

OCTOBER

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., OCTOBER 2, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1345

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 type for the first week; for each subsequent week, fifty cents per square for each insertion. Over one square counted as two. Forvertisements not marked, continued until forbidden.
Yearly advertisements, \$10 for one square and \$5 for each additional square.
Advertisement of Candidates for Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.
Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
DeKalb County.
Probate Court for DeKalb County,
Alabama, Special Term, Aug.
3rd, 1862.

THIS day came Caroline Ward and Jeremiah M. Jack, and filed their petition, alleging among other things that they and Thomas M. Jack, Adaline Jack, Elizabeth Jack, James Jack, John Jack, and the children of Amelia Clayton, deceased, formerly Amelia Jack, (to-wit.) James S. Martha, J. Greenfield S. and Mary E. Clayton, own, as tenants in common, a tract of land containing one hundred and thirty acres and ten poles, known as the Dover Tract of Nancy Jack, dec'd, situate in said county, and that the same cannot be equally partitioned and divided, and divided, and praying this court for an order of sale to sell the said land for partition; that petitioners and the other parties named, are all of full age, except the said children, for the said Amelia Clayton, who are minors, and all reside in said county, except the said Thomas M., Elizabeth, James and John Jack, who reside in the State of Tennessee.

Ordered, that the 22nd day of September next be and is hereby appointed a day to hear and determine the application, and that notice hereof, by publication for three successive weeks be given in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published weekly in Jacksonville, Alabama, there being no Newspaper published in DeKalb county, and that citation issue, to-wit: Order of the said John R. Hoze, who in said court caused to be appointed guardian of the minors aforesaid.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN,
Aug. 21, '62—SS: Judge of Probate.

Notice.
LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of John Diamond, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Randolph county, Ala. on the 14th day of July, 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 to me immediately.
M. L. PINSON, Exr.
JANE PINSON, Exr.
Aug. 14.

STRAYED
FROM the subscriber Drake Town Ga. about the last of May, one Bay Mare, about five years old, of small size; no very noted mark, has been ploughed some. When she strayed last on a large calf bell tied on with a home string—when heard of last, was at Godwin's Ferry on Cross River. She was used in Blount county, by J. W. Johnson—any information of the above described animal will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.
R. B. HUTCHESON,
Address, Drake Town, Ga.
Aug. 14, 1862.

Executors Sale.
THE undersigned Executors of the Estate of Charles M. Pearson, late of St. Clair county, Ala. dec'd, by virtue of an order made by the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of such sale, on the premises of said decedent, at Springville, in said county, on the NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862, the following described property, to-wit:
Four head of Mules,
Two Wagons and Harness,
One Lot of Cattle,
One Lot of Hogs,
Thirty Bushels of Flour,
Forty Bushels of Wheat,
One Lot of Dry Goods,
Hardware and Medicines,
And many other articles. Purchasers thereof will be required to give notes due twelve months from day of sale, bearing interest from date, with two notes and accounts for all sums of five dollars and over. For all sums under five dollars, cash will be required.
JAMES P. PEARSON,
JOHN McCLENDON, Ex's.
Aug. 21, '62.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 8th day of September, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the estate of R. A. Carruth, dec'd, all persons therefore having claims against said estate will present them to me, within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate, will please come forward and make payment immediately.
S. M. CARRUTH,
Sep. 11, 1862. Adm. of said estate.

Special Notice.
HAVING joined Capt. Whitley's company and disposed of my entire stock, goods, and any notes and accounts in the hands of Messrs. FLEISH & WELLS, who are authorized to receive and receipt for the same. All those indebted to me are earnestly requested to make immediate settlement by payment or note.
AUGUST MEYER.
Aug. 3 21—m.

CALHOUN MILLS.
THE undersigned feels grateful for the liberal share of public patronage given to his mill heretofore, and will spare neither pains nor expense to merit its continuance in the future.
M. W. ABERNATHY.
Jan. 28, 1862.—17

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.
The second session will open on 28th July. Rates of tuition unchanged.
R. SCALES.
July 24.—1 mo.

STRAYED
FROM the undersigned in Talladega county, Ala. on Friday the 8th inst., a deep sorrel mare Mule, 3 years old last Spring, about medium size, main and tail closely shaved, any person giving information to me at Talladega by mail, or returning said Mule, shall be reasonably rewarded.
Aug. 14, 1862. F. M. GLAZNER.

Notice.
STRAYED from the subscriber, the first of June, two young mare Mules, one about sixteen months old large of itage, a sorrel color. The other one about one year old, a dark bay, heavy set. Any information of such mules will be thankfully received, and I will satisfy any person for their trouble in letting me know. I live near Mount Polk, Calhoun county, Ala.
Aug. 14, 1862. JACOB NOAH.

Administrators Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 21st day of July, 1862, Letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Bartley C. Johnson, late of Marshall county, Ala. dec'd, by the Probate Judge of said county—all persons having claims against said estate will present them in the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred. PERCIVAL M. BUSH, Adm. of Bartley C. Johnson, dec'd.
Aug. 14.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Israel Brothers, late of St. Clair county, Ala. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 4th day of August 1862, by the Judge of Probate of said county—all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
Aug. 14. GALEB F. BROTHERS, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of July, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the estate of Ance McCollum, dec. all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to me immediately.
B. D. TURNER, Adm. of said estate.
Aug. 7.

Executors Notice.
LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of Charles M. Pearson, deceased, late of St. Clair county, Alabama, having been granted to the undersigned Executors, on the 14th day of August, 1862, by J. W. Johnson, Judge of the Probate Court of said county—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time required by law, or the same will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment to me immediately.
JAMES P. PEARSON,
JOHN McCLENDON, Ex's.
Aug. 14.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
DeKalb County.
In the Court of Probate of said county, Special Term, August 2nd, 1862.

THIS day being set apart by the Court to hear the insolvent report of Thomas S. Cox, as the administrator of the estate of William Shadwick, deceased, and to determine the same; and notice thereof having been given by four weeks successive publication in the Jacksonville Republican, published at Jacksonville, Alabama; and notice also having been sent by mail to the creditors of said estate, whose residence was known, and said report coming to be heard and no issue thereon being made by any person whatever, and the same appearing to the court to be correct—it is further ordered, that said administrator appear before this court on the fifteenth day of September, 1862, and make settlement of his accounts with said estate; that notice hereof, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican aforesaid be given four weeks successively, and that notice also be furnished to each creditor of said estate, whose residence is known, and notice also be posted upon the court house door of said county for four weeks.
JOHN N. FRANKLIN,
Judge of Probate
Aug. 21, 1862—S: 50.

Committee
TO the Jail of Greenville, Marshall county, Alabama, on the 12th day of July, 1862, a Negro man who says his name is William Dobbis, who if he is the same as the one who was arrested here on the 1st of March, 1862. He is about 30 years of age, six feet two inches high, dark complexioned and weighs about 180 pounds.
The owner of said Negro is hereby notified to come forth, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
THOMAS F. ELLON,
Jailor.
Aug. 21, 1862.

GREENESBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Term will open AUGUST 4th. All the Departments of Instruction are now filled by able and successful Teachers. N. B.—Tuition is Free to Daughters of United States Soldiers on duty.
For particulars, inquire of any Presbyterian Minister in Georgia, or of Rev. L. B. PARSONS, President of the Institution or of JOHN CUNNINGHAM, President of Board Trustees.
July, 24

Correspondence Selma Reporter.
From Chattanooga, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 19.

DEAR REPORTER: Having a few lieure moments, I do not know how to improve them better than in writing a few lines for your journal, giving your many readers all the current news that I have picked up since my arrival. On my arrival I found Major General Jones in command, who is an excellent officer and a strict disciplinarian, and above all a gentleman in the true acceptance of the term. I found the police regulations much more strict than when I left; but it is really necessary, where so many traitors are scattered over the country. Last night three bushwhackers were brought in as prisoners for trying to damage the Nashville railroad, which road will be completed to Nashville in four or five days, but the road will be guarded heavily all along its line in consequence of the traitorous population that live in its vicinity.

As I write, I behold a scene in front of my desk that affects me even to tears—a mother with three little daughters have come over the river to visit in prison, a deluded husband and a renegade father, who has been confined for aiding the enemy. He is allowed in front of the prison one hour's conversation with his family. The hour to them glides swiftly along.—It is gone! the order is given to him to retire. He parts from his wife and little ones, the cries of those three little daughters, in my imagination, I hear long after they are gone; and never will be effaced from the tablets of my memory, the deep agony depicted upon the countenance of the mother and wife as she bid adieu to one whose heart has never had one patriotic throb for the land of his nativity.

We have a line of couriers established from this place to Bragg's army. He is moving along in Kentucky as fast as circumstances will permit. There is no doubt but what Buell's army have left Nashville, except five regiments which will leave soon. Old Johnson has been reported, after the chastisement which he gave him, to hard drink, and remains in his room at the time. He made a speech full of lies and the outbursts of drunkenness. He said if the "rebels" took Nashville, they would find his bloated remains under the capitol.

The glorious success that is crowning our arms should fill every Confederate heart with gratitude to the God of battles, whom we know is on our side. The prayers of our people, of mothers, wives and sisters, have gone up for our safety and the success of our arms, and they have been answered. Vice and immorality have been, to a great extent, suppressed in our army. We have Generals and a number of soldiers who pray and put their trust in the great I Am.

I have just seen a Kentucky Statesman, (a paper) published in Lexington since General Smith's advent into the place. The enthusiasm and recruiting are beyond the most sanguine expectations. Fayette and Madison counties have each raised 2,000 men, and it is now asserted with confidence that we will get an army of 50,000. These are not mere reports, but are facts.

Breckinridge and his whole command will be here in a few days on their way to their own State. The reception of General John H. Morgan, at Lexington surpasses anything I have ever read of; his whole command was surrounded by the ladies and made prisoners of, but he finally eluded his captors and put out and took possession of three towns.

I regret the heavy loss that D. H. Hill sustained in Maryland. He undoubtedly was hunted very roughly for a while.—The enemy's loss was over ten thousand killed and wounded. The glorious victory at Harper's Ferry is enough to fill the heart of every patriot with gratitude to God. The Lincoln Government has sent agents to Europe to contract for arms. As we have more arms than we need, I see not why Davis should not sell them, as we will get them back in the course of the campaign. The "Feds" have at last been compelled for want of sustenance to abandon the Cuttubaug Gap, and are trying to form a junction with Buell, I think Buell evidently outwitted General Bragg on his retreat back to Nashville. We ought to have whipped Buell's army, and then there would have been no nucleus around which the Northwestern recruits could have rallied.

They are coescripting in this part of Tennessee, and there is considerable excitement. The traitors are hiding themselves in the caves of the mountains, and leaving the State where they can find the means of egress. The Government is now pursuing the proper course with these stubborn wretches. I will now close this hasty written scrawl.
Yours,
C.

Authentic Particulars—A Decisive but Dearly Bought Victory.

We have received authentic particulars of the sanguinary battle at Sharpburg, alluded to elsewhere, and concerning which so many painful rumors were afloat on yesterday. We have the gratification of being able to announce that the battle resulted in one of the most complete victories that has yet immortalized the Confederate arms. The battle was opened on Tuesday evening about six o'clock, all of our available force, about sixty thousand strong, commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee in person, and the enemy, about one hundred thousand strong, commanded by Gen. McClellan in person, being engaged. The position of our army was upon a range of hills forming a semi-circle, with the concave towards the enemy; the latter occupying a less commanding position opposite, their extreme right resting upon a height commanding our extreme left. The arrangement of our line was as follows: Gen. Jackson on the extreme left, Gen. Longstreet in the centre, and Gen. A. P. Hill on the extreme right.

The fight on Tuesday evening was kept up until 9 o'clock at night, when it subsided into spasmodic skirmishes along the line. Wednesday morning it was renewed by Gen. Jackson and gradually became general. Both armies maintained their respective positions, and fought desperately throughout the entire day. During this battle, Sharpburg was fired by the enemy's shell, and at one time the enemy obtained a position which enabled them to pour a flanking fire upon our left wing, causing it to waver. At this moment, Gen. Starke of Mississippi, who had come out of Jackson's Division galloped to the front of his brigade, and seizing the standard rallied them forward. No sooner did the gallant General thus throw himself in the van, than four bullets pierced his body, and he fell dead amidst his men. The effect instead of discouraging, fired them with determination and revenge and they dashed forward, drove the enemy back, and kept them from the position during the rest of the day.

It being evident that the "Young Napoleon," finding he could not make his way through the invincible ranks of our army in that direction, had determined upon a flank movement towards Harper's Ferry, and thus obtain a position in our rear, General Lee with ready foresight, anticipated the movement by drawing the main body of his army back on the south side of the Potomac, at Sharpstown Va., whence he will of course, project the necessary combinations for again defeating his adversary.

The enemy's artillery was served with disastrous effect upon our gallant troops; but they replied from musket, howitzer and cannon with a rapidity and will that carried havoc amidst the opposing ranks. The battle was one of the most severe that has been fought since the opening of the war. Many of our brave men fell at dark the firing ceased, and in the morning, (Thursday) our army were ready to re-commence the engagement, the enemy having been forced back the evening before, and the advantage being still on our side.

Firing was consequently opened upon the new position supposed to be held by the enemy, but no reply was obtained. It was then discovered that he had disappeared entirely from the field, leaving many of his dead and wounded in our hands, and about three hundred prisoners. The report current on Thursday, is that a truce occurred on Thursday for the burial of the dead, was unfounded. The prisoners stated that their force was more than a hundred thousand strong, and that McClellan commanded the army in person.

Our loss is estimated at 5,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The prisoners state that their ranks were greatly decimated, and that the slaughter was terrible, from which we may infer that the enemy's loss was fully as great if not greater than our own.

The following is a list of commanding officers killed and wounded in the engagement:
Gen. Stark, of Miss; commanding Jackson's division killed.
Brig. Gen. Branch, of North Carolina killed.
Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson, wounded in hip, not dangerously.
Brig. Gen. Wright, of Ga., flesh wounds in breast and leg.
Brig. Gen. Arusted in the foot.
Brig. Gen. Lawton, in leg.
Brig. Gen. Ripley, in neck, not dangerously.
Brig. Gen. Hensley of N. C. slightly.
Col. Alfred Cummings, in command of Wilcox's brigade slightly wounded.
Richmond Examiner, 22d.

The Panic in Southern Pennsylvania
The greatest panic prevails on the Pennsylvania border upon the rumor of

the advance of our army. A correspondent writes from Chambersburg, Pa.:

Our people are aware of their danger, and on Thursday last the officers of the Bank of Chambersburg, as a matter of precaution, transferred their specie and other valuables to the keeping of the Harrisburg Bank. On Saturday the Hagerstown Bank removed its specie East and on Sunday and yesterday the Hagerstown Savings Bank and the Washington County Bank did likewise. On Saturday evening the Cumberland Valley railroad became satisfied that it would be unsafe to leave their engines and cars over night at Hagerstown, and on Sunday morning about two o'clock they were all brought down here, with a large number of Union refugees from Frederick and Washington counties, Maryland.

On Sunday a train again ventured to Hagerstown, intending to remain over night, but it was scared away about one o'clock on Monday morning, by reports of the near approach of General Stuart, with 5,000 rebel cavalry. He has not, however, reached Hagerstown as yet. On Sunday, too, the United States Commissary removed all the public stores from Hagerstown to this point, and the same day a battery of eight guns arrived here, and were shipped by railroad to Baltimore. The same evening the remnant of the twenty-ninth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers arrived near our town and encamped. These things looked as if the Government intended to evacuate Western Maryland, and deliver it over to rebel rule without a struggle. The consequence was, that the secessionists in the neighboring counties in Maryland became bold, exultant and defiant, and the Union people were compelled to flee for safety, and many of them are now here, not feeling it safe to return to their homes until they know what course the rebel forces will take.

Many of our citizens are also greatly alarmed at the danger of a rebel invasion, and our merchants in the southern towns and villages of the county, and some even here have packed up and shipped north and east the most valuable of their goods, in order to secure their safety. Many others are ready to move with their personal effects as soon as they know that the danger is near.

Another correspondent writes from Gettysburg:
This old fashioned and usual quiet town has been in a perfect ferment of excitement for the past ten days, in anticipation of a rebel raid. Even the rapid concentration of Federal forces in this vicinity does not allay the alarm. The secessionists and "half-and-half-men," known as the Breckinridge democrats, are continually relating wonderful and frightful stories of rebel raids, coupling their reports with all sorts of arguments to prove that it is all up with the "Union Government," and that the rebel army can go wherever they please, without let or hindrance.
A large number of families are arriving here and at Gettysburg every day, en route for some safe locality.

Address of Gen. Lee to the People of Maryland.
The following address of Gen. Lee to the people of Maryland has been issued from his headquarters at Frederick: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA. Near Frederick Town, Sept. 8, 1862
To the People of Maryland:

It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.
The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a Commonwealth allied to the States of the South by the strongest social political and commercial ties.
They have seen, with profound indignation, their sister State deprived of every right, and reduced to the condition of a conquered province.

Under the pretence of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge, and contrary to all forms of law. The faithful and manly protests against this outrage, made by the venerable and illustrious Marylanders, to whom, in better days, no citizen appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt. The government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the press and of speech have been suppressed; words have been declared obscene by an arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by a military commission for what they may dare to speak.
Believing that the people of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a Government, the people of the South have long wished to aid, you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freedom, and restore independence

and sovereignty to your State. In obedience to this wish our army assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been deprived.

This citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned. No constraint upon your free will is intended—no intimidation will be allowed. Within the limits of this army; at least, Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech.

We know no enemies among you, and will protect all, of every opinion. It is for you to decide your destiny, freely and without constraint. This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be, and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your national position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.
R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

The "Hermes" writing from Richmond to the Charleston Mercury, gives the following items:
An officer taken sick in Maryland and sent back here to recruit his health, reports that he passed Manassas early last week, eight days or more after the battle, and found the Yankees under a flag of truce, still burying their dead. They told him they had buried 7,000, and a weeks work before them. Burying was a slow business, owing to the decomposed state of the bodies. One at a time they were covered over with earth where they lay. The odor was awful. To our officer's eye, it seemed as if none had been buried, so numerous were the corpses.

The London Times gives a fearful account of the cotton famine. Out of 83,000 people in Preston, 23,000 were paupers, and many thousands more living on a shilling or two a week. All England has to depend on its 399,000 bales of cotton, which, working the mills only two days in the week, would last till next spring, when the entire stock would be exhausted.

It is stated as a noteworthy circumstance, that the Chippewas, who were never before at war with the whites are now joined with their deadliest enemies, the Sioux, in making war on old Abe. And, still stranger, the heretofore implacable Comanches are at peace for the first time, with the whites in Texas. Verily the South seems to be shielded.

THE IMPENDING FATE OF BALTIMORE.
The American is very serious about the fate of Baltimore. It says the Confederates will certainly have it, if it is only for 24 hours, so as to possess themselves of the provisions there.—It begs the inhabitants to be prepared to evacuate the city, and that the Federal Government to destroy it. It thus concludes:
The Government would never permit a moment's peaceable possession by the rebels of a city so completely essential to every hope of maintaining its integrity. Let us remind any Secession sympathizer right here, that a portion of the formidable New Orleans mortar fleet is quietly at anchor near the heart of the city, as an adjunct of their terrible batteries, ready to rain destruction upon listless occupants from so many points if they were once to obtain a foothold here.

We are assured, upon the statement of an officer of the Confederate army who arrived in this city yesterday, and who left Frederick a few days ago, that a company of Pennsylvanians, from Adams county, numbering one hundred and fifteen, arrived at Frederick last week, and tendered their services to the Confederate Government. This company was regularly organized with its own officers, before they left their own State, and declared that they were unwilling to stay at home to be drafted into the abolition service.—Richmond Dispatch.

STONEWALL JACKSON AGAIN.—The New York Times, of the 29th, has the following editorial article under the caption given above:
A rumor was current yesterday at Washington that Stonewall Jackson's leaving the front of General Pope, had passed into Shenandoah Valley, and was rapidly advancing upon the Potomac.—The tale was inherently probable. A raid along the Valley is a favorite pastime of the prayerful partisan; who, besides, is under engagement with the inhabitants of the district to celebrate harvest home of their company. Not to have heard from him for a week is a sign of mischief. We may be sure he is not inactive, or at all ignorant of his opportunities. It is practicable to flank Pope, march upon and capture the capital or carry the war to Harrisburg. Jackson knows all about it, and doubtless loses not a fragment's time in making necessary preparations. What his hands find to do he is apt to do swiftly and mightily.

Jacksonville Republican. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. October 2, 1862.

We are authorized to announce D. L. NICHOLSON, as a candidate for Solicitor for the Circuit composed of the counties of Blount, Marshall, Madison, Jackson, DeKalb and Cherokee.

Our Circuit Court is now in session. Judge Porter King presiding. The case of Thos. Gant for the murder of Deas was called up on Tuesday and set for trial on Thursday.

Private Despatch.

Richmond, Sept. 27, 1862. To J. F. GRAY.

Casualties in Cos. G and D, 10th Alabama Regiment, at Sharpsburg 17th September.

CO. G.—Killed—R. T. Wharton. Wounded Slightly—Sergeant Bolton, Privates Turnley and Garrett. Seriously—Caruth, in leg; J. D. Walker, in hand; McCauley, in shoulder; B. P. Hodges, arm broken; Brady, hip and foot; Capt. Whaley missing.

CO. D.—Killed—Wm H. Wood, Thos Harrison, Priekett and Maddox.

Wounded Severely—Stamps, John Martin and W. J. Martin—Slightly—S. C. Clark, Geo. Wood, F. M. Wood, J. Usry, Walker, McClelland, Calvert, Nunnally and Sergt. Brock.

Capt. Rogan safe—myself slightly wounded in shoulder, be at home next week.

Lt. JOHN FRANCIS.

Since the passage of the conscription bill, our losses from non-payment of subscription, has greatly increased; so much so as to render an appeal to our patrons on the subject imperatively necessary. And now that the second conscription bill has passed, this loss will go on to increase, unless more thoughtful and just system is adopted towards us by that class of our patrons who are embraced in these acts. We suppose it is occasioned by the haste with which many volunteer in order to avoid the conscription enrollment, by which much of their private business is left unsettled, or entrusted to others who neglect it. If these losses were anything in reason, we would bear them without saying a word. In future we hope these of our patrons who enter the army will make arrangements first of all to pay for their papers: and in making this earnest appeal to their justice and generosity, we remind them of the fact that we have taken no advantage of the times, as we might have done, to raise the price of our paper, or require payment in advance, neither have we reduced it to a half sheet, as many others have done. We confide in their punctuality from these considerations—we hope they will not continue to make us pay such a heavy penalty for mis-

Monopoly, Speculation and High Prices.

