Second Regiments of Virginia cavalry, General Stuart' the Jeff Davis Legion, the cavalry of the Cobb Legion, and three pieces of artillery. They redezvoused during Thursday at Ashland and started to the work on Friday morning Captain Latane was killed in the skirmish near Tunstell's Station. He commanded a squadron of cavalry, and acted very gallantly Five balls struck him in the body, and he fell from his horse and died instantly. A number of the Yankees were killed and captured here, and several of our men wounded slightly. When approached at close quarters the Yankee cavalrymen tumbled from their horses and took to the woods and thickets, leaving their horses and equipments in our possession. The gallant Captain Latane was a noble son of Southern Freedom will oft turn with

in an ambulance, with the wounded, and sent back over the route towards Ashland

The depot at Tunstall's was burned, and the most valuable portable property secured. The train fired upon consisted of eight flats or gondolas, filled with soldiers, and was coming from the direction of the Whit House towards Tunstall's.

An attempt was made to turn the railroad switch, so as to bring the train to the station but it was found to be locked. When the train was first heard approaching, the cavalry was some distance from the road, and had to ride very hard to get up in time to obstruct the track and deliver a volley, which did great execution, the Yankees falling from the cars by scores. The cavalry kept in rapid motion in detached squads, so as to prevent information of their whereabouts from being conveyed to the main body of the enemy. Halts were made long enough to complete the work of destruction at the various points, and to pick up a few prisoners in their path. All around they could be seen skipping over the fields like frightened deer but their capture was deemed hardly worth the danger a halt might incur.

Thus our forces went for thirty miles down to Charles City Court House.—Returning before daylight on Saturday morning, they passed up in sight of the Federal gunboats.

Considerable quantities of oranges, lemons, pine-apples, raisins and other delicacies, rare in this section, secured from the spoiles captured from the enemy, were brought to this city yesterday

Much praise is accorded Gen. Stuart by his command for his coolness, he being the first to plunge his horse into the Chickahominy in regaining this side, remarking as he did so, "there may be danger ahead men, but I will see—follow me."

We learn that McClellan's telegraph communication with Fortress Monroe and Washington was cut by the cavalry about three miles this side of the White House. The horses and mules captured arrived in this city yesterday. The mules are fine looking animals, and will be quite an acquisition to the Transportation Department. The prisoners taken were made to swim the Chickahominy, or a portion of them.

In their circuit round the cavalry came upon and burned several small Yankee camps and five or six sutlers stores, one of them filled with coffee. The Federal property destroyed will certainly amount to one million of dollars.

The men were in the saddle 48 hours—men and horses being without food or sleep for that period.

Throughout the city yesterday, the "circuit riding" of the length of the enemy's by Gen Stuart, was the most dashing and successful feat of the war. In the North it will doubtless afford the papers an opportunity of heralding "Another Great Union Victory." They are welcome to all such, and as many more as they can gain.—*Rich Ex.*

Three Locomotives Stolen.

The expected usual train on the Ohio railroad, that should have arrived at 11 o'clock yesterday morning did not come in, but last evening a hand car reached here from Humboldt, by which intelligence was brought that some of the engineers and other railroad employees had taken the locomotive belonging to the train and gone up the road from Humboldt in the direction of Paris and with two additional locomotives from other points—one of which was engaged in taking down the wire from the telegraph posts, and another attached to a wooding train—and made clear off. At a distance of a mile beyond Trezevant station, which is twenty miles beyond Humboldt, the track is partially torn up, and five miles further on a bridge crossed by the road has been destroyed.—Here it is evident the runaways would be brought to a stand, unless by prearrangement with the enemy repairs had been made to enable the locomotive to go on. Unless this has been done, or there was a Lincoln force to guard them, the property may be recovered. On finding what was the state of things a hand car was sent up the road to obtain information and last night arrangements were in preparation to despatch a train with military to bring the locomotives The officers of the road are naturally greatly annoyed on account of this strange proceeding of persons in their employment.—*Memphis Appeal, 4th inst*

JONATHAN AFRAID OF "PIES—AN'—THINGS."—The following incident is vouched for as having occurred at Nashville:

A little boy, a vender of pies, started out with his basket, when he was accosted by a Federal on horseback, a tempting pie was purchased, when the Federal, suspicious by a depraved nature, requested the boy to taste a piece of it, the boy complied, returned it, and the Federal commenced eating. The boy understanding the fears of Uncle Sam's hireling, immediately sang out, "Don't you think I knowed which side had the pisen?" The pie was thrown down hastily, but the boy kept the dime and the joke.

Among the killed on the Yankee side in the battle of the Chickahominy is the name of Thomas Francis Meagher, the "much lauded and highly applauded" Irish patriot, who did so much in New York to arouse the spirit of his Irish brothers against us. He led the Sixty-ninth Regiment into the fight at Manassas, and then ran away to Washington, exclaiming that the Southerners had won their independence" Recovering from his fright, Colonel Meagher was made a Brigadier, and raised a brigade of his countrymen to slaughter Southerners, and led them on to Chickahominy to fail their himself.—*Richmond Examiner*

The Late Colonel Ashby.

The Lynchburg Republican of Tuesday states that the remains of this gallant and chivalrous officer were interred with military honors, on Saturday last, in the University burying ground, near Charlottesville Va. His grave will ever be a hallowed spot, to which the votary

reverence, and lay a laurel wreath to garnish the tomb of the true soldier, and noble gentleman.

AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF SALT.—We were shown a day or two since, a lump of salt said to have been dug from a mountain, where the supply is represented to be inexhaustible. The specimen, that we saw was nearly pure enough for ordinary purposes, and the cost of purifying salt must be very trifling compared with that of making it from sea water.

The fact this salt must be carried by wagons, 75 or 100 miles, seems to be the only difficulty in the way of getting an abundant supply at a small cost.

[Greensboro' [N. C.] World.

After the battle of Rich Mountain both McClellan and Rosencrans declared to Confederate officers who were prisoners of war, that they would much rather be leading an army against Massachusetts than Virginia. This can be proved by unimpeachable authority if denied. This bought soldier and "gentleman" of the North is as much a hireling and adventurer as any Hessian in his ranks If he has any conscience, it rebukes him daily for the base work in which he is employed. When to the pangs of remorse is added the shame of defeat, his condition will be such that even an enemy might pity him says the Richmond Whig.—*Charleston Courier*

☞Alluding to the falling back from Corinth, the Augusta Constitutionalist asserts that Halleck must now follow and fight or retreat If he does the latter it will be a virtual defeat; for he stands pledged to drive our army into the gulf.

EPIGRAM.

Whilst Butler plays his silly pranks,
And closes up New Orleans banks,
Our Stonewall Jackson, with more cunning,
Keeps Yankee banks forever running.

Citizen's Meeting.

By request of Maj. Gen'l. Huey, a meeting of the citizens was called in the Court House to-day, for the purpose of sustaining or condemning him in the arrest of Joe McReynolds for disloyalty. Gen J. T. Bradford was called to the chair, and M. J. Brown requested to act as Secretary. The President, after explaining the objects of the meeting, appointed the following gentlemen to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on such cases, viz: W S. McGee, M. M. Duncan, J. B. M. Landers, A. W. Bowie and J. W. Riley The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Whereas information of an undoubted character has been furnished the meeting, that one Joseph Reynolds, a citizen of this county, has offered for sale in this place, bacon, and refused to take therefor Confederate treasury notes, therefore be it

Resolved 1st, That a refusal to take Confederate treasury notes or bonds, is, in the sense of this meeting, prima facie disloyalty,—is giving aid and comfort to the enemy,—and is an offence which should subject the offender to the utmost rigors of the law

Resolved 2nd, That this meeting do unanimously condemn the conduct of said McReynolds, and regard it as affording an example alike unpatriotic in itself, and destructive to the best interests of the people, and the success of our armies in the war in which we are now engaged.

Resolved 3d, That we pledge ourselves to uphold the authorities of our State and the Confederate States in the punishment of all acts tending to weaken our arms or discourage those engaged in the defence of the country.

M. J. BROWN, Sec'y. J T. BRADFORD Pres

June 13th 1862.

Talladega Watchtower.

Latest News.

Telegraphed to Selma Reporter.

Battle near Charleston

Enemy Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

OUR VICTORY COMPLETE.

