

JANUARY

# Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 27, NO. 1.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JANUARY 1, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1358.

**Jacksonville Republican**  
Published every morning except  
Sundays.  
At Two Dollars per year, or three  
dollars at the end of the year.  
A failure to give notice of a wish to dis-  
continue will be considered an engagement for  
the next year.  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
One dollar per square for the first  
week, or 10 lines of matter for the  
same space. For each additional week  
the rate is 75 cents per square, and  
for each additional square, 50 cents per  
square.  
Announcements of Candidates \$5. Circulars  
of Candidates, 50 cents per square.  
Interest charged on all accounts from the  
time they are due.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of administration upon the es-  
tate of Thos. H. Chenaunt, dec. having  
been granted to the undersigned by the Hon.  
Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of  
St. Clair County, Ala. on the 10th day of Nov.  
1862; all persons having claims against  
said estate are hereby notified to present them  
legally authenticated, within the time pre-  
scribed by law, or they will be barred; and  
those indebted to said estate are requested to  
make payment.  
Nov. 20. MARY E. CHENAUNT, Adm.  
JNO. COURSON, Adm.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of administration upon the es-  
tate of Bentley Stone, dec. on the 1st day  
of Dec. 1862, by the Probate Court of Col-  
lumbia County, Ala. 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.  
Dec. 2. JAMES STONE, Exr.

**Administrators Sale**  
of  
**PERSONAL PROPERTY.**  
UNDER and by virtue of an order granted  
by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala.  
made on the 25th day of Nov. 1862, we will  
proceed to sell on  
**Monday, the 5th day of Janu-  
ary, 1863,**  
at the late residence of Hillard C. Sturkie, de-  
ceased, at public auction, to the highest bidder,  
the following personal property belonging to  
said estate to-wit:  
Cotton, Corn and Fodder,  
Horses, mules, and Hogs,  
One Yoke of Oxen, Cotton Gin  
Thrasher, Fan, and Gin Band,  
Some Farming Utensils,  
And Cross Cut Saw, &c.  
Said property will be sold on a credit of 12  
months, from date, note and approved secu-  
rity. Will be required on all sums over five dol-  
lars. All sums under five dollars CASH. All  
to be paid at the same time and place. We will  
enclose lands and negroes belonging to  
said estate for the year 1863. This Nov.  
27th 1862.

**LEATHER.**  
THE undersigned propose at their  
Yard, three miles west of Alexander,  
Ala., to tan hides of all descriptions on shares,  
giving to the owner of hides the privilege of  
taking our part at 15 cts per pound, sole and  
upper leather.  
Nov. 27th 1862. CROOK & MARTY

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of administration upon the es-  
tate of John A. Turnipseed dec. having been  
granted to the undersigned by the Probate  
Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 5th  
day of Nov. 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 es-  
tate are requested to make payment.  
D. B. HALL, Trustee,  
N. B. D. ARMAN, Adm.  
Nov. 27, '62.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of administration upon the es-  
tate of John A. Turnipseed dec. having been  
granted to the undersigned by the Probate  
Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 5th  
day of Nov. 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 es-  
tate are requested to make payment.  
D. B. HALL, Trustee,  
N. B. D. ARMAN, Adm.  
Nov. 27, '62.

**Committed**  
TO the Jail of Guntersville, Marshall  
County, Alabama, on the 13th day  
of July, 1862, 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 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 P. ELLON,  
Aug. 21, 1862. Jailor.

**Administrators Sale.**  
THE undersigned administrator of the es-  
tate of W. R. Howell, late of Calhoun Co.,  
Ala. deceased, by virtue of the law, and an  
order made by the Hon. the Probate Court of  
said county, will offer for sale at public auc-  
tion, to the highest bidder, within the or-  
dinary hours of sale, on the premises of said de-  
cedent in said county,  
**ON MONDAY THE 10TH DAY OF JAN-  
UARY, 1863.**  
all the personal property to the estate of said  
decedent, as follows to-wit:  
**Two New Two Horse Wa-  
gons, and Two New Ox Wa-  
gons.**  
The wagons are new, all newly ironed and  
ready for the road.  
One set of Wagon Boxes,  
Double-trees ironed,  
A small lot of Iron,  
One Hand-saw,  
One Iron and one Wood Vice,  
One Buggy, and a small lot of tools  
too tedious to mention.  
Purchasers will be required to pay cash for  
what they buy before the property is delivered.  
Dec. 19th, 1862. J. M. FESKELL, Adm.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of administration upon the es-  
tate of Joseph Deffense, late of Cal-  
houn Co., Ala. dec. having been granted to  
the undersigned, on the 18th Oct. 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 all persons indebted to said es-  
tate are requested to make payment.  
Dec. 18, 1862. G. W. DEFRESE, Adm.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of admin. de bonis not having been  
granted to the undersigned by the Probate  
Court of Calhoun Co., Ala. on the 10th  
day of December, A. D. 1862, upon the estate  
of Baker Dulany, deceased, late of said  
county; all persons having claims against  
said estate are required to present them with-  
in the time prescribed by law, or they will be  
barred; and all persons indebted to said es-  
tate are requested to make payment.  
Dec. 18, '62. SABRA DULANY, Adm.  
ELISHA McCLELLEN, Adm.

**The State of Alabama,**  
**Calhoun County,**  
COURT OF PROBATE for Calhoun County,  
Ala. Regular Term, Dec. 18, 1862.  
This day came Sabra Dulany and  
Elisha Mc. Clellen Adm's and Adm'r  
of the Estate of Baker Dulany, de-  
ceased, and filed their petition in writ-  
ing asking an order of court authori-  
zing them to sell eleven negro slaves  
belonging to said estate for the pur-  
pose of paying the debts of said Estate.  
It is ordered by the court that the 8th  
day of January 1863 be set for the  
hearing of said petition, and that notice  
thereof be given, by publication in  
the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly  
newspaper printed and published in  
said county, for three successive  
weeks prior to said day, as a notice to  
all persons concerned, to be and ap-  
pear at a special term of said court to  
be held at the court house of said  
county, on said 8th day of January,  
1863, and defend against said petition  
if they think proper.  
Dec. 18, 1862. A. WOODS, Judge  
of Probate.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S  
LAND SALE.**  
THE undersigned administrator of  
with the will annexed of Charles Duke  
deceased, will  
**ON MONDAY THE 19th DAY OF  
JANUARY, 1863.**  
under and by virtue of an order granted  
by the Probate Court of Calhoun County,  
Alabama, on the 15th day of Nov. 1862,  
to the undersigned, to sell to the highest  
bidder, on a CREDIT OF TWELVE  
MONTHS, with interest from date, an  
undivided half interest in the follow-  
ing described lands, to-wit:  
The first half of the north west  
fourth, and the north east fourth of  
section 22, township 13, Range 12  
east in the Coosa Land District, lying  
in Calhoun County, Ala.  
The sale to take place at the late  
residence of the said Charles Duke,  
deceased. Note with approved secu-  
rity will be required to secure the  
purchase money.  
WELCOME DUKE, Adm.  
Dec. 18, 1862.

**SPRINGVILLE  
MALE AND FEMALE  
ACADEMY.**  
THE undersigned takes pleasure  
in announcing to all who are in-  
terested in sustaining a good  
school, at the most healthy; pleasant and moral  
place in St. Clair or its surroundings. He  
has secured the services of W. A. SANFORD,  
for the year 1863.  
The scholastic year will be divided into two  
sessions of five months each. The first session  
will commence on the 1st Monday in January  
1863.  
Rates of Tuition, Per Session.  
First Class ..... 7 50  
Second Class ..... 10 00  
Third Class ..... 15 00  
Fourth Class ..... 20 00  
T. S. PREMAN,  
COLEMAN B. HANNON, Trustees  
L. B. CLAYTON.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of administration upon the es-  
tate of W. R. Howell, late of Calhoun Co.,  
Ala. deceased, by virtue of the law, and an  
order made by the Hon. the Probate Court of  
said county, will offer for sale at public auc-  
tion, to the highest bidder, within the or-  
dinary hours of sale, on the premises of said de-  
cedent in said county,  
**ON MONDAY THE 10TH DAY OF JAN-  
UARY, 1863.**  
all the personal property to the estate of said  
decedent, as follows to-wit:  
**Two New Two Horse Wa-  
gons, and Two New Ox Wa-  
gons.**  
The wagons are new, all newly ironed and  
ready for the road.  
One set of Wagon Boxes,  
Double-trees ironed,  
A small lot of Iron,  
One Hand-saw,  
One Iron and one Wood Vice,  
One Buggy, and a small lot of tools  
too tedious to mention.  
Purchasers will be required to pay cash for  
what they buy before the property is delivered.  
Dec. 19th, 1862. J. M. FESKELL, Adm.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of administration upon the es-  
tate of Joseph Williams, deceased, late of  
Calhoun County, Alabama, having been granted  
to the undersigned on the 1st day  
of December, 1862, by Hon. A. Woods,  
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.  
JOHN H. REYTON,  
Dec. 4. JOEL CLAY, Exr.

**LOST.**  
IN Jacksonville, on Monday last, a NEW  
COTTON PURSE, with two Twenty Dol-  
lar Bills in it, and some other change. A rea-  
sonable reward will be paid to the finder.  
G. W. PINSON.  
Dec. 18, 1862.

**Administrators Notice.**  
THE undersigned having been appointed  
by the Probate Court of Calhoun Co. Ad-  
ministrator of the estate of Thomas Wilkins,  
late of said county, deceased, on the 19th day  
of Nov. 1862. All persons having claims against  
said estate are hereby required to present  
the same within the time allowed by law  
or the same will be barred, and those in-  
debted to said estate are requested to make  
payment.  
M. J. TERNLEY,  
General Adm.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**  
THE undersigned Administrator de bonis  
decedent, under and by virtue of an order of  
the Probate Court of Calhoun County, will  
sell, on the premises of decedent,  
**On the 15th day of Janu-  
ary, 1863.**  
All the Personal Property of said es-  
tate, (except the slaves,) to-wit:  
One fine Mule,  
One Buggy and Harness,  
Cows and Yearlings,  
Stock Hogs,  
Household Furniture,  
Farming Utensils,  
Corn, Fodder and Cotton,  
Gin Head and Fan, and other articles,  
all of which property will be sold for Cash.  
No property delivered until terms of sale are  
complied with.  
SABRA DULANY, Adm'r,  
E. McCLELLEN, Adm'r.  
December 18, 1862.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**  
UNDER an Order from the Probate Court  
of Calhoun County, the undersigned  
Executors of Joseph Williams, de-  
ceased, will, on **THURSDAY THE 15th  
DAY OF JANUARY, 1863,** at the  
late residence of deceased, sell to the  
highest bidder, on a credit of twelve  
months, with interest from date, all  
the **PERSONAL PROPERTY** be-  
longing to the estate of the said Joseph  
Williams, deceased, consisting of one  
Horse, one Two Horse Wagon, Cattle  
and Hogs, Six good Pork Hogs, Farm-  
ing Tools, One bed, and a lot of Corn.  
Approved security will be required,  
and no property delivered until terms  
of sale are complied with.  
JOHN H. REYTON, Exr.  
JOEL CLAY, Exr.  
Dec. 18, 1862.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of administration upon the es-  
tate of David M. Isenhan, deceased  
having been granted to the undersigned,  
on the 24th day of Oct. 1862, by the Probate  
Court of Cherokee County, Ala. notice is here-  
by given to all persons having claims against  
said estate, to present them legally authen-  
ticated within the time prescribed by law,  
or they will be barred; and those in-  
debted are requested to make payment.  
W. Z. GIFFITH, Shof. and  
Ex Officio Adm.  
Nov. 20.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of administration upon the es-  
tate of Sterling Sims, late of Cal-  
houn County, Ala. dec. having been granted to  
the undersigned, on the 12th day of Nov.  
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 pre-  
scribed by law, or they will be barred; and those  
indebted are requested to make payment.  
Nov. 20. '62. JAS. M. WEBSTER, Adm.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of administration having been  
granted to the undersigned, on the es-  
tate of Susan Sims, dec. by the Probate  
Court of Cherokee County, Ala. on the 20th  
day of Oct. 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.  
Nov. 20. THOS. C. HUGHES, Adm.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of administration upon the es-  
tate of W. Z. Sneed, late of Cherokee  
County, Ala. deceased, having been granted  
to the undersigned on the 3rd day of Nov.  
1862, by the Judge of Probate of said 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 re-  
quested to make payment.  
Nov. 20. W. L. WHITLOCK, Adm.