We are glad to see from some of our exchanges, that since the partial opening of the markets, by the entrance of our armies into Tennessee, Kentucky, and Maryland, there is a fair prospect of considerable reduction in the price of salt sugar, coffee, and many other articles of groceries and goods. We sincerely hope that this may prove true and that the mercenary, heartless extortioners, may be caught in this trap, and subjected to a loss equivalent to all their ill-gotten gains. But we can hardly hope for any material reduction of prices from an influx of goods in the country, so long as they are purchased up at wholesale by monopolists, immediately on their arrival. The law seems impotent to afford a remedy, and abuse of speculators and extortioners seems worse than folly, for the man who, in a time like this, could take advantage of the necessities of the poor and needy, could hardly be influenced by the good or bad opinions of his fellow men. In this state of things we have but one other remedy, to suggest; but this if generally adopted, we have not a shadow of doubt, would go far to correct the evil. The remedy is this—let the citizens of every town, village and neighborhood, unite in numbers of ten, twenty, fifty or more, throw their money together, and then select an honest and intelligent member of their own number, and send him to any place or places in the border States, where articles of prime necessity can be had at more reasonable rates, furnished with a list of the kind, quality and quantity of the articles required. His expenses and trouble would not amount to more than one per cent. on the money furnished. This would be found much better than paying a thousand per cent. to extortioners.

C. C. Donson, former School Superintendent of this County, who left here in the second recruits for the Calhoun Guards, has been in our place for some days on furlough. He was transferred from the Calhoun Guards to Jackson's Cavalry Company, in which he has remained in active service, ever since, until some weeks ago, when he was furloughed in consequence of receiving an ugly and painful wound in the arm in a battle near Denmark Tenn. In this battle, 30 Confederates were believed were killed and a number wounded, and a much larger number of Yankees, and some 220 taken prisoners. We are sorry to learn that Mr. D's wound has been painful of late, and that after partially healing there is danger of its breaking out again.

In consequence of the difficulty of getting letters through to the army, Dr. C. J. Clark has kindly consented, and authorized us to make the fact known, to take upon himself the trouble to embrace every opportunity to send them by hand, when directed to his care at Richmond. The letters should be directed to the persons for whom they are intended, care of the Col. to whose regiment they belong, and then to the care of Dr. C. J. Clark, Richmond Va.

See advertisement of Z. & J. Y. Henderson, who wish to engage beef, to be delivered at this place, Talladega, or on the railroad.

Persons interested are directed to the notice of J. W. Whaley, respecting the collection of claims.

Capt. D. P. Foster's new Cavalry company met at this place on Wednesday morning 1st inst., for the purpose of taking their departure for the place to which they have been ordered. They are a fine looking, daring, hardy and determined set of men, of whom we may safely predict, that under an experienced and tactician as their commander, that they will, whenever an opportunity presents itself, make their mark in a manner that will make their countrymen proud of them.

From General Loring's Army—Official Despatches.

Captain D. P. Foster's new Cavalry company met at this place on Wednesday morning 1st inst., for the purpose of taking their departure for the place to which they have been ordered.

Jenkins captured Buchanan, Captain C. H. G. Kelley's main depot, with 500 stand of arms and ammunicions stores, all of which were destroyed. He took the commanding officer with thirty prisoners. The next day he took Greenville. The next day he took Bathbone and his regiment at Roanoke C. H. The next day he drove a force of the enemy from Ravenwood, and the next day crossed into Ohio, marching twenty miles in that State. He was at last accounts on the Kanawha.

FAVORITE COURT HOUSE TAKEN.

HEADQUARTERS, FALLS OF KANAWHA, Sept. 14th.

After a fatiguing march I came upon the enemy near this place on yesterday, at half past one o'clock P. M., with the best of my forces, which were in front. After contesting every inch of my advance for some miles, he entered his fortifications at this place, which were strong, and consisted of very formidable outer works, enclosing a quadrangular fort, with glacis and redoubts, and well mounted with nine heavy pieces of artillery. My men pushed up the walls with great spirit, inflicting great loss on the enemy. Our loss is small. About nightfall, to the force of the enemy already in the fort, three regiments were added as reinforcements by one of the many roads, which my forces were not numerous enough to guard. This made the enemy about five regiments stronger, but while we lay on our arms to renew the attack this morning, the enemy fled. Probably they took the same road by which the reinforcements entered and I am now master of their works. I am now pursuing with all my forces.

TWO MORE VICTORIES.

HEADQUARTERS, FALLS OF KANAWHA, Sept. 14th.

After fighting two obstinately contested fights to-day—one at Cotton Hill and the other at Gauley—the enemy have been put to flight down the Kanawha, and I am now in possession of their former position at Gauley, with their wagons, trains and some stores. The magazines and many more were burned before they fled. I am crossing the Kanawha and pursuing the enemy. We took 700 barrels of salt. We have taken Camp Gauley, and are pursuing the enemy down the Kanawha.

CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON—THE ENEMY ROUTED AGAIN AND FLYING.

The following dispatch was received

at the War Department yesterday from Gen Loring:

CHARLESTON KANAWHA, Co. Sept 13 via Giles Court House. 16th And Dublin 16th.

After incessant skirmishing from Gauley down, we took this place at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The enemy, six regiments strong, made stout resistance, burning their stores and most of this town in their retreat. Our loss slight, the enemy's heavy. He is in full retreat. Jenkins is in his rear.

W. W. LORING, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Latest News.



From the Selma Reporter.

Flight at Iuka.

The Town Abandoned by the Confederates.

Richmond, Sept. 23, via Mobile, 2 d.

The right wing of the enemy, under Beauregard, 8,000 strong, were advancing about 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the Iuka road, driving in our pickets.

General Price immediately ordered Gen. Heiberg to move his own and Martin's brigades against them, and went himself to the field, accompanied by General Little.

They met the enemy advancing in line of battle about a mile south of the town. Our line was immediately formed, and the battle opened, discovering the enemy in force.

General Price sent back for the other brigades of Little's divisions. They came up at a double-quick, but did not reach the field until the enemy were driven back from every position over six hundred yards, with a loss of over 600 men and nine pieces of artillery.

Darkness prevented further pursuit, and Little's division bivouached on the field.

Our loss in killed wounded and missing reaches 250. Gen. Little was killed. Colonel Whitfield, Gilmore and Mabrey were wounded.

The enemy having received heavy reinforcements during the night, General Price determined to carry out the orders of the previous morning, and the army left Iuka between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, bringing on the captured stores.

In an attack which the enemy made upon our rear guard, they were repulsed with a severe loss to them, but our loss was only one man.

The 21 Louisiana, Whiteheads Legion, and the 21 Texas cavalry behaved with distinguished gallantry, and were great sufferers in the fight on Friday. Their Colonels were all wounded.

LATER.

ANOTHER BATTLE ON THE POTOMAC.

Federal Army Routed.

Gen. Jackson again in Maryland.

From Kentucky!

General Bragg Victorious—Captures 5,000 Prisoners.

NORTHERN NEWS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Richmond, September 23

An official dispatch received here this morning announces that a battle took place on Saturday on the Potomac, near Shepherdstown, between the Confederate forces under Jackson and a column of the enemy, 10,000 strong, resulting in the rout of the enemy, with a heavy loss. Our loss was slight.

Quite a number of arms were taken. Jackson had retraced into Maryland.

CHATTANOOGA, September 19.

We learn from Nashville that General Bragg has captured Munfordsville, Kentucky, with 5,000 prisoners, and a large number of negroes and several pieces of artillery without firing a gun.

KNOXVILLE, Sept 14.

A courier brings intelligence from Cumberland Gap, that Gen. Stevenson is pressing on the rear of Federal Morgan.

Firing was heard this morning in the direction of Manchester, and it is supposed that he has engaged the enemy.

Richmond, Sept. 23.

Northern papers of the 16th and 17th inst., claim the Sharpsburg fight as a glorious Federal victory.

They say Gen. Lee was wounded, and that Howell Cobb was also wounded and a prisoner. 17,000 rebels were killed, and several thousand taken prisoners.

McClellan telegraphs that it was a glorious Federal victory; that the rebels were routed and demoralized.

The Yankee General Reno was killed.

Yankee officers at Waria under a flag of truce say, that on Thursday night a dispatch was received in Washington, announcing a desperate battle concluding with the congratulatory phrase, that "McClellan had his own way."

They say the Northern reports are not credited.

The New York Herald of the 20th contains dispatches from Louisville announcing the surrender of six Indiana regiments, 6,000 men, at Maudonsville.

Official dispatches from McClellan, dated Friday, claim a victory at Sharpsburg, though it is evident that his army has fallen back.

It states that the rebel army had crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and that he had sent a column, under Gen. Pleasants in pursuit.

In the Senate to-day, the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the treasury to offer a reward not exceeding five thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of persons engaged in counterfeiting Confederate notes was passed.

Also the bill to facilitate the payment of amounts due soldiers was passed.

The Conscription bill from the House was amended by substituting therefor, the bill passed by the Senate, with modifications. The subject will probably be referred to a committee of conference.

The Senate bill fixing the rank and pay of the Quartermaster General was passed.

In the House, the Arkansas contest election case, after the rejection of a motion declaring the seat vacant, was recommitted to the Committee on elections.

The bill to raise revenue was considered in Committee of the whole until adjournment.

THE LATE BATTLE IN MARYLAND.

Further Particulars.

Federal loss 20,000—Confederate loss 6,000.

The recrossing of the Potomac.

EVACUATION OF MARYLAND ONLY TEMPORARY—THE MUST AND SHALL BE FULFILLED.

Wholesale Slaughter of the Enemy by Stone and Jackson.

FOUR BRIGADES MOWED DOWN.

Out of 10,000 only 2,000 escape.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Confederates Repulsed at Green River.

BRAGG AT GLASGOW JUNCTION.

Skirmishing near Nashville.

Federal Wagon Train Captured.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Richmond, Sept 24.

Richmond papers of the 23d, report that only a portion of Lee's army had recrossed the Potomac. But letters from Winchester to the Dispatch say that the army had crossed without losing a man, or any of the commissary stores.

General Sumner and another Yankee General sent a flag of truce after the battle asking permission to bury their dead.

Mr. Poteler says that the evacuation of Maryland is only temporary. She will and shall be reconquered. Our loss was five thousand, that of the enemy about twenty thousand.

The Enquirer states that Maj. Gen. Anderson was severely wounded.

Generals Wright, Lawton, Ripley, Armstrong and Ransom, and Col. Alfred Cumming were slightly wounded. Generals Stark and Branch were killed.

A private dispatch says that Gen. Toombs was slightly wounded.

Richmond, September 24.

The Lynchburg papers of to-day say that the Yankee column recently routed by Jackson near Shepherdstown was commanded by Burnside.

Four brigades of the enemy rushed across the river, when Jackson precipitated his whole force against them. They were literally mowed down. No man was killed that the stream was most drenched up with their bodies.

About 1,500 prisoners were taken and of the whole force estimated at 10,000, it is thought that not more than two thousand escaped.

The casualties on our side were two hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing.

Richmond, September 24.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Olmhart of Texas, submitted a series of resolutions declaring that Provost Marshall has no authority whatever over citizens not belonging to the army, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Semmes from the Committee on Flags and Seals, presented a design for a seal of the Confederate States, which after debate was adopted.

It represents in the foreground a Confederate soldier in the position of a charge bayonet in the middle in the distance, is a woman, with a child by her side, in front of a church, with her hands uplifted in an attitude of prayer. The motto is, "Our Homes and our Constitution."

The House bill to provide for the temporary organization of troops in the States invaded or occupied by the enemy, was passed.

The Senate bill conferring the rank of Brigadier General on the Quartermaster General was passed.

The Military Exemption bill was then discussed until adjournment.

ATLANTA, Sept. 25.—The Richmond Examiner of the 24th says that in fight at Shepherdstown it is reported that the enemy was almost annihilated, and four or five thousand prisoners taken.

It says that Gen. Lee writes to President Davis that the shock of the battle on Wednesday was the most tremendous of any in this continent, and its results the most damaging which the enemy has received in the whole campaign.

The enemy confess a loss of ten thousand, while our loss will not probably exceed five thousand. A Yankee dispatch dated Saturday, says the loss of Federal Generals and the officers is so large as to be unaccountable.

McClellan says the Federals may safely claim a victory. The dispatch says a body of Federals dashed into Leesburg, but have since returned, and the place is now in our possession.

The Charleston Mercury of this morning says that passengers report grounds for believing that the enemy is sending heavy reinforcements to Hilton Head, and along the shores of Broad river.

Pinkney Island is now occupied by a large body of troops.

ENTHUSIASM IN KENTUCKY.

Thousands flocking to the Southern Standard.

BWELL NEAR BOWLING GREEN.

Richmond, September 23.

A courier arrived here to-night from Gen. Smith, at Lexington, via Gen. Bragg's headquarters, which were eight miles west of Munfordsville.

On the 19th Gen. Smith's forces occupied Fankfort, Georgetown, Cynthia, Falmouth and Williamsonstown.

Kentucky is thoroughly aroused. Already twenty-three thousand volunteers have offered themselves, and they are still coming in rapidly.

The Home Guards are turning in their arms as fast as they can be received.

The 2d Louisiana and 1st Tennessee regiments had had an engagement with the enemy under Wallace.

Our loss at Munfordsville was fifty killed and wounded. The enemy's is much greater.

Gen. Buell's forces, numbering eighteen thousand, is in the vicinity of Bowling Green, and only seven thousand at Nashville.

Our troops are revelling in good fare, finding Kentucky hospitality no myth, but a most reality.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Bragg Moving on Louisville.

KNOXVILLE, September 25.

Major General Jones received a dispatch to-day from Decherd confirming the capture of 5,000 prisoners at Munfordsville, and 1,800 at Cave City.

Gen. Bragg is moving on Louisville. The force at Nashville is between four and five thousand.

Our guerrillas are doing good work.

ATTACK ON LOUISVILLE MOMENTARILY EXPECTED.

CHATTANOOGA, September 26.

The Nashville Union of the 23d inst. reports that Gen. Bragg captured Green River Bridge and 3,500 prisoners on the 16th inst.

The Union also says Curtis has also succeeded in throwing his army between Smith and Bragg, preventing their junction.

Green River Bridge is a great loss to the Federals.

Petersburg, September 26.

Northern dates of the 24 say Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring the slaves of rebel masters free from and after the first of January next.

NORTHERN ACCOUNTS.

FROM MARYLAND AND KENTUCKY.

The Citizens and Troops in Nashville Starving.

CHATTANOOGA, September 27.

A party of Yankee cavalry, captured and paroled four hundred of our sick on the 20th at Glasgow, Kentucky. They had been left in the hospital by Bragg's army.

The people of Nashville—citizens and soldiers, are near starvation. No stores nor provisions can reach them from the North. The place is completely inclosed by our cavalry. The Yankees are still fortifying the city.

Cincinnati dates of the 22d report the city again in a blaze of excitement. Bragg was doubtless within ten miles of Louisville.

Buell had not yet reached Munfordsville, and his movements were severely commented upon.

Gen. Wright had just returned from Louisville. He regards the Federal forces there as sufficient to defend the city, and credits the report that Bragg will make a dash on Louisville. These assertions are confident that Bragg will break through the Federal column and take the city, and that he has not less than 50,000 old troops.

Bragg holds Muldrough's Hill, twenty-five miles from Louisville, and checks Buell's passage in that direction, or force him to take a contrary route, and thereby delay him four days. In the meantime Bragg expects to capture Louisville. The attack was expected to be made on Wednesday last.

Intelligence had been received that Gen. Heib, with 15,000 men and thirty six cannon, is at Eagle Creek near Cynthia.

Humphrey Marshall, with 12,000 men and forty cannon was moving from Paris northward, and Kirby Smith, with 10,000 men and sixteen cannon, was moving north froth from Lexington.

John H. Morgan, with 2,500 cavalry, is scouting from Bride's Station, within ten miles of the enemy's fortifications.

It is believed that simultaneously with Bragg's attack upon Louisville, Kirby Smith, with 40,000 men and over one hundred cannon, will attack Cincinnati, Covington and Newport.

OBITUARY.

SENER. JOHN T. STEPHENSON, of Calhoun county died in Hospital at Gainesville, Ala., Sep. of July, 1862, of brain fever. He was the son of Robert and Rhoda Stephenson—was born 15th of June 1839. He was remarkably healthy and was a man of great physical strength being 6 feet, 6 inches high; and large to his height. He possessed an iron constitution, and never knew what it was to fail or yield to fatigue. He was industrious, lively, and fond of hunting and adventure—was always merry and jovial, and took everything free and easy, and always had a good word for every one he met, and an appropriate joke for every occasion. He was all life, fun and merriment. He was a man of good common practical sense. He was strictly truthful and honest, and had a high regard for justice and equity. He was bold and brave, and daring, and knew nothing of fear or cowardice; but was mild social and gentle. He was liked best by those who knew him best. He belonged to Capt. Anderson's co., 25th Ala. Regt. Was in the Stillah battle, and there were none who acted their part more nobly. In that memorable battle he never fatigued himself, and never recovered from it.

In his death the country has lost a patriot and a promising youth, and the void made in his circle of friends can never be filled. Victories won on battle-fields can never bind up the wounds and heal the lacerated hearts. We tender to his parents, brothers and sisters our heartfelt sympathies. Let us look up and hope to join our friend, where sickness sorrow, pain and death await and feared no more. We should remember that

It is written on the rose, In its glory, full array, Read what these buds disclose, Passing away.

The State of Alabama, Calhoun County.

TAKEN UP by W. J. Leathers, and posted before JAMES STEPHENS, Esq., on the 23d day of July, 1862, a certain estate, late of JOHN HENRY MUMFORD, about 14 years old, 14 hands high, no marks or brands perceptible, appraised to the value of seventy-five dollars, this Aug. 23, 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County.

22nd, August, 1862.

THIS day came Wesley H. Crump, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of Joseph H. Crump, deceased, and filed his statements and report, setting forth that said estate is insolvent, and praying that it may be so declared.

It is ordered that the 23th day of September, 1862, be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same; at which time all persons in interest, can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

ALFRED TURNER, Judge of Probate.

Aug. 28, 1862.—41.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the 11th day of Sept. 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun 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 this time, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Wm. BARKER, Adm. Sep. 18, '62.

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 DeKalb, 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, 1868

J. B. MARTIN, JR.
Talladega, Ala.
W. R. FORNEY,
Talladega, Ala.
REPLIN, 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 Martin & Forney, at Talladega, Ala.
Office of W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville, Ala.

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, Talladega; also in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office on the east side of the public square. Dec. 27, 1867-ly.

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

WILLIAM R. MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
and Solicitor in Chancery,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Will practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Aug. 25, '67.

One's Maker Wanted.
IMMEDIATELY by the subscriber, to whom fair wages and constant employment will be given, if well recommended. One with a small family preferred.
J. H. HENDERSON,
Dry Goods, (not money.) J. H. & Z. Y. H.
July 17, 1862.

The State of Alabama,
Cherokee County.
COURT OF PROBATE for Cherokee County, Ala. Special Term, June 29, 1862.
ON this day came Alex. Hamilton and A. C. Decker, Adm'rs of the estate of M. Decker, deceased, and filed their application for a sale of all the land of said estate, to-wit: the south half of the north west fourth of section 13, Township 7, Range 11 east in said county, showing that Alex. Hamilton, Daniel A. Decker, J. Decker, Wilson Decker, Samuel N. Decker, F. M. Decker, and E. J. Sewell, wife of F. M. Decker, are over 21 years of age and reside in Texas. The 3rd Monday in August is set for hearing said application.
L. J. STANFORD,
July 10-55.

State of Alabama, Calhoun county
TAKEN UP by J. Crow, and posted before L. W. Cannon, Esq., on the 1st day of Sept. 1862, a certain negro, Filly, bay color, about 14 hands high, two years old last Spring has a small star in the forehead and left hind foot white—appraised to the value of fifty dollars.
A. C. BROWN,
Sept. 4, '62. Judge of Probate.

Runaway
FROM the Shelby Iron Work about 15 1/2 miles last, two Negro men, DICK STROUD about five feet ten inches in height, black complexion, has a rather down look, is about 30 years of age, and has a deep scar in his left arm just above the wrist.
HAS PERKINS, quite 6 feet in height, very black, rather stoops in walking, shows in speech, teeth good, very low forehead and small eyes. Dick was hired in Montgomery—Dan was hired from A. & J. R. Grist & Co., Mobile.
A liberal reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them.
JNO. R. KENAN, Supt.
Shelby Cotton Manuf'g Co.
July 24, 1862-63.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Lewis A. Beale, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Cherokee County, Ala. on the 5th day of Aug. 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.
ROBERT NAUGHTER, Adm'r.
A. M. STEWART, Adm'r.
Aug. 14, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of P. P. Riddle, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 29th day of Aug. 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.
C. D. DAVIS, Adm'r.
Sept. 4, '62.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DeKalb County.
TAKEN UP and posted by J. D. Drain, be- fore J. B. Horton, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, a bay horse, Male, about four years old, 15 hands high, with a wart under the left ear, withers swollen, supposed to be hurt by the saddle, hair worn from the neck and jaws by a yoke or collar, from scars on the points of the shoulders from scars—appraised by J. B. Horton and J. C. Chittwood to one hundred and forty dollars, this 1st September, 1862.
JOHN N. FRANKLIN, Judge of Pro.

NOTICE.
DURING my absence in the army, my father Anderson Hill is my authorized Agent to transact my business and that connected with the administration of the Estate of Baker Dulaney, deceased.
Sep. 11, '62. JOHN F. DILL.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Jacob W. Gibson, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of DeKalb County, Ala. on the 4th day of August, 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.
MATTHIAS CHITWOOD, Adm'r.
Aug. 14, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Pleasant Chittwood, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of July, 1862, by the Probate Court of DeKalb 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.
MATTHIAS CHITWOOD, Adm'r.
Aug. 14, 1862.

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MATTHIAS CHITWOOD, Adm'r.
Aug. 14, 1862.

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

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

Ten-Cylinder Press.
TYPE and Printing Material from an Foundry North furnished when required. We own 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. PELLOTTE & 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, 62-1m.