Movements of Gen. Beauregard.

Federal loss in the Late Battle.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Heavy Skirmishing Near Richmond.

GEN. JACKSON REINFORCED.

&c. &c., &c.

AUGUSTA, June 17.

Special dispatch to the Augusta papers from Charleston, dated 16th inst., say a severe battle took place this morning on James Island, four miles from the city. Five regiments of Federals, reinforced by artillery, attacked our batteries at Secessionville. Lamar commanded the Confederates, and with a few hundred troops repulsed the enemy three times with great slaughter. The enemy fought bravely, but were defeated.

Our victory was complete.

The enemy's loss is supposed to have been about four hundred, including thirty or more prisoners.

Our loss is estimated at from fifty to one hundred.

Col. Lamar was wounded. Captains Reed and King, and Lieut. Edwards were killked.

It is expected the attack will soon be renewed

The Confederates were much exhausted by the shelling of the enemy day and night for a week.

A dispatch to the Savannah Republican says the troops engaged were the Eutaw Regiment, Charleston Battalion, 47th Georgia Regiment, Lamar's Battery, and a detachment of the Chatham Artillery of Savannah.

Gen. Evans was in command.

Generals Evans and Pemberton complimented Lamar on the field.

MOBILE, June 17.

The following is a special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser:

MONTGOMERY, June 17.

General Beauregard and staff are here, on their way to Richmond.

We hear that a large portion of the army of the Mississippi will soon follow the General. A sufficient force will be left with the invincible Bragg, to check any step towards the interior, of the Vandals under Halleck.

RICHMOND, June 17.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says he has been assured by a gentleman connected with the medical depot of McClellan's army, that the Federal loss in the late battle, in killed, wounded and missing, was not less than 10,000 The correspondent also writes, "I have the name of a gent'eman, whose veracity cannot be disputed, that Gen. McClellan has said that our loss in the action of the two days would not be less than ——thousand."

RICHMOND June 17.

There was some havy skirmishing on the right of our lines to-day.

The city continues perfectly quiet.

No news to-day.

Jackson having been re-inforced, will again march towards the Potomac in a few days.

Fremont has undoubtedly left the Shenandoah Valley.

RICHMOND, June 19.

Northern papers of the 13th and 14th have been received.

The Steamship British Queen has arrived at New York. She brings later news from Havana. The yellow fever was increasing there.

The defeat of the French troops in Mexico is confirmed. Five hundred were killed and seven hundred taken prisoners, but the latter were released, as the victors could not furnish subsistence. The Mexicans are fortifying the capital. The French will march against it when reinforced.

Several steamers with cargoes for Rebeldom have arrived at Nassau. The steamers Cecile and Kate from Charleston have also arrived at that port

General Pettigrew arrived at Baltimore on the 13th. He is at the Monument House on parole of honor. His wound incapacitates him from moving.

Lord Lyons had an audience with Lincoln on the 13th, on the eve of his departure for Europe. He will be absent two months.

OBITUARY.

MISS MARY JANE POWERS, daughter of Jasper and Ann Powers, of Calhoun co., Ala., died in the 22d year of her age at her father's residence, after an illness of several weeks, on the 2d day of June, 1862.

The subject of this notice, like Mary of old, early in life chose that good part never to be taken away from her. At a camp-meeting held at the Alexandria Campground in 1856, she sought and obtained a saving interest in the blood of a risen Saviour—connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and from that time, till the day of her death, she lived the life of a consistent Christian young lady. She loved the church, and it was seldom that her seat was vacant during the ministrations of the Sabbath day. In the social circle, she was very pleasant, having a pleasant countenance and possessing a social spirit.

She exercised much patience and Christian fortitude during her affliction,—giving evidence that the grace of that God in whom she had trusted, was sufficient to sustain her in the valley and shadow of death. She desired to live as others do; but professed a willingness to die, saying that when she was dead she would live again in Heaven. But a short time before she breathed her last, she engaged with others in singing praises to God.

She was frequently engaged in prayer, in her last hours, for her two brothers now in the army, and when she was almost speechless, she entreated all present to pray constantly for our soldiers. Mary has been taken from her parents and many friends But like those persons in the gospel, she has been taken from a lower seat, to an inheritance with the saints in light.

"So blooms the human face divine,
When youth its pride, or beauty shows,
Fairer than spring the colors shine,
And sweeter than the virgin rose,

Or worn by slowly lingering years,
Or broke by sickness in a day,
The fading glory disappears,
The short lived beauties die away.

Let sickness blast, let death lay devour,
If Heaven must recompense our pains,
Perish the grass and fade the flower,
If firm the word of God remains.

R. J. [illegible]

Mr. J. F. Grant:

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Lieut Howel A Myrick, who died at Columbus Miss. on the 4th of last May, aged 25 years and 8 months and 11 days.

The deceased was a member of Capt Hollingsworth's company, 19th Ala. Reg't. As a private he exhibited marked coolness and gallantry on the field of Shiloh, receiving a slight wound on the last day.

As a reward for his high toned sense of honor, urbanity, industry and kindness, his company elected him to a lieutenancy by a handsome majority after the battle.

Lieut. Myrick was a favorite of his company. His death is sincerely lamented by his comrades in arms. His aged parents, brothers and sisters at home, together with a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the State of Texas.

Truly we may say the Confederacy has lost a true and brave defender, the State a good citizen and his parents a dutiful son, and his brothers and sisters a noble brother,

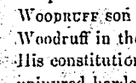
A.

DIED—On the 27th of May in the Hospital at Holly Springs Miss, CALEB WOODRUFF son of Willis and Marinda Woodruff in the 29th year of his age. His constitution too frail to undergo the unnured hardships of a campaign, he soon fell a victim to disease, that cut him off in early manhood. 'Tis sad to record the death of one of ties in the ... or line thus severed from all the sweet recollections of earth ere the first early bloom of youth has faded from the brow.

A tender wife and three little children are left to wrestle alone through the dark scenes of life. When the storm cloud draws fearfully nigh, when gloom enshrouds the heart, they vainly look for that guidance that once was theirs. A fond mother weeps, all broken hearted over the loss of a son, whose eyes ever beamed with affection warm and deep. A kind father is bowed beneath a weight too heavy for the sympathy of relatives and friends to remove; while brothers and sisters piteously wail at the loss of a pure-hearted brother.

The church misses his pious example—the vacant seat, once so regularly filled is looked upon with a sigh of fond remembrance. Over such scenes the heart will bleed! but each wild throe, each parting link, is one more call to that changeless land, whither we all are hastening, where the spirit is no more wrung with parting; then the blessed light will fall more purely when the night is gone, and Heaven's bright and everlasting day will dawn upon the meek and tried soul.

To Arms, Ye Brave!



Citizens of the South, if you would be free, and enjoy all that is dear to freemen, *fight* for your country. If you cheerish an honest desire—springing from a pure patriotic heart, to enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness," *fight* for your country—your invaded country. If you would have your wives and your little ones, and all true lovers of liberty, revere and honor your name, *fight* manfully fight for your homes—firesides, and altars! Our posterity must and will inherit the legacy we bequeath to them. And if you would have your names "cast out as evil," as drones, as men who never felt the holy inspiration of defending to the last extremity, all that is dear and sacred to us—remain at home, idle, and disinterested spectators of the tragic scenes that surround us. Can you—dare you remain at home—when thousands as good as you, are daily falling in defending *your* rights, and homesteads! 'Tis far more noble to die in the field, defending ones right, than shriek into the corner, and act the part of a cringing coward! Posterity will mark, and reward such dastards! If we are conquered, we are ruined and undone for all time to come.

Up to the 1st of April the Northern debt was one billion and three hundred millions of dollars, enough to impoverish the North, should she fail to subdue the South; and as the avowed purpose of the Federal Government is to make the South pay the debt—enough at "one fell swoop," if we fail to win our independence, to beggar our people, to make us literally the "hewers of wood, drawers of water" for our unscrupulous, vindictive and malignant foe. Every Southern man should open his eyes to these facts; to the true nature of the war now waging, and to its results.

The North successful and we—the men and women of the South—are an enslaved and doomed people.