**JACKSONVILLE  
MALE ACADEMY.**  
THE next session of this insti-  
tution will commence on the 1st  
of January, 1863, in January,  
1863, under the superintendance of Rev. R.  
J. C. HALL. Terms as heretofore.  
Nov. 6, 1862.

**PROCLAMATION BY  
THE GOVERNOR.**  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 8, 1862.  
Publication of the annexed Act en-  
titled: "An Act to prohibit the distillation  
of Grain in the State of Alabama, ex-  
cept under the direction and authority  
of the Governor," is made to give notice  
of its contents and of its approval on  
the day known as the Executive  
shall determine the conditions and terms  
of distillation, and the proper safeguards  
which should be provided, they will be  
announced through the papers of the  
State.  
In testimony whereof, I have hereun-  
to signed and caused the Great  
Seal of the State to be affixed, at Mont-  
gomery, this 8th day of December A. D.  
1862, and the second year of the Inde-  
pendence of the Confederate States of  
America.  
JNO. GILL SHORTER  
Governor of Alabama.  
By the Governor,  
P. H. BRITTON, Sec'y of State  
dec18thw.

**Act to prohibit the distillation of  
Grain in the State of Alabama, ex-  
cept under the direction and authority  
of the Governor.**  
SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate  
and House of Representatives of the  
State of Alabama, in general Assembly  
convened, That, for the purpose of sup-  
pressing the evils resulting from the dis-  
tillation of grain, as it hath heretofore  
been carried on, of securing the proper  
police of the country, and of promoting  
the common defense and general welfare,  
it shall not be lawful for any person,  
during the existing war, to distill or  
convert into intoxicating liquor, any  
grain, or the product of any grain,  
unless hereafter employed or authorized  
by the Governor so to do.  
SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it  
is hereby the duty of the Governor, on  
behalf of this State, under such rules  
and regulations, as he may prescribe, to  
cause such an amount of grain to be dis-  
tilled or converted into alcohol, or spiri-  
tuous liquors, as, in his judgment, is  
consistent with the common defense and  
general welfare; and he is hereby im-  
powered, on behalf of this State, to make  
contracts, to appoint agents, with such  
persons as he may deem necessary to carry  
out the object and provisions of this act,  
and to do and perform any other act or  
thing, which he may consider necessary  
to enable him to cause such distillation  
or conversion to be made and to cause  
the alcohol, or spirituous liquors, which  
may be made under the provisions of this  
act, to be disposed of in such manner,  
and for such purposes, as he deems best  
calculated to effectuate the object of this  
act; and if from such disposition, any net  
profits shall result to this State, such  
profits shall be applied, by future Legisla-  
tion, to the relief of indigent families of  
soldiers in the service of the Confederate  
States from this State.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That  
this act shall go into effect at the expi-  
ration of 10 days from its approval by  
the Governor; and if after this act thus  
goes into effect, any person shall distill,  
or convert into spirituous liquors or in-  
toxicating liquors of any kind—any  
contravention of this act, such person  
shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on  
indictment therefor and conviction there-  
of, may be fined in any sum the jury  
trying the case, may assess—not less  
than five hundred dollars, nor more than  
twenty thousand dollars.  
SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That  
the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so  
much thereof as may be necessary, be  
and is hereby appropriated to enable the  
Governor to carry out the objects of this  
act, to be paid on his warrant, out of  
any money in the Treasury, not other-  
wise appropriated.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, If any  
agent of the Governor, or any person,  
by him authorized to distill, shall sell,  
or give away, or dispose of any quantity  
of spirits, so distilled, except in strict  
accordance with the instructions of the  
Governor, the person so offending, shall  
be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and  
on conviction, be punished, by fine  
not less than one hundred dollars—and  
imprisonment, not less than three  
months.  
[Signed] WALTER CRENSHAW,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
[Signed] J. M. CALHOUN,  
President of the Senate.  
Approved December 8th, 1862.  
[Signed] JOHN GILL SHORTER,  
Governor of the State of Alabama.

N. B.—All papers in the State will  
publish the above for 1 week and send ac-  
counts received to this department for  
payment.  
JNO. B. TAYLOR, Private Secy-  
tary.

**AN Act to prevent the circulation of  
change bills.**  
SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate  
and House of Representatives of the

State of Alabama, in general Assembly  
convened, That any person, private cor-  
poration or association, who, without au-  
thority of law, make, stamp, accept, or  
agree to accept, by stamping, or other-  
wise, or signs or counterfeits, by print-  
ing, writing, or otherwise, any paper  
or instrument commonly called a shin-  
plaster, to answer the purpose of money,  
or for general circulation, such person  
and each in individual member of such  
corporation or association, on conviction,  
must be fined for each offence, not less  
than twenty nor more than five hundred  
dollars, and may be imprisoned, not less  
than three nor more than twelve months,  
and the signatures, whether written, or  
printed, shall be taken as genuine, un-  
less the defendant denies the same un-  
der oath.  
SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That in  
judgment under the preceding section,  
it is sufficient to charge that the defend-  
ent emitted, passed off, paid out or cir-  
culated, without authority of law, any  
paper or instrument called a shinplaster,  
to answer the purpose of money, or for  
general circulation, without further de-  
scription of such paper or shinplaster,  
and proof that any person, private cor-  
poration or association, and individual mem-  
bers thereof, emitted, passed off, paid  
out or circulated any such paper or in-  
strument, called a shinplaster of any  
kind, or description whatever, whether  
purporting to be made in or out of this  
State, shall be deemed prima facie evi-  
dence upon which the Grand Jury shall,  
without any discretion on their part, find  
a true bill.  
SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That it  
shall be the duty of the presiding Judge  
to give this Act specially in charge to  
the Grand Jury, and it shall be the duty  
of the solicitors to summon witnesses  
before the Grand Jury, to testify to any  
violation of this act, and such witnesses  
may be required to answer to any offence  
against this law within their knowledge,  
without, in the first instance, enquiring  
as to any specified offence against this  
act, and no witness shall be indicted for  
any offence against this act, in relation  
to which he testifies before the Grand  
Jury, and any witness, who, after being  
summoned as a witness, refuses or neg-  
lects to attend and testify, without a  
good excuse, shall be guilty of a misde-  
meanor and may also be proceeded  
against for contempt.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That  
any person, private corporation or asso-  
ciation, or any individual member there-  
of, who circulates, passes off or pays  
out any paper or instrument commonly  
called a shinplaster, issued without the  
authority of law, and to answer the pur-  
pose of money, or for general circulation,  
shall be deemed and held the maker  
of such paper or shinplaster, and any per-  
son to whom such paper or shinplaster  
is passed or paid may bring suit on the  
same against the person passing the same  
as maker thereof, and recover judgment  
upon his own oath, upon one day's no-  
tice, before any justice of the Peace in  
any county in this State without regard  
to the county in which said paper was  
passed or paid out; Provided, that in  
the case of a private corporation or as-  
sociation having the management and  
control of its business committed to a  
President, Secretary, Treasurer, Board  
of Directors, or other official agency,  
only such members thereof, as held or  
assumed to hold official agency, at the  
time of the commission of the offence  
charged, shall be held prima facie li-  
able for the acts of such corporation or  
association under the provisions of this  
act.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That  
the provisions of this act, so far as they  
relate to the passing, circulating or pay-  
ing out of the paper currency prohibi-  
ted thereby by persons other than the  
makers, acceptors, or endorers thereof,  
shall not be of force until the first day  
of April next.  
SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That all  
persons, private corporations and asso-  
ciations having heretofore violated the  
provisions of Sections 935, 3268, 3270,  
and 3171, are hereby relieved from all  
the pains and penalties imposed thereby;  
Provided that this Section shall not be  
construed to deprive any persons, to  
whom such illegal currency has been  
passed, or paid out as money, of any  
civil remedy secured by existing law;  
and provided further that no person,  
private corporation or association, liable  
to redeem any such illegal currency, and  
failing or refusing on presentation and  
demand to redeem the same, shall be en-  
titled to the benefit of this section; and  
provided further that none of the pro-  
visions of this act shall be of force until  
after ten days from the date of its ap-  
proval; Provided that the redemption  
of such shinplasters shall be Confederate  
or State Treasury notes or in the regu-  
lar issue of any chartered Bank of this  
State.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That for  
each conviction under this act the  
prosecuting attorney shall be entitled to  
a fee of fifty dollars to be taxed in the  
bill of costs.  
SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That  
this act shall be published once a week  
for four consecutive weeks in the Mont-  
gomery Advertiser and Mail.  
Approved Dec. 9th, 1862.

**AN Act,  
TO REGULATE THE SALE AND EXPORTA-  
TION OF CORN.**  
Section 1. Be it enacted by the Sen-  
ate and House of Representatives of the  
State of Alabama, in general Assembly  
convened, That from and after this Act  
becomes of force, no person, except the  
producer of the miller, shall sell corn  
without first obtaining a license from the  
Judge of Probate of the county in which  
the corn is to be sold, which license shall  
authorize the person or partnership to  
whom the same is granted, to sell corn  
in such county, and no other, for one  
year from the date of such license and  
at a profit of not more than twenty per  
cent, on the price paid to the producer  
and charges exclusive of the license, fees  
and taxes on the same; but no license  
shall be granted unless the applicant  
first make and subscribe an affidavit in  
writing before said Judge, that he will  
not sell any corn within one year from  
the date of the license, should this act  
remain in force for that period, at a  
greater rate of profit than twenty per  
cent, on the price paid to the producer  
and charges, exclusive of the fees and  
taxes in the license, and will sell only  
in the county in which said license shall  
be granted, which affidavit shall be filed  
in the office of the Judge of Probate  
granting the same.  
SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That no  
miller shall sell any corn, except the  
corn received by him as toll for grind-  
ing, unless he be the producer of the  
same, without first obtaining a license  
under the preceding section, nor shall he  
sell any toll at a higher rate than the  
usual market price in the city, town or  
neighborhood in which the mill is lo-  
cated.  
SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the  
Judge of Probate in each county shall,  
on the first Monday in each month  
after this act becomes of force, and so  
long as the same continues in force, give  
notice of every person to whom license  
under the first section of this act have  
been granted, which notice shall be af-  
fixed to the Court House door, and shall  
also keep a true record of the license so  
granted, with the date thereof, which  
shall be subject to the inspection of all  
persons, free of charge, and a certified  
copy of the same shall be delivered by  
said Judge to the foreman of the Grand  
Jury of each session of the Circuit Court  
held in the county, and on the same day  
on which said Grand Jury is organized.  
SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That  
any person who has a license under this  
Act and shall sell corn out of the county  
in which such license is granted, or  
who shall sell at a greater profit than  
twenty per cent, on the price paid to the  
producer and charges, exclusive of the  
license fees and taxes on the same, shall  
on conviction be subject to the same  
punishment and penalties as if he had  
committed willful perjury; any person,  
except the producer and millers selling  
toll corn, who shall after this Act be-  
comes of force sell any corn, without  
first obtaining a license as required by  
the first section shall be guilty of a mis-  
demeanor, and on conviction shall be  
fined not less than five hundred dollars  
and imprisonment in the common jail not  
less than six months.  
SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That  
any Probate Judge who shall fail to com-  
ply with the provisions of the third sec-  
tion of this act, shall be guilty of a mis-  
demeanor, and on conviction shall be  
fined at the discretion of the Jury trying  
the offence.  
SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That  
from and after the time when this act be-  
comes of force, it shall not be lawful for  
any person to export corn without the  
limits of this State, except by the per-  
mission of the Commissioners' Court of  
the county from which the corn is to be  
exported, any person so exporting corn,  
or any person aiding or assisting in such  
exportation, without such permission,  
shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and  
on conviction be fined not less than five  
hundred dollars and imprisoned in the  
common jail not less than six months,  
but this section does not apply to the ex-  
portation of any corn owned by the Con-  
federate Government or by any of the  
Confederate States.  
SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That  
the Circuit Judges throughout the State  
are required to give this Act specially  
in charge to the Grand Jury, and it is  
under the duty of each Grand Jury to  
enquire rigidly into any violation of the  
same, although no prosecutor appear,  
and if on such enquiry there is probable  
ground to believe that any violation of  
this Act has been committed, such Grand  
Jury shall have no discretion, but are  
bound to indict the offender.  
SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That it  
shall be the duty of the Governor to  
cause this act to be forthwith published  
in every newspaper in the State, and it  
shall be in force from and after the ex-

piration of thirty days from the date of its approval by the Governor, and shall remain in force until the expiration of twelve months after a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States.