RANAWAY.
FROM Boyle's Camp, Central Railroad in Jefferson county, Ala., about the 1st April last, six Negro Men:
BEN HARDING, about six feet in height, dark complexion, weighs about 150 pounds, speaks very slowly, can read and write.
CHARLES SPARRO W., about five feet five inches in height, yellow complexion, weighs about 140 pounds, quick spoken.
NED COLEMAN, about five feet six inches in height, dark yellow complexion, very quick spoken, weighs about 130 pounds.
JOE WISWELL, alias Thomas, about five feet 9 inches in height, dark complexion, one front tooth out, weighs about 140 pounds.
DANIEL, low chunky negro, quick spoken, about 25 years old, weighs about 150 pounds, also a negro man named TO WELLS.
These negroes were hired in Mobile from Mr. Henry A. Ellison, of Salam, K. C. Ben, Daniel and Thomas were suffered to escape from the Jail of Cherokee county, Ala., about the 15th June. A liberal reward will be given for their apprehension, and confinement in any Jail so that I can get them.
JOHN T. MILNER,
Chief Engineer S. & N. A. R. R. Co.
Jacksonville, Republica, Tuscaloosa Monitor, Selma Reporter copy one month and send bill to this office.

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 1st 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 to Debtors and Creditors.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mary Moore, dec'd, late of said county, are requested to present their claims against the deceased or to present them to the undersigned within the time and terms prescribed by law.
F. W. BUCKLEW, Executor.
May 27, 1862-24 1/2c.

FOODWARD, PORTER AND WHITE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.
Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Pleasant Chittwood, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of July, 1862, by the Probate Court of DeKalb 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.
MATTHIAS CHITWOOD, Adm'r.
Aug. 14, 1862.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Jacob W. Gibson, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of DeKalb County, Ala. on the 4th day of August, 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.
MATTHIAS CHITWOOD, Adm'r.
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Aug. 14, 1862.

STEAM ENGINE
FOR THE manufacture of Locomotives
Stationary Engines of any size or
Rail Road works, Iron bridges & Roof
Hut Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill,
Castings and Machinery, Hoisting 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 Pipes,
Steam Cooks, Gungees, &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,
Turning Machines, and a variety of
beautiful Patterns of Iron Railings for
Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery,
Lods, &c.
BOILERS.
Flue, Tabular, Locomotive and Cylinder
Boilers, made of repaired, Water Tanks,
Blas Presses, 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 Whimze Kibbles, Stamp
Heads of any required hardness; all kinds
of MINERS TOOLS.—Particular attention
is given to this branch of business.
Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends
the work, having been a long time in
Europe for the purpose of obtaining the
latest improvements and drawing of mining
work.
Persons in want of Steam Engines will
do well to call on us before going else-
where, we will warrant our Engines to be
equal in every particular to the best made
anywhere, and for simplicity and dura-
bility 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 manufac-
tured at our establishment 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 Rollers,
those who have them prefer them to all
others. We invite all in want of a good
screw, that will always last to put any
screw here, to examine this.
HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
VERY LOW
One 30 Hrs Engine,
One 15 " " "
One 10 " " "
Two 8 " " "
Also a second hand Locomotive with 6
driving wheels, admirably adapted for a
Freight Switch or Construction Engine,
has been rebuilt having new fire box and
Flues.
Having the largest establishment and
machinery of any shop in the State, and
as every department is superintended by
ourselves we feel confident that we can do
work as cheap and equal to any in the
United States.
NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.
April 5, 1860-ly. Rome Ga.
NEW CABINET SHOP.
THE undersigned respectfully
requests the attention of the public
that they have opened a
New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville on the
east side of main street, next door south of
Fleming's Carriage shop; where they will
make to order, and keep constantly on hand
every description of
FURNITURE,
AND
which they will sell at lower prices than
ever been offered in this place. When they
say they will sell their work cheap, they
mean exactly what they say, and ask no
persons who may wish to purchase Furni-
ture, to call upon them, and be convinced of
the fact. They would call attention particu-
larly to the fact that they will execute Coffin
work of ever size and quality, annually
low.
C. R. LESTER
May 17-1860-ly.

HIDES WANTED.
THE undersigned will take good dry
Hides at 12 1/2 cts per pound, and green
Hides at 6 1/2 cts per pound, for all deliv-
ers him. Leather and Cash will also be
paid for Hides at the same rates.
F. SNOW,
Jacksonville July 19 1860.

BLANKS & BANKS
FOR SALE AT THE
REPUBLICAN OFFICE
JOB WORK. Neatly Executed
WOOL CARDING
I now have a pool set of
Wool Carding Machinery,
in complete running order.
To be had for cash or toll. Every effort will be
made to do good work, and on the most rea-
sonable terms. So come on with your wool.
E. G. MORRIS,
Morrisonville, Ala. May 22, 1862-ly.

NOTICE.
Ala. and Ten. River Railroad
BY L. W. FETTERBONE, successor
to W. J. LUNDIE & CO.
Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale, re-weighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purcha- ser. Cotton remaining over one month will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860-6m

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Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

VOL. 26. NO. 41.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., OCTOBER 9, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1346.

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 copy, or 10 lines of Brevier, for the first insertion; and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Over one square counted as two. Advertisements not marked, counting until voided.
Yearly advertisements, \$10 for one square and \$5 for each additional square. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square. Circulars of Candidates charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
DeKalb County.
Probate Court for DeKalb County,
Alabama, Special Term, Aug.
3rd, 1862.

THIS day came Caroline Ward and Jeremiah M. Jack, and filed their petition, alleging among other things that they and Thomas M. Jack, Adaline Jack, Elizabeth Jack, James Jack, John Jack, and the children of Amelia Clayton, deceased, formerly Amelia Jack, (to-wit) James S. March, Jr., Greenfield S. and Mary E. Clayton, own, as tenants in common, a tract of land containing one hundred and thirty acres and ten poles, known as the Dover Tract of Nancy Jack, dec'd, late widow of James Jack, dec'd, situate in said county; and that the same cannot be equally partitioned and divided, and divided, and praying this court for an order of sale to sell the said land for partition; that petitioners and the other parties named, are all of full age except the said children of Amelia Clayton, dec'd, who are minors, and all reside in said county, except the said Thomas M., Elizabeth, James and John Jack, who reside in the State of Tennessee.
Ordered, that the 2nd day of September next be and is hereby appointed a day to hear and determine the matter, and that notice of the same be published for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published weekly in Jacksonville, Alabama, there being no Newspaper published in DeKalb county, and that election in open court be given to accept the same, be and is hereby appointed guardian ad litem of the minors aforesaid.
JOHN N. FRANKLIN,
Aug. 21, 1862—Ss. Judge of Probate.

Notice.
LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of John P. Diamond, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of Randolph county, Ala. on the 14th day of July, 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 are requested to make payment.
M. L. PINSON, Exr.
Aug. 14.

STRAYED
Upon the subscriber Drake Town Ga. about the last of May, one Bay Mare, about five years old, of small size; no very noted mark, has been caught some. When she strayed had on a large white bell, and was at Goddard's Ferry on Coosa river. She was raised in Blount county, Ala. by Dr. J. W. Johnson—any information of the above described animal will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.
R. B. HUTCHESON,
Address, Drake Town, Ga.
Aug. 14, 1862.

Executors Sale.
THE undersigned Executors of the Estate of Charles M. Pearson, late of St. Clair county, Ala. dec'd by virtue of an order made by the Probate court of said county, will offer for sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of such sale, on the premises of said decedent, at Springville, in said county, on the NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862, the following described property, to-wit:
Four head of Mules,
Two Wagons and Harness,
One Lot of Cattle,
One Lot of Hogs,
Thirty Sacks of Flour,
Forty Bushels of Wheat,
One Lot of Dry Goods,
Hardware and Medicines,
And many other articles. Purchasers thereof will be required to give notes due twelve months from day of sale, bearing interest at date, with two approved sureties, for all sums of five dollars and over. For all sums under five dollars, cash will be required.
JAMES P. PRANSON,
Aug. 21, '62. **JOHN MCLENDON, Exr's.**

Special Notice.
HAVING joined Capt. Whaley's company and disposed of my entire stock of Goods, I have left my Notes and Accounts in the hands of Messrs. FLEMING & WELLS, who are authorized to receive and receipt for the same. All those indebted to me are earnestly requested to make immediate settlement by payment or note.
AUGUST MEYER,
Aug. 31—m.

CALHOUN MILLS.
THE undersigned feels grateful for the liberal share of public patronage given to these Mills heretofore, and will in the future pains no expense to merit its continuance in the future.
M. W. ABERNATHY,
Jan. 16, 1862.—15.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Joseph T. Collins, on the 9th day of August, 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 all persons indebted are requested to make payment.
ISABELLA COLLINS, Adm'r.
Sep. 19, '62.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.
The second session will open on 28th July. Rates of tuition unchanged.
R. SCALES.
July 24.—1 mo.

STRAYED
From the undersigned in Talladega, on Friday the 8th inst, a deep sorrel mare Mule, 5 years old last Spring, about medium size, main and tail closely shaggy. Any person giving information to me at Talladega by mail, or returning said Mule, shall be reasonably rewarded.
F. M. GLAZNER,
Aug. 11, 1862.

Notice.
STRAYED from the subscriber, the first of June, two young mare Mules, one about sixteen months old, large of size, a sorrel color. The other one about one year old, a dark bay heavy set. Any information of such mules will be thankfully received; and I will satisfy any person for their trouble in letting me know. I live near Mount Peak, Calhoun county, Ala.
JACOB NOAH,
Aug. 14, 1862.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
DeKalb County.
In the Court of Probate of said county, Special Term, August, 2nd, 1862.

THIS day being set apart by the Court to hear the insolvent report of Thomas S. A. Cox, as the administrator de bonis non of the estate of William Shadwick, deceased, and to determine the same, and notice thereof having been given by four weeks successive publication in the Jacksonville Republican, published at Jacksonville, Alabama; and no objections having been sent by mail to the creditors of said estate, whose residence was known, and said report coming in to be heard and no issue thereon being made by any person whatever, and the same appearing in the court record correct—it is further ordered, that said administrator appear before this court on the fifteenth day of September, 1862, and make settlement of his accounts with said estate; that notice hereof, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, be given for four weeks successive, and that notice also be furnished to each creditor of said estate, whose residence is known, and notice also be posted upon the court house door of said county for four weeks.
JOHN N. FRANKLIN,
Aug. 21, 1862—Ss. Judge of Probate.

Committed
TO the Jail of Guntersville, Marshall county, Alabama, on the 13th day of July, 1862, a Negro man who belongs to William Bonds, who it is believed is near Selma, Alabama, and that he is about 30 years of age, six feet two inches high, dark complexioned and weighs about 180 pounds.
The owner of said Negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
THOMAS F. ELLON,
Aug. 21, 1862. Jailor.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE Fall Term will open AUGUST 4th. All the Departments of Instruction are now filled by able and successful Teachers.
N. B.—Tuition is Free to Daughters of indigent Soldiers on duty.
For particulars, inquire of any Presbyterian Minister in Georgia, or of Rev. L. H. PARSONS, President of the Institution or of JOHN CUNNINGHAM, President of Board Trustees.
July, 24.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned Administrator of the estate of Jane Hart, deceased, will on the 15th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the late residence of deceased, one mile above White Plains, Ala., sell to the highest bidder, all the Personal Property of said estate, consisting—
Mules and Cattle,
Buggy and Harness,
Cotton Gin and Thrasher,
Farming Utensils,
Also Eight Bales of Cotton;
Interest from date. Note and two approved securities required for all sums of five dollars and upwards, under that amount cash will be required.
I will also, at the same time, REST THE LAND belonging to said estate, for the year 1863, on the same terms, except as to the interest, which will not run until the note for rent is due.
JOHN B. HAYES, Adm.
Sept. 14, 1862.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of administration upon the estate of L. J. Brandon, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala., on the 20th day of Sept. 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 those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
W. G. L. GIBSON Adm.
Sept. 20.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of administration de bonis non upon the estate of Jane Hart, late of Calhoun county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 30th 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 are requested to make payment.
ISABELLA COLLINS, Adm'r.
Sep. 19, '62.

POETRY.
READING THE LIST.
"Is there any news of the war?" she said.
"Only a list of the wounded and dead."
Was the man's reply.
"Without lifting his eyes,
To the face of the woman standing by,
"The very thing I want," she said,
"Read me a list of the wounded and dead."

He read her the list—'twas a sad array
Of the wounded and killed in the fatal fray;
In the very midst was a name so well
Of a patient youth who thought so well
That his comrades asked, "Who is he pray?"
"The only son of the Widow Gray."
Was the proud reply
Of the Captain high
Who fills the woman standing near,
Her face has the agonies hue of fear.
"Well, well, read on; is he wounded?" quick
"O God! but my heart is sorrow sick!"
"Is he wounded?" "No! he fell they say,
Killed on right on that fatal day!"
But such the woman has faded away!

Sadly she opened her eyes to the light
Slowly recalled the events of the fight;
Faintly she murmured, "Killed outright!
It is the cost of my only son,
But the battle is fought and the victory won;
The will of the Lord, let it be done!"

God pity the cheerless Widow Gray,
And send from the halls of Eternal Day,
The light of His peace to illumine her way.

The Beautiful Land.
There is a land immortal—
The beautiful land;
Beside its ancient portal
A silent shrine stands.
He only can enter,
And open wide the door,
And mortal who pass through it
Are mortals never more.

Though dark and drear the passage
That leadeth to the goal,
Yet grace attends the passage,
Toe the feet are waded,
And at the end are joy,
A messenger comes down,
And guides the Lord's anointed
From Gloom to glory's crown.

Their sighs are lost in slaying,
They're blessed in their wars,
Their journey heavenward winging,
They leave on earth their scars,
Death like an angel seeming,
"We welcome thee," they cry,
Their feet with joy bounding,
"The Lord for them to die."

Propositions for Peace.
P. W. A. of the Savannah Republican—one of the most trustworthy of correspondents—writes from Fredericktown, Md. on the 9th instant:
I have reason to believe that the Federal Government has solicited a short armistice, which Gen. Lee has very properly declined to grant since no guarantee could be given by a foe so false and treacherous that it would not be abused. I have reason to believe also, that an intimation has been given by Mr. Lincoln, covering our recognition by the Federal Government, and a proposition to allow the border States to decide for themselves whether they would elect to go with the North or the South, and that it has been favorably received by Gen. Lee. In other words, I am credibly informed that a prominent citizen of Maryland, known to be friendly to the Confederate States, arrived at Gen. Lee's headquarters from Washington City, within the last twenty four hours. This personage, though not authorized to offer terms or submit propositions of settlement, has, nevertheless, suggested, in an informal way, that if we would renew our offer of peace (made at an early period last year) upon the basis of the recognition of our independence by the Federal Government, coupled with a proposition to allow the border States to determine for themselves their future relations, it would be agreeable to the Government of the United States and receive their favorable consideration—General Lee, it is believed, though distrustful of the faith of the adversary, has acted upon the intimation thus conveyed to him, and has, probably, ere this, submitted propositions of the character just suggested. Should his offer be accepted, then an armistice will doubtless be agreed upon and the terms of settlement at once drawn up. Under the armistice shall be granted, which informal preliminary negotiations, which are undertaken in good faith or not, will not be allowed to interfere with our military movements.
There can be no impropriety, therefore, in making such an offer as I have alluded to. We are the conquering party, and any propositions that look to an adjustment of existing difficulties should proceed from us. Nor can we object to the suggestion to leave it to the border States to say whether they will cast their lot with the North or with the South—This right each one of the Confederate States exercised for itself when it severed the bonds that bound it to the old Union; if they don't desire to go with us, we certainly cannot want them. There can be but little doubt, however, that Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri will unite their fortunes with ours by large majorities of the people. The Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and the Indian Territory, we already

have. The Ohio River belongs entirely to Virginia and Kentucky, from its mouth to the extreme Northern point of the Kanawha District of Virginia. This boundary was reserved to Virginia at the time Kentucky and the Northern States were carved out of her territory and erected into States. We could not desire a better boundary on the North than a wide, deep and navigable river like the Ohio. The boundary line between Missouri and Illinois is the middle of the Mississippi River.

It may be that this diplomatic movement of the Federal Government is merely a ruse to gain time. The precarious position of the Government is such, however, that one may well be excused for giving it credit for sincerity. The demoralized condition of its army, the load of debt under which it is now staggering, its inability to enforce the act authorizing a draft, and our recent successes in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, leave Mr. Lincoln no alternative but to grant us peace upon our own terms. Baltimore and Washington are within our power, and one more victory will open up our advancing hosts the gates of Philadelphia and New York. Should it appear, therefore, that I have been correctly informed General Lee's proposition can do no harm, even if it be rejected. A refusal by the Federal Government to accept it, would only further unite the South and divide the North, and at the same time strengthen us in the border States and throughout the world. The New York Herald, it is said, has already come out in favor of peace; it considers the thing all over so far as the North is concerned.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.
The London Times Urging a Compromise.
THE RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES BY ENGLAND AN EXAMPLE FOR THE NORTH.
From the London Times, August 29.
The continued tale of defeat and calamity will not tend to excite enthusiasm in the new recruits who are to fill the ranks so terribly thinned by it. A second advance southward, it may be predicted, will not be undertaken with the same spirit as the first. All the circumstances of the war are changed. The troops are not volunteers; the conflict has no "ninety days" limit; the language is in terrible earnest, and fights with skill and discretion as well as courage. It is a more serious business altogether than it was at first believed. No delusions are possible now. The part of the population that furnishes the successive armies has begun to see that a conquest of the South is impossible. They refuse to enlist for the work, and are forced into the ranks by the threat of a conscription.

The part of the people who can fight by deputy will begin, perhaps, to recognize something of the difficulty when they are forced to pay the bill the war has already run up and to calculate what even another year of "economies" must cost. They will begin to recover from the intoxication of the revel when they arrive at the sobering moment of the reckoning! And it is well for mankind that the passion for conquest is sure to be checked at some point by its cost, both in bread and gold. A period arrives when national pride must yield and make the best terms; and a way is sure to be found by which the national honor can be reconciled with peace.

It seeks consolation in the very bravery and obstinacy of the resistance, or affects to discover that it was only beaten by the powers of nature, by climate, by distance, by mountains and rivers, or by disease, or, in fact, by anything that palliates the failure. It matters little how the conviction of the impossibility of an enterprise is arrived at, provided it is abandoned with as good a grace as may be. It would be better, of course, that the madness of a hopeless undertaking should be recognized at the outset. This appears to be a precedence beyond humanity. Yet when an invasion has consumed large armies, wasted millions of treasure, and at the end of the first year of war leaves the invading power in doubt whether it is not really in danger of attack; the future of such a conflict may be calculated from the past.
The time has arrived for a compromise of some kind; the worst settlement of the dispute cannot be so fatal as the war. This was the conclusion on forced on the British government at a period, the history of which is taught in every American school. The North might add its present experience to the lessons of its school books with infinite advantage. The American colonists were "rebels" in the belief of England, as the Southern citizens are "rebels" to the government of Washington. We thought our national interest and our national pride were involved in suppressing the revolt by arms. We were stiff-necked in the matter, and the government was under the influence of the most obstinate

We kept up the war for years, and we are still paying for the blindness of our grandfathers. Yet England had to yield all, to acknowledge the independence of America, and to let the British crown sustain as it could the loss of its "brightest jewel." To our surprise, we soon found that the jewel was not so much missed; that as for our maternal interests, they were rather improved by the change—that we gained more by good friends than bad subjects. We now look on the issue of the conflict with satisfaction. But England then, unlike America now, had a few wise and moderate men who saw the impossibility of conquering the rebellious colonies, and courageously opposed the popular clamor, foreseeing the inevitable end.

Lord Chatham called on the House of Lords "to instruct the Throne in the language of truth," to which a people might now listen with advantage. It was one of the worst periods of the war, our Popes and our McClellans had failed. The army was in a desperate condition. "That army," said Chatham, "can achieve anything but impossibilities; and I know that the conquest of British America is an impossibility. You cannot, you cannot conquer America! What is your present situation there? We do not know the worst; but we do know that in three campaigns, we have done nothing and suffered much"—words that exactly describe the condition of the North at the present moment. Our King, government and people had to yield to the force of circumstances. These say most distinctly to the Unionists, "You cannot conquer the South." And the Americans will have to obey their stern monitor, as we did before them.

The Prospects of Peace.
We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter written by a gentleman from New York, recently arrived in Richmond, to a friend in this city. We are informed that the writer is a Northern man, though Southern in feeling, and from the position he held in New York had better than the ordinary means of ascertaining the prevailing sentiment of his section:
"There is no doubt now the North would gladly withdraw from the contest if a decent excuse offered. Before the battles at Richmond the war party was exultingly arrogant. The downfall of Richmond and an easy conquest of the South was predicted. But since McClellan's defeat a wonderful revolution of feeling has taken place. Many frankly confess that the object of the war is no longer attainable, and many are calling for peace on any terms. Of one thing you may rest assured, the North was defeated at the battles of Richmond, and it is admitted in New York, let the Generals and newspapers say what they may. And in the defeat, the power and prestige of the North was broken. She will never recover her strength. Her soldiers are demoralized and demoralized. Now, withstanding the draft was ordered, I have not taken place, and I do not believe the Government dares to enforce it. That was the general impression. When I left, a number of secret societies were organized in New York to resist the draft. The Government knows this, and fears a popular insurrection if it proceeds to force. Hardly 200,000 of the 600,000 called for, have been raised, and the balance cannot be procured unless the draft is enforced. Three and four hundred dollars were paid as bounty to volunteers in some places. There is a greater division of sentiment at the North to-day than at any time since the war commenced. M.—said I might tell our friends in the South, that if Pope was driven back, the war would virtually be over. D.—predicted it would be over in sixty days. Many others in New York have expressed the same opinion."

The Great Battle of Sharpsburg.
LETTER FROM "PERSONNE" TO THE CHARLESTON COURIER.
SHARPSBURG, Md., Thursday, Sept. 18.
Yesterday was fought, at this place, the severest battle that has yet marked the annals of the war. For the first time in our history, two armies have been brought together whose thousands might be numbered by hundreds, and for fifteen long, eventful hours these have undergone a trial by fire such as mortal man never witnessed on this continent before. If the battles of Shiloh, Donelson, Richmond and Manassas are entitled to be considered among the greatest in modern warfare, that of Sharpsburg, whether in reference to length, obstinacy or numbers, outranks them all, and stands first upon the list. In respect to mere numbers, few records of war show more troops concentrated upon a single field than were gathered here. If we look on the Federal side, we may enumerate the forces of McClellan, Burnside, Sigel, Sumner, Banks and Reno, all commanders of corps d'armee. One hundred thousand of their

troops were trained soldiers, nurtured and disciplined in camp and field since the beginning of the war. Add to these the forces from Western Virginia, under Gen. Cox, likewise veterans, and the ninety thousand fresh levies, who, according to Northern accounts, joined the Yankee army after the battle of Manassas, and we have an approximate estimate of nearly two hundred thousand men. It was a force gathered for but one purpose—to crush us out before we left the soil of Maryland, and, as fast as steam could carry them, they flocked to the standards of their Generals from every camp and city in the North.