The undersigned are authorized to raise a company of Partizan Rangers, to go into a brigade now being raised by Col. Hundley; and to operate in North Ala. Our head quarters will be at Jacksonville Ala. until the brigade is ready for the field. Those liable to be conscripted will have the right to join us, and will be placed upon an equal footing in every respect as other soldiers Let all those who love their country, rally to their country's relief, in this, her hour of greatest trial.

Our address for the present is as follows,

A. G. BENNET, Capt., Gadsden.
C. H. SCOTT, Montgomery, Ala.
Gadsden Ala., June 13th, 1862.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of James M. Phillips, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 16th day of June, 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.

June 26. G. B. DOUTHIT, Ex'r.

Administrators Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala. one Administrator and the other Administratrix of the estate of James M. Inman late of said county, deceased, on the 17th day of June 1862: All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred.

Wm. E. LUCY, Adm'r.
June 26. SARAH A. INMAN, Adx.

RICHMOND, Va. June 6th, 1862.

HAVING joined the Confederate Army, I do hereby constitute and appoint my wife Rebecca Baird and George L. Alexander my agents and attorneys in fact, to transact, receive and receipt, and transact any and all business which may be necessary, during my absence in the C. S. A. from home in Calhoun county, Ala. June 26. JAS. C. BAIRD.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of James D. Mitchell, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of DeKalb county, Ala. on the 18th day of March, 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

SUSANNAH MITCHELL, Adm'x
June 26, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS, Talladega, Ala.
June 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 7.

ALL members of the 30th Regiment Ala. Vol. who are absent from the regiment, are ordered to report at this place on Monday next the 30th day of June, either in person, or by letter enclosing the certificate of a physician, stating the cause of disability. Failure to obey this order you will, without discrimination, be reported as *deserters*, and *treated accordingly*. Some members of the regt having died since the 5th of May, their friends are required to report to me immediately, the time of their decease, that I may be enabled to collect their pay. Those reporting on Monday will bring 5 days cooked rations.

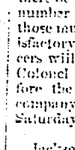
By order of Major Smith
WM. S. McGEE,
1st Lieut. Company D 30th Regt.
Commanding Post.

Col John H Morgan.

THE undersigned has connected himself with Col. Morgan's Regiment, which is now being formed at Chattanooga, Tenn. He is authorized by Col. Morgan to raise a company immediately, if possible; and should there be a failure in making up the requisite number of men to form a full company, all those mustered in, will be received with a satisfactory arrangement. The company officers will be selected from the company by the Colonel. All applications, must be made before the 25th of the present month, as the company will rendezvous at Rome, Geo. on Saturday the 28th.

L. C. MITCHELL.
Jacksonville, Ala. June 11, 1862.

Committed



TO the Jail of Ashville, St. Clair county, Alabama, on the 9th day of June, 18 2, a Negro Boy who says that his name is JESSE, and that he belongs to James A Gladden of Calhoun county, Alabama, living near Alexandria.

Said boy is about forty-five years of age, and weighs about 50 pounds—no marks perceivable.

The owner of the above described Negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay all costs and charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

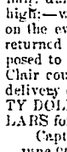
L. W. PAYNE, Jailer of St. Clair co.
June 19, 1862.

$60 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me at the camp of the 25th Regiment, Alabama Volunteers, of Sergeant Hiram J. Springfield, 21 years of age, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, 6 feet high; and private Benjamin F. Smith, thirty years of age blue eyes, black hair, dark complexion, five feet eight inches high;—who left the camps of their regiment on the evening of the 4th inst., and have not returned to duty. The said deserters are supposed to have returned to their homes in St. Clair county, Ala. For the apprehension & delivery of either of them a reward of THIRTY DOLLARS will be paid, or SIXTY DOLLARS for both. H. L. MORRIS,

Capt. c and'g co. D, 25th Reg. Ala. vol.
June 9th, 1862—3t.

$25 REWARD



WILL be paid to any person apprehending and delivering to me at Oxford Ala. or lodging in the jail of this or adjoining counties, my boy TYLER or JOHN as he is more commonly called. John is about 19 years old, weighs 165 or 170 pounds, about 6 feet high, of a dark copper color. It is probable that he will make for the Yankees, as he wore a gray uniform coat, which has my name on the lining of the sleeve. He also had $40 in money, two $20 Confederate bills. W. T. HANNA.

Oxford, Ala. June 19, 1862.

The State of Alabama.
DeKalb County.

Probate Court, Special Term, June 5th, 1862.

THIS day came Jesse Sampley, Administrator of the estate of L. H. Davenport, late of said county, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for partial settlement of his said administration,—Ordered that the 5th day of July, 1862 be set for auditing, stating and passing said account; and it appearing to the Court, by affidavit on file, that the heirs of said estate are unknown; it is ordered that notice hereof by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, be given to said heirs unknown. JOHN N. FRANKLIN,

June 19—$4. Judge of Probate.

Deserted our Camps.

FELIX CAMPS, a private of E T Thompson's co. B of 31st Reg. Ala. Vol. He is of medium size, rather chunky built, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, fair complexion with sandy hair and beard very light, gray or yellow eyes, age 23 years, and rather a singular carriage, from natural deformity or hurt in the hips. He was mustered into service on the 8th day of March A. D. 1862, and deserted the 15th day of May the same year. He had a discharge given some time last year, which he carried off with him.

Any information of the deserter would be thankfully received. The Confederate government offers a reward of thirty dollars for deserters, when delivered to the proper authorities. L. H. HOLT, P. M.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
DeKalb County.

In the Court of Probate of said county, Special Term, June 5th, 1862.

THIS day came into open court, Aaron B. Green, and filed his petition in writing under oath, praying an order of sale to sell the south east fourth of section 9, and the east half of the north east fourth of section nine, in Township seven, Range 8 east, situated in said county, and alleging among other things that the said petitioner and Adaline Busby, wife of Jackson Busby; Martha P. Patterson, wife of Samuel G. Patterson; Rachael McPherson and William McPherson, own jointly the land aforesaid; and that the same cannot be equitably divided without a sale thereof for distribution. That all of said joint owners are of lawful age, and all live in said county, but the said William, who is in parts unknown—ordered, that the fourteenth day of July, 1862, be set for the hearing of said petition; and that notice thereof issue to the parties who live in said county, and that notice hereof by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, be given to the said William McPherson.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN,
June 19—$6. Judge of Probate.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Lemuel B Rickey, late of Calhoun co. Ala., dec'd, on the 4th day of June, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county; all persons having claims against said estate must present them within 18 months, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

T. E. RICHEY, Adm.
June 19, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of C. H. Browning, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 12th day of June, 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.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Adm.
June 19, 1862.

Improved Merchant Mills.

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

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

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

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

The State of Alabama.
Calhoun County.

COURT OF PROBATE FOR SAID COUNTY SPECIAL TERM JUNE 21st A. D. 1862.

This day came John Self and Lydia Self, and filed in said court their petition in writing, representing in substance, that on the 27th day of April 1862, Francis Self departed this life at his residence in said county of Calhoun; that deceased left at the time of his death, a last will and testament, that decedent left the following named heirs at law, to-wit—Nancy Gosset wife of Asberry Gosset, of Jacksonville Cherokee county, Texas; Rachael Varnum, wife of Wm. Varnum of Earth county Texas; Isaac Self of Jacksonville Cherokee county Texas; Alexander Wood County Texas; Polly Chandler, wife of Wm A. Chandler, Pine Stone county Texas; Artillissa Billson, wife of Asaph Elsner of —— county Texas; Whitsille Little, wife of Riley A. Little, of Larissa, Cherokee County Texas; Elvira Self H. Self of Larissa, Cherokee county Texas & John Self, Daniel A. Self Perdue Jane Tewery wife of John Tewery of Calhoun County Alabama and Wm. M. Self of Ashville St Clair county Alabama, and the said Lydia Self widow of decedent of Calhoun county Alabama Petitioners present said will for probate, and ask that proceedings be had for the probate of the same as the last will and testament of the said Francis Self deceased; that letters testamentary be granted upon the estate of said decedent.

It is ordered by the Court, that the 12th day of July, be set apart as a day for the hearing of said petition and probate of said will; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to said nonresident heirs at law to said decedent, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said County on said 12th day of July 1862, and contest the Probate of said will if they think proper.