Approved Dec. 8th, 1862.  
N. B.—All papers in the State will publish the above acts for one week and forward their accounts received to this office for payment.  
JOHN B. TAYLOR,  
Private Secretary.

**Jacksonville Republican.**  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.  
January 1, 1863.

Those who find a cross mark before their names, may know that if they do not pay up very soon, their papers will be discontinued, and their accounts put out for collection. Justice to ourselves and our paying patrons leave us no alternative but this.

**The New Year—Our Prospects.**  
Our last paper closed the 26th volume, and this number, issued on first day of the new year, commences the 27th volume. We have thus far, successfully struggled against all the causes which have combined to compel us to a rise in the price of our paper; and for the success of this effort, we acknowledge our obligations to our patient patrons.

But we turn from the consideration of our own paltry affairs, and recur to the all-absorbing topic of our national difficulties. Although the year which has just closed, has been one of war and bloodshed, distress, calamity and tribulation; yet it has been one of an almost unbroken series of triumphs for our arms—such we venture to say, considering the numbers and power of our foes as has not a parallel in ancient or modern history. Our victories have been more than ten fold those of our enemy; and the last, that at Fredericksburg, has been one of brilliant triumph for us, and defeat, overthrow and utter demoralization of our ruthless and mercenary invaders: who, notwithstanding their fair but false pretence, stand exposed to the world, prosecuting a war only of conquest, subjugation and plunder.

In the west too, victory perches upon our banners; and we verily believe, the dawn of peace is now brighter than at any previous time. This opinion we found, not upon our own ardent wishes, but upon the sayings and doings of our enemy. The time was, when we strove to avoid this cruel and unnecessary war and made earnest efforts for peace: now these efforts are almost entirely confined to our enemies.

While we bid farewell to the old year, dropping the tears of affectionate sorrow upon the never-fading laurels of our fallen brave, let us hail the new one, with cheering hope, trusting in God, that in it, may be early inaugurated, a lasting and honorable peace.

Gen. Lee, J. M. Reno, will leave this place, for the army in Virginia, next Monday week, 12th inst. He will take with him the 10th Ala. Regt. also articles of clothing for members of Co. G.

Gen. Jones P. Forney arrived in this place on Saturday night last, from his new field of duty in Mississippi. He is in charge of his respective troops. His general health appears to be good. He is very sorry to say that his wound, from which he has long suffered, is not doing well, and of late has become so troublesome as to disqualify him in a measure for active duties for a time.

**Rev. N. D. Renfro.**  
In the letter of our correspondent "C" from Richmond, in our last paper, giving a list of the killed and wounded in Cos B & C, 5th Ala. Bat., the name of LEWIS N. D. RENFRO, appeared as missing. We have since received a letter from his only brother, Rev. J. D. Renfro, pastor of the Baptist Church at Talladega, containing the sad intelligence, that he had learned by telegraph, that his brother had been shot dead on the battlefield in the battle of Fredericksburg.

We publish in to-day's paper several important Acts passed at the last session of our Legislature, and also the proclamation of the Governor, fixing the rates and restrictions upon the distillation of spirits. We would suggest to our readers, the policy of filing this number of our paper, for future reference and guidance.

We are requested to state that the next session of the Male Academy will commence on Monday next in the school house on the west side of main street, it being more convenient and comfortable. For terms, apply to the Teacher, Rev. R. J. C. Hall.

We have received two dollars in shipplasters signed by Baker & Martin, said to be in Selma, to be credited to John Boyd, sr., Abertnathy. We are informed that this Baker & Martin money is all bogus, a bare-faced swindle. We will hold the money subject to Mr. Boyd's order, but cannot credit on his account.

**VALUABLE LAND.**  
The attention of persons who may wish to purchase a bargain in valuable river bottom land, eligibly situated immediately opposite the thriving town of Gadsden, Ala., is specially invited to the advertisement of Maj. D. A. Miller, in another column.

**The Soldier—His Sorrows and Joys.**  
Much has been said in reference to that class of men who assumed the responsibility of protecting from threatened destruction by a ruthless foe, their homes and firesides, by those loyal ones who have remained here. Attempts to portray in too glowing colors their toils, hardships and privations have often been made by patriots whose bosoms swell with emotions of true sympathy for the poor, hungry, care-worn, battle-scarred soldier that has made many long and weary marches, and faced danger in various forms on the battle's blood-painted field for the protection of all that he holds dear on earth. It is right they should think of him. It is certainly true that he passes through many dangers and hardships not thought of by the citizen at home, though he has some moments of exquisite pleasure. When reflecting on the past, he observes many green spots on the dusty walls of memory, standing as pleasant reminiscences of the days "that tried men's souls."

Now, notwithstanding the writer has been accustomed to the hardships of camp-life for more than eighteen months, still there are some incidents interspersed with it that he reverts to with pleasure. One of them occurred to memory a few days ago. Accidentally a number of the "Republican" fell into my hand, and while reading an appeal for the soldiers by the ladies of Jacksonville, I could not avoid thinking of our passage through there last summer. Again, I reached into my mind recollections of the lofty mountains that skirt the town, and pleasant stream that gently rolled its silvery water along its border to slake the thirst of man and beast. But tender memories still crowd upon my mind when we (the artillery of Polk's corps) arrived, sheltered and fatigued by hard marching over dusty roads, beneath July's burning sun—the generous people of Calhoun came forward and invited us to their houses to partake of their abundance. All the comforts and luxuries necessary for our accommodation were provided, and for a time we forgot war and its insupportable horrors. The sickening scenes of the battlefield passed momentarily from memory to give place to pleasures seldom experienced by those whose fortune it is to defend from harm the "loved ones at home."

Men whose slivery locks had been bleached by the frosts of many winters came with trembling steps to welcome us to their houses; young ladies greeted us with their lovely smiles and aged matrons spoke words of encouragement we shall never forget, while we rehearsed the sad story of our past woes, and promised to perform wonders in the future. Then our hearts were enlivened with joy—we felt that we were among those who sympathized with us in our troubles and distresses, and so we were. By such unvaried kindness as was shown us by the patriotic people of Alabama, and especially Jacksonville, our arms are strengthened, and our hearts encouraged to strike new and more deadly blows for the glorious cause of the South. When the thunders of artillery deafen, and the rattling musketry shred the air around us with bullets, the remembrance that we are fighting for the independence of a generous and grateful people, to our eyes to press forward. Long after this wicked war shall have passed away, many a sorrowed veteran's soul will be thrilled with delight when he thinks of the self-sacrificing spirit of many of the good and patriotic people of some portions of our glorious Confederation.

Their history will be handed down to the generations that come after us, by many grateful soldiers who are participating in the present bloody struggle for freedom as the true friends of humanity, while speculators and extortioners will be branded with disgrace as lasting as time itself.

**MALCOM.**  
[For the Republican.]

Mr. Editor: Our latest tidings from Virginia are more encouraging. On the receipt of the first intelligence of the battle of Fredericksburg, a great many were of the opinion that it was a drawn battle, if not a partial defeat. It was undoubtedly a part of Gen. Lee's plan for Burnside to ultimately succeed in landing his army on the south side of Rappahannock. Burnside, like his predecessor, the Young Napoleon, has "changed his base." His next base of operations is not even hinted at. It is probable he will turn upon Port Royal. It is asserted by respectable authority, that the Yankee troops mentioned and refused to charge our batteries at Fredericksburg. Well may they dread the steel of our invincible legions, who have sworn to do or die! *Liberty, Victory, and Revenge, is our motto.*

To-day we sent the second case of small pox from the "Empire Hospital." Official reports represent this dreaded malady considerably on the decrease. About 23 cases have been sent to the post-house, and of that number six have proved fatal. Only 950 sick and convalescent soldiers were reported at the Post Surgeon's office this morning. A short time since, 1500 were reported daily.

Atlanta Ga., Dec. 19, 1862.

**THE END.**  
[For the Republican.]

**FRIEND GRANT.**—The prospects have never been so promising as at the present time. Under the most auspicious circumstances the "Grand Army" has been signally defeated. The fourth "On to Richmond" has proved abortive with the loss of fifty thousand of the tyrant's pitied slaves. Victorious victory is sited over our ears.

The N. Y. "World" says editorially: "Heaven help us! Our cause is perishing! There seems to be no health in our army!" It is useless folly to implore just Heaven for assistance, it will not be granted. Their cause is doomed to perish, and like their names, will be assigned to oblivion's darkest and deepest abyss, never to be known, save on the pages of *folly and foolishness*. And as to the health of the "Grand Army," it will never be otherwise than that when facing the chivalrous spirits that follow Lee, Jackson, Long-trot and others to battle. Let the despairing one more raise the battle cry, for the work is done—it is finished—the backbone of the monster, instead of the *Rebellion* is broken, and henceforth any effort at *Insurrection*, must be attended with certain disaster. Burnside points the finger of contempt at their foul deeds; while the caraged masses are seeking whom they may destroy.

—The old rat, Seward, smells "sanic" and leaps from the "sinking ship."  
J. F. H.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 25th, 1862.  
HEAD QUARTERS, 3d CONFEDERATE CAVALRY REGT., CAMP NEAR NOLENSVILLE, TENN., Dec. 25, 1862.

Mr. Editor: I will again trouble you with a brief communication of some of the acts and doings of Col. Early's Regt., since the return from Ky. of Col. Estis with his Regt. We have marched from Spain to the above place, where a fog—so advanced battle, in large force, we have been performing very heavy duty. The Nolensville Pike, Jackson's corps occupied the right of road we guard. The first day of Estis' Regt. was detailed by Gen. Whorton for picket duty, we had a spirited fight with the enemy. The fight was brought on at day-light, by Lieut. M. M. Nicholson (of DeKalb), who fired into two Regiments of the Federal infantry at breakfast. The fire was returned and soon the action became general with Col. Estis at the head of our Regt. Col. Estis with his Regt. held the enemy in check for three hours killing 15 dead on the field, and wounding a great number. By this time Gen. Whorton with another light artillery moved the enemy for a long time. Col. Estis' Regt. fought with great gallantry and spirit for many hours, charging the lines of the enemy—led on by the brave Colonel who had an other field-officer to second him. We have had many actions with the enemy, and we invariably drive them back. The first day's action we fought six Regiments of infantry and great credit is due to Col. Estis for the courageous and skillful manner in which he repulsed a large force of infantry supported by a large force of cavalry and several pieces of heavy artillery.

Capt. Lanford's company, (all citizens of DeKalb Co.) displayed great coolness and bravery in the action. Capt. Lynch's company was not in the fight as they were on picket duty and were absent until the enemy before Col. Estis could send a courier to give them warning. Our regiment was in the saddle or charging the enemy's ranks. Gen. Whorton complimented Col. Estis very highly for his skill and bravery and thanked him for the gallant conduct of himself and his regiment. Lieutenant Nicholson displayed great fearlessness the morning the fight commenced—he with a small party was sent to patrol between our videts and the enemy's pickets. Lieutenant N. fired on two regiments, who were at breakfast, and made good his escape to our lines. Special mention should be made of Captain Rold, McCannell of DeKalb county, for his dashing and fearless participation in the engagement. Captain McCannell is Regimental Commissary. For gallantry in every action, and seems to court death in all of his bloody shapes—he makes us an excellent officer in his department, but above all he is one of the best fighters in the regiment. For gallantry and chivalrous bearing none but the Southern army excels Captain Rold McCannell.

Col. Estis is the idol of his men, and where ever he leads they follow him with it to the very jaws of death. The Colonel is in every sense highly fitted for a military leader. He is brave, skillful and possesses a very pleasing and gentlemanly manner, by which he wins the esteem and admiration of every one—we do not know when we will meet the enemy in a general engagement, but whenever we are found in line of battle we will have a bloody record of our deeds. I must apologize for the length of my communication, but my object is to let our friends in DeKalb county, know what our regiment is doing as it is mostly made up of citizens of DeKalb where your paper has a large circulation.

Truly &c., "DEKALB."

Gen. Lee's Official Report.  
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, 14th Dec. 1862.

The Hon. Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:  
On the night of the 17th inst., the enemy commenced to throw three bridges over the Rappahannock—two at Fredericksburg, and the third about a mile and a quarter below near the mouth of the Deep Run.

The plan on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford, in the possession of the enemy, that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges or the passage of the river without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries. Post lines were therefore selected to oppose his advance from crossing. The narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course and deep bed, afforded opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the banks had to be covered by skirmishers. The latter, sheltering themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridges opposite the city; but at the lowest point of crossing where no shelter could be had, our skirmishers were themselves driven back and the completion of the bridge was effected about noon on the 11th.