Turning to the Confederate side, we have Longstreet, Jackson, D. H. Hill, R. H. Anderson and McLaw; but the divisions which they respectively command have become mere remnants of their former strength. Whatever may have been the force with which we entered Maryland—and no one who saw the character of the fighting at Manassas will deny that it was ample for any emergency—it has dwindled down more than a third. Our stragglers are to be found in nearly every house on the borders of the Potomac.

Regiments have been reduced to the size of companies, and dozens of brigades might be named before whom a similar Yankee command would loom up in Brobriagian proportions. It is a rough estimate, but I doubt if we carried into the battle of yesterday more than seventy thousand men. Seventy against two hundred thousand! Such was the disproportion of the two contending armies.

On falling back from Boonsboro', we made our final stand at Sharpsburg, a small town situated in a bend of the Potomac, and in air line not more than one mile and a half from the river. Ascending a hill just on the outer edge of the town, and looking towards the Blue Ridge, the eye ranges over the greater portion of the eventful field. To the right and left is a succession of hills which were occupied by the Confederates. In front is the beautiful valley of the Antietam, divided longitudinally by the river which enters into the Potomac on your right; and beyond, forming a background to the picture, only two miles distant, are the steep, unobscured sides of the Blue Ridge. The lowlands are thickly covered with crops of grain and corn, but most of the positions occupied by our artillery on the eminences described, are open rolling fields where we could both distinctly see, and be distinctly seen.

The line of battle of the enemy on their left (opposite our right) was on the other side of the Antietam; and on their centre and right it extended to this side. Altogether it was about two miles in length.

I should here observe that the river is fordable by infantry at any point, not being any more than forty feet in width, but impassable by artillery except on the bridges. One of these—a stone structure—was on the continuation of the Boonsboro' turnpike, which runs through the town, (the same by which we ascended to our batteries near the centre,) and the other a few hundred yards to the right. The first was in possession of the enemy before the fight began, and was covered by their artillery. The second will be a subject of future reference, in connection with the struggle which took place around it later in the day. The left of the Federals was commanded by Burnside, the centre by Sumner, and the right by McClellan, who also exercised general supervision over the entire field.

Our line of battle was of course nearly opposite to that of the enemy, and stretched along the crests of the hills until lost to view among the distant woods and hollows; the right being commanded by Longstreet, the left by Jackson, and the centre by D. H. Hill. It is impossible at this moment for me to describe the position of the respective brigades. The turnpike to which I have referred is about half a mile to the right of the position occupied by our centre. The preliminary symptoms of the battle began to be felt as early as two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when the enemy opened a vigorous fire from their admirably posted batteries, seeking evidently to draw us out, and thereby learn our weak and strong points, ascertain the locality of our batteries, and secure a good range. For three hours or more this artillery duel was carried on, but without any other result than the killing and wounding of a few men in the rear, and frightening the citizens of the town nearly out of their wits by the explosion of the shells which fell hotly in their midst.

While this cannonade was in progress, the Federal infantry made a demonstration on our left, with a view to turn that wing, and secure a more favorable position, from which to commence the battle on the ensuing day. Their advance was promptly met by Hood's division, and a sharp skirmish ensued just before dark, in which we drove them back to their original line. The enemy, however, were pertinacious all night, in their en-

Latest News

RICHMOND, October 6. The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 3d has been received here, containing dispatches from Louisville, 2d inst., which say:

Information just received reports the Federal army drawn up in line of battle twenty-one miles distant on the Bardonia road. Heavy skirmishing is going on and a battle anticipated.

MONTE, Oct. 6. Passengers by this morning's train report that General Price's command attacked the Federals on the 3d inst. near Corinth, driving them from every position. Loss heavy on both sides.

Since the passage of the conscription bill, our losses from nonpayment of subscription, has greatly increased; so much so as to render an appeal to our patrons on the subject imperatively necessary. And now that the second conscription bill has passed, this loss will go on to increase, unless a more thoughtful and just system is adopted towards us by that class of our patrons who are embraced in these acts. We suppose it is occasioned by the haste with which many volunteer in order to avoid the conscription enrollment, by which much of their private business is left unsettled, or entrusted to others who neglect it. If these losses were anything in reason, we would bear them without saying a word. In future we hope these of our patrons who enter the army will make arrangements first of all to pay for their papers; and in making this earnest appeal to their justice and generosity, we remind them of the fact that we have taken no advantage of the times, as we might have done, to raise the price of our paper, or require payment in advance, neither have we reduced it to a half-shoot, as many others have done. We confide in their punctuality from these considerations—we hope they will not continue to make us pay such a heavy penalty for misplaced confidence.

Telegraphic Dispatch. Our thanks are due to Dr. C. J. Clark, of Richmond for the following dispatch, received on Monday night, which will relieve the deep solicitude and painful suspense of the many friends of Capt. Whitley:

RICHMOND, Oct. 2, 1862. J. F. GRANT, Jacksonville, Ala. Capt. Whitley is slightly wounded and a prisoner—News reliable by flag of truce. C. J. CLARK.

Casualties of Co. A, 10th Ala Reg in the battle of Sharpsburg: KILLED—John Oldham, Ryers Neely. WOUNDED—John Brown, severely; in head; Oharr severely, through both thighs; Hood, severe; ankle; Blair, leg off. Several others slightly.

Peace Prospects and Propositions. In answer to the eager enquiry of the public of late, on this subject, we publish several articles on the first page of our paper, among which is an able and interesting one from the London Times. We have little confidence in the indications of peace mentioned. The Times says that the Yankees will soon, or later, will have to do the same thing that England did, that is, acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States; and as they have to content against three times the numbers, and ten times the means and appliances of war that the British did, it would seem reasonable to hope that they would become convinced in one third the time it took to convince the obstinate and thick-headed King of England. But there is this important difference to be taken into account—the Yankees are stimulated by plunder and the hope that necessary and penurious race; and which was not much the case with our enemies in the revolutionary war. Besides, we fear that the Yankees are carrying on illicit trade through their own blockade, aided by traitors, speculators and extortioners among us, by which they are making us pay to them indirectly from one to two thousand per cent on goods, and obtaining our cotton at less than one third of its price in New York. If so, this is sufficient inducement to the Yankees to keep up an immitable war on us. We hope that the wisdom of our government may devise a remedy for this evil; but if this be found impossible, and the blockade cannot be broken, that it will remove all prohibitions to trade on the land side, and thereby afford at least the relief which competition in illicit trade would afford.

Our Circuit Court adjourned on Saturday last after setting through a considerable amount of business on the criminal and civil docket. T. Gaut, who was tried for the murder of Bows, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. D. G. Runsey arraigned for stealing ninety dollars from Capt. Ruffro, was found guilty and sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Illustrated News. Some friend, or one of the publishers, has sent us several numbers of the above named paper, recently started at Richmond, Va. It appears so far, to be an ably edited and interesting literary paper. The first number contains an engraved likeness of Gen. T. J. Jackson, the second number a likeness of Gen. John H. Morgan and the third, a likeness of Gen. Stuart; and we suppose each number will contain a likeness of some one of our Generals, until the list is completed. The "Illustrated News" is published weekly at \$7.00 per year, in advance.

Our readers will find, commencing on the first page of this paper, an exceedingly graphic and interesting account of the great battle of Sharpsburg, said to be the greatest and most destructive of the war, by "Personne," the able correspondent of the Charleston Courier.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE LATE BATTLE. The following is a list of the casualties of the 48th Alabama regiment in the late battles:

WISBECHER, Sept. 22. Editors Selma Reporter—Sirs:—Will you oblige me and your many patrons in North Alabama, by publishing the following list of killed and wounded of the 48th Ala., during the late engagement of the 16th and 17th ult., at Sharpsburg, Maryland. Also a list of killed at Manassas on 29th and 30th of August. The list of wounded I have not been furnished with.

Yours, most respectfully, D. C. TURNER, Capt. and A. Q. M. 48th Ala. Reg.

Company C.—Killed—William Gibbs Company H.—Killed—Capt. R. C. Goughly, T. N. Goughly. Company G.—Killed—William Jarvis.

WOUNDED. Company A.—G. W. Parton, slightly. A. J. Van Hall, in the head. Company B.—Silas Gatton, in shoulder.

endeavors to effect a footing for their infantry and artillery, and there was more or less of fighting until dawn. Had they succeeded in this undertaking, we should have been flanked, encircled and possibly driven into the elbow formed by the union of Antietam and Potomac.

THE FIGHT ON THE LEFT.

With the first streak of daylight the heavy pounding of the enemy's guns on their right announced the battle begun, and for an hour the sullen booming was uninterrupted by aught save their own echoes. McClellan had initiated the attack, Jackson and Lawton, (commanding Ewell's division)—always in time—had come rapidly forward during the night, and were in position on our extreme left. What a strange strength and confidence we all felt in the presence of that man, "Stonewall" Jackson. Between six and seven o'clock the Federals advanced a large body of skirmishers, and after the main body of the enemy was hurled against the division of General Lawton. The fire now became fearful and incessant. What were at first distinct notes, clear and consecutive, merged into a tumultuous chorus that made the earth tremble. The discharge of musketry sounded upon the ear like the rolling of a thousand distant drums, and ever and anon the peculiar yell of our boys told us of some advantage gained. We who were upon the centre could see little or nothing of this portion of the battle, but from the dense pall of smoke that hung above the scene, we knew too well that bloody work was going on.

The Federals there outnumbered us three to one. Their best troops were concentrated upon this single effort to turn our left, and for two hours and half the tide of battle ebbed and flowed alternately for and against us. Still our boys fought desperately, perhaps as they never fought before. Whole brigades were swept away before the iron storm. The ground was covered with the wounded and dead. Ewell's old division, overpowered by superior numbers, gave back. Hood, with his Texans, the Eighteenth Georgia and the Hampton Legion, rushed into the gap and retrieved the loss. Ewell's men, rallying on this support, returned to the fight, and adding their weight to that of the fresh enthusiastic troops, the enemy in turn were driven back. Reinforced, they made another desperate effort on the extreme left, and here again was a repetition of the scenes I have described. For a time they flanked us, and our men retired slowly, fighting over every inch of ground. It was a trying hour. The Federals saw their advantage and pressed it with vigor. Eight batteries were in full play upon us, and the din of heavy guns, whistling and bursting of shells, and the roar of musketry was almost deafening.

At this juncture, Lee ordered to the support of Jackson the division of Gen. McLaws, which had been held in reserve. And blessing never came more opportunely. Our men had fought until not only they, but their ammunition were well nigh exhausted, and discomfiture stared them in the face. But, thus encouraged, every man rallied, and the fight was rekindled in its intensity. Splendidly handled, the reinforcement swept in like a wave, its blows falling thick and fast upon the undisciplined ranks that so stubbornly forced their way to the position on which we originally commenced the battle. Half an hour later and the enemy were retreating. At one point we pursued them for nearly a mile, and lost night a portion of our troops on the left slept on the Yankee ground. The success, though not decisive as compared with our usual results, was complete as it was possible to make it in view of the peculiar circumstances of the battle and the topography of the country. Certain it is, that after the cessation of the fight at half past ten, the Yankees did not renew it again at this point during the day. They had been defeated and all they could do hereafter, was to prevent us from repeating in turn the experiment which they had attempted on our line. It was, beyond all doubt, the most hotly contested field on which a battle has taken place during the war.

THE FIGHT UPON THE CENTER.

Soon after the cessation of the fight on the left, the enemy made a strong demonstration upon our centre, in front of the division of General D. H. Hill. Here, for a while, the contest was carried on mainly by artillery, with which both the enemy and ourselves were abundantly supplied. The only difference between the two, if any at all, was in the superiority of their metal and positions, and on our part the lack of sufficient ammunition. Battery after battery was sent to the rear, extended, and our ordnance wagons, until late in the day, were on the opposite side of the Potomac, blocked up by the long commissary trains, which had been ordered forward from Martinsburg and Shepherdstown to relieve the necessities of the army.

As indicated in the former part of this letter, our artillery was posted on the summits of the line of hills which ran from right to left, in front of the town. That of the enemy, with one exception, was on the rising ground at the base of the Blue Ridge, and upon the various eminences this side. A single Federal battery was bubbly thrown over the Stone Bridge on the Turnpike, nine hundred or a thousand yards in our front, and held its position until disabled with a handful worthy of a better game. I can not now name all the positions of the different batteries—only those which I saw. These were the Second Company of the Washington Artillery, Captain Richardson, who was stationed half a

mile on the right of the turnpike, and near the Antietam, for the purpose of preventing the formation of a Yankee line on this bank of the river; the German Artillery of Charleston, which was immediately upon the right of the turnpike with its guns screened in a corn field, and the Third and Fourth Companies of the Washington Artillery, under Captains Squires and Miller, the former being near the German Artillery, and the latter in the centre. Boyce's battery was also near the centre. Altogether we may have had, playing at this time, one hundred guns. The one you may imagine what a horrid concert filled the air, and how unremitting was the hail of heavy balls and shells, now hurting and throwing their murderous fragments on every side, and again burying themselves and a cloud of dust in the earth, always where they were least expected.

This exchange of iron compliments had been kept up from early morning, but at 11 o'clock the fire began to concentrate and increase in severity. Columns of the enemy could be distinctly seen across the Antietam on the open ground beyond, moving as if in preparation to advance. Others were so far in the distance that you could recognize them as troops only by the sunlight that gleamed upon their arms, while considerable numbers were within cannon shot, defiantly flaunting their flags in our faces. At twelve o'clock the scene from the apex of the turnpike was truly magnificent, and the eye embraced a picture such as falls to the lot of few men to look upon in this age.

From twenty different stand-points great volumes of smoke were every instant leaping from the muzzles of angry cannons. The air was filled with the white fantastic shapes that floated away from bursted shells. Men were leaping to and fro, loading, firing and handling the artillery; and now and then a hearty yell would reach the ear, and then a tumult, that spoke of death or disaster from some well-aimed ball. Before us we had crossed the river, and, running in squads from the woods along its banks, were trying to form a line. Suddenly a shell falls among them, and another, until the thousands scatter like a swarm of flies, and disappear in the woods. A second time the effort is made, and there is a second failure. Then there is a third open fresh; their infantry try another point, and finally they succeeded in effecting a lodgement on this side. Our troops, under D. H. Hill, meet them, and a fierce battle ensues in the centre. Backwards, forwards, surging and swaying like a ship in a storm, the various columns are seen in motion. It is a hot place for us, but is hotter still for the enemy. They are directly under our guns, and we now them down like grass. The raw levies, sustained by the veterans behind, come up to the work well, and fight for a short time with an excitement incident to their novel experience of a battle; but soon a portion of their line gives way in confusion. Their reserves come up, and endeavor to retrieve the fortunes of the day. Our centre, however, stands firm as adamant, and they fall back. Pursuit on one part is useless, for if we drive the enemy at all on the other side of the river, it would be against the sides of the mountain, where one man, fighting for his life and liberty, disciplined or undisciplined, would be equal to a dozen.

Meanwhile deadly work has been going on among our artillery. Whatever they may have made others suffer, nearly all the companies have suffered severely themselves. The great balls and shells of the enemy have been thrown with wonderful accuracy, and dead and wounded men, horses, and disabled caissons are visible in every battery. The instructions from Gen. Lee are, that there shall be no more artillery duels. Instead, therefore, of endeavoring to silence the enemy's guns, Col. Walton directs his artillery to receive the fire of their antagonists quietly, and deliver their own against the Federal infantry. The wisdom of the order is apparent at every shot for with the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, they might have defeated us at the outset but for the powerful and well directed adjuncts we possessed in our heavy guns.

Time and again did the Federals press close up to our ranks, so near indeed that their supporting batteries were obliged to cease firing, lest they should kill their own men, but just as often were they driven back by the combined elements of destruction which we brought to bear upon them. It was an hour when every man was wanted. The sharpshooters of the enemy were naturally, and especially those who made themselves conspicuous in the batteries. In this manner the company of Captain Millet, of the Washington Artillery, was nearly disabled, only two out of his four guns being fully manned. As it occupied a position directly under the eye of Gen. Longstreet, and he saw the valuable part it was performing in defending the centre, that officer himself dismounted from his horse, and assisted by his Adjutant General, Major Sarrail, Major Fairfax and General Drayton, worked one of the guns until the crisis was passed. To see a General officer, wielding the destinies of a great fight, with his care and responsibilities upon his shoulders, performing the duty of a common soldier, in the thickest of a conflict, is a picture worthy of the pen-craft of an artist.

The result of this battle, though at times doubtful, was finally decisive. The enemy were driven across the river with a slaughter that was terrible. A rough road, you might hear the painful

exclamations from the individual inmates—"Hold on, for God's sake, hold on—when you come to a rock—stop! Don't drive so hard"—and still they were moving as gently as careful men could make them go.

THE FIGHT ON THE RIGHT.

It was now about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but notwithstanding the strange fall in the storm, no one believed it would not be renewed before night. Intelligence had come from the rear that Gen. A. P. Hill was advancing from Harper's Ferry with the force which Jackson had left behind, and every eye was turned anxiously in that direction. In a while while we saw some of his troops moving cautiously under cover of the woods and hills to the front and in an hour more he was in position on the right. Here about four o'clock the enemy had made another bold demonstration. Fifteen thousand of their troops in one mass, had charged our lines, and after vainly resisting them we were slowly giving back before superior numbers.

Our total force here was less than six thousand men, and had it not been for the admirably planted artillery under command of Major Gerrard, nothing could have prevented an irremediable defeat. I know loss of this portion of the field than any other, but from those who were engaged heard glowing accounts of the excellent behavior of Jenkins' Brigade and the 2d and 20th of Gen. Cumming. The last two regiments have been especial subjects of comment, because of the splendid manner in which they successively met and defended seven regiments of the enemy, who advanced across a bridge and were endeavoring to secure a position on this side of the river. They fought until they were nearly cut to pieces, and then retreated only because they had fired their last round. It was at this juncture that the immense Yankee force crossed the river, and made the dash against our line, which well nigh proved a success. The ever, with fresh troops, entirely changed the fortunes of the day, and after an obstinate contest, which lasted from five o'clock until dark, the enemy were driven into and across the river with great loss. During this fight the Federals had succeeded in flanking and capturing a battery belonging to the brigade of Gen. Tombs, and placing himself at the head of his command, the General, in his effective way, briefly told them that that battery must be retaken if it cost the life of every man in his brigade, and then ordered them to follow him. Follow him they did into what seemed the very jaws of destruction, and after a short but fierce struggle, they had the satisfaction of capturing the prize and restoring it to the original possessors. Throughout the day there occurred many instances of personal valor and heroic sacrifice on the part of both officers and men; but at this early hour it is impossible to gather, from crude statements these truthful narratives, which ought to adorn the page of history.

Federal officer who was wounded, and afterwards taken prisoner, observed to one of our officers, that he could count almost the whole of his regiment on the field, but a gentleman who did and was, informed me that he never, even upon the bloody field of Manassas, saw so many dead men before. The ground was black with them, and according to his estimate, the Federals had lost eight to our one. Happily, though our casualties are very considerable, most of them are in wounds.

There now ensued a silence of two hours, broken only by the occasional discharge of artillery. It was a sort of breathing time, when the panting combatants, exhausted by the battle, stood silently eyeing each other, and making ready—the one to strike and the other to ward off another staggering blow. Availing myself of this interval, I rode back to the rear.

THE REAR.

In doing so I was obliged to pass through the town of Sharpsburg, and found it had suffered a martyrdom indeed. Many of the houses had been struck by shells, and one or two set on fire and destroyed; a few were more torn to pieces by the exploding missiles, while fragments of the conflict were scattered about the streets. Most of the simple hearted citizens, not supposing a battle so near at hand could do them much injury, had remained at home, but when the balls began to fly into and over the place they were glad enough to take refuge in their cellars and secure their safety as best they might. One old lady told me she had laid on her back ever since daylight, against the stone wall of her basement, and she was trembling while she spoke. I heard, however, of no loss of life or injury among the citizens. Several of our hospitals were in town, and filled to overflowing with the wounded.

Riding a mile further back, evidences of the bloody nature of the conflict began to appear on every hand. The farm houses, barns and sheds along the road, had been appropriated by the surgeons of the various divisions and brigades, and hundreds of poor fellows, maimed and suffering, were lying on the ground, waiting to take their turn under the knife, saw and probe. Some were in the last throes of death, and some so mangled and disguised in the blood shed upon their persons that their nearest friends would fail to recognize them; but the majority were more painfully than seriously wounded, and only required a bandage and a little water to enable them to continue their journey across the Potomac. I have described these scenes so frequently that they must be familiar to the readers of the Courier, but the truth cannot half be told. There is a fresh, starting experience connected with every battle.

One of the most affecting incidents standing over a dying Georgian, a young man not more than twenty-six years of age, named John S. Hudson, from Elbert county. His left leg had been torn off above the knee, and though he knew his case was hopeless, a brother had brought him from the field, that his last hours might be spent in peace away from the noise and violence of battle. The brother was tenderly kneeling over him, smoothing his brown curly hair, perhaps as he used to do when they were children together, and the blue eyes of the dying man were fastened upon his, as if he would speak volumes of adieu to the dear ones at home. It was not without difficulty that he finally spoke, and these were his last words: "Brother—tell mother, that I die—rejoicing, and—die—a soldier's—death. Then laying one hand in that of his brother and the other across his breast, he said: "They came slowly; but oh, how surely did the death shadows leave their mark upon that pallid face, until at last the sigh, and the soul of the young hero turned to the God who gave it. Heaven grant that that mother may find her consolation in the Christian message of her noble boy."

Another prominent feature in the scenes of the rear was the presence of an immense body of stragglers. Their number was legion. Some had been following the army for weeks and never would join it, though they had the opportunity. Some were the constitutionally cowardly who always desert their comrades in the hour of peril, and a few were broken down & really unable to proceed. It was not long however, before Gen. Lee applied a potent remedy. He directed the cavalry to scour the country and drive before them every able-bodied soldier they met. In less than three hours enough had been collected and sent to the front to form several regiments, and very appropriately they were put into line of battle under the euphonious name of "Roast Ear Rangers."

Thousands of wagons during the day had crossed the Potomac from Shepherdstown, bringing with them the welcome boon to the hungry soldier provisions. For two days many of the men had not tasted a morsel of food, and detachments were now busy around the wagons cooking rations for their respective commands. Several of the ordnance trains had also arrived, and the caissons of various batteries were around them, being filled with fresh messengers of death. Ambulance trains moved slowly by on their way to Shepherdstown with the wounded, and then as they jolted over the rough road, you might hear the painful

exclamations from the individual inmates—"Hold on, for God's sake, hold on—when you come to a rock—stop! Don't drive so hard"—and still they were moving as gently as careful men could make them go.

THE FIGHT ON THE RIGHT.