Witness, A Woods, Judge of said court at office this 21th day of June. A. D. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
June 19th—3t.

Jane Machen, }
vs. } IN CHANCERY, 35th District, N. D. of Al-
Wm. Lay, et als. } abama.

RULES before the Register, 2nd Monday in May, 1862

THIS day came complainant by her Solicitor, and made application for an order of publication against Wm. Lay; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, from the oath of complainant, that said Lay is a non-resident of this State, post office unknown, and that he is over the age of 21 years.—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published at Jacksonville Alabama, for four successive weeks, commanding said Lay to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill of complaint, within sixty days from this order, else after thirty days after the lapse thereof, said bill will be taken as confessed.

It is further ordered, that a copy hereof be posted at the court house door of said district within twenty days hence.

JOHN PRATT, Register.
may 29, 1862.—$7 50.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Richard O. Gordon, dec., late of Cherokee county, Alabama, having been granted to the undersigned Administratrix on the 30th day of May, 1862, by Lemuel J. Standefer, Judge of the Probate court of said county.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present the same within the time required by law, or the same will be barred.

MARY E. GORDON,
C. S. T. A.

N. B. In consequence of Mr. Elston not having been legally appointed, those who have given in to him, will have to give in a-

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NOTICE.

Ala. and Ten. River Railroad

WARE HOUSE,

By L. W. PETTIBONE, successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

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

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Peter L. Hammonds, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 30th day of May, 1862, by the Probate court of St Clair county, Ala., Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

JOHN D. HAMMONDS, Adm.
June 12, 1862.

James A. Carothers, }
Obadiah W. Ward, }
William Mellons, }
J. C. McAnnally, }
and David Sibert: }
vs. } IN CHANCERY
William Lay, }
Azelah Benson and }
her children, whose }
sex, age and resi- }
dence are unknown: }
Henry Chaney, }
Hiram Graves, }
Wm M Chaney, }
Missouri A. Chaney, }
Pleasant G Chaney, }
Ira Chaney, }
Mary Chaney, }
Jacob Chaney, }
John Chaney, }
C. Chaney, }
and Joseph Edwards }
Adm'r of A B Chaney, }
deceased. }

At Rules before the Register of the 34th District Northern Division, for DeKalb County, Ala.

CAME before the Register, the complainants in the above stated case, and upon complainant's motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by the affidavit of complainants agent on file, that William and Azelah Benson and her children, the defendants above named in this cause, are non-residents of this State, and residents of the State of Texas, and that their county and post office are to said affiant unknown, and that said non-residents, (excepting the children of said Azelah, who are minors) are each over the age of twenty-one years.—It is therefore ordered by the Register, that said defendants, William Lay, and Azelah Benson and her children be, and are hereby required to plead, answer or demur to complainant's original bill, now on file in this office, before the 30th day of August, 1862: and that notice of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published weekly in Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, and a copy thereof posted at the court house door of said county of DeKalb, within 20 days from this day—May 26, 1862.

J. B. PINPLEY,
June 12 '62—$12 50. Register, &c.

Notice.

Confederate States War Tax.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of assessing the Confederate States war tax. Punctual attendance is demanded.

Pre No. 5, Taylor's Spring, Monday June 9
" 4, McKee's Turnout, " 10
" 21, Sulphur Springs, Wednesday " 11
" 5, Parkville, Thursday " 12
" 3, P Gore, Friday " 13
" 22, court ground, Saturday " 14
" 1, Oak Hill, Monday " 16
" 8, Walden's Ridge, Tuesday " 17
" 7, Jacksonville, Wednesday " 18
" 2, Alexandria, Thursday " 19
" 12, Yoe's & Roads, Saturday " 21

List of Taxable property under the act of Congress of the Confederate States, for the support of the war.—

1st. Real estate, including all lands and estates therein, and all interests growing thereout, including Ferries, Bridges, Mines.

2nd. All Slaves.

3rd. Merchandize, embracing all goods, wares and merchandize, held for sale on the 1st. of October 1861—except the agricultural products of the country. It also embraces all the merchandize belonging to non-residents, which may be in the hands of any agent, attorney or employee.

4th. Bank Stock.

5th. Railroad and other Corporation Stock.

6th. Money, at interest—Includes all investments and also all bills, bonds, notes or accounts, which bear interest, as the same stood on the 1st. of October 1861; whether the interest is expressly secured by contract or is payable only by implication of law. Money invested for the purchase of securities, must all be returned; and where the securities belong to non-residents, they must be returned by the person having them in his possession, or under his control, and the tax paid on them. The securities to be taxed are to be assessed by the assessor at their real value like other property, and the taxpayer's affidavit may be taken and received as evidence of the value; and in any case if such securities are alleged to be worthless from the insolvency or total inability of the debtor to pay, they shall not be assessed.

7th. All cash on hand, or on deposit in bank, is subject to taxation

8th. Cattle, horses and mules, raised for sale are liable; but such as are raised merely for food and for work on the plantation, are not taxable.

9th. Gold watches.

10th. Gold and silver plates.

11th. Pianos.

12th. Pleasure carriages.

13th. Bank or corporation stock, not duly returned by the corporation.

The assessment in all cases, shall have relation to the first day of October, 1861, and shall set forth the marketable value of the property under ordinary circumstances.

Tax payers includes all individuals and corporations owning property, except heads of families whose whole property subject to taxation, is of value less than five hundred dollars.

Persons who are not heads of families are liable to pay tax on all their taxable property, though said property may not be of the value of five hundred dollars.

Persons who claim that they are exempt will be required to meet the tax assessor at his appointment, and make affidavit as to the value his property.

Section 5th. of the Act, requires all taxpayers to hand in a written list of their taxable property, to the assessor, which must contain the amount of their taxable property, and the value of the same to be assessed by the assessors upon the affidavit of the taxpayer.

Sec. 6th. If any person shall not be prepared to exhibit a written list when required, & the consent to disclose the particulars of taxable property, owned or possessed by him or under his care and management, then it shall be the duty of the officer to make the list, which being distinctly read consented to shall be received as the list of such person.

Sec. 7th. That if any shall deliver or disclose to any collector or assessor appointed in pursuance of this Act, and requiring a list as aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration hereby intended to be made, such person so offending, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 8th. Any person who shall fail to deliver to the tax collector or assessor, a list of his taxable property, at the time prescribed by him shall be liable to a double tax, upon all of his taxable property; the same to be assessed by the assessor or collector and to be collected in the same manner, and by the same process, as is herein provided as to the single tax.

Special attention is requested to the sections of the war tax Law that I have had published. I had them published, in order that the tax payers might be informed as to the Law; and it is my purpose to rigidly enforce the law.

JOHN WRIGHT,
C. S. T. A.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me, either by Note or account will save cost by settling up in thirty days, as no longer indulgence will be given.

J. P. GORE.
April 24, 1862—8w.

Partizan Rangers of Infantry.

I am authorized by General Kirby Smith to raise a Battallion of Partizan Rangers of Infantry, who will arm themselves if practicable with a double barrelled shot gun or rifle; and if they cannot get either, I will take them with a knife, hatchet, or any thing that will do to fight with.

This Battallion will be entitled to the commutation money and the $50 00 bounty. For further information, call on Wiley P. Mangham, Mount Polk, Ala.

June 5, '62. S. D. J. MOORE.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

IN EXTON'S NEW BLOCK,
SELMA, ALABAMA

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 13th September next, the largest and most complete stock of CABINET FURNITURE.

ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them in purchasing.

BOGLE DITMARS.
Selma, July 12, '60—tf.

HIDES WANTED.

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6½ cts per pound, for all debts due him. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.

F. SNOW.
Jacksonville July 19 1860.

Notice to Tax Payers.

I will attend in Jacksonville during the session of the Spring Term of the Circuit Court for the year 1862 for the purpose of collecting the tax of those who have not paid their tax for the year 1861. The first day of April next is the longest time that can be given. I hope none will fail to respond in due time as necessity will compel to collect as the law directs.

H. GRAHAM, T. C. C. C.

Disbursement of the Soldiers Aid Fund.

THE following is a list of the Beat Agents in Calhoun county, Ala., also the amount disbursed by the Commissioner's court on the 15th day of May, 1862, to each beat in said county.