In the afternoon of that day, the enemy's batteries opened upon the city, and by dark had so demolished the houses on the river bank as to deprive our skirmishers of shelter—and, under cover of this guns, he effected a lodgment in the town.

The troops which had so gallantly held their position in the city, under the severe cannonade during the day, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night as were all those who, with equal bravery had maintained their post at the lowest bridge. Under cover of darkness and of a dense fog, on the 12th, a large force passed the river, and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left.

The morning of the 13th, his arrangements for attack being completed, at 9 o'clock—the movement being veiled by a large fog—so advanced battle, in large force, we have been performing very heavy duty. The Nolensville Pike, Jackson's corps occupied the right of road we guard. The first day of Estis' Regt. was detailed by Gen. Whorton for picket duty, we had a spirited fight with the enemy. The fight was brought on at day-light, by Lieut. M. M. Nicholson (of DeKalb), who fired into two Regiments of the Federal infantry at breakfast. The fire was returned and soon the action became general with Col. Estis at the head of our Regt. Col. Estis with his Regt. held the enemy in check for three hours killing 15 dead on the field, and wounding a great number. By this time Gen. Whorton with another light artillery moved the enemy for a long time. Col. Estis' Regt. fought with great gallantry and spirit for many hours, charging the lines of the enemy—led on by the brave Colonel who had an other field-officer to second him. We have had many actions with the enemy, and we invariably drive them back. The first day's action we fought six Regiments of infantry and great credit is due to Col. Estis for the courageous and skillful manner in which he repulsed a large force of infantry supported by a large force of cavalry and several pieces of heavy artillery.

I will also mention that Capt. Ross, of the 1st Ala. Regt., and Peter Lanford, of the 1st Ala. Regt., were killed during the attack on our right, the

enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericksburg and passing them in front of Longstreet's line. Soon after his repulse on our right, he commenced a series of attacks, on our left with a view of obtaining possession of the heights inmediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Col. Walton, and a portion of 3d Ala. Division, which occupied these heights.

The last assault was made after dark, when Colonel Alexander's Battalion (whose ammunition had been exhausted) and ended the contest for the day. The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right bank of the river, as well as by his numerous heavy batteries on Stafford heights.

Our loss, during the operations, since the movements of the enemy began, amounts to about eighteen hundred killed and wounded. Among the former I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brig. Gen. Thos. R. Cobb, who fell upon our left, and among the latter that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brig. Gen. Maxey Gregg, who was very seriously and it is feared, mortally wounded during the attack on our right.

The enemy to-day, has been apparently engaged in caring for his wounded and burying his dead. His troops are visible in their first position in line of battle, but, with the exception of some desultory cannonading, and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack. About five hundred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is unknown.

I have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Official.] K. E. LEE, General.  
Charles Marshall, Maj., and A. D. C.

Col. Blanton Duncan, who has the printing of the Confederate Treasury Notes, in a letter to the Augusta Chronicle, gives the following:

Agents have again secured material and the Treasury Department will soon issue notes of a superior execution, and such as will defy the ingenuity of Northern counterfeiters. The old circulation can then be withdrawn, and a new substituted, with which everybody will soon be familiar. The Government is blameless, for the country afforded no facilities at the inception of our troubles, and in the work of time, even with all facilities, to build up such an establishment as was needed. Despite of the blockade, that has now been accomplished and before the first of January a system will be successfully inaugurated to secure a circulation, which cannot be counterfeited, for the secret of its safety will be known to but one person.

Gen. Hampton made a circuit of the enemy's lines and found him in heavy force on Bull Run and Danvers moving slowly towards Washington. His cavalry destroyed a number of wagons belonging to the enemy's train and took a few prisoners.

The Herald of the 18th, says the best appointed army the world ever saw, has been whipped by ragamuffins.

**Important Action of Military Authorities.**

MURFREESBORO TENN., Dec. 12, '62.  
FRIEND PAUL: Gen. Bragg and Rosecrans have recently been corresponding relative to loyal citizens, being arrested and confined in Northern prisons and subsequently allowed to come South in order to effect an exchange.

Gen. Bragg demanded that all citizens of Tennessee, now held as prisoners for no other reason than their loyalty to the Confederate Government, be released, on the ground that he [Rosecrans] had no right to imprison citizens in their own country, for their loyalty to their own Government.

Gen. Rosecrans replied that citizens of Tennessee, are citizens of the United States and that disloyalty to the United States is sufficient cause for their arrest and imprisonment, and declines to accede to the demands of Gen. Bragg.

Gen. Bragg then informed Gen. Rosecrans that he shall in future hold in close confinement all officers of the U. S. Army, captured by the forces of the Confederate States under his command as hostages for citizens imprisoned by him, and to carry this into effect he has ordered all officers of the United States Army, now here to be sent to Chattanooga for confinement. Fifteen of the Abolitionists, therefore start for your city to-morrow morning.

**FORGIVE AND FORGET**

When streams of unkindness flow from the heart, and the lips are in penitence steeped, With wrongs so recent, the words will not come, And the heart is in torment and throbs.

But if the bad spirit is leached from the heart, And the lips are in penitence steeped, With wrongs so recent, the words will not come, And the heart is in torment and throbs.

To blot out all penitence and anger behind, And blot for the future to live good, Then how can it be for avenge turpitude? Recollections of the spirit will fret and gnaw, And the ashes of sin will smoulder and burn.

Oh, how can it be for avenge turpitude? Recollections of the spirit will fret and gnaw, And the ashes of sin will smoulder and burn.

Yes, yes, let a man when his enemy weeps, Be quick to receive him a friend; For there is no head in kindness the heap, Hot coals to refuse and unmercifully reap.

Over life that once bitter to penitence turn, And whisper—forgive and forget.

**[From the Atlanta Confederacy.]**  
Full Particulars of the Brilliant Achievement at Hartsville—The Heroic Kentuckians and Texans.

The rumors contained in my last letter, of the Hartsville fight, are fully confirmed by arrivals from the scene of action. I have obtained the following particulars from an officer who participated in the engagement. Six hundred men from Gen. Scales' and Duke's and Breckinridge's Kentucky regiments, under Col. David W. Duke; and the second and ninth Kentucky regiments, seven hundred strong, and Cobb's Kentucky battery, under Col. Thomas H. Hunt, left Beard's Mills Saturday morning for Hartsville. The troops reached Cumberland river at midnight and succeeded in crossing the Artillery by day light. At ten o'clock the battery, supported by the ninth Kentucky, opened the hell—the Yankee artillery was soon silenced, and the fight raged for more than an hour between the infantry, the enemy constantly retreating. The river at its put an end to this when Col. Moore, of Indiana, acting Brig. Gen., surrounded his entire force, composed of an Indiana, and the 104th Illinois; and 108th Ohio regiments. The prisoners, to the number of more than our entire force engaged, are expected at Murfreesboro hourly. Five wagon loads of guns and 40 of Quartermaster and Sater's stores, and two pieces of artillery, were brought off. The gallant Gen. Morgan commanded the expedition. Col. Tom Hunt and Duke displayed their usual gallantry and skill, while the troops won additional laurels for the Kentuckians in our army.

Very hurriedly, VOLUNTEER.

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 26th contains the following:

The friends and acquaintances of the Rev. EBERNEZ HEARN, of the Ala. Conference, are requested to attend his funeral this morning at the M. E. Church, at 10 o'clock.

**Another Appeal to the Women of Alabama.**  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, Montgomery, 7th Dec. 1862.

The troops of this State who are brave in the mountains of Virginia and Tennessee, are suffering for blankets. The Confederate Government is unable to supply them in sufficient quantity. I must, again appeal to the women of Alabama; who have so well sustained their part in this revolution, to give up their carpets, their remaining blankets, and such other durable bed clothing as they can give to the cause of Independence. A ready response to this appeal is certain to increase the efficiency of our troops and alleviate their sufferings. It may save the lives of thousands.

The articles contributed should be sent to Duff C. Green, Q. M. General, Mobile, George C. Lyon Esq., Demopolis, T. L. Johnson & Co., Selma, W. B. Pickett, A. Q. M., Montgomery, and Robert W. Colwell, at Huntsville, or to the Judges of Probates of counties; who will forward them as above, at the expense of the State.

JOHN GILLSHORTER,  
Governor of Alabama.

N. B.—All papers in the State will give this appeal one insertion and forward accounts to the Executive Office.  
JNO. B. TAYLOR,  
Private Secretary.

**LEATHER LEATHER.**  
SOLEMAN said: "He that with holdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessings shall be on the head of him that selleth it." Let those who are waiting for higher prices remember this.

From the...  
The Report...  
A dispatch...  
A North...  
Gold in N...  
A special...  
Seward...  
The Phil...  
The York...  
Grant's...  
Grant's ar...  
The impo...  
Van Dora...  
days, has not...  
What the...  
New York...  
The We...  
ble defeat...  
and says the...  
short c...  
ported. M...  
the battle...  
could be fo...  
brigades...  
The Wor...  
in our me...  
Hope afte...  
only prosp...  
dispar, for...  
third campa...  
tion thous...  
rified at o...  
ping only...  
Burnside...  
ters on the...  
had recross...  
out loss of...  
of hills, and...  
nry necessity...  
The Wor...  
now go int...  
cannot go a...  
Addition...  
Prairie Cree...  
wounded of...  
dred and se...  
Several c...  
ton fleat).  
The troops...  
The Re...  
heard from...  
she was a...  
whither sh...  
schopper w...  
winning. T...  
St Peter's...  
had sailed.

Latest News



From the Atlanta Intelligencer

FROM CORINTH

The Reporter of this morning says...

FROM VIRGINIA

Richmond, Dec. 22

Rumors that the enemy were crossing...

A dispatch with Northern dates of the 18th...

The army was withdrawn to this side...

A special dispatch to the Enquirer...

Seward and his son have both...

A committee of Republican Senators...

The Washington Star gives a history...

The Philadelphia Enquirer has reports...

The Yankees admitted a loss at Fredericksburg...

Grant's Army Falling Back

CANTON, Dec. 22

Grant's army has fallen back beyond...

The important expedition under Gen. Van Dorn...

What the Northern Papers say of their late defeat

PEPPERBOND, Dec. 22

New York dates to the 19th have been received...

The World concedes the most terrible defeat...

The World says editorially: "Heaven help us..."

Burnside telegraphed from headquarters...

The World says that the army will now go into winter quarters...

Additional particulars of the battle of Prairie Creek...

Several of Bank's fleet put into Hilton Head...

Gold closed in New York on the 18th at 121 1/2...

Resident Davis' Proclamation

Richmond, Dec. 22

President Davis has issued a proclamation...

A GOOD CAPTURE BY FORREST

Chattanooga, Dec. 23

A special dispatch to the Rebel from Tusculum...

Gen. Forrest attacked and routed the Federals...

Citizens reported the enemy to be 5,000 strong...

From the Selma Reporter

Richmond, Dec. 24

A special dispatch to the Enquirer from Fredericksburg...

Senator Rogers of Maryland is dead

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Vallandigham offered...

Richmond, Dec. 24

The enemy's gunboats ascended the Yazoo river...

At the first charge by General Price, the Abolitionists fled...

AGUSTA, Dec. 24

John M. Lawson, charged with bank-note robbery...

From the Atlanta Confederacy

Richmond, Dec. 22

Col. Henry B. Davidson telegraphed from Staunton...

SECOND DISPATCH

Advices received from Gordonsville state that 170 Federals...

THIRD DISPATCH

Gov. Letcher has ordered two hundred Federal prisoners...

FOURTH DISPATCH

A proclamation will appear in the Richmond papers...

Several of Bank's fleet put into Hilton Head...

PROCLAMATION BY THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 24, 1862

In accordance with the Act to prohibit the distillation of grain...

1. Licenses for the distillation of whiskey or alcohol...

2. No license will be granted to any persons not having a contract...

3. The whiskey distilled must contain at least forty per cent...

4. Owing to deficient supply of grain for home consumption...

5. Deliveries will be made at the following places...

6. Applicants for license will be required to subscribe in writing...

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, I do solemnly swear...

There is nothing of interest from Fredericksburg to-day...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

There is nothing of interest from Fredericksburg to-day...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

PROCLAMATION BY THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 24, 1862

In accordance with the Act to prohibit the distillation of grain...