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Our total force here was less than six thousand men, and had it not been for the admirably planted artillery under command of Major Gerrard, nothing could have prevented an irremediable defeat. I know loss of this portion of the field than any other, but from those who were engaged heard glowing accounts of the excellent behavior of Jenkins' Brigade and the 2d and 20th of Gen. Cumming. The last two regiments have been especial subjects of comment, because of the splendid manner in which they successively met and defended seven regiments of the enemy, who advanced across a bridge and were endeavoring to secure a position on this side of the river. They fought until they were nearly cut to pieces, and then retreated only because they had fired their last round.

It was at this juncture that the immense Yankee force crossed the river, and made the dash against our line, which well nigh proved a success. The ever, with fresh troops, entirely changed the fortunes of the day, and after an obstinate contest, which lasted from five o'clock until dark, the enemy were driven into and across the river with great loss. During this fight the Federals had succeeded in flanking and capturing a battery belonging to the brigade of Gen. Tombs, and placing himself at the head of his command, the General, in his effective way, briefly told them that that battery must be retaken if it cost the life of every man in his brigade, and then ordered them to follow him. Follow him they did into what seemed the very jaws of destruction, and after a short but fierce struggle, they had the satisfaction of capturing the prize and restoring it to the original possessors.

Throughout the day there occurred many instances of personal valor and heroic sacrifice on the part of both officers and men; but at this early hour it is impossible to gather, from crude statements these truthful narratives, which ought to adorn the page of history.

The results of the battle may be briefly summed up. Judged by all the rules of warfare, it was a victory to our arms. If we failed to rout the enemy, it was only because the nature of the ground prevented him from running. Whenever we whipped him, we either drove him against his own masses on the right, left and centre, or into the mountains; and against the latter position it would have been impossible to operate successfully. Nowhere did he gain any permanent advantage over the Confederates. Varying as may have been the success of the day, they left us intact, unbroken, and equal masters of the field with our antagonist. Last night we were inclined to believe that it was a drawn battle, and the impression generally obtained among the men that, because they had not in their usual style got the enemy to running, they had gained no advantage; but to-day the real facts are coming to light, and we feel that we have indeed, achieved another victory. Twenty thousand additional men could not, under the circumstances, have made it more complete.

We took a few prisoners—not more than six or seven hundred in all. The Federals fought well and were handicapped in a masterly manner, but their losses have been immense—probably not less than twenty thousand killed and wounded. They had the advantage not only of numbers, but of a position from which they could assume an offensive or defensive attitude at will, besides which their signal stations on the Blue Ridge commanded a view of our every movement. We could not make a manoeuvre in front or rear that was not instantly revealed to their keen lookouts, and as communicated to their batteries below, shot and shell were launched against the moving columns. It was this information conveyed by the little flags upon the mountain top that no doubt enabled the enemy to concentrate his forces against our weak points and counteract the effect of whatever similar movements may have been attempted by us. Our loss is variously estimated at from 5 to 9000.

Administrator's Notice.

JAMES M. COCHRAN, late of Calhoun county, dec. having been granted by the undersigned, on 2d day of Oct. 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 immediate payment.

W. B. TURNBUSH, Adm'r. Oct. 9, 1862.

Our Circuit Court adjourned on Saturday last after setting through a considerable amount of business on the criminal and civil docket. T. Gaut, who was tried for the murder of Bows, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. D. G. Runsey arraigned for stealing ninety dollars from Capt. Ruffro, was found guilty and sentenced to four years imprisonment.

prisonment in the Penitentiary, plead guilty, said he did steal the money, but that he had been slandered and wanted that stopped if possible, and told the Judge that he had been erroneously wronged by calling him a Yankee. The boy Charles, whose trial for assault on J. J. Railton, had been on hand for several terms, was acquitted. The runaway negro, owner unknown, who was arraigned for the desperate assault on Col. J. D. Hoke, by some of the many uncertainties of law, obtained a change of venue to Cherokee County.

The officers of the Court, Attorney litigants, and people generally, were highly pleased and gratified by the able, impartial, and dignified manner, in which the presiding Judge, Hon. Porter King conducted the business of the Court.

ST. JOHN FRANCIS, of the Pope's Walker Guards, arrived at this place on Sunday morning last, on a short tour, in consequence of a wound received in the battle of Sharpsburg.

This fine company, which left this place about fifteen months ago, numbering over one hundred, buoyant with hope and patriotic ardor, now a mere wreck, is itself, a sad commentary on the waste and desolation of war. Notwithstanding its original full numbers, and some 30 or 40 recruits that have since gone into it, it had been so wasted and reduced by disease, the casualties of the battles of Drainesville, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, the battles around Richmond, and their exhausting day and night marches to Maryland, and to that from the taking of Harper's Ferry, that it went into the battle of Sharpsburg, with only 13 men, of whom ten were killed or wounded; a portion of them, however, are sick and wounded who will yet join their company.

Lieut. Francis' wound, not dangerous at first, is still very sore, though doing well in the way of healing.

SALT.

In answer to a letter of enquiry, R. T. McEwen, of Orange county Florida, writes to J. D. Thompson, Esq., of this county, that there are a number of salt marshes in that section, where any quantity of salt can be easily made; and that within 20 miles of where he lives there is a salt spring very strong, from which he supposes salt enough could be made to supply the world, as the spring affords a stream large enough for boating. Will not our people unite, form companies, and do something to relieve themselves from the oppression of the salt monopolists? If the same value and amount could be made there by gold digging, we should be almost afraid to mention the fact, lest it should cause a general stampede from here to that country.

Illustrated News.

Some friend, or one of the publishers, has sent us several numbers of the above named paper, recently started at Richmond, Va. It appears so far, to be an ably edited and interesting literary paper. The first number contains an engraved likeness of Gen. T. J. Jackson, the second number a likeness of Gen. John H. Morgan and the third, a likeness of Gen. Stuart; and we suppose each number will contain a likeness of some one of our Generals, until the list is completed. The "Illustrated News" is published weekly at \$7.00 per year, in advance.

Our readers will find, commencing on the first page of this paper, an exceedingly graphic and interesting account of the great battle of Sharpsburg, said to be the greatest and most destructive of the war, by "Personne," the able correspondent of the Charleston Courier.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE LATE BATTLE.

The following is a list of the casualties of the 48th Alabama regiment in the late battles:

WISBECHER, Sept. 22. Editors Selma Reporter—Sirs:—Will you oblige me and your many patrons in North Alabama, by publishing the following list of killed and wounded of the 48th Ala., during the late engagement of the 16th and 17th ult., at Sharpsburg, Maryland. Also a list of killed at Manassas on 29th and 30th of August. The list of wounded I have not been furnished with.

Yours, most respectfully, D. C. TURNER, Capt. and A. Q. M. 48th Ala. Reg.

Company C.—Killed—William Gibbs Company H.—Killed—Capt. R. C. Goughly, T. N. Goughly. Company G.—Killed—William Jarvis.

WOUNDED. Company A.—G. W. Parton, slightly. A. J. Van Hall, in the head. Company B.—Silas Gatton, in shoulder.

Company C.—James Paris, severely in leg.
Company D.—W S Lewis, severely in back.
Company E.—Capt F M Ross slight in shoulder; A B Covington, severe in shoulder; John Tenyson, severe in back; W B Robertson, severe in head; John R Black, slight in head; W H Ansley, severe in arm; J W Fletcher slight in hip; G M Appleton, slight in breast; Wm Hadkins, severe, shoulder; G C Harris, severe, shoulder, arm and leg.
Company F.—J C Lewis, severe, shoulder; John Vincent, severe thigh.
Company G.—James A Law, severe in arm and both hands; Robert Carson, severe, hip.
Company H.—W Hardwick, severe, leg; John Roe, severe, arm; Lieut W M Hardwick, severe, foot; Geo Crower, slight, shoulder; Lieut Dr Lumpkin, slight, side; Butler, slight, hip.
Company I.—M Harper, slight, arm; W B Barret, slight, head; Wm Jarrod, severely, face; N C Loky, slight head; J F Pollard, slight, thigh.

LIST OF KILLED AT MANASSAS 20TH AND 30TH AUGUST, 1862.

Company A.—Van Aldridge; Clark Taylor; Wm C Burgess.
Company C.—Wm Leng, John Seaton, Wm Paris, H Gorey.
Company E.—Oliver P Hays.
Company F.—Serrard Barfield.
Company G.—Corporal Wm Polk, M W Gilbert.
Company I.—L F Walker, L M Chandler.
Company K.—Capt Moses Lee, C C Phillips, J R McKinney.
The following is a list of casualties in the 10th Ala. in the battle of Sharpsburg, Maryland, Sept. 17th 1862.
Company A.—Lieut. Williams commanding—Killed—A B Neely, wounded—Thos Brandon, slightly; John Brown, slightly; E Blair, severely; N A Wood, severely; N Lee, severely; Thos Obar, severely. Missing—Green Sumner, Oldham, wounded severely in head, and supposed taken prisoner.
Company B.—Lieut Davis commanding—Killed—none. Wounded—J Bell, slightly; J M Rhodes, slightly.
Company D.—Bapt Rogan commanding—Killed W H Wood, J H Prickett, John Maddox, Thos Harmon. Wounded—J D Stamps, severely and supposed prisoner; George Wood, slightly; S C Clark, slightly; B G McClellan, slightly; John Martin, slightly; W J Martie, severely and supposed prisoner; Sergt E C Brock, slightly; Z F Calort, severely and supposed prisoner; T M Wood, slightly.
Company E.—Lieut Calhoun commanding—Killed—none. Wounded—W Long, severely; John Leeper, slightly; J Simmons, slightly; D T Castlebury, slightly; Geo. Morris, slightly; James Lewis, severely and a prisoner.
Company F.—Lieut Smith commanding—Killed—D Jenkins, wounded. Captain Coleman, severely. Missing—George W Eldmore.
Company G.—Lieutenant Francis commanding—Killed—P Thorton. Wounded—Lieut Francis, slightly; J Brady, severely; C McDaniel, severely; B Garrett, slightly; Sergt Caruth, severely; Sergt Walker, slightly; Geo. Turnley, slightly; B Hodges, severely; Capt Whalley and Robinson missing.
Company H.—Lieut Martin commanding—Killed—none. Wounded—Sergt Manning, slightly; Burns, slightly.
Company I.—Captain Bruton commanding—Killed—none. Wounded—Lieut Hanft, severely; A J Patrick, severely; C T Fulwider, slightly; S W Perry, severely and supposed prisoner; Sergt Crump and Private Brogle missing.
Company K.—Lieut John Olen, commanding—Killed—Sergt W Goodman, Corporal S Conly, Lawson Haslett. Wounded—Lieut Calhoun, severely; Lieut John Olen, severely and supposed a prisoner; W R Malone, arm shot off; J E McClung, severely; R Caudle, slightly; W V Hamilton, slightly; W Rodgers, slightly; S C Pope, slightly; S Watson, severely; J T Lessly, slightly. Missing—Sergt Patterson, B French. Lieut. C C Humphries, of company D missing.
R. H. ROGAN, Capt. Commanding Regiment.

day pent trated to the railroad, two miles south of Baldwin, and cut the telegraph wire. They were attacked by twenty-five of the second Tennessee cavalry, routed and driven off, with a loss of 7 killed and two prisoners. Our loss 2 killed and nine wounded.

Special to Montgomery Advertiser

Our cavalry had a skirmish with enemy near Pensacola yesterday, resulting in the capture of ten prisoners, belonging to the 91st New York regiment. None killed or wounded on either side.

THEORNTON

Richmond, October 24.

The Senate to-day refused to agree to the amendments of the House to the Exemption Bill, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

The House bill appropriating a million of dollars for the construction of the Blue Mountain and Rome Railroad, was passed.

The Senate bill to provide for the transmission of the trans-Mississippi mails was passed.

At one o'clock the Senate went into secret session to consider the bill for the order of the day, it being the bill to repress the atrocities of the enemy.

Nothing else of importance was done, when the doors were reopened.

Several communications from the President were presented.

Nearly the whole of the day was occupied in the discussion of a bill to raise revenue.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of E. C. Dickie, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 5th day of July, 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 all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Oct. 9, 1862. W. DICKIE, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Eliza A. Bamey, late 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.

Oct. 9, 1862. B. O. BAMEY, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the 20th day of Sept. 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 to said estate are requested to make payment.

Oct. 9, 1862. Wm. VERON, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John S. Nickson, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 18th day of Sept. 1862, by the Probate Court of DeKalb 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.

Oct. 9, 1862. JOSEPH EDWARDS, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

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Oct. 9, 1862. JOSEPH EDWARDS, Adm.

Executors Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Pamela Perry, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, on the 15th day of July, 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.

Oct. 9. OLIVER P. ANDERSON, Ex'r.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the 5th day of September, 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 all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Oct. 9. S. M. CARPENTH, Adm. of said estate.

The State of Alabama, Cherokee County.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of A. C. Wood, late of Cherokee co. Ala. dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, on the 20th day of Sept. 1862, by the Judge of Probate of said county—all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Oct. 9. E. D. SHIELDS, Adm. MARY F. WOOD, Adx.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of L. C. Leavelle, late 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 payment.

Oct. 9. Wm. GRIFFITH, Adm.

\$30 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from a negro on the 13th of April last, a bright Mulatto boy named GUS, formerly owned by Lawrence Brock, and now owned by J. W. I will pay the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me, or commit him to any jail, so that I may get him again. Oct. 9. JOSIAH HAWKINS.

Administrators Notice.

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Oct. 9. JOSEPH EDWARDS, Adm.

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THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Court of Probate for said county, Special Term Sept. 29th A. D. 1862

This day came J. C. McAuley, Executor for the Estate of James Hampton dec'd and filed in said court, his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered by the court that the 24th day of Oct. 1862 be set for examining auditing and stating said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to 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 24th day of Sept. 1862, and contest the said account if they think proper. Witness A. Woods Judge of said court at office on this 29th Sept. 1862

A. WOODS, St Oct. 2. 1862, Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Probate Court, 22nd Sept. 1862.

This day came Ross Phillips, Adm'r of the Estate of Pinkney Phillips dec'd and filed his application in writing and under oath praying for an order of sale of an undivided interest of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said Estate for the purpose of division and upon the ground that said land cannot be equally divided among the heirs and distributees of said Estate. It is ordered, that the 10th day of November 1862, be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

ALFRED TURNER, Oct. 2nd 1862, Judge of Probate.

Administrators Notice.

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Oct. 2. ABRAHAM R. BORTON, Adm.

AGENCY NOTICE.

During my absence in the army, my wife E. A. Whisenant, is my authorized agent, to transact any of my private business; and also any business connected with the administration of the Estate of G. W. Blakely dec'd.

J. W. WHISENANT, Oct. 3, 1862.

Administratrix Sale.

AS Administratrix of the estate of J. L. Swink, late of the county of Calhoun Ala. deceased, and under an order of sale granted on the 30th day of Sept. 1862, by the Hon. the Probate Court of said county, I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, on the 12th day of Nov. 1862, at the late residence of said decedent in said county, the following described land, negroes, and other chattels to-wit: all that part of the South West quarter of section 27. Township fourteen, of Range six, that lies North of Tallahatchee and West of Olmehy creeks, making both creeks the line, containing one hundred and nine acres, more or less. East in the Coosa land district.

Also the North East fourth of the North West quarter of section Twenty Eight, and the South West fourth of the South East quarter of section 21, all in Township fourteen, Range six east, in the Coosa land district, containing eighty acres, more or less. Also the S W 1/4 of N E 1/4 of sec. 23, and the N E 1/4 of N E 1/4 of sec. 27 T 14 R 6, making Obelisk the line between J. S. Swink and Leland Swink, down to the Mill on said creek throwing ten acres, more or less, of the Bagley tract, to the Parker tract, and six acres more or less of the Parker tract to the Bagley tract, all East in the Coosa land district.

Personal property to wit: 1 lot farming tools, 1 lot tools, 1 prod log irons, 1 scythe and cradle, 1 wagon and bed, 1 bull 14 head hogs, 1 Loom, 1 horse, 1 Reel, 2 mules, 1 Hly, 1 buggy and harness, 3 pr gear, and Bridging, 2 cows and 2 calves, and 1 yearling, 1 pot, and tub, 1 lot pot ware, 1 pot-rack 1 shovel, 1 iron wedge and trowel, 1 wood clog, 1 man's saddle, 1 log chain, 1 safe, 1 bureau, 1 shot gun, 1 grindstone also:

1 negro boy called BIRTS years old
1 woman Sarah Ann 30 years old
1 child Bet 2 " "
1 girl Eb 11 " "
1 boy Robert 9 " "

All said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, bearing interest from date; except on the sale of the negroes, ten per cent will be required to be paid down and all sums not over five dollars, cash will be required—note with at least two approved securities will be required before property removed.

NANCY J. SWINK, Adm'x.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of C. J. Mullins, late of DeKalb county, Ala. on the 20th day of Aug. 1862; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

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Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of C. J. Mullins, late of DeKalb county, Ala. on the 20th day

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

October 16, 1862.

We take the liberty to tender the sincere and grateful thanks of the wives of absent soldiers, and the public generally, to Messrs. Wilson & Holley, for the generous and liberal offer contained in the following letter. My success and prosperity attend all their business transactions, and we trust their patriotic and honorable example may be followed by many others.

Dear Sirs:—Please inform the people that on and after Tuesday next, we will sell yards of the finest families of cutlery at \$4 00 per bunch, containing four weeks. Days of sale will be Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on which days we will sell all the yards made on the preceding days at the above prices. We wish we could afford it lower, but the heavy expense attending new beginners forbids.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

At a Special Term of the court of County Commissioners of Calhoun Co., Ala., held on the 4th day of Oct., 1862. The following named persons were duly appointed Post agents under a late act of the legislature of the State of Ala., providing a fund for the aid of indigent families of volunteers absent in the army approved the 11th Nov. 1861.

- Pre No 1 Miles W Abernathy
2 E McClellan
3 D F Weaver
4 Wm Kennedy
5 James A Weatherly
6 J J Lavenly
7 Henry Melbie
8 S W Wells
9 Berry Pritchard
10 J W Whiteside
11 M P Johnson
12 Wm E Bowling
13 J A Turpin col
14 Stephen Jenkins
15 Wm Barker
16 J W Jones
17 Wm Genth
18 Wm H Brown Sr
19 B F Barker
20 Wm Wood
21 Z Henderson
22 John Weems
23 J W McDaniel

Said Post agents are hereby appointed under said act for the purpose of ascertaining the number and name of such resident of their respective beats who are absent therefrom as a volunteer in the army, when such volunteer left, and in what company and regiment, and ascertain if such volunteer left a wife, child or children, or father or mother, or minor brothers or sisters, dependent upon him for a support, and number, sex, and ages of those composing the family left by such volunteer, dependent upon him as aforesaid, and to what extent such family needs aid in the way of provisions and clothing for twelve months, and report the whole to the commissioners court to be held on the 2nd Monday in November 1862. The agent are hereby requested to be prompt in making their reports.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Rail Road from Blue Mountain to Rome.—We have the agreeable privilege of inserting in our to-day's paper, the bill recently passed by the Confederate Congress, bearing \$1,122,000 for the purpose of completing the Railroad from Blue Mountain, ten miles south of this place to Rome, Ga.

We have been kindly furnished with a copy of the Bill by Judge Walker, President of the Ala. and Tenn. River Railroad, who arrived at home from Richmond on Saturday morning. And we cannot refrain from saying in this connection, that Judge Walker, has entitled himself to the special thanks and gratitude of the stockholders of connecting roads, and to the distinguished consideration of the people of the whole, by his indomitable energy and perseverance in getting this important measure thro' Congress amidst much formidable opposition.

The amount loaned, it is believed, will be amply sufficient to finish and equip the road; and it is intended we understand to run the road through if possible in ninety days from the time the first tuck is struck.

We are requested to state that John Brock, Esq. will start to the army in Virginia about the first or second week in November, and that he will take on any and all clothing entrusted to his charge by the friends and relatives of the soldiers. Farther notice will be given a week previous to his departure, to meet him.

The Yellow Fever at Wilmington N. C. was fearfully on the increase at the latest dates. There were 42 new cases reported on Saturday the 4th and 62 on Sunday. It is a singular feature in the history of this orotic, mysterious and fatal disease, that it should prevail so extensively at Wilmington, and but very little at other points on the southern sea coast.

We are reluctantly compelled to defer the publication of several obituary notices and communications until next week.

The military exemption bill will be published in our next.

[For the Jacksonville Republican.]

To Marcellus, Correspondent of the Selma Reporter.—Dear Sir—I have read in the Reporter of the 11th inst. your communication headed: "The War—Present and future. No 7—Mobile—The Alabama and Tombigby rivers—Their dangers and defences."

True sir, you seem to use the pen of a "ready writer." But whether your pen is wielded with good judgment; whether calculated to do good or evil? query?

You have shown to the readers of the Reporter the importance to the Confederacy of holding Mobile, and of course, the importance to our enemies of taking Mobile. You have pointed out in detail, the most formidable obstacles to a successful attack. You show, too, how the enemy may overcome those obstacles, by light draft boats, and evading Fort Morgan, by running Grant's Pass. You point out how the enemy may get in the rear of Fort Morgan; and then when Forts Morgan and Gaines surrender, you show the only difficulties the enemy would have to encounter; and you point out too, how those may be surmounted by the enemy; and you affirm that Mobile and these rivers are in great danger. All this is shown in a very clear and satisfactory manner. Who, that has faith in Marcellus can doubt it?

But sir, to whom have you shown all those things. To the readers of the Reporter of course. But are you absolutely sure that no Yankee spy is lurking in the community, to read your letter and furnish his countrymen with it? Are you sure that no skillful engineer, aided by your luminous production, has given his Government all the light that you have shed upon the subject. Are you sure that no expedition has been, or will be fitted out to attack Mobile, solely or in part upon the information given by you. What better guide than yourself, would an able leader want to conduct him safely into Mobile? We get public newspapers from the U. S., and it is fair to suppose that the people of the U. S. get hold of ours. Would not a private communication from you to the Government, or those who duty it is, and who have the power to make the necessary defences, have been more appropriate, better timed, and less likely to do evil?

When did you find out all you have stated in No. 7? How long since? Have you communicated this information to the government heretofore? How long since? Do you know that the Government possesses this information? Do you know that the Government reads the Reporter, and "all" of the very able articles in it contained? Is it your object to enlighten the proper authorities upon this subject? Why not then address them directly and privately, and the defences be made with all secrecy, so far as the enemy is concerned, that is practicable? But hold, doubtless here is the gist of the matter.—The Government has overlooked the talents of Marcellus, or some of his friends. O if he had been clothed with authority and charged with the duty of preparing defences for Mobile and said rivers, it would have been as ably prepared and with as much skill and judgment as his communication No. 7 was written. Hoping to receive, in common with the readers of the Reporter, more light shortly, I am dear Marcellus yours, DELTA.