Pre. No.	Agents.	Amt. Disbursed.
"	1. M. W. Abernathy,	$218 62½
"	2. E McClellan,	126 61½
"	3. Wyly Glover,	78 69
"	4. Wm Kennedy,	65 19½
"	5. James A Weatherly,	124 20
"	6. J J Lazenby,	162 88½
"	7. Thompson Rodgers,	115 56
"	8. Spartan Allen,	54 59
"	9. G L Alexander,	16 68
"	10. J W Whiteside,	101 12
"	11. M P Johnson,	86 27
"	12. Wm E Bowling,	81 81
"	13. J A Turnipseed,	
"	14. Shepherd Jenkins,	64 20
"	15. Wm Barker,	116 62
"	16. J W Jones,	211 96
"	17. S M Carruth,	86 27½
"	18. W R Brown, sr.	
"	19. B F Parker,	126 84
"	20. Wm Wood,	63 22
"	21. Z Henderson,	52 65
"	22. John Weems,	81 66½
"	23. J W McDaniel,	66 19

The Beat agents who have not received the amount allowed to their beats will please come forward and receive the same.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Hides Wanted.

THE undersigned having their Tan Yard now in operation, 4 miles south of Jacksonville, wish to purchase HIDES, and will give 8 & 10 cents for them delivered, or 7 & 11 cents where they can get a load to justify going after them.

H. F. VERNON,
june 5, '62.—tf. J. Z. BRADY.

NEW TAN YARD.

THE undersigned having formed a copartnership in the TANNING BUSINESS, respectfully informs the public, that they have established a Tan Yard four miles south of Jacksonville, on the road leading to the Steam Mill, where they will be enabled in a short time to furnish Leath of various descriptions at reasonable rates. They will also tan hides on the shares, on the usual terms. They will also purchase hides for which leather will be exchanged or cash paid at the customary prices.

H. F. VERNON,
Feb. 13, 1862. J. Z. BRADY.

N. B.—Mr. Brady is a practical tanner, those desiring information are referred to Warlick, Abernathy & Co., with whom he has worked.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Special Term, May 31st, 1862.

THIS day came W. A. P. Watson, Administrator of the estate of Jane Hart, deceased, and filed in court his resignation as administrator of said estate, together with his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, and asked to be discharged from said administration. It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 30th day of June, 1862, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 30th day June, 1862, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

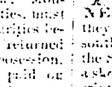
Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court at office this 21st day of May, A. D. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
June 5, '62.—3t.

BECKER & FRANCIS,

General Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.



COTTON, FLOUR LEATHER, and all kinds of Country Produce, or home manufactured Goods sold at the usual rates.

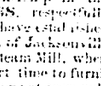
We have ample facilities for *Buying*, and *particular attention* will be paid to this branch of the Business.

W. P. BECKER, } { J. C. FRANCIS, JR.
of Selma. } { *of Jacksonville.*

P. S. Dr. J. C. Francis, is our authorized agent at Jacksonville, and all *orders* or *money* left with him will be promptly attended to.

Selma, January 30. 1862.—1y.

Office of the Ala. and Tenn. River Railroad Co.
SELMA, May 21, 1862.



THE thirteenth Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company will convene at Shelby Springs on Wednesday the ninth day of July next (1862) for the purpose of electing a President and Board of ten Directors for said company for the ensuing year.

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

By order of the Board.

A. M. GOODWIN, Secretary.

IN CHANCERY, Calhoun County, 36th District, Northern Chancery Division, Alabama.

Joseph P. Bagley,
N. S. Bagley,
Josiah Bagley, jr.
vs.
William Green,
Comptroller of the State of Alabama, (for the use of the State of Alabama,)
James Meharg,
E G Dickey,
L D Varnon,
Daniel Crow,
Elizabeth Melarg,
William H Bagley,
John W Bagley,
James H Bagley,
Martha Creswell,
John H Creswell,
Elizabeth Crow,
A B Crow,
Lewis S Meharg, and
Fielding Love, Sheriff of Calhoun county Alabama.

At Rules before the Register 36th District, Northern Chancery Division Calhoun county, Alabama.

CAME before the Register, the Complainants in the above stated case, & upon complainant's motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register by the affidavit of Complainants agent on file that Wm. H. Bagley, Elizabeth Crow & A B Crow three of the Defendants in the above stated cause, are non-residents of this State, and residents of the State of Texas, and that the county and post office of said Elizabeth Crow and A B Crow are to said affiant unknown, and that said Wm H Bagley resides near to Calwell in the county of Burleson in the State of Texas, and that the said 6th residents are each over the age of 21 years—

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that said defendants be and are hereby required to plead, answer or demur to complainant's original bill now on file in this office, before the tenth day of July, 1862: and that notice of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county of Calhoun a copy thereof sent to the said defendants, William H. Bagly, at Caldwell, Texas, his supposed Postoffice, and also one posted at the court house door of said county of Calhoun, within 20 days from this day—May 19, 1862. C. B. DOUTHIT,
may 22, '62—$12 50. Special Reg.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of A. C. Owens, late of Randolph county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of Randolph county, Ala. on the 7th day of April, 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.

WALLER OWENS, Ad'r.
SUSAN OWENS, Adm'x.
May 29, 1862—6t—$3 50.—pd.

HEAD QRS., Talladega, Ala.,
June 9 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, NO. 5.

All persons belonging to the 30th Regiment, Ala. Volunteers, who are remaining at home, are ordered to report at this place on Monday the 16th day of June, if able for duty, in person or by letter, to Lieut. W. S. McGee who will be left in command of the post. Those who are unable to come, must send the certificate of *a regular graduate physician*, stating the cause of disability, and length of furlough required. They are recommended to bring from home 5 days cooked rations.

J B. SMITH,
Major 30th Regiment, Com'g Post.

CASH

Will be given at the Steam Mills for

Pork	**Bacon**
Lard	**Ey Row**
Butter	**Cheeeens**
Corn	**Wheat**
Flour	**&c.**

S. P. HUDSON.
March 25, 1862.

Administrater's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Snodgrass, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on 2d day of June 1862, by the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred: and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JOEL WEEMS, Adm'r.
may 22, 1862.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mary Moon, dec. late of said county, are requested to make immediate payment, and all who have claims against the deceased are requested to present them to the undersigned within the time and terms prescribed by law.

F. W. BUCKALEW, Executor.
may 22, 1862.—$4 00.

NOTICE.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the balance of tax for the years 1859 & 1860.

A punctual attendance will be expected of all those who are in arrears for said taxes.

☞ I will make but one round, and those who fail to come out and pay their tax may expect to pay cost.

Pre no.			
10,	Rabbit Town,	monday	June 16
11,	White Plains,	Tuesday	" 17
13,	Oxford,	Wednes.	" 18
4,	Maddox,	Thursday	" 19
3,	June Bug,	Friday	" 20
1,	Jacksonville,	Saturday	" 21
8,	Walden's Shop,	Monday	" 23
7,	Lewis Phillipses,	Tuesday	" 24
22,	Kansas,	weduesd.	" 25
6,	Peck's Hill,	Thursday	" 26
2,	Alexandria,	Friday	" 27
5,	Polkville,	Saturday	" 28
21,	Sulphur Springs	Monday	" 30
12,	Yoe's & Roads,	Monday	July 7
14,	Sugar Hill,	Tuesday	" 8
15,	Pine Grove,	Weds'day	" 9
23,	Pleasant Hill,	Thursday	" 10
16,	Abernathy,	Friday	" 11
17,	Fair Play,	Saturday	" 12
26,	Borden's,	Monday	" 14
19,	Phipses,	Tuesday	" 15
18,	Pine Thicket,	Wednespay	" 16

may 22, '62. H. GRAHAM, T. C. C. C.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have rented the Livery Stables of Privett & Farmer, and are now prepared to accommodate travellers by conveyance to any point desired, or to hire Horses and Buggies by the day upon accommodating terms.

We will also have horses fed and properly attended to at 35 cents per feed—75 cents per day, and $15 00 per month.

A number of years experience in the management of horses, gives them confidence in their ability to give satisfaction to those who may desire their aid, and they thereof [illegible] the liberal patronage of the public.

J. H. SARGENT,
T. A. KING.
Feb. 6, 1862.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Kahn & Fleishl are hereby notified to come forward immediately and make payment, either by cash or note.