1. Licenses for the distillation of whiskey or alcohol...

2. No license will be granted to any persons not having a contract...

3. The whiskey distilled must contain at least forty per cent...

4. Owing to deficient supply of grain for home consumption...

5. Deliveries will be made at the following places...

6. Applicants for license will be required to subscribe in writing...

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, I do solemnly swear...

There is nothing of interest from Fredericksburg to-day...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

There is nothing of interest from Fredericksburg to-day...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

PROCLAMATION BY THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 24, 1862

In accordance with the Act to prohibit the distillation of grain...

1. Licenses for the distillation of whiskey or alcohol...

2. No license will be granted to any persons not having a contract...

3. The whiskey distilled must contain at least forty per cent...

4. Owing to deficient supply of grain for home consumption...

5. Deliveries will be made at the following places...

6. Applicants for license will be required to subscribe in writing...

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, I do solemnly swear...

There is nothing of interest from Fredericksburg to-day...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

There is nothing of interest from Fredericksburg to-day...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

PROCLAMATION BY THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 24, 1862

In accordance with the Act to prohibit the distillation of grain...

1. Licenses for the distillation of whiskey or alcohol...

2. No license will be granted to any persons not having a contract...

3. The whiskey distilled must contain at least forty per cent...

4. Owing to deficient supply of grain for home consumption...

5. Deliveries will be made at the following places...

6. Applicants for license will be required to subscribe in writing...

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, I do solemnly swear...

There is nothing of interest from Fredericksburg to-day...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

There is nothing of interest from Fredericksburg to-day...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

DEATH - A lady residing in Jacksonville, Ala. on the 21st...

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names like E. S. Smith, J. W. Hall, etc., and amounts.

SALT

A few sacks of Virginia Salt for sale at...

HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY BRIGADE, LAVERGNE, TEXAS, Dec. 5th 1862.

Pursuant to directions from Head Quarters Army of Tennessee...

2d Lieut. Ruben R. Asbury Co. F., 2d Sergt. Jesse Ross, Co. D., Private Joseph Turner, Co. E., Stephen L. Patterson, Co. G.

By order of General Wheeler, D. G. REED, A. A. G.

In accordance to the above order all absentees from Col. John T. Morgan's 5th Alabama Regiment...

VALUABLE COOSA RIVER Plantation for Sale.

Situated immediately opposite the Town of Gadsden...

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, I do solemnly swear...

BE REMEMBERED That on the 20th day of December, 1862...

It is therefore ordered by the court that the second day of February, 1863...

Given under my hand this 11th December, 1862.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN, Judge of Probate.

\$30 REWARD

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

DESERTED from the camp of the 20th Ala. Regt. near Murfreesboro, Tenn. on the night of the 6th of December, 1862...

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF H. H. DAVIN

PORT, late of DeKalb County, Alabama, deceased.

The Probate Court of DeKalb County, Ala. on the 17th day of December, 1862...

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the said Jesse Samsple, administrator as aforesaid...

Given under my hand this 17th December, 1862.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN, Judge of Probate.

STEAM SAWMILL

My Mills are now in successful operation, turning out flour of the most superior quality...

My Mills are so erected that I can use either steam or water power at a discretion...

My Mills are so erected that I can use either steam or water power at a discretion...

My Mills are so erected that I can use either steam or water power at a discretion...

My Mills are so erected that I can use either steam or water power at a discretion...



18

Fri  
Sat  
Sun

I  
how  
not  
the  
some  
give  
with  
be  
the  
Di

L  
had  
na  
of  
not  
in  
the  
state  
Do



Those who find a cross mark before their names, may know that if they do not pay up very soon, their papers will be discontinued, and their accounts put out for collection. Justice to ourselves and our paying patrons leave us no alternative but this.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of Calhoun County held at the Court House of said county on Monday the 19th day of January, 1863, for the purpose of distributing the first instalment of the appropriation fund to the indigent families of absent soldiers. The commissioners are hereby notified to attend.

Jan. 6, 1863. A WOODS, Judge of Prebate.

The Governor's Proclamation.

We hope that no one will omit to read the earnest and eloquent appeal of our excellent and patriotic Governor, contained in this paper. Now is emphatically the crisis of our destiny, and the recommendations it contains, are timely and important. Let all good citizens from year to year, and discourage the disgraceful and injurious practice of struggling from our army. Every county too, can and ought to furnish several organized companies for home defence, subject to the order of the Governor, in case of invasion. Such a force would not only be encouraging to our noble and gallant army in the field, but a powerful auxiliary defence to bring to their aid in the most critical and dangerous moments.

Wearo willing to form one of such a company at this place, and hope that some one or more of our citizens who have time and ability may immediately move in the matter. Should any one, here or elsewhere, feel enclined to indifference, may the spirit of some departed hero whisper in his ear—Butler, McNeil, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, and renew in his memory the many fiendish outrages of our rancid invaders.

Pride-Avarice-Extortion.

We listened to a sermon on the first Sabbath of this year, by the Presbyterian pastor of this place, on the prevailing sins of avarice and extortion, founded on the terrible examples of Adam, whose selfish avarice caused the disfigurement and overthrow of the Israelites, before the city of Ai. We will not let the sermons able or eloquent, lest some reader might think we designed to flatter the minister; but we will say, that it contained many pointed and pungent truths, earnestly enforced, which we would be glad could reach the ears and hearts of all the extortioners of our land, and also a numerous class of selfish and avaricious prople, who are said to keep their cribb locked against the pressing wants of the needy and destitute around them, waiting for higher prices. Surely the late glorious news from our gallant army, ought to find some tender place in the hearts of such men, if there be any.

Solomon says, "there is that which gudgeth and getteth more than it meet, and it tendeth to poverty." We have never seen a time which more fully exemplified the truth of this proverb than the present. Those who have an abundant surplus may withhold it from the needy and destitute around them, discourage many soldiers, who have depended upon their generosity and sense of justice, and thus indirectly contribute to prolong the war and inevitably increase the suffering and indebtedness of the country. A little timely liberality now, might save the enforced collection of many millions of tax in the future, which the property of the country must pay after all.

To look alone at the genius of our military chieftains, and the gallantry of our brave, victorious army, one can scarcely doubt that we are on the eve of a successful issue to all our troubles; but the pride, avarice and selfishness of many still looms up, as a dark cloud, obscuring the fair view of peace, prosperity and permanent independence. All wars are scourges— chastisements, and it is hard to believe that this will end, until the pride and avarice of many shall have been more signally humbled and rebuked.

We are compelled to defer the publication of the list of contributions to the Soldiers Relief Society of White Plains; also several obituaries. They shall appear next week.

INTERESTING FACTS IN REGARD TO THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

The Richmond Dispatch presents the following statement of facts in regard to the late battle, which it obtains from sources in every respect trustworthy:

A small proportion of our army only was engaged, not more than 25,000 men at fatherst, Burnside rates his own force engaged at 40,000. It was certainly double that figure. Burnside writes that he lost but 5600 men. General Armstrong, of the Confederate service, took the precaution to count the dead bodies left on the field by the Yankees, and they were rather more than 3500. This was on Tuesday, after the Yankees had employed two whole days in burying. At the lowest calculation, then, we must have killed at least 5000 of their men, and this may be a conservative estimate, so that 25,000 of the Yankees must have been wounded, and their whole loss, exclusive of 1300

prisoners, must have been 30,000 men. Any person who saw the field of battle and Fredericksburg after the retreat, would readily credit this estimate. At the place where General Cobb was killed, within the enclosure of a stone fence, a regiment of his brigade was posted. It was assaulted by a whole brigade of Irishmen, who behaved with the most determined bravery, and were repeatedly led to the assault. Only four of this regiment—exclusive of General Cobb himself—were killed, and they killed more than five hundred of their enemy, whose bodies were left on the field. In Fredericksburg across one of the streets, the Yankees dug a trench, and left beside it five hundred dead bodies piled up. Our informant had no doubt that they intended to make a breastwork of these bodies, as they had placed them on the edge of the ditch and covered them with dirt, as if they had been logs. All about the streets in every direction, dead bodies of the Yankees were lying in piles of two, three, and as high as a dozen. In the porch of Mayor Slaughter's house, there were no less than five dead Yankees. The night of the battle, the dry grass in a portion of the field took fire, and many of the Yankee wounded were burned. The explosion of their cartridge boxes, as the fire reached them, and the shrieks of the sufferers, were heard all night long by our pickets, who had it not in their power to relieve the sufferers.

That the Yankees were greatly averse to the fight, and that they could be brought to engage in it with great difficulty, is absolutely certain. A section of the 1st Howitzers (Richmond) was placed upon an eminence which commanded a full view of the whole Yankee army. Before the cannonade began, on their part, they were of course all busy in looking at the advancing enemy. They distinctly saw large bodies of men marching behind the advancing columns, with fixed bayonets, evidently forcing them into battle. On more than one occasion they saw the officers fire on their own men, and repeatedly they saw them riding after and endeavoring to bring them up. Little idea had we of the tremendous defeat we had inflicted on the enemy.

The battles of the war have hitherto been fought in the woods. The battle of Fredericksburg, like European battles, was fought in a clear space, which might be taken in at a single glance. It formed the grandest panorama ever witnessed on this Continent. It continued after nightfall, and the long line of fire was visible for miles around. It was one of the most sublime sights it is possible to conceive.

By the President of the Confederate States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a communication was addressed on the 6th day of July last, (1862) by General Robert E. Lee, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, to General H. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the United States army, informing the latter that a report had reached this Government that Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New Orleans for having pulled down the United States flag in that city, before its occupation by the forces of the United States, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view to retaliation if such an outrage had really been committed under sanction of the authorities of the United States.

And whereas, (no answer having been received to said letter) another letter was, on the 2d August last, (1862) addressed by General Lee, under my instructions, to Gen. Halleck, renewing the inquiry in relation to the said execution of said Mumford, with the information that in the event of not receiving a reply within fifteen days, it would be assumed that the fact alleged was true and was sanctioned by the Government of the United States.

And whereas, an answer dated on the 7th August last, (1862) was addressed to General Lee by Gen. H. W. Halleck, the said General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, alleging sufficient cause for failure to make early reply to said letter of the 6th July, asserting that "no authentic information had been received in relation to the execution of Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged execution," and promising that General Lee should be duly informed thereof.

And whereas, on the 29th November last, (1862) another letter was addressed under my instructions by Robert Ould, Confederate Agent for the exchange of prisoners under the cartel between the two Governments, to Lieut. Col. W. H. Ludlow, agent of the United States under the cartel, informing him that the explanations promised in the said letter of General Halleck, of the 7th of August last, had not yet been received, and that if no answer was sent to the Government within fifteen days from the delivery of this last communication, it would be considered that an answer is declined.

And, whereas, by letter, dated on the 3d day of the present month of December, the said Lieut. Col. Ludlow apprised the said Robert Ould that the above recited communication of 29th November had been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War of the United States.

And, whereas, this last delay of fifteen days allowed for answer has elapsed, and no answer has been received:

And, whereas, in addition to the fact admission resulting from above refusal to answer, I have received evidence ful-

ly establishing the truth of the fact that the said William B. Mumford, a citizen of this Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the city of New Orleans by the forces under the command of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offense even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of said city:

And whereas, the silence of the Government of the United States, and its maintaining of said Butler in high office under its authority; for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities heretofore mentioned, afford evidence only too conclusive that the said government sanctions the conduct of said Butler, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for his crimes:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he be no longer considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging; and I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole before exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes:

And, whereas, the hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States, under the command of said Benjamin F. Butler, have become so resumable to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law or the usages of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which, the following may be cited as examples:

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives and non-combatants have been confined at hard labor with balls and chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses. Others have been subjected to a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy.

The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged by general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers and the sisters of our citizens:

Helpless women have been torn from their homes, and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses, and prisons, and one, especially, on an island of barren sand, under a tropical sun; have been fed with loathsome rations, that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the vilest insults:

Prisoners of war who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States on agreement that they should be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement:

Repeated pretences have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city by fines levied and exacted under threat of imprisoning recusants at hard labor with ball and chain:

The entire population of the city of New Orleans have been forced to cinct themselves by starvation, by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against conscience to bear allegiance to the invaders of their country:

Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, even to lone and aged women and to helpless children; and after being ejected from their homes and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity:

The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans, till their owners would consent to share the crops with the Commanding General, his brother, Andrew J. Butler, and other officers; and when such consent had been extorted, the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of guards of United States soldiers.