CROSS PLAINS, CALHOUN CO. ALA. Oct. 3d, 1862.

To the Honorable Judge of Probate and Commissioners of said County.

SIR: As I expect to leave now in a few days for the army in Maryland to rejoin Old Stonewall for a short time, and not knowing now whether I will return by the time of your meeting in November at which time I suppose you will have the appointing of a Tax Assessor for said County, for which I hope my absence will have no bearing on your decision in that particular whatever, as I look upon you as men of frankness having a decision of your own, so I hope my absence will make no material difference. Now you may have some queries about me getting a discharge, provided I am elected. So far as that is concerned, I assure you that I have had the preference of a discharge ever since I have been in the army, but I stayed there as a choice of my own—feeling it my duty to protect my country from the invading hordes of the Yankees, as far as I able, and to the last extremity. But passing through the great battles in front of Richmond, on the 24th of June the 2d day's fight, in charging the enemy's fortifications in front of a terrible battery at Gaines Mill, I received a severe wound in my hip, within 20 paces of the enemy, and also a ball took off my left thumb, and has disabled me so, that I am now unfit to perform any common labor on a farm, is the reason why I have called on you for this office. But I am still willing to remain with my brave and gallant comrades, (the White Plains Rangers) now in Virginia or Maryland, enduring the toils and hardships of a soldier's life, and have been for the last 12 months, I am still willing I say, to continue with

them provided they have anything I can do. But my brave Captain (S D Stewart) says that I will have to be discharged, if so I will be out of employment, unless I am so fortunate as to get this appointment, and as I am now unfit for the farm, a place I have always been used to) or any common labor and have not the means to live without it, if so I never would have asked for this office. I will leave it with you, believing that you will do me justice. There is one thing certain, that there is no one before you for the appointment than myself, and if I should be so unfortunate as not to get it, I expect to be as I have always been, reconciled to my lot. I remain yours &c.

MARTIN T. LEDBETTER. P. S.—In reference to my character or conduct while in the army, I refer you to the 5th Ala. Battalion. M. T. L.

A BILL

To be entitled an Act to enable the President of the Confederate States to Provide for the means of Military Transportation, by the Construction of a Railroad between Blue Mountain in the State of Alabama, and Rome in the State of Georgia.

Whereas, The Confederate States are engaged in a war, the extent of which has no parallel in modern history, and the President, by his message of the 24th of Sept. 1862, to the Congress has recommended the importance of constructing a railroad between Blue Mountain in Calhoun county, Alabama, and Rome in the State of Georgia, as a means of transportation needful for the public defence, and the construction of which, is also strongly recommended by the General in command of the Military District in which said road is situated. Therefore:

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to make all contracts embracing such terms and conditions as he may deem expedient to effect a speedy construction and completion of the link of railroad aforesaid, with the several railroad companies whose charters extend over said line, in the manner he may think best calculated to promote the public interest and provide for the public defence.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That to enable the President to accomplish the object herein contemplated, the sum of one million, one hundred and twenty two thousand, four hundred and eighty dollars and ninety two cents in the hands of the Confederate States is hereby appropriated to be issued and applied by the order of the President, at such times and such sums as he may deem proper, and that the Treasurer be and he is authorized to take a mortgage on said road and its appurtenances for the ultimate repayment of the money so expended (with interest at 8 per cent per annum) in aid of its construction.

Latest News.

From the Selma Reporter.

Latest from Corinth

THREE DAYS FIGHTING.

Enemy in overwhelming force.

UNPARALLELED SLAUGHTER ON BOTH SIDES!

Two Confederate Generals and two Colonels Killed.

Confederates relinquish their Positions and retreat.

THE ARMY SAFE AT RIPLEY.

Special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser

TUPELO, Oct 6 noon

The battle of Corinth was most bloody. Our forces, with repeated successes on Friday and Saturday, occupied a portion of the enemy's breastworks. They also gained the town.

The enemy held out stubbornly on his left, until reinforcements arrived, when on Sunday they fell on Vandorn with overwhelming forces, forcing us to relinquish our positions and retreat.

The fight continued almost uninterrupted during Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The slaughter on both sides is described as unparalleled.

One of our Generals writes that Maury's division, composed of Puffer's, Cabell's, and perhaps Moore's brigades, will not muster more than one brigade.

Richmond, October 7.

The New York Herald of the 4th received here, says that there is nothing new from the army of the Potomac.

A dispatch from Louisville, mentions the report that a battle was progressing at Mount Washington. Reports of musketry had been heard in that direction.

Ruell's immense wagon train had arrived at Louisville.

Four days' later news from Europe had been received by the arrival of a steamer at Cape Race.

Garibaldi has written to the American Consul at Vienna that "as soon as his wound was healed, he would satisfy his desire to serve the American Republic."

No material change has occurred in New York gold and exchange market. The Herald says there is not the least abatement in the speculation fever which prevails in Wall Street.

Particulars of the Battles at Corinth!

CONGRESSIONAL. Special to the Mobile Advertiser.

TUPELO, Oct. 7.

Having driven in the enemy's skirmishers, the combined forces of Van Dorn and Price again attacked them in their entrenchments on Friday, driving them out, capturing nine pieces of artillery, and continued repulsing them, slowly driving them back until night. Our loss was heavy during the day, Puffer's and Green's brigades suffering most.

Gen Martin was killed, Col. McFarland and Irwin, of Mississippi, were severely wounded.

At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning the enemy opened with heavy artillery, occasioning a small loss.

At 8 o'clock we advanced, capturing several siege guns. Green's brigade suffering heavily and being the first to enter the town.

Cabell's brigade charged the fort on College hill. The enemy reserved their fire until they came up within thirty yards when they opened a murderous fire, repulsing them great loss.

Information having been received that the army at Bolivar, twenty thousand strong, was marching via Pocomahontas on our rear, a retreat was ordered at 10 A. M. Our troops were somewhat disorganized, but brought off part of the captured artillery, and our wounded and baggage to, falling back ten miles to Ripley.

At 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, Col. Adams commenced skirmishing with the Yankees' Bolivar force at Pocomahontas, and it being our order, when he was reinforced by White's Legion, and afterwards by Moore's division, which was also reinforced, but the whole of this force proved insufficient, and they were driven back, the enemy burning a bridge and entrapping Moore's brigade and four pieces of artillery. Van Dorn and Villipique coming up, recaptured Moore's brigade, with the brigade of the brigade of their captors and 13 pieces of artillery. The enemy were driven back to Matamoros, and our army continued its retreat to Ripley over the road our baggage train had passed.

Our loss in all the engagements is estimated at 5,000 and that of the enemy is much greater. The loss at Pocomahontas was equal to that at Corinth. Our loss may be overestimated, as our stragglers were estimated by the thousands, and the retreat was not very orderly.

We lost four pieces of artillery, and captured 350 prisoners at Corinth, who were brought off.

The enemy made no attempt to follow us from Corinth, nor did the Bolivar forces after their defeat at Davis' Bridge.

Van Dorn was conspicuous for his daring, and Price as usual, felt at liberty and the leader shower, both escaping unharmed. Price's command was the first in the intrenchments.

Moore's division suffered the heaviest and acted most gallantly.

The enemy fought determinedly and were maneuvered splendidly. Kosensenzan commanded.

Our army is perfectly safe, and no fears are entertained of being followed by the crippled Yankees. We will be quickly organized and ready for another combat.

The killing of Colonels Rogers and Adams and Gen. Moore is contradicted. Lieut. Sam Wharrington of St. Louis, of Capt Wade's battery, is among the killed. He fell in the heat of battle, nobly discharging a soldier's duty.

Richmond, Oct. 7.

In the Senate the House bill to provide shoes for the army was passed.

Also the House Bill to establish a place of rendezvous in each Congressional District for the examination by surgeons of conscripts.

The remainder of the session was occupied by discussing the constitutional question arising from the consideration of the bill to punish insurrection or rebellion against the Confederate States, and to extend the provisions of the sequestration act to persons within the Confederate Government. The former was indefinitely postponed and the other laid on the table.

In the House the Senate bill was passed, authorizing the President to receive into the service certain regiments and battalions heretofore raised.

Mr. Baudouet, delegate from the Cherokee Nation, was admitted to a seat in the House.

The bill authorizing the suspension of Imbas corpus was discussed until adjournment.

The Fight at Laverge.

Mr. Edron: The Yankees gave us a little fight at Laverge on Tuesday morning, commencing at daylight. Gen. Anderson was apprised of the approach of the enemy on the road leading from Nashville to Murfreesboro', and formed his men on three roads or approaches to Laverge. He dismounted Col Morgan's cavalry regiment, and placed them on the right, the 32d Alabama occupying the centre and the small bowitzer of Col Morgan on the left. The Federals were kept in check by Capt McCann's partisans until near day, harassing the Yankees for ten miles. When the Federals arrived, numbering some 2,000 to 3,000 men, with a battery of artillery, their attack was principally on our left, where they overwhelmed the small gun of Col Morgan, exploding the caisson box and capturing the gun, thereby turning our left and forcing us to fall back in the direction of Mrs. Goode's where we formed; but the Federals, instead of rushing to the attack, destroyed a car house or two and some camp equipage, and then fell back in a hurry, fearing that Forrest might take them in the rear. These men were detailed to hold the horses and guard them, and were not in the fight, but were exposed to two or three exploding shells. Yours, CUPS.

Chattanooga Rebel, 10th.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 13.—A report from Cumberland Gap announces the capture of 5,000 Federals at Perryville, Boyle Co., Ky., by Gen. Hardee's command. Also heavy skirmishing on the right and left flanks of our army.

DECEASED.—Of cholera infantum, Oct. 11th, 1862, YANCY, infant son of J. L. and Amanda Hughes, aged 1 year, 4 months and 12 days.

For 8 days the little sufferer lingered, when death laid his icy hands on that baby brow, paled the roses of those fair cheeks and sealed forever the silver fringes of those snowy lids. Mother, father rejoice! That bud, thine only one—so full of promise, that you now weep to behold crushed and broken, ere it had unfolded to thy view, shall, by its escape from the taints and shadows of earth, bloom far brighter in the sunlight of Heaven.

Happy babe—a babe no longer in wisdom—how far back thy infant mind outstripped the sages of earth in solving the mysterious riddle of love's brightest, fairest creed. Thou art gone to the sheltering tomb, ere one jarring note of care had mingled its discordant note with thy life's soft silvery chime—

Thou wert so like a form of light, That Heaven benignly called thee hence, Ere yet the world could breathe a sigh Of the sweet innocence.

And thou that brighter love to bless, Art passed with all thy loveliness.

Yes thou art fled, ere guilt had power To stain thy cherub soul and form Blest with soft ephemeral flowers That never knew a storm.

The sun-beams smile, the zephyrs breathe All that it knew from birth to death.

Rome Courier copy.

The Privates.

Whilst laurels are heaped upon the heads of the victorious leaders of our armies, the people will ever embalm in their gratitude the noble soldiers through whose disinterested and sublime self-sacrifice our wonderful successes have been achieved. Whilst behind none in admiration of the genius and courage by which our armies are directed, and with out which the best armies would be like ships without helmsmen or captains, we cannot but feel for the humble soldiers in the ranks, emotions of respect and affection as deep and prevailing as any which successful rank can elicit. Even if we do not take into consideration the fact that a large proportion of the privates in the Southern army are gentlemen of education refinement and high social position, the most profound sympathy of every generous heart must be awakened by the toils, the sufferings, and the unselfishness of these heroic men— They have given up homes where none of them ever knew want or hardship, for a life in which they have cheerfully endured such privations labors and perils as have already fallen to the lot of humanity. They have endured the extremities of heat and cold and the pangs of long and perhaps unending separation from their homes to save a country which is dearer to them than life. They have done all without even the prospect of reward, or even distinction, for the miserable pittance which is all that the Government can bestow, is the honors won by the whole are so widely diffused that the individual share of glory is small indeed. It is a touching sight to behold these modest war-worn heroes, often without an arm or a leg, by whom even a kind word or a look is received as a benefaction, and who are too often treated with official insolence by those who are not worthy to tie the latches of their shoes. But virtue, in its humblest estate, must, here or hereafter, receive its appropriate reward from Him who knows how to estimate the value of every human action and whose treasury is large enough to reward ultimately without stint; and who deserves favor at his hands.—Rich. Dis.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Montgomery, Alabama. By virtue of the powers vested in the Executive by the Constitution of the State of Alabama, I, JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor of said State, deeming the present an extraordinary occasion, do issue this my proclamation, directing that the two houses of the General Assembly of said State convene in the State Capitol, at Montgomery, on Monday, twenty seventh day, of this present month of October.

In testimony whereof, I JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor of the State of Alabama, hereunto set my hand: and cause the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this 6th day of October A. D. 1862, and of the Independence of the Confederate States the second year.

JOHN GILL SHORTER, G. By the Governor, P. H. DUBTAN, Secretary of State

RECEIPT LIST, From Sept. 18 to Oct. 16.

- B. Praytor, \$1 00
R. Coulter, 1 00
E. C. Hook, 1 00
J. F. Weaver, 2 00
L. A. Haygood, 2 00
A. W. Dunaway, 2 00
R. Boyd, 3 00
H. O. Hart, 2 00
J. K. Miller, 2 00
Samuel Edwards, 2 00
C. H. Gentry, 2 00
A. J. Night, 2 00
W. J. McCallers, 2 00
Robt Page, 1 00
J. P. Crook, 3 00
R. Gore, 2 00
J. Montgomery, 2 00
J. B. Henton, 1 00
F. M. Little, 5 00
S. P. Clements, 1 00
J. C. Yates, 2 00
James Calhoun, 1 00
A. J. Night, 2 00
Milton Patterson, 2 00
Eld. S. Monk, 2 00
A. Clark, 2 00
W. E. Bolton, 2 00
S. Sprinks, 2 00
L. F. Gassaway, 3 19
F. A. Craig, 2 00
E. Berns, 1 00
David Henton, 2 00
Jane Morton, 1 00
P. Quateh, 2 00
Jordan Pridmore, 1 00
T. F. Poland, 2 00
H. B. Strange, 3 00
John H. Strange, 2 00
O. S. Pool, 1 00
Miss Lou Hamphries, 1 00
W. Stubbs, 1 00
S. Dial, 2 00
Mrs. E. Burton, 2 00
A. J. Ballinger, 2 00
J. T. Gregory, 1 50
A. W. Group, 2 00
Wm R. Brown, Sr., 2 00
W. A. McKinney, 2 00
R. T. Teague, 2 00
J. J. Harris, 2 00
J. K. Whiteck, 1 00
W. S. Warren, 3 00
J. F. Miller, 2 00
John Parish, 2 00
H. J. Gentry, 2 00
A. Glum, 2 00
J. S. Melgar, 2 00
Jas Cochran, 1 00
E. P. Gaines, 2 50
John Weems, 2 00
J. F. Finley, 2 00
J. R. Kennedy, 5 00
Wm Johnston, 2 00
L. M. Watson, 1 00
W. B. Cauthen, 2 00
M. Summely, 2 00
J. T. Hammett, 2 00
J. R. Penhall, 2 00
J. M. Griffith, 2 75
J. M. Barclay, 1 00
D. E. Foreman, 2 00
W. C. Foreman, 2 00
B. R. Strange, 2 00
J. W. Whisenant, 2 10
W. W. Crook, 2 00
Saml Sherbitt, 1 00
E. J. Carlin, 1 00
E. Hughes, 2 00
H. Finch, 2 00
E. D. Wight, 2 50
P. Brothers, 2 00
Joel Taver, 2 00
J. M. Webster, 2 00
Jesse M. Hammett, 2 00
J. S. Melgar, 2 00
J. B. Beard, 1 00
W. R. Doss, 2 00
S. C. Haldeney, 2 00
M. Johnston, 2 00
Mrs Betty Stokes, 2 00
Samuel Dozier, 2 00
W. H. Grogan, 2 00
F. Parker, 2 00
W. Story, 2 00
R. M. Dickson, 2 00
George Stokes, 2 00
J. N. Landers, 2 00
B. S. Wood, 2 00
C. Hooper, 2 00
John Bruck, 2 00
W. A. Coleman, 2 50

Adminstrator's Sale.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Administrator of the county of Calhoun, Alabama, on the 8th day of October, 1862, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Robert T. Dowdle, late of said county, deceased, will.

On the 17th day of November next.

At the late residence of said deceased, and under an order of the Probate Court of the county of Calhoun, Alabama, passed on the 8th day of October, 1862, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Robert T. Dowdle, late of said county, deceased, will.

One Mule, one yoke of Oxen, One Milch Cow and calf, Two Yearlings 20 Head Sheep, Two Hens on foot, One 4 Horse Wagon and bed, 6 Carpenter's Planes, 2 Hand Saws, one Iron Square, One Adds, two Augurs, One Drawing Knife, one Hammer, One Cross cut Saw, One Screw Plate, one man's saddle, Two Falling Axes, One Sledge and Cradle, One Mowing Scythe, One pair of Steel Yards, and One Shut Gin, as the property of the deceased.

S. E. DOWDLE, Administrator. Oct. 16, 1862. Adm of said Estate.

CHANGE TICKETS, and has been executed at this office, on the 16th day of October, 1862.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 26. NO. 43.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., OCTOBER 23, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1348.

Jacksonville Republican

Published every Thursday morning by J. E. GRANT.

At Two Dollars within the year or three dollars for the year, in advance. If not paid in advance, the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the year, and the subscriber will be considered an engagement for the next year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less of long copy, or 10 lines of brief, for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. For one square of 12 lines, or 10 lines of brief, for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. For one square of 12 lines, or 10 lines of brief, for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. For one square of 12 lines, or 10 lines of brief, for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Pettit, late of Calhoun county, Ala., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of Sept., A. D. 1862, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of said county. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, or who are indebted to said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

MARY ANN FRAZIER, Adm'x.
Sep. 18, 1862.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Wm. G. W. Stukie, dec'd., on the 15th Sept., 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun 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 those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

MARY ANN FRAZIER, Adm'x.
Sep. 18, '62.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John Walker, late of Calhoun Co. Ala., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th Sep. 1862, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun 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 those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

S. D. McCLELLAN, Adm.
Sep. 18, 1862.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of William T. Gray, late of Calhoun Co. Ala., dec'd., on the 24th day of Sept., 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county; all persons having claims against said estate must present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JAMES USRY, Adm.
Sep. 18, '62.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Henry Howie, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, on the 27th day of August, 1862, by the Probate Court of Randolph county, Alabama; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

CECILIA HOWIE, Adm'x.
Sep. 18, 1862.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel T. Cox, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, on the 5th day of September 1862, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate must present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

WILLIAM COX.
Sep. 18, '62.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of DeKalb county, Ala., on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, upon the estate of Andrew Lankford, deceased, late of said county; all persons having claims against said estate are requested 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.

V. LANKFORD, Adm.
Sep. 18, '62.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Saul M. Morgan, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alex. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 10th day of Sep. 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 those indebted to said estate will be requested to make payment.

REBECCA MORGAN, Adm'x.
Oct. 2, 1862.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Susan R. McCain, dec'd., on the 10th day of August, 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 to said estate are requested to make payment.

ROBERT MCCAIN, Adm.
Sep. 18, '62.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Lindsay Weaver, deceased, on the 14th day of August, 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 to said estate are requested to make payment.

D. F. WEAVER, Adm.
Sep. 18, '62.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

The second session will open on 28th July. Rates of tuition unchanged.

July 24, 1862 mo.

STRAYED

From the undersigned in Talladega, on Friday the 8th inst. a deep sorrel Mare, 5 years old last Spring, of medium size, main and tail closely shaved. Any person giving information to me at Talladega by mail, or returning said Mare, shall be suitably rewarded.

AUG. 14, 1862. F. M. GLAZNER.

Notice.

Strayed from the subscriber, the first of June, two young mare Mules, one about sixteen months old, large of size, a sorrel color. The other one about one year old, a dark bay heavy set. Any information of such mules will be thankfully received; and I will satisfy any person for their trouble in letting me know. I live near Mount Polk, Calhoun county, Ala.

AUG. 14, 1862. JACOB NOAH.

Committed

TO the Jail of Centerville, Marshall county, Alabama, on the 15th day of July, 1862, a Negro man, who says he belongs to William Duda, who lives near Selma, Alabama, and that he left his master about the 1st of March, 1862. He is about 20 years of age, six feet two inches high, dark complexioned and weighs about 180 pounds.

The owner of said Negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

THOMAS F. ELLON, Jailor.
Aug. 21, 1862.

GRUANESENGO FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Term will open AUGUST 4th. All the Departments of Instruction are now filled by able and successful Teachers. N. B.—Tuition is free to daughters of indigent Soldiers on duty.

For particulars, inquire of any Presbyterian Minister in Georgia, or of Rev. L. B. PATTERSON, President of the Institution, or of JOHN CUNNINGHAM, President of Board of Trustees.

July 24.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of L. J. Brandon, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala., on the 29th day of Sept. 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 those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Wm. G. L. GIBSON, Adm.
Sept. 20.

Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of John Johnson, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Randolph county, Ala., on the 14th day of July, 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 are requested to make payment.

M. L. PINSON, Exr.
AUG. 14.

STRAYED

From the undersigned in Drake Town, Ga., about the last of May, one Bay Mare, about five years old, of small size; no very noted marks, has been ploughed some. When she strayed had on a large calf bell, tied on with a harness string—she had heard of her, was at Giddis's Ferry on Ochsia river. She was raised in DeKalb county, Ala., by Dr. J. W. Johnson—any information of the above described animal will be thankfully received and richly rewarded.

Address, R. B. BUTCHESON, Drake Town, Ga.
AUG. 14, 1862.

CALHOUN MILLS.

Under the management of the Hon. Alex. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., will spare neither pains nor expense to merit its continuance in the future.

M. W. ABERNATHY.
Jan. 16, 1862.—ly.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Joseph T. Collins, on the 9th day of August, 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.

ISABELLA COLLINS, Adm'x.
Sep. 18, '62.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Holden Noah, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, on the 16th day of Sept., 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 to said estate are requested to make payment.

NOAH LAWRENCE, Adm.
sep 25 '62.

THE NEW CONSCRIPT BILL

The following is the act passed by both Houses of Congress, on Friday evening last.