The death of one of the partners having rendered it imperatively necessary that the business should be closed, and the time in which I have to attend to it being limited, all who disregard this notice are informed that the thirty days notice provided for by the last Legislature, will be given, so as to wind up the business forthwith, without the benefit of stay. Any person having claims against Joseph Kahn or the firm will also present them for payment.

JOSEPH FLEISHL,
Surviving Partner of Kahn & Fleishl.
April 24, 1862.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Firm of J. Kahn & Co. at Middleton, Calhoun co. Ala., are hereby notified to come forward immediately, and make settlement, by payment or note, with M. Wellhouse, of Jacksonville.

J. KAHN & CO.
April 24, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Kahn & Fleishl of Jacksonville & Kahn & Co. of Middleton, has been dissolved by the death of one of the firm. All business of the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

JOSEPH FLEISH,
MEYER WELLHOUSE,
May 3, '62. Surviving Partners.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned hereby give notice to the public that they have formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile business, under the name of FLEISHL & WELLHOUSE, at Jacksonville, Ala. They will keep on hands a good a supply of GOODS as circumstances will permit, and dispose of them on reasonable terms.

They solicit the patronage of their old friends and customers.

JOSEPH FLEISHL,
May 3, '62. MEYER WELLHOUSE.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the will of John Nisbet, late of Calhoun county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 16th day of June, 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 persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JAMES G. NISBET, Ex'r.
may 22, 1862.

Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the will of Archibald Stewart, late of Cherokee county, Ala. dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862, by the Hon. Lemuel J. Standefer, Judge of the Probate Court of said county. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

A. N. STEWART, Ex'r.
may 29, 1862—6t.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Baker Delaney, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 3rd day of June, 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JOHN F. DILL, Adm.
June 5, 1862.—6t.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has his wool cards in fine order, and binds himself to make as good Rolls, and free from laps as any other in the country. He will also receive wool at Munford depot and return rolls to said depot free of any wagon freight. His personal attention will be given to all business entrusted to him.

WM. M. RICHEY.
June 5, 1862—3m.

ABNER WILLIAMS,

Cotton Factor

AND

Commission Merchant,

SELMA, ALA.

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

☞ Commissions: *same as heretofore.*
Sept 27 1860.—tf.

JACKSONVILLE, October 1st, 1861.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS!

FROM and after this date, our terms will be strictly Cash, without any ex

POETRY.

THE OLD LOVE.

I met her; she was tall and old—
She stooped and trod with tottering feet;
The hair was gray, that once was gold
The voice was harsh that once was sweet;
Her hands were dwindled, and her eyes,
Robbed of the girlish light of joy,
Were dim; I felt a sad surprise
That I had loved her when a boy.

But yet a something in her air
Restored me to the vanished time;
My heart grew young, and seemed to wear
The brightness of my youthful prime;
I took her withered hand in mine—
Its touch recalled a ghost of joy—
I kissed it with a reverent sign,
For I had loved her when a boy.

A GEM.

Among the numerous poetic effusions inspired by the war, we have not met anything more sweet and touching than the following lines. Can any of our readers give us the name of the author?

The maid who binds her warrior's sash,
And smiling, all her pain dissembles,
The while beneath the drooping lash,
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles—
Though heaven alone records the tear,
And fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As ever dewed the field of glory!

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
'Mid little ones who weep and wonder,
And bravely speak the cheering word,
What though her heart be rent asunder!—
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of war around him rattle,
Has shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of battle.

The mother who conceals her grief,
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her;
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod,
Received on Freedom's field of honor!

Law Cards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Will practice in Calhoun and adjoining Counties. Dec. 10, 1856.—1y

M. J. TURNLEY, B. WM. EASLEY

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

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

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

WHATLEY & ELLIS,

Have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

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

Sep. 6, 1860.

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

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

RICHMOND
TYPE FOUNDRY
THE ONLY
Manufactory of Type
ON SOUTHERN SOIL
South of Baltimore.

Having on hand, or furnishing to order every article requisite for a Printing Office FROM A BODKIN TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

TYPE and Printing Material from any Foundry North furnished when required.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South. BENJ. P. PELOUZE & CO.

We refer you to every printer in the city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

R. L. P. & CO.

August 22,6 181.—1m.

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

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

Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

LOST.

A Trunk directed Mirel Thomas, Oxford, Ala., on the top and one end of it. It is was a green trunk, common size, with three slats on top. Information of said trunk, will be thankfully received by

MIREL THOMAS.
Alexandria, Ala

ROME
STEAM ENGINE
WORKS,
Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotive, Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofing, Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Cane Mill Castings and Machinery, Bearing, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

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

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

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

BOILERS.

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

MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping Engines, Couplings, *Lifting and Force Pumps*, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINERS TOOLS.—Particular attention is given to this branch of business. Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the purpose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball these who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
VERY LOW
One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two 8 " "

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department *is* superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.
April 5 1860—1y. *Rome Ga.*

NEW CABINET SHOP.

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

FURNITURE,
AND

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

C. R. LESTER.

May 17—1860.

Si Gerias Tempas Donus.

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

JEWELRY & WATCHES.

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

LADIES' JEWELRY,

Embracing every article used, such as Earrings, Fingerrings, of every description; Chattalains, Neck Chains, Gold Necklaces, Bracelets, Silver and Gold Thimbles, Armlets &c.

GENTLEMAN'S JEWELRY.

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

SILVER TABLE WARE,

Large Set of Early Waltham and Roberts Fruit and Cake Baskets, Castors, Tidies and Dessert Forks, Table, Butter and Fruit Knives, Table, Tea, Dessert, Cream, Sugar, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Goblets, Handled Cups, Candlesticks, Tea Urns, Sugar Pots. Call or Send Bells.

CLOCKS AND FINE TIME PIECES.

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

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

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

☞ My personal attention given to the repairing Department.

Work done with neatness & despatch.

W. COLEMAN LAND.

Cartridges for Pistols on hand.

W. C. L.

G. P. BURNETT, SOL. B. HENDRIX SAVALKER.

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

Dec. 13, 1860—1y.

CALHOUN MILLS.

THE undersigned feels grateful for the liberal share of public patronage given to these Mills heretofore, and will spare neither pains nor expense to merit its continuance in the future.

M. W. ABERNATHY.

Feb. 15, 1861.—1y.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

All kinds of

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

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

My experience in bedsteads enables me to make the best Bedstead in use—proof against creakings so troublesome in this region.

All kinds of COFFINS made to order, and burials attended promptly—prices as low as those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business, and works at the trade for a living. I am not setting my prices by those who work one month at one trade and another month at any other trade.

Jacksonville, July 5, '60-tf

BACON
LARD,
CORN & FLOUR

[illegible] bushels choice Corn.
[illegible] pounds Bacon Hams,
[illegible] " " Sides,
[illegible] " " Shoulders,
2,000 pounds Leaf Lard, in kegs,
1,000 sacks extra Family W. W. Flour,
1,000 " Superfine " "
On hand and to arrive. For sale by
ELLIOTT & RUSSELL,
Near the Railroad Depot.
Rome, Ga. March 28, 1861.

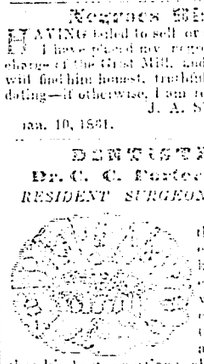
Negroes Hiring.

HAVING failed to sell or rent my Mills, I have placed my negro man John in charge of the Grist Mill, and the said miller will find him honest, truthful and accommodating—if otherwise, I am responsible.

J. A. STEVENSON

jan. 10, 1861.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. C. C. Parker, (late,)
RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST,



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

Office at the same place as formerly, & prices as heretofore.

All bills due when the work is done.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months.

Feby 14, 1861—1

MORRIS' MERCHANT
FLOURING MILLS

THESE extensive Mills on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any Mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The highest cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, and [illegible].

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

L. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859

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

Dec. 29, 1860.

NOTICE.

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

J. A. COBB.

June 20, 1861. tf.

NOTICE.

MR. E. L. WOODWARD & MR. SECORD JOHNSON, are hereby respectfully my lawful agents, to settle and close my existing business during my absence. My Books and Notes are in their hands. Persons owing me will please call on them and settle.