Where this partnership was refused armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal, and even slaves, too aged or infirm for work have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by the owners and driven to wander helpless on the highway:

By a recent General Order No 91 the entire property in that part of Louisiana, lying west of the Mississippi river, has been sequestered for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty with orders to "gather up and collect the personal property and turn over to the proper officers upon their receipts for the use of the United States army, to collect together all the other personal property and bring the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, an order which if executed, condemns to punishment by starvation at least a quarter of a million of human beings, of all ages, sexes and conditions; and of which execution, although forbidden to military officers by the orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the Confiscation Law of our enemies, which he has directed to be enforced through the agency of civil officials. And finally, the African slaves have not only been excited to insurrection by every license and encouragement, but numbers of them

have actually taken arms for a servile war, in its nature far exceeding in horrors the most merciless atrocities of the savages:

And whereas, the officers under the command of the said Butler have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated:

And whereas, the President of the United States has, by public and official declaration, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the first day of January next; and has thus made known that all appeals to the laws of nations, the dictates of reason and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terms of just retribution:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of representing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order,

1st. That all commissioned officers in the command of said Benjamin F. Butler, be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

2d. That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of the crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they, therefore, be treated, when captured, as prisoners of war, with such kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole, that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

3d. That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said State.

4th. That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving with armed slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents, and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on this 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS, By the President, J. P. BRADJAMIN, Sec. of State.

An Appeal to the People of Alabama.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Montgomery Ala., Dec. 22d, 1862

In view of the anticipated effect of the Conscrip Law upon the militia system of the State, on the 12th of May last, I invited the able-bodied men of Alabama, not subject to conscription, to form volunteer companies. That invitation did not receive the attention it merited. The Legislature has adopted no law for the improvement of the militia organization of the State. The impaired condition of that system leaves no means of making the remaining military strength of the State available for the protection and defense except by the formation of volunteer companies.

The State is now threatened from several directions. Our unscrupulous foe has collected all his resources for one stupendous effort to subjugate and enslave us. He can never repeat the effort. He makes it the crisis of his cause. If failed in this last desperate struggle, exhausted and dispirited he must yield the contest. Our brave people may congratulate themselves upon the opportunity to hasten the achievement of peace and independence, by an exhibition of the fortitude and courage necessary to defeat the enemy in this last great and convulsive effort. The ultimate triumph of our glorious cause is now clearer than it has ever been. There is no reason for despondency. Our people will not shrink in this their final trial. The splendid victory at Fredericksburg will be followed by still more decisive results upon other fields. By repeated shocks the enemy's vasty accumulated power will be broken. At no distant day we shall enjoy, in the blessings of peace and good government, a reward for all our suffering. Alabama must be true to herself, and do her duty in the emergency. She must be ready to meet and quell the domestic and social disturbances which may spring up as the tide of war approaches; to resist hostile raids; to protect her people and their property in any assailed quarter; to give death to every wanderer from the lines of our invading army, and if need be to increase the strength of the Confederate forces fighting upon our soil in its defense. For the accomplishment of these objects she looks, and can only look, to the voluntary movement of a patriotic people—too brave to suffer their cities and towns to be sacked, their homes to be desolated, and their country to be desolated.

without striking a manly blow in their defense. I therefore call again upon the men and youths of the State, exempted from the Confederate States by reason of their age or other cause, who are capable of bearing arms, to speedily organize themselves into companies to recruit into a received force, subject to service in this State upon the call of the Executive. They will be called into service only when necessity requires it. Their services may never be needed, but it is the part of wisdom and manly courage to be ready. It is the part of folly and cowardice to wait until the enemy's foot is upon our soil, and his muskets gleam in the hands of brutal soldiers at our doors. I call in vain upon Alabama to prepare to stand and fight upon their own soil in its defense. Alabama has given freely of her sons to our country's cause, but her warlike strength is not yet exhausted. I send to her people my warning, and I leave it for them to decide whether in the hour of trial, which may be before us, they will be ready with as much or the remaining military strength of the State as may be required.

People of Alabama! I must appeal to you for your aid to the Government in another matter. It is due to the great cause in which we are engaged, it is just to these now bravely enduring the trials and perils of actual war, that all within the ages prescribed by the act of Congress known as the Conscrip Law, should be in the service. A considerable number of persons in every part of the State, both officers and privates, who belong to the army and are fit for duty, are lingering at home upon various pretenses while their more manly and patriotic comrades, with ranks thinned and weakened by their absence, bear the shock of an unequal contest. So, too, a large number of persons subject to the conscription act are shrinking from the toils and perils which those of like age are bravely enduring, and hiding from the enrolling officer, to whom patriotism requires that they should promptly report themselves. Now when the last great struggle of war is upon us; now when there is an opportunity to share in the closing triumphs of this great contest; now when our soldiers in the field, standing with fearless resolution amid sufferings and dangers, which would appall men less noble and brave, call upon those of like age with themselves for aid and relief; now when every strong arm is needed to strike the quick and effective blows which are to give us success, it is a shame and an iniquity that these two classes of persons should successfully evade the service they owe to their country. Every community owes it to its own reputation and to the country, to give no shelter to those who belong to the two classes above described and to drive them, by the withering punishment of public scorn to their proper places. I call upon all the officers, civil and military of the State, and upon all good and patriotic citizens, to give all their influence, personal or official, to constrain those persons into the path of duty and patriotism; and I especially invoke them to give their aid to the proper officers in arresting and coercing those who yield to no gentler means. It may be a disagreeable task, but the evil is great and ruinous to our country's cause, and it is not the part of the patriot to shrink from no task, however disagreeable or dangerous it may be, when the country calls. It is the pride of Alabama that her soldiers never falter on the battle-field. Let us hope that none will be permitted to hide under cover of home from their appropriate duty.

I subjoin directions to guide in the formation of companies under this proclamation:

1. Each company must consist of not less than forty privates, four Corporals, four Sergeants, two Lieutenants and a Captain. When the number of privates in a company exceeds fifty, it shall be entitled to another Lieutenant. The Captain and Lieutenants will be elected by the company, and the non-commissioned officers will be appointed by the Captain.

2. As soon as the requisite number of men have been enrolled, and the company officers have been appointed, the Captain will make out the muster roll, showing the name, age and rank of every member of the company, accompanied by the certificate of the commanding officer to the correctness of the roll. These muster rolls will be at once forwarded to Gen. H. F. Watson, Adjutant General of Alabama Militia, when the company will be at once accepted into the service of the State.

3. The Companies thus formed will be subject to the order of the Governor, but will not be called into actual service except in cases of urgent necessity, and then they will be employed only for purposes of local and State defense.

4. Each company will provide its own arms as far as possible, and the deficiency will be supplied by the State, when the company is called into actual service. Captains of companies will be authorized to purchase all the powder and lead which can be procured in their respective neighborhoods, and upon properly certified vouchers the State will pay for the same, which will be retained for Company use, to be accounted neatly by every man in the State who has in his possession, either arms or munitions which he is not able to use in the public service, will place them at the disposal of his neighbors who attach themselves to this organization.

5. It is not intended that this organization shall interfere with the business pursuits of the people, as the companies will only be called into service in cases of actual necessity; but for the purpose

of acquiring some proficiency in arms, and to be in all our cities and towns the business hours may be closed at 3 o'clock P. M.; that the balance of the day may be devoted to drilling, and that companies organized in the country will drill as often as practicable, and will cooperate actively with their military pursuits. Even should this arrangement exceed some inconvenience to the public safety requires it, and good citizens will hesitate to adopt it.

6. All companies reported under this proclamation will be enrolled under the part of the State Guard. When called up into service, they will be paid and subsisted by the State as other troops. Should it be thought necessary the companies will be united into battalions and regiments, and in that event, the field officers will be appointed by the Government.

7. All companies desiring to be recognized as an organization under the act of Congress of 18th October, 1862, a copy of which is appended to this proclamation. Companies desiring to be so organized should report to me.

In testimony whereof, I, JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor of the State of Alabama, have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this 22d day of December, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the Confederate States the second year.

J. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Alabama. By the Governor, P. H. BRITTON, Sec'y of State.

AN ACT.

TO AUTHORIZE THE FORMATION OF VOLUNTEER COMPANIES FOR LOCAL DEFENSE.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the purpose of local defense in any part of the Confederate States, any number of persons, not less than twenty, who are over the age of forty-five years, or otherwise not liable to military duty, may associate themselves as a military company, elect their own officers and establish rules and regulations for their own government, and shall be considered a belonging to the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, serving without pay or allowance and entitled, when captured by the enemy, to the privileges of prisoners of war: Provided, That such company shall, as soon as practicable, transmit their muster roll or a list of the names of the officers and privates to the Governor of the State, the General commanding the Government, or any Brigadier General in the State or Confederate Service, to be forwarded to the Secretary of War by the President or the commander of the Military District may, at any time, disband such companies: Provided, That in the States and Districts in which the acts entitled "an act to provide for the public defense," approved April 16, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, have been suspended, persons of any age, resident within such States or districts, may volunteer and form such companies so long as such suspension may continue: Provided, However, That no person shall become a member of said company until he shall have first taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America in writing, a copy of which shall be filed with the muster roll of said company as above prescribed. Approved October 13, 1862.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 24, 1862

Under the powers conferred upon the Executive by the proviso contained in the seventh section of "An Act to prevent extortion," approved December 9th, 1862, and for reasons deemed good and sufficient, I, JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor of the State of Alabama, do issue this my Proclamation declaring that the said "Act to prevent extortion" is suspended as to each and every article of merchandise therein enumerated and contained, except Beef, Pork, Corn and Salt, from the day of its approval until the first day of January, 1863; and that from and after the first day of January, 1863, the said "Act to prevent extortion" shall continue suspended, until further order, as to each and every article of merchandise therein enumerated and contained, except Bacon, Beef, Pork, Corn, Meal, Wheat, Flour, Salt, Sugar, Molasses, Leather Boots, Shoes, Hides, Spun Yarns, Osmaburgs, Brown Sheetings and Drillings, Jeans, Cast Merinos, Hats and ready-made Clothing, Iron and steel.

In Testimony Whereof, I, JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor of the State of Alabama, have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1862, and of the Confederate States the second year.

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

AN ACT To Prevent Extortion.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in general Assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be a crime of every person or persons, or association of persons, who may buy, barter or trade for any Bacon, Beef, Pork, Corn, Meal, Flour, Salt, Sugar, Molasses, Leather Boots, Shoes, Hides, Cloth, Spun Yarns, or

Latest News.



From the Selma Reporter.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 28.

A dispatch has been received here, announcing that Morgan has destroyed the track on the Louisville Railroad. The enemy are in force at Stewart's creek, ten miles from Murfreesboro and our lines are half a mile from them. It is believed that the enemy is advancing with his whole force.

Skirmishing was going on along the lines all day yesterday. The enemy captured ten of our guns. It is reported that our forces captured four hundred Federal prisoners before falling back to Stewart's Creek this morning.

It was believed this morning at Murfreesboro, that a general engagement would take place.

The Louisville Journal of the 24th inst., has been received. It contains a dispatch from Lexington, dated 23d inst. which says:

"It is reported that Floyd and Marshall with a large force, have penetrated into the heart of Kentucky. Lexington and vicinity is full of Morgan's men. Four of them have been captured by a scouting party."

RICHMOND, Dec. 29.

Dispatches from North Carolina report that the Abolition army is again on the move from Newbern.

One account says their destination is Kingsboro, and another that they are going toward Weldon, via Greensboro.

MOBILE, Dec. 29.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated Grenada 28th inst., says that Vandorn has captured and paroled over two thousand prisoners, destroyed over two millions of dollars worth of Federal stores, burnt a thousand bales of cotton, which had been paid for by the Yankees, took one thousand army revolvers, five thousand stand of small arms, five hundred horses and mules, and a large amount of other property.

Van Dorn did not go in the vicinity of Memphis, as it was too strongly garrisoned. For some reasons he avoided Bolivar, but captured all their pickets and burnt the bridges and trestle works on all the Railroads necessary for their line of communication. Our loss was not over thirty.

Forrest did not attack Jackson, but has been tearing up railroad track, and doing good service generally. Van Dorn's whole force was twenty-seven hundred men.

The reported attack on Memphis was only a Partisan Ranger raid, giving the Yankees a big scare.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 23.

The large iron steamer Serrafic, with a valuable cargo of government stores, and a special messenger from Europe arrived at a Confederate port this morning.

SVVANNAH, Dec. 29.

A special to the 'Republican' dated Murfreesboro, 28th inst., says: "The enemy made an advance yesterday, driving in our pickets."