An Act to amend an "Act to provide for the public defence," approved 16th April, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and is hereby authorized, to call out, and place in the Military service of the Confederate States, for three years unless the war should have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 35 and 45 years, at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not at such time or times legally exempted from military service, or such parts thereof as, in his judgment, may be necessary to the public defence, such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment. And such authority shall exist in the President during the present war as to all persons who now are, or may hereafter become, eighteen years of age; and when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall serve their full time. Provided that if the President in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall call for only a part of the persons between the ages herebefore stated, he shall call for any other age less than forty-five: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be understood as repeating, or modifying any part of an act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated; and provided further, that those called out under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number, the companies, battalions, squadrons, and Regiments, from the respective States at the time the act further to provide for the public defence, approved 16th April, 1862, was passed; and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from each State, since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations to be organized by the States having such residue, according to the laws thereof, or disposed of as now provided by law: Provided that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this or the act to which this is an amendment, in any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the same; and that in such localities and during such suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress, prior to the passage of the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th April 1862.

APPROVED September 27, 1862.

The vote of the Senate on this bill is not made public, we suppose; at least it is not in any of our Richmond exchanges. They merely say the bill "was agreed to."

The following are the yeas and nays in the House:

Yeas.—Messrs. Baldwin, Barksdale, Batson, Beocok, Boteler, Breckinridge, Chambers, Clifton Collier, Conrad, Conroy Carrin, Fargin, Dowkins, DeJarnet, Dupre, Elliott, Foster, Freeman, Gaudinire, Garland, Garnett, Gentry, Goode, Graham, Gray, Hartledge, Heiskill, Hinton, Holcombe, Hot, Johnson, Heman, of North Carolina, Lemmer, Lander, Lyon, Maclean, McKee, Meneses, Miles, Moore, Menners, Pegh, Kalls, Read, Royston, Russell, Sexton, Swan, Tibbs, Vest, Wilcox, Wright, of Texas—54.

Nays.—Messrs. Arrington, Bell, Bouham, Boyce, Bria, es, Chambliss, Clapp, Clifton, Curry, Davidson, Davis, Farrow, Foster, Garrison, Henry, Harris, Herbert, Jones, Lyons, Marshall, McDowell, McQueen, Perkins, Preston, Smith of Alabama, Strickland, Trippie, Welch, of Georgia—29.

THE MILITARY EXEMPTION ACT

The following is a copy of the Exemption Act, as finally passed by both Houses of Congress:

An Act to exempt certain persons from military service, and to repeal the act entitled "An Act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the army of the Confederate States," approved the 21st of April, 1862.

INVALIDS, OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT, CLERKS, ETC.

1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who are all held unfit for military service in the field, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or infirmity, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, the Vice President of the Confederate States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State Governments including postmasters appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and sea-captains in their offices as are allowed by the

Postmaster General, and now employed,

and excluding all other postmasters their assistants and clerks; and except such States officers as the several States have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to military duty: the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers: all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and State Governments, authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS

All volunteer troops heretofore raised by any State since the passage of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16th 1862, while such troops shall be in active service under State authority, provided, that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue of said act of April 16th, 1862.

TRANSPORTATION AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

All pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service; the president, superintendents, conductors, treasurer, chief-clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section master, two expert hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies; the local superintendent and operators of said companies not to exceed four in number at any locality; but that at the seat of government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief-clerk and mechanics in the active service and employment of all companies engaged in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers thereon employed.

EDITORS, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

One editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State Government; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties.

RELIGIOUS NON-COMBATANTS.

All persons who have been and now are members of the Society of Friends and the Association of Dunkards, Nazarenes, and Mennonites, in regular membership in their respective denominations, provided members of the Society of Friends, Nazarenes, Mennonites, and Dunkards, shall furnish substitutes, or pay a tax of \$500 each into the public Treasury.

PHYSICIANS.

All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been in actual practice of their profession.

SHIPMEN, TANNERS, ETC.

All shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers millers and their engines, millwrights skilled and actually employed as their regular vocation in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public and whilst so actually employed; provided said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employe at the time as their regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

A PROVISION AGAINST EXTORTION.

Exploited further, That the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment, not connected with the public service shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of such exemptions, or of the companies and establishments with which they are connected, shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it is further provided that if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishments shall be shown upon evidence to be submitted to and judged of by the Secretary of War to have violated, or in any manner evaded, the true intent and spirit of the foregoing proviso, the exemptions therein granted shall no longer be extended to them, superintendents or operatives in said establishments, but they, and each and every one of them, shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Confederate army, and shall in no event be again exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishments or employments therein.

HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, &c.

All superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular physicians, nurses, and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind, and each apothecary store now establish-

ed and doing business, one apothecary

in good standing, who is a practical apothecary.

WOOL, COTTON AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, provided the profits of such establishments shall not exceed seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisions herein contained as hereinbefore provided in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments.

EDUCATIONAL EXEMPTIONS.

All presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools, and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act.

ARTISANS EMPLOYED ON "GOVERNMENT WORK."

All artisans, mechanics, and employes in the establishment of the government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, stores, and other munitions of war, saddles, harness, and army supplies, war, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof, as necessary for such establishment; also all artisans, mechanics, and employes in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the Government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, provided that the chief of the ordnance bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishment; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several States; or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State Governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails or other articles necessary to the public defence under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, managers, mechanics and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt, to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron, and all persons engaged in making charcoal for making pig and bar iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners, and servants, unless employed at work conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State, or in works employed in the production of iron for the Confederate States.

STOCK RAISERS.

One male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 500 head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock, provided there is no white male adult not liable to do military duty engaged with such person in raising said stock.

OVERSEERS ON PLANTATIONS.

To secure the proper police of the country, one person either as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and in States having no such law one person, as agent, owner or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the eldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations, and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity, or necessity, ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States.

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS.

Also, a regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas for the frontier defence, now in the service of said State, while in such service; provided that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

2. That the act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st April, 1862 is hereby repealed.

Approved October 11, 1862.

The Exportation of Cotton.

It cannot be doubted that the greater portion of the cotton that has been shipped from Southern ports during the existence of the blockade, has finally found its way into the hands of manufacturers, and been made to do its part in sustaining the North in its war against

the existence of the Confederacy.

The plan pursued is to ship the cotton to Havana or Nassau, from which ports it very naturally finds its way to the North, and in return, the markets of Nassau are filled with Yankee goods which are smuggled into the South and sold at exorbitant prices to the Southern people. We have no idea that the owners of cotton who send it abroad for a market intend to have it benefit the Yankees. They are only anxious to get a good price for the article, and are perhaps simple enough to suppose that it will take a voyage across the Atlantic, when it can be sold for fifty-seven cents per pound in New York. A gentleman who has recently been in Charleston and Savannah, informs us that vessels loaded with cotton are almost constantly running the blockade, and it is a rare thing to hear of the capture of one of them. The reason is obvious. If the Yankee blockaders were vigilant, and captured nearly every cargo of cotton that left a Southern port, a stop would soon be put to the export of the article, but by suffering it to escape them and reach the port of Nassau unharmed, they are almost certain of getting the cotton at last, and at the same time give strong encouragement to further shipments. It is true the Yankees might capture a few cargoes of cotton; and thus get it without paying anything for it, but the result would be prejudicial to them by causing a suspension of shipments. We entertain no doubt that the blockaders have their instructions not to interfere with vessels going out of Southern ports loaded with cotton, or with those going in loaded with Yankee notions, when the probability is that a return cargo of cotton will be taken on board. The Yankees have studied this matter thoroughly; and have arrived at the conclusion that they can best preserve their own interests by being conveniently blind when Southern cotton is about an inch in search of a market. Has not this illegitimate and injurious trade been carried far enough? Is there not enough patriotism among the people of the seaports to put a stop to a practice which is giving aid and comfort to the enemy? The goods which are brought into the South by shippers and sold to the people at an average of a thousand per cent profit, are not an equivalent to the cotton which is carried out to purchase them, and sound policy as well as patriotism would seem to dictate the suppression of a trade in which enemies are certain to reap the most advantage.

SALT.

The letter of our correspondent "Pro Pono Publico," informs persons who have wagons, where they can obtain salt in great abundance at thirty-five cents a bushel. And such as can take Dublin depot in their route, will be able to obtain loads on their way out, the transportation of which will pay for the expenses of the trip.

We trust that the receipture of the Kanawha Salt Works is permanent and that they are henceforth to furnish supplies.

KANAWHA SALT AND SALT WORKS.

Messrs. Editors—Knowing that at this time your readers are much interested in anything concerning salt, I give you a few facts about the Kanawha Salt Works.

Upwards of three million bushels of salt have been made per annum at these works. During the past year (1861) about two millions of bushels were made and at the time Gen. Loring's command took possession of the Salines, the furnaces were turning out at the rate of 2,000,000 bushels of salt per annum. Supposing this quantity to have been reduced one third by the Yankees carrying off the negroes, &c., it will leave the quantity now being made about four thousand bushels per day. Indeed, this last named quantity may be regarded as a low estimate, as the news from Kanawha is that the salt works are but little injured; and a private letter states that one furnace alone was making last month, eight hundred bushels per day. Thus you see, Messrs. Editors, that there is an abundance of salt in Kanawha. Enough made every day to load one hundred wagons.

From the Dublin depot (on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, via Giles Court house, Raleigh Court House, Fayette Court House, to Kanawha Salt Works, it is one hundred and fifty miles. The roads are in good order, and there is no danger from the enemy in making the trip. The government agents at Dublin, have army supplies to send to Kanawha, and will pay hire for wagons to take these supplies out, which wagons can return to the owners loaded with salt, purchased at Kanawha at thirty-five cents per bushel.

PRO PONO PUBLICO.
Richmond Enquirer.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

OL. 26. NO 44.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., OCTOBER 30, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1349.

Jacksonville Republican

Published every Thursday morning by J. F. GRANT.
Two Dollars within the year or three per annum in advance.
Failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for next year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first week, 50 cents for each subsequent week.
Over one square counted as two.
Advertisements not marked, considered as per above.
For each additional square, 50 cents.
Advertisements for Candidates for Office, 50 cents per square.
Candidates charged on all accounts from the date they are due.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Samuel M. Morgan, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alex. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 16th day of Sept. 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 be requested to make payment.
W. SPENCER H. MORGAN, Adm.
Oct. 2. REBECCA MORGAN, Adm'x.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Jesse G. Hamaker, deceased, late of St. Clair county, Alabama, having been granted to the undersigned on the 23rd day of September, 1862, by Hon. A. Turner, 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; and those indebted are requested to make payment.
EDWARD GOODRICH, Adm.
Oct. 2, '62.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of E. C. Dickie, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 5th day of July, 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.
W. DICKIE, Adm.
Oct. 9, '62.

STATE OF ALABAMA. Probate Court.

St. Clair County, 22nd Sept. 1862.

This day came P. W. Phillips, Adm'r of the Estate of Pinkney Phillips dec'd and filed his application in writing and under oath applying for an order of sale of an undivided half interest of certain lands described therein, and belonging to said Estate for the purpose of division and upon the ground that said land cannot be equally divided among the heirs and distributees of said Estate. It is ordered, that the 10th day of November 1862, be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

ALFRED TURNER, Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA. Court of Probate for said county, Special Term Sept. 29th A. D. 1862.

This day came J. C. McAuley, Executor for the Estate of James Hampton dec'd and filed in said court, his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered by the court that the 24th day of Oct. 1862 be set for examining auditing and stating said account and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day as to appear at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the Court House of said county on said 24th day of Sept. 1862, and contest the said account if they think proper. Witness A. Woods Judge of said court at office on this 29th Sept. 1862.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of L. J. Brandou, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala. on the 20th day of Sept. 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 those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
W. G. L. GIBSON, Adm.
Sept 20.

GALHOUN MILLS.

These Mills heretofore, and will spare neither pains nor expense to merit its continuance in the future.
J. W. ABERNATHY.
Jan. 16, 1862.

Notice.

Strayed from the subscriber, the first of June, two young mare Mules, one about sixteen months old, large of legs, a sorrel color. The other one about one year old, a dark bay, heavy set. Any information of such mules will be thankfully received, and I will satisfy any person for their trouble in letting me know. I live near Mount Polk, Calhoun county, Ala.
JACOB NOAH.
Aug 14, 1862.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

The second session will open on 28th July. Rates of tuition unchanged.
R. S. SALES.

STRAYED

From the undersigned in Talladega county, Ala. a Negro man who says he belongs to William Dadds, who lives near Selma, Alabama, and that he left his master about the 1st of March, 1862. He is about 30 years of age, six feet two inches high, dark complexion and weighs about 150 pounds.
The owner of said Negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
THOMAS F. ELLON, Jailor.
Aug. 21, 1862.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Term will open AUGUST 4th. All the Departments of Instruction are now filled by able and successful Teachers.
N. B.—Tuition is Free to Daughters of military Soldiers on duty.
For particulars, inquire of any Freshman at Greensboro, or of L. H. PATTERSON, President of the Institution, or of JOHN CUNNINGHAM, President of Board of Trustees.
July 24.

Notice

I will be at the following places for the purpose of collecting the tax of 1862. A personal attendance will be expected of Tax payers.
Pro No 10, Rabbit Town, Monday, Oct. 7. 12
" 11, White Plains, Tuesday, " 13
" 13, Oxford, Wednesday, " 14
" 14, Maddox, Thursday, " 15
" 15, June Bug, Friday, " 16
" 1, Jackson, Saturday, " 17
" 8, Warden's shop, Tuesday, " 21
" 7, Lewis Phillips, Wednesday, " 22
" 22, Kinross, Thursday, " 23
" 6, Peck's Hill, Friday, " 24
" 2, Alexander, Saturday, " 25
" 5, Parkville, Sunday, " 26
" 21, Sulphur Springs, Tuesday, " 28
" 12, Yoc's cross roads, Monday, Nov. 3
" 14, Sugar Hill, Tuesday, " 5
" 15, Pine Grove, Wednesday, " 6
" 23, Pleasant Hill, Thursday, " 13
" 16, Abernathy, Friday, " 14
" 17, Fair Play, Saturday, " 15
" 9, Ludlow, Monday, " 16
" 26, Jordan's, Tuesday, " 17
" 19, Philips, Wednesday, " 18
" 12, Pine Bluff, Thursday, " 19

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

THE undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Peter L. Hammond, deceased, late of St. Clair county, by virtue of an order made by the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of said sale, at the residence of Hammond F. Hammond, in St. Clair county, on the 10th day of November, 1862.

On the 10th day of November, 1862.

All the PERSONAL PROPERTY belonging to said Estate consisting of eleven Negroes, Slaves, viz:

- Boy Abraham, about 24 years old
- " Fear, about 25 "
- " Noel, about 12 "
- " Ellison, about 10 "
- Girl Julia, about 16 "
- " Dimah, about 18 "
- Margaret, about 19 "
- Another child Esther about 1 year old.

Also, a head of HOLBRES, one lot of medical Books, one lot of stationery and furniture. Purchasers thereof will be required to give Notes with approved securities, due twelve months from day of sale.

JOHN D. HAMMOND, Adm.
Oct. 9, 1862.—51.

Executors Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary upon the Estate of Pamela Perry, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, on the 15th day of July, 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.
O. OLIVER P. ANDERSON, Exr.
Oct. 9.

LEAD! LEAD! LEAD!

ALL the OLD LEAD, in small or large quantities, wanted by the Government.
The Superintendent appeals to all men, women and children and negroes who can find old bits of lead and wish to contribute aid to our glorious struggle to bring in the same and their names and donations will be forwarded.
Cash will be paid for all which require it.
JNO. D. HOKB, Agent.
Oct. 9.

Who are the Patriots?

The Milton N. C. Chronicle asks the above question, and then answers it as follows:
"I" says the bacon seller, "my meat did not cost me \$8 per hundred, but such is my love of country and desire to conquer the Northern thieves who are trying to subjugate us, that I don't charge the men who are fighting to defend me and my all six or eight times eight for every mouthful they or their starving families buy of me. And while I charge such a 'small price' for my meat and keep out of the war, I wonder that more people are not anxious to quit home and go off to fight the Yankees—the most, too, who are fighting for me, ought to be well contented and fight the harder, when they hear I am home 'serving my country' by charging three or four times as much for my bacon as an honest and patriotic heart ought to exact."

"I am a patriot," says the corn seller, "only ask \$10 a barrel for corn that I was anxious to take \$2 for last fall, before the blessed whiskey distilleries [thanks to the late State Convention] created a scarcity. I love my country, but it must not conflict in the least with the interest of my pocket-book, and I would gladly make my neighbors pay twenty dollars a barrel if I could, by way of helping the South."

"I am a patriot of the right feather," says the chicken seller. "It costs my hens no more trouble to lay eggs now than it did when I was glad to get eight cents a dozen for eggs, nor does it cost any more to raise chickens. I went to town to buy the other day with eggs and some unfeathered chickens to sell, and being asked for three times as much for these articles as I honestly thought them worth, and some demeritly charges my price, and if any one opposes his eyes in amazement, in Milton, and hesitates to give the price, you can 'charge him to the mill' by telling how much you can get 'in Danville' where I verify before some folks can be found willing to give any price you may ask—say fools, because they can have no sense, or they would not pay any such price; and I often wonder that the Fool Killers do not demand them on the one hand and the Demoral Whaler take the sellers on the other. One fool takes the whole market by paying a big price—everybody else being compelled to give it while one rascally extortioner breeds ten thousand. Yes, I am a friend to my country, and sick and wounded soldiers and their families are welcome to my eggs and chickens by paying me the weight of the articles in gold."

"I, too, am a patriot of the black and water order," says a milk and butter seller. "The grass grows as usual without troubling me—my cows eat it and it costs me no more to attend to them now than it did when I was delighted to get ten cents a pound for butter, but as the South is struggling for freedom and independence, I will help her along by selling to her neighbors for their own use at fifty cents a pound. We saw yesterday an extra pair of boots he sold within the last two weeks to a surgeon in the army at six dollars, such as are retailed in the more Southern States at twenty-five dollars. He intends, we understand, as far as he can to keep prices at reasonable rates. His name is John Lowry, and he has two sons in the Confederate army. Let this man's name be known throughout the Southern Confederacy as a true patriot.—Chattanooga Rebel.

WELSH there is a man in Marshall county, Tennessee, who, week before last, refused to sell his leather to speculators at one dollar per pound and is selling to his neighbors for their own use at fifty cents a pound. We saw yesterday an extra pair of boots he sold within the last two weeks to a surgeon in the army at six dollars, such as are retailed in the more Southern States at twenty-five dollars. He intends, we understand, as far as he can to keep prices at reasonable rates. His name is John Lowry, and he has two sons in the Confederate army. Let this man's name be known throughout the Southern Confederacy as a true patriot.—Chattanooga Rebel.

CEASE BACON.—An old farmer, residing in the vicinity of Petersburg, gives us the following receipt for curing bacon to the benefit of all who may wish to put up pork this winter. He says he has known the value of this receipt for the last 40 years, and pronounces the bacon cured by it to be equal to any he has ever seen or tasted. It keeps pure and sweet for any length of time, and entirely free of skippers. In view of the scarcity of salt, present and prospective, we recommend a trial of this receipt. To one part salt add two parts good green hickory or oak ashes (by measure) Mix and rub well around the joints and elsewhere.

THE New York World of the 22d, speaking of the order for a draft in the Yankee States says:
Here at the North, where the people have taken up arms to maintain the authority of the Federal Government, there has been a practical revolt against a conscription authorized by an act of Congress and ordered by the central Executive. The Secretary of War ordered a draft on the 15th August last, and General again on the 1st of September, but the Governors of the several loyal States refused to obey the order on both occasions.—The governors of New Jersey and Connecticut were the only exceptions to this general disobedience to the order of the government.

arbitration, intervention, diplomatic action, recognition of the South, remonstrance with the North, friendly interference, or forcible pressure of some sort—whatever form or shape our action may assume, let us do something to stop this carnage.
For each year of this war at least 200,000 men are slain in battle. Millions may be said to be wounded or stricken with disease, and for every one killed wounded or sick, a family is in mourning. A territory larger than Europe is given up to horrors that might have figured in Dante's "Inferno"—one fair Virginian plantation, and other lands in old Kentucky, by the rivers of Tennessee, on the prairie of Missouri and Arkansas, among the canes and rice fields of Louisiana and Georgia, red-handed war strides triumphant.—What have all these people done that they should be so directly visited? The cause of this war is a chimerical, fatal intonation. Let us not be content with muttering this to ourselves; let us tell the American what we think of it, and cry—hold!—let something yet remain for Americans to fight about. If our Government will not do this, we must hold them in part responsible for the continuance of this plague of civil war—this standing outrage and aggression against God and man.

CAPTURE OF GEN. BEAUREGARD'S CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS.
A dispatch from Washington City says that some time ago, while important papers were being transmitted for safe to Brigadier General Jordan, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, they were captured by General Buell. Among these papers were confidential letters from Gen. Beauregard both to the Adjutant General and Inspector Cooper, and to General Bragg, specifically laying down a plan for military operations both in the West and Southwest, by which our forces were effectively concentrated to meet the demonstration of the Confederates in pursuance of it.

According to Beauregard's programme, the offensive points of the rebels were first Louisville and then Cincinnati, and he was particular in stating that it would be best to reach from Chattanooga, with Buell at Huntsville. It was his opinion that a detachment could take Louisville, while the main body would be marching to Cincinnati. He named Cincinnati for the command of the Ohio and the canal, and the destruction of the canal as soon as possible, so completely that future travelers would hardly know where it was. To keep the command of Cincinnati, he constructed a strong work, heavily armed at Cincinnati. Copies of this important letter will soon be published.

The Patriot.

Boys, if you don't want to fall in love, keep away from muskets. You can no more play with those girls without losing your heart, than you can play with gamblers without losing your money. The heart strings of a young man, like the tendrils of a vine, are always reaching out for something to cling to. The consequence is that before you are "going" you are "gone," like a lot at auction.

Violation of Parole.

It becomes a matter of importance that the question should be promptly and rigidly investigated, whether or not Yankee prisoners, paroled during the last few months, have in many cases, and alleged, taken up arms against the South. Under the rules of war such perjury is punished with death, and it should be unhesitatingly visited upon all offenders. There must have been some 40,000 Yankee prisoners, all veteran soldiers, discharged upon their parole within the past few months, and if the unscrupulous Yankee Government, which is vile enough to stoop to any crime, has again compelled these men to take up arms, it is time our military leaders should adopt some stringent measures to prevent the repetition in future of a species of villainy unknown in honorable warfare and which deprives us of some of the most valuable advantages of victory, purchased at the cost of precious Southern blood.—R.A. Dis.