July 13, 1861. C. J. CLARK.

Notice.

All those members of the Volunteers from this county, and of the Calhoun Cavalry, are requested to make additions or other changes in my time, which may be desired, with promptness and despatch, upon very low terms.

R. J. MARTIN.

August 8th, 1861.

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

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

FAMILY GROCERIES,

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

SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONLY.

Oxford, May 2 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!
FOR SALE AT THE
EPUBLICAN OFFICE
JOB WORK, Neatly Executed

OXFORD HOTEL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala., about seventy yards north-west of the railroad depot. He will be at all times prepared to entertain travellers, and accommodate permanent boarders with the best the market of the country affords, at reasonable rates. He hopes by strict attention to the comforts and wants of customers to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

W. B. TURNIPSEED

March. 13, 1862—1yr.

Land For Sale.

The undersigned now offers for sale his valuable TRACT OF LAND, containing 560 Acres, 450 of which are in cultivation, lying 14 miles south of Alexandria, in Calhoun county; 4½ miles from the Railroad. A commodious dwelling house and good out-houses—water in every field but [illegible] miles Cedar Fork—good Schools—two Churches, Baptist and Methodist near. 80 acres of the tract good bottom land. Also, 160 acres of pine land well timbered. I wish to sell because I have not enough land for my force.

July 11,-6m. S. J. T. WHATLEY.

THE BLOCKADE
NOT OPEN YET.

WE beg leave to inform herewith, our many friends and patrons of Jacksonville and Calhoun County, that we now have in Store and are daily receiving, a large and select stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING!
BOOTS & SHOES,

Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Domestic Goods of all descriptions; such as Kerseys, Sheeting, Shirting, Southern Cottonades, Stripes, and a great many articles too tedious to mention.

We have also received a large lot of CALICOES, SHAWLS, Ladies and children's HOODS, woollen Scarfs, HOOP-SKIRTS, of all descriptions, Soda, Candles, &c. &c. &c.

We have, through a great deal of trouble procured the above Goods to supply our customers, so I shall sell them at reasonable prices. Give us a call and convince yourself.

Remember, our Store is still at the Brick Corner.

BLUN & FRANK.

Sep. 26, 1861.—tf.

Administrator's Notice.

JOHN R GRAHAM, as Administrator of the Estate of Alexander Jordan, late of Cherokee county, deceased, has filed in the Court of Probate for said county his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement—the third Monday in June is set for the making of said settlement, by the Judge of said court.

All persons in interest are notified to appear at the court-house of said county, on said day and contest said account if they think proper.

WM. E. McDANIEL,
Judge of Probate Court
of Cherokee county.

may 22, 1862—$4 50.

To our Patrons and Friends.

WE take this method of returning our thanks to our friends and patrons, for their liberal patronage the past six years. We know there are unprecedented times in this country, but necessity forces us to call on all of those indebted to us, to pay at least a part of what they owe, as a part from all will help us very much.

After the first of January, we desire all to come in and close their account by note and pay us what they can. We will take Cotton from all of those indebted to us, to the amount of such indebtedness at the Rome and Selma prices, less the amount of freight.

On and after the first day of January next, we will sell Goods, *cash only for Cash.*

RYAN & ROWLAND.

January 7, 1862.—tf.

PAINTING

R. J. MARTIN would respectfully call on the citizens of Jacksonville, and the people of Calhoun County, that he has established himself in the above business, one door south of A. A. & Smith's Dry Goods Store where he will be glad to wait on all who may see fit to favor him with their patronage.—His work will be done well and promptly, and his charges moderate as can be expected.

Military clothing cut with neatness and dispatch.

LOOK HERE.

I have lost two Clay bank Colts one 2 year old filly flax mane and tail, ball face, a horse 10 years old last Spring dark mane and tail and dark legs any information concerning said colts will be thankfully received, or any person bringing said colts to me, will be [illegible].

Address W. G. BUFFON.
Calhoun Cherokee Co. Ala

THE STEAM MILL.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish good Lumber at the shortest notice, at the following prices, viz:

All descriptions of pine Plank and Scantling unassorted, at over 15 inches wide per 20 feet long, at.....$1 per 100 feet.
Assorted Lots, ... 1 25 " "
All heart Lots, ... 1 50 " "
Over 15 inches wide, ... 1 25 " "
From 20 to 25 feet long, ... 1 25 " "
Over 25 " " ..... 1 50 " "
Pailing & Railings same thell 25 " "
" " assorted, 1 00 " "

I expect to furnish Bedsteads and other kinds of Furniture, for which, work all descriptions of Lumber, all kinds of Produce will be taken. All bills due as soon as stated.

Cedar Grove, S. P. HUDSON.

Aug. 15, 1861.

JACKSONVILLE
MALE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Institution announce to its friends of Education in that they have secured the services of the Rev. Horace Stringfellow, and have no doubt but that he will give entire satisfaction to its patrons and friends.

The rates of tuition the same as heretofore fixed by the Trustees.

The next session will commence on **Monday the 3rd of February, 1862**, and it is desired that those who can conveniently would commence with the beginning of the session so as to be properly classed.

Jacksonville, Jan. 20, 1862.

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

ABNER WILLIAMS,
Cotton Factor
&
Commission Merchant,
SELMA, ALA.

☞ Orders for Goods must be accompanied with *Cash* or its equivalent to insure attention.

Selma Ala., Jan. 20, 1862.—3m.

Office of the Ala. and Tenn. River Railroad Co.
SELMA, May 21, 1862.

THE thirteenth Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company will convene at Shelby Springs on Wednesday the ninth day of July next (1862) for the purpose of electing a President and Board of ten Directors for said company for the ensuing year.

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

By order of the Board.

A. M. GOODWIN, Secretary.

June 5, 1862.

STEVENSON.
MOLASSES, SUGAR,
SODA & SALT.

THE subscriber is receiving Molasses, half barrels, prime yellow at 50 cts—Sugar at 10 cts.—Soda at 20 cts—and will receive WHEAT at $1 25 per bushel in exchange for the above articles, or pay the cash for any amount at the above prices.

J. A. STEVENSON.

November 21, 1861.—tf.

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

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

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

Ironing and Repairing Buggies Carriages, Wagons, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

A ten per cent deduction for cash custom, from the usual credit prices.

WM P PRICKETT

Oxf Ala., Mar. 8, 1860.—1y.

S. J. & M. W. FRANCIS.

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

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

Aug. 16, 1860 —tf.

Valuable Land Still Unsold.

We are informed that the valuable tract of Land, which has been advertised in our paper for sale for some time, by Mr. S. J. T. Whatley is still unsold. This land is situated only 4½ miles from the Railroad and 11 south of Alexandria, on the Talladega road.

There are several other advantages, possessed by this land, not enumerated in the advertisement, and we will take the liberty here to state that the land can be purchased as low as $15 00 per acre, on one two and three years time. Surely such a proposition as this ought to bring purchasers from far and near. If any one who may wish to purchase will call upon the Editor of this paper, we will give him other items of information that will be of interest to him.

Richmond Hammonds, dec'd } Letters of
Estate of. } Testamentary

UPON the last will and testament of said deceased having been granted on the 20th day of August, 1861, by Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.—Aug. 29, 1861.

WILLIAM C. HAMMONDS, Adm.

FOR CASH ONLY.
W. COLEMAN LAND.
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.

KEEPS constantly on hand a fine assortment of Gold & Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Table Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware, with many other useful articles, for cash & cash only. Jan. 2, '62.

J. T. & J. L. RYAN,

GIVE notice that their books and accounts are now ready for settlement. Customers are expected to call and settle by Note. We will receive any part in cash currency with thankfulness.

Our Books must be closed, or we shall expect observers of the thirty days notice under the late act, and proceed to collect and close up by law.

Cedar Grove, January 25th, 1862.—5t.

COPPER STILLS.

ALL persons wanting Copper Stills, Tin Ware, or any thing in my line of business, which I have on hand, must send or bring the cash, or they cannot be accommodated. I mean what I say.

JOEL H. FARMER.

Jacksonville, Ala., Sept. 12, 1861.—tf.

SUMMER
GOODS.