Heavy cannonading was kept up until dark. Our advance, having fallen back was heavily reinforced. Night came on with orders to take former position at all hazards. Heavy firing continued this morning. A general engagement is expected to-morrow.

John H. Morgan entered Glasgow, on Christmas eve, after brisk fighting, driving the enemy from before him, capturing and killing a large number.

Next day he burnt all the bridges between Mansfieldville and Elizabethtown destroying fifteen miles of railroad. Our army is in line of battle. No fight to-day.

The force of the enemy is estimated at fifty thousand. It is supposed that his object is to flank us and cut off Chattanooga.

RICHMOND, Dec. 30.

Northern dates to the 27th have been received here, later than last night. News unimportant. Washington letters say it is believed in diplomatic circles that on the 1st of January Napoleon will inform Minister Dayton that he can no longer delay treating the United or Confederate States to terminate the war.

Washington correspondents all agree that Lincoln will stand by his emancipation proclamation, and will issue a supplementary proclamation on the 1st of January.

The iron-clad recently destroyed in the Yazoo river mounted thirteen guns. Gold in New York the 26th closed at 134 1/2 to 134 3/4.

Vicksburg, Dec. 30.

On Saturday the enemy made four desperate attempts to force our lines on the Chickasaw Bayou—a distance of about ten miles from this city, but were repulsed with heavy loss each time. Our loss was slight. The 17th Louisiana regiment greatly distinguished itself—repulsing, unaided, the assaults of three full regiments of Yankees.—On Sunday morning the enemy again advanced on our lines and were repulsed with great loss. All our troops behaved gallantly, but special mention is made of the 26th and 17th Louisiana regiments. The former maintained its ground all day against a greatly superior force.

Our troops covered themselves with glory. The battle may be resumed to-morrow morning. The following was received last night from Gen. Bragg:

MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31.

We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning. After ten hours hard fighting we have driven him from every position except his extreme left, which has successfully resisted us. With this exception we occupy the whole field.

We captured four thousand prisoners including two Brigadier Generals, thirty-one pieces of artillery and some two hundred wagons and teams. Our loss is heavy. That of the enemy much greater.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The Rebel has just received the following from Gov. Harris, dated Murfreesboro 31st:

We attacked the enemy in his position at 5 1/2 A. M. The battle raged till 5 P. M. Our left wing drove the enemy's right back upon Stone River. Our advance was steady, but the resistance stubborn. We captured four battalions about four thousand prisoners—among them three Brigadier Generals. Loss heavy on both sides. Relative loss not known. Rains of Nashville killed.

(Signed) I. G. HARRIS.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 31.

Abolition cavalry, said to be about four thousand strong, made an incursion through Fendleton Gap, led by Gen. Oarior, the renegade East Tennesseean. They were said to be at Jonesboro, one hundred miles distance from this place, and burned Holston on the Watuga Railroad bridge, and captured Col. Love of the 22d N. C. Regiment. It is supposed they destroyed Senator Haine's plantation and the works at Saltville.

In November last, Gen. Kirby Smith ordered three regiments of cavalry to move from Murfreesboro through towards Pound Gap, to watch the country North of the Cumberland mountains which our brig has been countermanded by Gen. Bragg. He thinks we have force enough to expel Gen. Carter.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

Severe fighting is now going on. Will send you particulars after it is over. The enemy have destroyed the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroads, as far as Feliciana, a distance of 38 miles.

The bridges over the Tensas and Maco rivers are also said to have been burned.

The town of Delhi is reported to be totally destroyed.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

BRIDGES BURNED.

The bridges reported to have been burned on the East Penn. & Va. Railroad, we learn from a most reliable source are small bridges, between Knoxville and Bristol, which can easily be repaired.

It is supposed that these bridges were destroyed by a house or Yankee incendiary. Their destruction will not interfere much with transportation, and only for a day or two.

Latest from Murfreesboro.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The following despatch just received from Murfreesboro: MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31—Fighting yesterday not general. General engagement in progress this morning.

From Murfreesboro.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The following from Gov. Harris to the Chattanooga Rebel was received this morning: Murfreesboro, Dec. 30.—An artillery fight began to day, and lasted from 9 A. M. till 5 1/2 P. M., accompanied by heavy infantry skirmishing. A fierce battle is expected by the full force of both armies.

We are confident of victory. (Signed) G. B. HARRIS.

ROSENCRANZ DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF MURFREESBORO.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 30.

Rosencranz demanded the surrender of Murfreesboro, yesterday. Bragg's reply was: "Come and take it." The two armies confront each other about 3 miles from Murfreesboro.

FIGHTING AT MURFREESBORO.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 30, 3 p. m. The battle opened fiercely at 12 o'clock M. to-day. No particulars yet.

From the Selma Reporter.

Another Glorious Victory!

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 1.

A special despatch to the Daily Rebel from Murfreesboro, 31st, says the bloodiest day of the war has closed. McCown's division attacked the enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter. By three this afternoon the enemy had been driven back six miles from our left and centre.

Gen. Willick and a number of Abolition officers prisoner. Generals Sill, McCook and Woodruff killed. Our loss heavy. Kenesie's loss estimated at five to our one. Gen. Rains, Col. McNair and Colonel Autry of the 27th Miss., and Lieut. B. C. Enos of the 1st La. killed; Col. T. S. Lockfith, of Ga., and Col. Fisk of the 25th Ia., mortally wounded. Generals Bragg and Polk displayed great heroism and judgement. Wharton's cavalry captured 2,000 prisoners, with a large supply wagon train and 400 beavers.

Yesterday, Wheeler's cavalry burnt two hundred and eighty wagons in the enemy's rear, and captured six hundred prisoners. Our troops covered themselves with glory. The battle may be resumed to-morrow morning. The following was received last night from Gen. Bragg:

MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31.

We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning. After ten hours hard fighting we have driven him from every position except his extreme left, which has successfully resisted us. With this exception we occupy the whole field.

We captured four thousand prisoners including two Brigadier Generals, thirty-one pieces of artillery and some two hundred wagons and teams. Our loss is heavy. That of the enemy much greater.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The Rebel has just received the following from Gov. Harris, dated Murfreesboro 31st:

We attacked the enemy in his position at 5 1/2 A. M. The battle raged till 5 P. M. Our left wing drove the enemy's right back upon Stone River. Our advance was steady, but the resistance stubborn. We captured four battalions about four thousand prisoners—among them three Brigadier Generals. Loss heavy on both sides. Relative loss not known. Rains of Nashville killed.

(Signed) I. G. HARRIS.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 31.

Abolition cavalry, said to be about four thousand strong, made an incursion through Fendleton Gap, led by Gen. Oarior, the renegade East Tennesseean. They were said to be at Jonesboro, one hundred miles distance from this place, and burned Holston on the Watuga Railroad bridge, and captured Col. Love of the 22d N. C. Regiment. It is supposed they destroyed Senator Haine's plantation and the works at Saltville.

In November last, Gen. Kirby Smith ordered three regiments of cavalry to move from Murfreesboro through towards Pound Gap, to watch the country North of the Cumberland mountains which our brig has been countermanded by Gen. Bragg. He thinks we have force enough to expel Gen. Carter.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

Severe fighting is now going on. Will send you particulars after it is over. The enemy have destroyed the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroads, as far as Feliciana, a distance of 38 miles.

The bridges over the Tensas and Maco rivers are also said to have been burned.

The town of Delhi is reported to be totally destroyed.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

BRIDGES BURNED.

The bridges reported to have been burned on the East Penn. & Va. Railroad, we learn from a most reliable source are small bridges, between Knoxville and Bristol, which can easily be repaired.

It is supposed that these bridges were destroyed by a house or Yankee incendiary. Their destruction will not interfere much with transportation, and only for a day or two.

Latest from Murfreesboro.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The following despatch just received from Murfreesboro: MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31—Fighting yesterday not general. General engagement in progress this morning.

From Murfreesboro.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The following from Gov. Harris to the Chattanooga Rebel was received this morning: Murfreesboro, Dec. 30.—An artillery fight began to day, and lasted from 9 A. M. till 5 1/2 P. M., accompanied by heavy infantry skirmishing. A fierce battle is expected by the full force of both armies.

We are confident of victory. (Signed) G. B. HARRIS.

ROSENCRANZ DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF MURFREESBORO.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 30.

Rosencranz demanded the surrender of Murfreesboro, yesterday. Bragg's reply was: "Come and take it." The two armies confront each other about 3 miles from Murfreesboro.

FIGHTING AT MURFREESBORO.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 30, 3 p. m. The battle opened fiercely at 12 o'clock M. to-day. No particulars yet.

From the Selma Reporter.

Another Glorious Victory!

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 1.

A special despatch to the Daily Rebel from Murfreesboro, 31st, says the bloodiest day of the war has closed. McCown's division attacked the enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter. By three this afternoon the enemy had been driven back six miles from our left and centre.

Gen. Willick and a number of Abolition officers prisoner. Generals Sill, McCook and Woodruff killed. Our loss heavy. Kenesie's loss estimated at five to our one. Gen. Rains, Col. McNair and Colonel Autry of the 27th Miss., and Lieut. B. C. Enos of the 1st La. killed; Col. T. S. Lockfith, of Ga., and Col. Fisk of the 25th Ia., mortally wounded. Generals Bragg and Polk displayed great heroism and judgement. Wharton's cavalry captured 2,000 prisoners, with a large supply wagon train and 400 beavers.

Our troops covered themselves with glory. The battle may be resumed to-morrow morning. The following was received last night from Gen. Bragg:

MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31.

We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning. After ten hours hard fighting we have driven him from every position except his extreme left, which has successfully resisted us. With this exception we occupy the whole field.

We captured four thousand prisoners including two Brigadier Generals, thirty-one pieces of artillery and some two hundred wagons and teams. Our loss is heavy. That of the enemy much greater.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The Rebel has just received the following from Gov. Harris, dated Murfreesboro 31st:

We attacked the enemy in his position at 5 1/2 A. M. The battle raged till 5 P. M. Our left wing drove the enemy's right back upon Stone River. Our advance was steady, but the resistance stubborn. We captured four battalions about four thousand prisoners—among them three Brigadier Generals. Loss heavy on both sides. Relative loss not known. Rains of Nashville killed.

(Signed) I. G. HARRIS.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 31.

Abolition cavalry, said to be about four thousand strong, made an incursion through Fendleton Gap, led by Gen. Oarior, the renegade East Tennesseean. They were said to be at Jonesboro, one hundred miles distance from this place, and burned Holston on the Watuga Railroad bridge, and captured Col. Love of the 22d N. C. Regiment. It is supposed they destroyed Senator Haine's plantation and the works at Saltville.

In November last, Gen. Kirby Smith ordered three regiments of cavalry to move from Murfreesboro through towards Pound Gap, to watch the country North of the Cumberland mountains which our brig has been countermanded by Gen. Bragg. He thinks we have force enough to expel Gen. Carter.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

Severe fighting is now going on. Will send you particulars after it is over. The enemy have destroyed the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroads, as far as Feliciana, a distance of 38 miles.

The bridges over the Tensas and Maco rivers are also said to have been burned.

The town of Delhi is reported to be totally destroyed.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

BRIDGES BURNED.

The bridges reported to have been burned on the East Penn. & Va. Railroad, we learn from a most reliable source are small bridges, between Knoxville and Bristol, which can easily be repaired.

It is supposed that these bridges were destroyed by a house or Yankee incendiary. Their destruction will not interfere much with transportation, and only for a day or two.

Latest from Murfreesboro.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The following despatch just received from Murfreesboro: MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31—Fighting yesterday not general. General engagement in progress this morning.

From Murfreesboro.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The following from Gov. Harris to the Chattanooga Rebel was received this morning: Murfreesboro, Dec. 30.—An artillery fight began to day, and lasted from 9 A. M. till 5 1/2 P. M., accompanied by heavy infantry skirmishing. A fierce battle is expected by the full force of both armies.

We are confident of victory. (Signed) G. B. HARRIS.

ROSENCRANZ DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF MURFREESBORO.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 30.

Rosencranz demanded the surrender of Murfreesboro, yesterday. Bragg's reply was: "Come and take it." The two armies confront each other about 3 miles from Murfreesboro.

FIGHTING AT MURFREESBORO.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 30, 3 p. m. The battle opened fiercely at 12 o'clock M. to-day. No particulars yet.

From the Selma Reporter.

Another Glorious Victory!

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 1.

A special despatch to the Daily Rebel from Murfreesboro, 31st, says the bloodiest day of the war has closed. McCown's division attacked the enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter. By three this afternoon the enemy had been driven back six miles from our left and centre.