General Lee.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate army has acknowledged, says the Richmond Dispatch, new news by the splendid combination which have resulted in a rather crushing defeat of the Federalists. As General and unpretending as the Yankee leaders are boasting and false, he quickly permits results to speak for him, and these reports prove him one of the greatest military leaders of modern times. We congratulate the country that it has at the head of its armies such a man, self-poised, consummate soldier—able who both as General and gentleman is a worthy representative of the glorious South.

gave her a rose and gave her a ring, and I asked her to marry me then; but she sent them all back, the insensible thing, and said she'd no notion of me. I told her I'd be with her with my goods—tried to frighten her with a growl; but she answered she wasn't afraid of the sea in the woods, to be scared at the screech of an owl. I called her a baggage and every thing bad, at length I succeeded in getting her mad, and she raged like the sea in a storm. And then in a moment I turned and smiled, and called her my angel and all, she fell in my arms like a wearisome child, and exclaimed 'we will marry this fall!'

General Stevenson gives notice in the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, of Sept. 27th, that the route to the Salt Works of Gooc Creek near Manchester, Tenn. is now open.

LATE FROM KENTUCKY.

We are indebted to Surgeon Violet, of Gen. Morgan's command, who arrived this morning, for the following items of news from Kentucky. He says that he left Col. Duke's regiment at Falmouth, Ky. on Thursday, the 25th ult. Duke was left at that post for the purpose of holding the Mules in check. Gen. John Morgan was in Manchester the 28th ult. in pursuit of Gen. George Morgan, who is said to be ten miles from Manchester, trying to get to the river. A part of Gen. Morgan's command had got between them and the river, and little doubt was entertained that the whole force would be captured.

At least 40,000 Kentuckians have reported for duty within the last month, and there was little doubt that General Kirby Smith has issued an order on the Government for 40,000 stands of small arms to arm the Kentuckians. General Smith's division is at Georgetown, Ky.; Gen. Churchill's brigade has been ordered in the direction of Louisville.

Surgeon Violet reports that the fortifications at Cumberland Gap are in a most excellent condition for defense, that 300 can hold it against almost any number. They have plenty of provisions of all kinds, and are well supplied with ammunition, &c.
A full company of Indians from Switzerland county had come over and reported for duty to the Confederate army at Lexington, Ky.

The train on the Nashville road returned yesterday, having gone as far as Normandy, 89 miles from Chattanooga. Col. Cole, the Superintendent in forms us that he can have the entire road in condition to take passengers to Nashville, in ten days, provided the military authorities protect the road as he progresses, and the Yankees will have entirely left Nashville by that time.—R.A. Dis.

Small Arms.

Battle of Manassas	Small Arms	Cas.
Richmond	20,000	100
the Kanawha	10,000	30
Murfordsville	15,000	20
Shepardsville	8,000	75
Skirmishes, etc.	5,000	15
Total	69,000	268

This estimate may be a little over the mark in some instances, and under it in others. We think, however, it approximates very nearly the correct figures.—Making all due allowances for exaggeration and world-wide carelessness of some of the guns captured by us, we may safely say that we are now able to arm 50,000 more recruits with fine Yankee guns than we were thirty days ago; and that we have added to our ordnance department at least 200 pieces of cannon.

Yankee Slaughter at Shepherdstown.

The Rockingham Register of yesterday publishes the following letter from Lieutenant A. B. Fisher, Provost Marshal at Winchester, relative to the great slaughter of the Yankees by Stonewall Jackson, at a point near Shepherdstown:
Winchester, Va., Sept. 22.
Gen. Jackson almost annihilated two Yankee brigades on Saturday last, at Shepherdstown. The enemy was pressing, and Stonewall placed a battery of artillery in view, and as two brigades crossed to take it, (the battery.) Gen. J ordered it to fall back, when the enemy pursued and our men cut in, and left but few to cross the river again. It was a regular Bull's Bluff affair.

The Register says that of the two brigades, numbering about 13,000, that had crossed the river, but few were returned again, and that the slaughter was so terrible that the water was reddened with the blood of the slaughtered Federals. No prisoners were taken, because the terrific work of our "masked arrangements" left us none to take.— Lynchburg Republican 27th inst.

The Sixties of War.

The Mississippi suns up the number of arms which have fallen into our hands in the last thirty days as follows:
Total 69,000 268
This estimate may be a little over the mark in some instances, and under it in others. We think, however, it approximates very nearly the correct figures.—Making all due allowances for exaggeration and world-wide carelessness of some of the guns captured by us, we may safely say that we are now able to arm 50,000 more recruits with fine Yankee guns than we were thirty days ago; and that we have added to our ordnance department at least 200 pieces of cannon.

Yesterday (Friday), Gen. Beauregard assumed the command of the Confederate forces within the Military Department of South Carolina and Georgia.

His headquarters are at Charleston.

The Grand Movement in Kentucky.

Never, since the war commenced, has there been so grand and profitable a tour made, as the one just accomplished by Gen. Bragg. One justly thinks of it, he has captured from the enemy, and purchased from the citizens together, and enough to load a train of wagons 40 miles long—his whole army has fallen back towards the Gap to protect this valuable train, and as it is now safe from capture, Bragg will retire with his army just where it suits him.
The arrival of this train will play smash with the jeans speculation in this country, as it is bringing out millions of good Kentucky jeans. They also bring a large amount of clothing, boots and shoes. Two hundred wagon loads of bacon, six thousand barrels of pickled pork, fifteen thousand good mules and horses, eight thousand beaves, and a large lot of hogs. No wonder Bragg's army fell back to protect such a valuable cargo.—Greenville (Tenn.) Banner 20th inst.

Semi-Weekly Stage Line.

From Jacksonville to Guntersville.
The undersigned respectfully informs travellers and others, that he has taken the contract for running a semi-weekly stage line from Jacksonville to Guntersville—leaving Jacksonville every Tuesday and Saturday morning. Efforts are now making to increase the line to three times a week. Travellers may rest assured that every effort will be made for their comfort and safety.
H. LITTLE, Contractor.
July 21, 1862.—tl.

NOTICE.

At a Regular Term of the Commissioners' Court of Calhoun county, Ala., to be holden at the Court House of said county on the 2nd Monday in November 1862, there will be an election by the Court for a Tax Assessor for the year 1863, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Bartlett Owen former Tax Assessor.

This 28th Oct. 1862. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Southern Patriotism.

We were proud of our County, as the banner one of the State for Southern independence—we were proud of it as having sent twenty-odd companies to the army, and the patriotic devotion and unflinching bravery they universally displayed on every hard-fought field; but we were informed of an incident the other day which heightened our admiration, especially for the proverbial self-sacrificing patriotism of southern women.

Mr. E. D. Wright, living some 17 miles west of this place, volunteered and joined a cavalry company a few months since leaving a wife and five children, a small tan yard and farm of a few acres, altho' he might have been exempt as a tanner. Since his departure, his wife, daughter of Mr. James Rieck, attends to her household duties takes care of her five children, works in the tan yard by day, and does considerable work making shoes at night.

We received a letter from a soldier in the army the other day, which mentions incidentally, that there is now a great field open for the usefulness of Ministers of the Gospel in the army; and that those already there are doing a great deal of good. He says the soldiers are much more susceptible of good impressions, and easily effected now, than at the commencement of the war.

The action of the Virginia Legislature, in refusing to let any more salt be sent out of the State, even to fulfill existing contracts, with the Confederate and State government, until Virginia is fully supplied, has been severely and justly denounced. Such action is unworthy of her past history and renown.

worthy of her past history and renown, and her present position in the Confederacy. After southern blood had been poured out on her fields like water, we would have supposed Virginia to be the last State to play this selfish grab game, of "every one for himself, and the devil take the hindmost."

John Brock, Esq. requests us to state that he has fixed upon Tuesday morning next, to start for the army in Virginia. Any clothing entrusted to his care must be left in Alexandria on Monday, or at Greensport on Tuesday in time for Wednesday morning's boat.

Wm. Rothrock, the able and energetic Chief Engineer and Gen. Supt. of the Ala. & Tenn. River Railroad, has advertised to receive proposals at his office in Selma, until the 5th Nov next, for the remainder of the grading, masonry and bridging from Blue Mountain to Jacksonville—also for 23,000 Cross Ties to be delivered along the line, and laying of the track.

What has become of the Jacksonville Republican? For some weeks it has failed to make its appearance in our sanctum, and we are anxious to know if our cotemporary has gone the way—not of all, but of a very large number of newspapers, since the commencement of the recent war—Montgomery Advertiser.

We are truly sorry for the omission to which our attention has been called in the above paragraph. It occurred in copying our Mail book by a new hand. We tender our thanks to our friends of the Advertiser for the regular reception of their daily, and that they have not cut our acquaintance, notwithstanding our unintentional neglect.

We are glad that our unintentional omission has not deprived us of the regular reception of the Daily Advertiser. We truly regard it as one of the ablest of Southern papers, and should very much regret to miss it from our exchange list.

Atlanta Daily Intelligencer.

We tender our thanks to the publishers of the Atlanta Intelligencer, for the voluntary favor of their daily in exchange. We have been in the regular receipt of the weekly Intelligencer for years, and have always regarded it as one of the ablest, most interesting and reliable of Southern Journals.

NEAR FORTVILLE, ALA. SEPT. 29th 1862. MR. J. F. GRANT.

DEAR SIR:—In your issue of the 18th inst., in an article, on the stay laws. You say, "the passage of these laws was the greatest blunder ever committed except in so far as they protected the interests of absent soldiers."

Desertion, Outrage and Murder.—The Atlanta and Marietta papers give accounts of a very daring case of outrage, and murder by a party of 6 men, who deserted their post as provost guard, forced their way on the freight train, went to Marietta, got drunk, for a while took charge of the Kennesaw House, refusing to let any one pass; soon after they left going into the street threatening the first they met. On an attempt by the Marshal and citizens to arrest them, they were formed in line by their leader, Crawford and ordered to fire, which they did upon a promiscuous crowd, among which were women and children.

The action of the Virginia Legislature, in refusing to let any more salt be sent out of the State, even to fulfill existing contracts, with the Confederate and State government, until Virginia is fully supplied, has been severely and justly denounced. Such action is unworthy of her past history and renown.

a discriminative tax; and appoint agents whose business, it shall be to visit our armies monthly and supply all barefooted soldiers (such as were left at Leesburg Va.) with shoes. And relieve the sufferings of all who are destitute—We are pleased with the sentiment, under the head, "Prepare to assist the Needy." And would be pleased to prepare an essay on that subject.

Most Respectfully, ALABAMA.

SALT AND CORN.

Mr. J. F. Grant.—It does seem that salt and corn have become the sine ws of war, and should we fail in the mighty struggle that is now enlisting the sympathy of the world in our behalf, the sin of extortion engendered by the rampant spirit of covetousness will be the lamentable cause. Our Congress and past Legislature furnished a remedy in part, yet Congress in its wisdom built up and established by the last exemption bill, a monopoly with one class while essaying to shield and protect the soldiers' wives and children from the ravenous clutches of the tanner and shoe-maker.

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Latest News.

Transmitted for the Selma Reporter. OFFICIAL FROM GEN. BRAGG.

FURTHER FROM CORINTH

Richmond, October 21. Gen. Bragg's official report, dated at Bryantsville, Kentucky, October 12, says that Gen. Polk commanded the Confederate forces at Perryville. The engagement became general about 1 o'clock and was continued furiously from that time to dark. Our troops never faltered, never failed in their efforts for the time engaged. It was the severest and most desperately contested engagement within our knowledge. Fearfully outnumbered, our troops did not hesitate to engage them at any odds, and though checked at times, they eventually carried every position and drove the enemy two miles. We captured fifteen pieces of artillery by the most daring charges.

was literally covered with his dead and wounded. Our loss was not less than 2,500 killed and wounded.

(Special Dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser.) HOLLY SPRINGS, October 20th.

The enemy from Corinth yesterday made a reconnaissance to our lines, under a flag of truce. The pretext was to see about the pretended ill treatment of their prisoners in our hands, and to remonstrate against the guerrilla system.

Several hundred of our wounded are at Corinth, who are well treated. The Federals regard the loss on each side as equal.

There is nothing reliable regarding the reported evacuation of Corinth.

Further from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—The enemy have been driven to his boats.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 24.—The fight at Pocotaligo resulted in a complete victory for us. Our loss 15 killed and forty wounded. The enemy left 40 dead on the field. His total loss, confirmed by accounts of prisoners, is not less than 200 killed and wounded. We took 80 small arms. The enemy's force consisted of six regiments, with one field battery and two light howitzers.

From the Savannah Republican 24th. The Enemy Repulsed in Carolina.

The following order from Gen. Beauregard contains a correct statement of the operations in the vicinity of Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie, on Wednesday: SAVANNAH, Oct. 23, 1862.

By a dea of G. T. Beauregard: The Abolitionists attacked, in force, Pocotaligo and Coosawatchie yesterday; they were gallantly repulsed to their gunboats at Mackay's Point and Bay's Creek Landing by Col. W. S. Walker commanding the District, and Col. G. P. Harrison commanding the troops sent from here. The enemy had come in thirteen transports and gunboats. The Charleston Railroad is injured. The Abolitionists left their camp and wounded on the field. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 24.—All accounts show that the Pocotaligo fight was hotly contested and a glorious victory—in fact another Secessionist affair. The enemy's gunboats this evening left Mackay's Point, going back to Port Royal.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 25.—We have nothing from the Gap. A. is quiet in the direction of Nashville. Buell's movements are not spoken of—nothing is known of them.

Gen. Bragg has gone to Richmond, and Gen. Polk is in command during his absence.

GREENADA, Oct. 26. via MOBILE.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 24th contains the following:

CAPE RACE, October 20.—The London Times says that the proclamation of Lincoln is a political confession of the Abolitionists. When the Union existed the Constitution gave no right to the President or Congress to free the slaves; that emancipation was a thunderbolt in the hands of the President to destroy the social organization of the South at a blow. Lincoln has assumed to launch it without the power to enforce his decree.

The North must conquer every square mile of Southern territory before it can make the proclamation of more effect than merely a waste of paper.

Commercial advices from New York exhibit a strong impression among the leading merchants that a termination of the war will ultimately occur from a financial crisis and confusion in the North.

Louisville dates of the 25th, contain the following: Morgan made a successful raid on Lexington on the 21st, capturing a regiment of 520 men, Ohio cavalry, whom he paroled, keeping their horses and equipments. He camped at night near Versailles. On the 22d, he overtook a train of 78 wagons on the Bardonia turnpike, and destroyed the same. He also captured another train late in the evening—number of wagons not known.

Morgan made the entire circuit of Buell's army and joined Bragg again.

INDICATIONS OF PEACE.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:

A highly educated gentleman, just from the United States, gives in the Enquirer his reasons for believing there will be an early peace. First, our success in battle, including that at Sharpsburg, which he says was "the most terrible defeat of the war to the Federal forces;" second, the Insurrection Process of the South would not restore the Union, but prove a barren sceptre in their gripe; fourth, the distaste for war of Northern so diers; fifth, "the impending financial crash;" sixth, the abiding confidence on the part of many Northern soldiers that there will be no more fighting between Lee and McClellan, and a corresponding desire that there should be none;" and, seventh, the war of politics—exteriorization now in progress between the radical or Abolition and the conservatives of old Democratic party, with its allies.

PINXING WHEELS.—The Corsicana (Texas) Express says: "The hum of

the spinning wheel and clank of the loom greet our ears and vision wherever we go. These instruments of machinery predominate, the piano retiring, and for the present, being a useless instrument. Young and old ladies are exercising great diligence in spinning, weaving and supplying clothing for the soldiers the ensuing winter. They are entitled to the praise of the soldiers, and should receive, at home, every encouragement in their noble work. What a blessing it would prove to mankind if every piano in the country could be exchanged for spinning wheels and looms!

OBITUARY.

GEORGE H. D. NOLES, son of Jacob and Ruth Nolen, member of Co G, 10th Ala Regt., died of his wounds, some time about the first of July, 1862, aged 15 years, 3 months and 5 days, born in Calhoun county, Ala.

Although so young, he volunteered his services about the last of Feb. 1862 and went forth in defence of his beloved South. He was a brave soldier, and a pleasant messmate. He has done all he could to rescue his country from a tyrannical foe. He passed thro' several fights: was in the battles of June 27th and 30th, it was on the 30th of June, 1862, while charging a battery, a fatal ball pierced his head, and he fell mortally wounded. Oh how soon to follow through the dark valley and shadow of death his affectionate father, who but a few short months ago death claimed as his victim, and tore from his embrace; but soon restored was the severed tie by a reunion which shall never end. On the 21st day of March, 1832 he took up his line of March, and bid farewell to his friends and relations. He was said by his comrades to be a good soldier, ever ready to discharge his whole duty; true it may be said that another brave one has sacrificed his life on the altar of his country, and now sleeps his last long sleep; but may we humbly hope his departed spirit has flown to where the cannon's roar and the tramp of armies cannot disturb the weary soldier, and where there is no more parting to go to the army. Farewell dearest brother, it is hard to give thee up—

But yet again we hope to meet thee, When the storm of life is fled, In heaven we hope to greet thee, Where no farewell tears are shed.

Peace to his remains that now slumber in a far distant land, with no friends or relations near; but his body fills a soldiers grave—

Dearest brother thou hast left us, And thy loss we deeply feel, But as 'tis God that has bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal.

M. J. N.

HARTWELL LODGE No. 101, M. O. 16.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst, our beloved brother J. A. Turnipseed; be it—

Resolved, That it is with heartfelt sorrow that we see the unrelenting hand of death again, take from us a brother universally beloved for his pure and amiable character.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Turnipseed, this lodge has lost a good and true brother. A man whose every day life was an illustration of the sublime principles to which he so strictly adhered.

Resolved, That this lodge tender its condolence to the family of the deceased, referring them to the God of our salvation: who will assist them by his grace.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as evidence of our high appreciation of the memory of our departed brother.

Resolved, That these preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes; a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy sent to the Jacksonville Republican for publication.

J. M. ANDERSON, J. BAGLEY, W. J. HUGHES, Comms.

JAMES J. MCKINNEY, departed this life at the battlefield of Mansassas on the 30th August 1862, in the 31st year of his age. He was born in Pickens Dis. S. C., on the 12th day of May, 1832, and was married in 1852, then moved to Ala. in 53 and in 1855 was bro't to feel the necessity, of religion and joined the Baptist church, and when the call of his country reached him, it found him ready to go in defense of his liberty and his home, leaving afflicted with a breast complaint. His friends and parents insisted on his staying as a'1 his brothers were in the army. Mordeky McKinney fought like a hero at the battle of Fort Donelson and came out unhurt, but the cold and fatigue was too much for him. He sleeps to wake no more. He was buried in Tennessee on his way to Huntsville under Col. Forrest. James M. belonged to Capt. Moore's Lee's company, and was a good soldier. He was very much loved by his neighbors and friends. Weep not dear ones, meet him again where sickness, sorrow, pain and death, are felt no more, and the his body lies beneath a stranger's sod, let this sweet hope thy spirit cheer his soul is at rest with God, where the roaring of cannon is heard no more.

DIED—Oct. 5th, 1862, near Delta, Ala., at her father's residence of typhoid fever, Miss Mary A. McClintock, in her sixteenth year.

She was beloved by all who knew her

gentle, mild and affectionate, she left a numerous circle of relations, friends and associates to weep. Mary called reverts beneath the silent tomb.

Sweetly bleated the lovely fawn, And gently has she passed away, And softly forever bloom In Eden's blissful paradise day.

Forever bleat in endless day, How calmly she walked, in silent death, How pleasantly she walked, while here on earth.

Then we trust the rick in glory divine, In the smiles of the Savior forever to shine. They'll be in heaven with us forever, We say justly with those who are true, We see her transported in visions all over, Ever to look in the future of life.

The joys of earth are like the transient flowers, That bloom for one short summer's day, Then quickly withers and fades away, But Mary calmly sleeps in death.

Shall when the busy scenes are over, His triumph from this earth, To live with God forever more.

MARIA A. CUMMERS.

Truth and smiling rose, My look like this, I'll give for dear, And smiled at thee but thou art dead of those, That wait the ripened bloom to seize the prey.

DIED of Billious fever at the residence of her mother in Morrisville, Ala. Miss Mary G. Baugh on the 22nd of Sept. 1862, aged 22 years 3 months and 18 days. Thus in the bloom of youth and in the midst of a large circle of friends, our much loved friend has been called from earth, to that far off, beautiful and unknown world; where all is joy and happiness perfect and complete. Yes we mourn not for her as those who have no hope for we believe that she has indeed been borne to realms of everlasting bliss unknown to mortal eye.

About two years ago she made a profession of Religion, united with the Baptist church and has lived a devoted Christian up to the time of her death. She leaves a widowed mother, a sister and two brothers and many, many relatives and friends to mourn her irreparable loss. We tender our heart's sympathy to the afflicted family, and may God give them grace to say "Lord thy will be done," and enable them so to live, that they may meet her in that blessed home above where they will part no more.

AMICES.

Cheococoo Ala., Oct. 18th 1862.

MARIETTA LANFORD, daughter of H. and S. A. Lanford, departed this life Sept. 29th 1862, aged 8 years 9 months and 26 days, the subject of this notice was attacked with putrid sore throat and suffered for some time, yet bore the same with unusual fortitude for a child of her age and was submissive and ready to obey and take any proscripton from the physician or friends until her spirit took its flight to the spirit land where she is at rest and where the wicked trouble not and those little feet are not stepping in this world but are walking the golden streets of the New Jerusalem, and 't'z sweet voice that was heard in prattling to kind parents is hushed in the faintly circle but is now engaged in singing the praise of God and the laud, while her parents can adopt the language of the psalmist David and say "we can go to her but she can't come back to us," and also the poet. "What parent would not childless be to give a child to God?"

Thrice happy souls, who've gone before, To that inheritance divine, They labor, sorrow, sigh no more, But bright in endless glory shine.

Then let our mournful tears be dry, Or in a gentl' measure flow, We hail them happy in the sky, And joyful wait our call to go.

T. P. GWIN.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Phillip Pruitt dec. on the 17th day of October, 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.

J. P. BAGLEY, Adm. G. BURNS, Adm.

Oct. 30.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Wm. B. O'Reak deceased on the 25th day of October, 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 to said estate are requested to make payment.

J. P. BAGLEY, Adm. G. BURNS, Adm.

Oct. 30.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of J. H. Pessell dec'd. on the 23rd day of October, 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 all persons indebted to said estate, will please come forward and make payment immediately. JOHN M. HENNING, Adm. Oct. 30, 1862.

Strayed

A large work Ox principally black, with a white flat top his left shoulder, between 7 and 10 years old, and I think his mark is a crop off the left ear and one over bit in the right ear, came from Jackson City Ga. about 12 months ago. Any information will be thankfully received at Wildcat Creek, O. Calhoun county, Ala. Oct. 30, 1862. JAS. W. WILKERSON.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Jno T. Stewart, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, on the 23rd day of October, 1862, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama; 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.

Oct. 20, 1862. W. W. LITTLE, Adm.

CHANGE TICKETS, neatly and handsomely executed at this office, on reasonable terms.

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