AN extensive assortment of Summer goods, such as Ladies Dress Goods,

BONNETS,
HATS BLEACHED,
WHITE GOODS,
AND
SANDY GOODS,

AND a large variety of Clothing, and gents furnishing goods, offered at very low prices at A. OBERNDORF & Co. Oxford Ala. In want of good bargains we request a call at our store. Our stock is complete, our assortment large.

May 15, 1861.—tf.

Spring Stock
—AT—
A. OBERNDORF & Co's,
Oxford Ala.

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

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

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

A. OBERNDORF & Co.

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

TALLOW.

☞ **We would be glad to receive Tallow, at the highest market price for subscription dues to the Republican or from new subscribers.**

NEW DRUG STORE,
No. 2, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.

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

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

GRASS & CLOVERSEEDS will be on hand by the 16th of September, In fact every thing and a few more, that is usually kept in Drug establishments, which he offers at Charleston prices, (with freight and expenses added,) at wholesale, and will compete with any House south at retail. Having made arrangements with most of the patent medicine proprietors, he is prepared to sell such at manufacturer's prices, with freight at wholesale. All are invited to give me one trial.

Kerosine Oil, and 50 different styles of LAMPS.

Rome, June 21, 1860.—tf.

P. L. TURNLEY.

STRAYED

TWO mare colts, one a year old, bay color, with a blaze face, on the pony order, with heavy tail and main, the other two years old, well grown, sorrel color, two hind feet white; they were last seen in the neighborhood of Jasper Woodruff's. Whoever will give information of them shall be remunerated for their trouble. Direct to

THOS. P. JONES,
Munford, Talladega co. Ala.

May 1, 1862—4t.

Notice.
Confederate States War Tax.

I will attend at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of receiving the Confederate States war tax. A punctual attendance is desired.

Pre. No.	10,	Rabbit Town, Friday	May 16
"	11,	White Plains, Sat.	" 17
"	14,	Sugar Hill, Monday	" 19
"	15,	Court Ground, Tues.	" 20
"	16,	Bonds, Wednesday	" 21
"	17,	Fair Play, Thursday	" 22
"	18,	Pine Tucket, Friday	" 23
"	19,	Phipps, Saturday	" 24
"	20,	Bordens, Tuesday	" 27
"	9,	[illegible]dnesday	" 28
"	13,	Oxford, Saturday	" 31

A. MAHAFFY,
Assessor, 14th Dist. of Ala.

May 1, 1862.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Boot & Shoe Shop to the east side of the public square, next door south of Blunn & Frank's Brick Corner. He respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage; and promises that his work shall be neatly and substantially executed. Wm. C. LAIRD.

Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 12, 1861.—3t.

EXCHANGE.
JAMES ISBELL,
Talladega, Ala.

Continues to Check, on

Charleston,
Mobile, and
New-Orleans.

Receives Confederate Notes at par. Also cashes Checks on above cities.

Dec. 19, 1861.

POLKVILLE, ALA.

IRON WORKS.

WE now inform the public, that we are making Iron, and have a good assortment on hand, such as

Waggon Tyre, Farming and Horse Shoe Iron,

Which can be had at six cents per pound, cash.

GOODE MORRIS & CO.

Nov. 28, 1861.—3m

ALABAMA STATE SENTINEL,
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
BY HARDY & WASON.
In Selma, Ala.
GIVES THE
Very Latest Telegraphic News
FROM
All Parts of the Confederacy.
Daily fifty cents per month.

The DAILY SENTINEL is published every morning, (Monday's excepted) at the following rates, payments strictly in advance:

One year.....$6,00
Six months.....3,00
One month.....50

The WEEKLY SENTINEL is published every Wednesday morning at the following rates:

One year.....$2,00
Six months.....1,00

Administrator's Sale.
OF BOOKS, &c., &c.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of B. A. Fooks, dec'd, and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of said county, will, on Monday the 24th day of March next, offer for sale at the court house door in Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala, to the highest bidder, within the usual hours of sale, all the Personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of a large quantity of **New Law BOOKS, 100 in number**, Tables, Book cases and some other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms are, all sums over five dollars, a credit of twelve months, with interest from date; sums under five dollars, cash. Good & sufficient security required.

G. B. DOUTHIT, Adm.

Feb. 20, 1862.—td.

Circular Saws.

The undersigned respectfully informs all owners of Circular saws, used in steam or Water Mills, that in case their saws have been cupped or warped, he can straighten them perfectly and put them in good working order. They will find it a great convenience and economy to avail themselves of his services, as the stoppage prevents them from supplying the places of these useless warped saws with new ones.

Address—I. J. RAILTON.
Civil Engineer, Oxford, Ala.

Nov. 21 1861.

The State of Alabama, St. Clair Co.

Office of the Register in Chancery for the 38th Chancery District, Northern Division of the State of Alabama.

Wiley C. Jemison, Vs. Cicero D. Simmons, James P. Jones and Bennett Oldham. } BILLS before the Register, Monday, February 17, 1862.

THE Complainant by his Solicitor, comes and moves the Register, now here, for an order of publication against Cicero A Simmons, non resident Defendant in the above stated case, and it appearing to the Register, from the statements in the bill, (which are sworn to) that the said Defendant, Cicero A Simmons is a non resident of the State of Alabama, and that the particular place of his residence is unknown, and that said Defendant Cicero A. Simmons is over the age of twenty one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register of the 38th Chancery district Northern Division, State of Alabama, that said defendant, Cicero A. Simmons, answer or demur to said bill of complaint before the third monday in April 1862, or said bill will be taken as confessed by him. It is further ordered by the Register aforesaid that this Order be published with as little delay as may be once a week for four consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the County of Calhoun and State Alabama, and that a copy of this order be posted upon the door of the Court House of the County of St. Clair and State of Alabama, within twenty days from the day of making this order.

EDWARD GOODE, Special Register
38th Ch. Dis. North Div. Ala.

Feb. 27, 1862.—pr's fee $10 50.

FRESH ARRIVAL,
From New-Orleans.

AUGUST MEYERS, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Jacksonville, and Calhoun county, that he has received a nice stock of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

CALICOES, FLANNEL DRAWERS, UNDER SHIRTS, MILITARY BUTTONS, and a great many articles too tedious to mention, which he will sell at reasonable prices, for cash only.

He invites all his customers and friends to call at his Store and examine for themselves, thanking them for the patronage heretofore extended, he solicits a continuance of the same.

JEANS and WOOLLEN SOCKS taken in exchange for Goods.

Jacksonville, Nov. 6, 1861.

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

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Warehouse, on Jackson street, Pres'd Globe Hotel.

Orders for Plantation and Family Supplies promptly and carefully filled.

The usual CASH facilities afforded customers.

September 27, 1861.—6m.

STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILLS.
Four Miles East of Jacksonville.

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

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

JAMES C. NISBET.

Make Your Own Shoes.

Sulphur Spring Tan Yard.

$1000—one thousand dollars worth of Leather (well assorted) for sale by the subscribers.—Terms cash — Dry Hides in exchange.

Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON.

March 21. 1861.—4t.

FOR SALE.

I have a good two horse wagon and harness, and a mare 4 years old, that works well, which I will sell on reasonable terms, and take the pay in good merchantable wheat at the market price.

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

R. H. WENN.

BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
R. A. Frierale & Co.
137 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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

ROBERT A. FRIERALE.

Aug. 23, 1860. CHARLES H. BERRY.

DRS. EVINS & BURTON,

Having associated themselves together, will continue the

PRACTISE OF MEDICINE,
IN WHITE PLAINS,
Alabama.

Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c Dr. J. A. Clopton, of Huntsville Ala., treats with perfect success *Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.*

Testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

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

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

March, 1 1860.

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

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

☞ Commissions: *same as heretofore.*

Sept 27 1860.—tf.

JACKSONVILLE, October 1st, 1861.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

FROM and after this date, our terms will be strictly Cash, without any exception, necessity Compells us, to enforce this rule, and we feel assured that those that have been kind enough, heretofore to patronize us, will still do so, and observe the above terms.

Whenever we resume our old terms we will publish the same in the Jacksonville, Republican.

Respectfully,
BLUN & FRANK.

October 3, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Marcus J. Truss, late of St. Clair County, Ala. decd., having been granted to the undersigned, on the 26th May 1862, by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said state 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.

WILEY C. JEMISON, Adm.

May 29, 1862.

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