Gen. Willick and a number of Abolition officers prisoner. Generals Sill, McCook and Woodruff killed. Our loss heavy. Kenesie's loss estimated at five to our one. Gen. Rains, Col. McNair and Colonel Autry of the 27th Miss., and Lieut. B. C. Enos of the 1st La. killed; Col. T. S. Lockfith, of Ga., and Col. Fisk of the 25th Ia., mortally wounded. Generals Bragg and Polk displayed great heroism and judgement. Wharton's cavalry captured 2,000 prisoners, with a large supply wagon train and 400 beavers.

Our troops covered themselves with glory. The battle may be resumed to-morrow morning. The following was received last night from Gen. Bragg:

MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31.

We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning. After ten hours hard fighting we have driven him from every position except his extreme left, which has successfully resisted us. With this exception we occupy the whole field.

We captured four thousand prisoners including two Brigadier Generals, thirty-one pieces of artillery and some two hundred wagons and teams. Our loss is heavy. That of the enemy much greater.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The Rebel has just received the following from Gov. Harris, dated Murfreesboro 31st:

We attacked the enemy in his position at 5 1/2 A. M. The battle raged till 5 P. M. Our left wing drove the enemy's right back upon Stone River. Our advance was steady, but the resistance stubborn. We captured four battalions about four thousand prisoners—among them three Brigadier Generals. Loss heavy on both sides. Relative loss not known. Rains of Nashville killed.

(Signed) I. G. HARRIS.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 31.

Abolition cavalry, said to be about four thousand strong, made an incursion through Fendleton Gap, led by Gen. Oarior, the renegade East Tennesseean. They were said to be at Jonesboro, one hundred miles distance from this place, and burned Holston on the Watuga Railroad bridge, and captured Col. Love of the 22d N. C. Regiment. It is supposed they destroyed Senator Haine's plantation and the works at Saltville.

In November last, Gen. Kirby Smith ordered three regiments of cavalry to move from Murfreesboro through towards Pound Gap, to watch the country North of the Cumberland mountains which our brig has been countermanded by Gen. Bragg. He thinks we have force enough to expel Gen. Carter.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

Severe fighting is now going on. Will send you particulars after it is over. The enemy have destroyed the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroads, as far as Feliciana, a distance of 38 miles.

The bridges over the Tensas and Maco rivers are also said to have been burned.

The town of Delhi is reported to be totally destroyed.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

BRIDGES BURNED.

The bridges reported to have been burned on the East Penn. & Va. Railroad, we learn from a most reliable source are small bridges, between Knoxville and Bristol, which can easily be repaired.

It is supposed that these bridges were destroyed by a house or Yankee incendiary. Their destruction will not interfere much with transportation, and only for a day or two.

Latest from Murfreesboro.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The following despatch just received from Murfreesboro: MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31—Fighting yesterday not general. General engagement in progress this morning.

From Murfreesboro.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The following from Gov. Harris to the Chattanooga Rebel was received this morning: Murfreesboro, Dec. 30.—An artillery fight began to day, and lasted from 9 A. M. till 5 1/2 P. M., accompanied by heavy infantry skirmishing. A fierce battle is expected by the full force of both armies.

We are confident of victory. (Signed) G. B. HARRIS.

ROSENCRANZ DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF MURFREESBORO.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 30.

Rosencranz demanded the surrender of Murfreesboro, yesterday. Bragg's reply was: "Come and take it." The two armies confront each other about 3 miles from Murfreesboro.

FIGHTING AT MURFREESBORO.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 30, 3 p. m. The battle opened fiercely at 12 o'clock M. to-day. No particulars yet.

From the Selma Reporter.

Another Glorious Victory!

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 1.

A special despatch to the Daily Rebel from Murfreesboro, 31st, says the bloodiest day of the war has closed. McCown's division attacked the enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter. By three this afternoon the enemy had been driven back six miles from our left and centre.

Gen. Willick and a number of Abolition officers prisoner. Generals Sill, McCook and Woodruff killed. Our loss heavy. Kenesie's loss estimated at five to our one. Gen. Rains, Col. McNair and Colonel Autry of the 27th Miss., and Lieut. B. C. Enos of the 1st La. killed; Col. T. S. Lockfith, of Ga., and Col. Fisk of the 25th Ia., mortally wounded. Generals Bragg and Polk displayed great heroism and judgement. Wharton's cavalry captured 2,000 prisoners, with a large supply wagon train and 400 beavers.

Our troops covered themselves with glory. The battle may be resumed to-morrow morning. The following was received last night from Gen. Bragg:

MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31.

We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning. After ten hours hard fighting we have driven him from every position except his extreme left, which has successfully resisted us. With this exception we occupy the whole field.

We captured four thousand prisoners including two Brigadier Generals, thirty-one pieces of artillery and some two hundred wagons and teams. Our loss is heavy. That of the enemy much greater.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The Rebel has just received the following from Gov. Harris, dated Murfreesboro 31st:

We attacked the enemy in his position at 5 1/2 A. M. The battle raged till 5 P. M. Our left wing drove the enemy's right back upon Stone River. Our advance was steady, but the resistance stubborn. We captured four battalions about four thousand prisoners—among them three Brigadier Generals. Loss heavy on both sides. Relative loss not known. Rains of Nashville killed.

(Signed) I. G. HARRIS.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 31.

Abolition cavalry, said to be about four thousand strong, made an incursion through Fendleton Gap, led by Gen. Oarior, the renegade East Tennesseean. They were said to be at Jonesboro, one hundred miles distance from this place, and burned Holston on the Watuga Railroad bridge, and captured Col. Love of the 22d N. C. Regiment. It is supposed they destroyed Senator Haine's plantation and the works at Saltville.

In November last, Gen. Kirby Smith ordered three regiments of cavalry to move from Murfreesboro through towards Pound Gap, to watch the country North of the Cumberland mountains which our brig has been countermanded by Gen. Bragg. He thinks we have force enough to expel Gen. Carter.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

Severe fighting is now going on



VOI

Check

Pennsylvania

At Two

duces a

A full

course

is not

AA

One of

L. J. J.

cutting

two

tinged

year

and 26

Ans

of Gas

date

time 11

giving

making

appear

for

# Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 27. NO. 3.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JANUARY 15, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1360.

**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 10 lines, for the first week; for each additional week, 50 cents per square; for each additional square, 25 cents.  
Yearly advertisements, \$10 for one square and \$4 for each additional square.  
Announcements of Candidates, \$5. Circulars of Sales, 50 cents per square. Notices of interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

**LEATHER.**  
THE undersigned propose, at their T. Ward, three miles west of Alexandria, Va., to take bids for all descriptions of leather, to be delivered to the owner of hides, the privilege of making our own leather, at 15 cents per pound, sole and upper leather.  
Nov. 1862. **CROOK & MARTIN**

**Administrators' Sale.**  
THE undersigned administrators of the estate of J. B. Howell, late of Calhoun Co., Ala., deceased, by virtue of the law, and under order made by the Probate court of said county, will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, within the regular hours of sale, on the premises of said decedent in said county:  
**ON MONDAY THE 19th DAY OF JANUARY, 1863,**  
all the personal property to the estate of said decedent, as follows to-wit:  
Two Horse Wagons, and Two New Ox Wagons.  
The wagons are new, all newly fringed and ready for the road.  
One set of Wagon Boxes, Double-trees, ironed.  
A small lot of Iron.  
One Hand Saw.  
One Iron and one Wood Vice.  
One Buggy, and a small lot of tools too tedious to mention.  
Purchasers will be required to pay cash for what may be before the property is delivered.  
**JOHN M. EISENBERG, Adm'r.**

**ADMINISTRATOR'S LAND SALE.**  
THE undersigned administrator of which the will annexed of Charles Duke deceased, will  
**ON MONDAY THE 19th DAY OF JANUARY, 1863,**  
under and by virtue of an order granted by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, sell to the highest bidder, on a CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS, with interest from date, an undivided half interest in the following described lands, to-wit:  
The east half of the north west fourth, and the north east fourth of south west fourth, and south west fourth of north west fourth and north west fourth of south west fourth of section 32, township 13, Range 12 east in the Coosa Land District, lying in Calhoun county, Ala.  
The sale to take place at the late residence of the said Charles Duke, deceased. Note with approved security will be required to secure the purchase money.  
**WELCOMB DUKE, Adm.**  
Dec. 18, 1862.

**SPRINGVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.**  
THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to those who are interested in sustaining a good school, at the most healthy place, and moral place in St. Clair or its surroundings, that he has secured the services of W. A. SANBORN, for the year 1863.  
This school for the year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. The first session will commence on the 1st Monday in January 1863.

**Rates of Tuition, Per Session.**  
First Class ..... 7 50  
Second Class ..... 5 00  
Third Class ..... 3 00  
Fourth Class ..... 2 00  
**T. S. FREEMAN,**  
**GOL. H. R. BUCHANAN,** Trustees  
**L. B. CLAYTON,**

**Administrators' Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Joseph DeFreese, late of Calhoun Co., Ala., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 10th day of the month of October, 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 all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.  
Dec. 18, 1862. **C. W. DEFRESE, Adm'r.**

**Administrators' Notice.**  
LETTERS of adm. de bonis non having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Calhoun Co., Ala., on the 21st day of November, 1862, upon the estate of Joseph DeFreese, deceased, late of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.  
Dec. 18, 1862. **SABRA DULANEY, Adm'r.**  
**ELISHA McCLELLAN, Adm'r.**

**Administrators' Notice.**  
THE undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court of Calhoun Co., Administrator of the estate of Thomas Wilkins, late of said county, deceased, on the 10th day of Nov. 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred, and those indebted will please make payment.  
N. J. TURNLEY,  
General Adm.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**  
THE undersigned Administrator of the estate of the Estate of Baker Dulaney, deceased, under and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, will sell, on the premises of decedent,  
**On the 15th day of January, 1863.**  
All the Personal Property of said estate, (except the slaves,) to-wit:  
One fine Male, One Buggy and Harness, Coward and Yearlings, Stock Hogs, Household Furniture, Farming Implements, Corn, Fodder and Cotton, Gun and Fan, and other articles, all of which property will be sold for Cash. No property delivered until terms of sale are complied with.  
**SABRA DULANEY, Adm'r.**  
**E. McCLELLAN, Adm'r.**  
December 18, 1862.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**  
UNDER an Order from the Probate Court of Calhoun county, the undersigned Executors of Joseph Williams, deceased, will, on **THURSDAY THE 15th DAY OF JANUARY, 1863,** at the late residence of decedent, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY belonging to the estate of the said Joseph Williams, deceased, consisting of one Horse, one Two Horse Wagon, Cattle and Hogs, Six good Pork Hogs, Farming Tools, One bed, and a lot of Corn. Approved security will be required, and no property delivered until terms of sale are complied with.  
**JOHN H. BURTON, Ex'r.**  
**JOEL CLAY, Ex'r.**  
Dec. 18, 1862.

**JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.**  
THE next session of this institution will commence on the 1st Monday in January, 1863, under the superintendence of Rev. R. C. HALL.  
Nov. 8, 1862.

**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 to all who require it.  
**JNO. D. HOKE,**  
Agent.

**Committed.**  
TO the Jail of Guntersville, Marshall county, Alabama, on the 13th day of July, 1862, a Negro man who says he belongs to William Duddy, who lives near Salma, Alabama, and that he left his master about the 1st of March, 1862. He is about 26 years of age, six feet two inches high, dark complexion 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,**  
Jailer.

**STEAM SAW MILL CHRIST MILLS.**  
Four Miles East of Jacksonville.  
My Mills are now in successful operation, turning out flour of the most superior quality. I am also prepared to furnish lumber of any quality and quantity.  
My Mills are so erected that I can use either steam or water power at a discretion; and those wishing copy or wages ground, need never fear delay of this appointment.  
**JAMES G. NISBET.**

**LEATHER LEATHER.**  
THE undersigned will take bids on the shares and let the owner of the hide take his half for 40 cents per pound of so better, and 60 cents for upper.  
Dec. 4. **VERNON & BRADY.**

**Administrators' Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John Wester, deceased having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of St. Clair Co., Ala., on the 21st day of Nov. 1862; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.  
**H. W. BOX, Adm'r.**  
December 25, 1862.—GK.

**\$840 REWARD.**  
I will pay \$30 each for the apprehension and delivery, of the following named deserters from my company, viz:  
Sergeant John Gray, born — aged 20 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, grey eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec. 16th, 1862.  
Corporal J. W. Baister, born — aged 18 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, occupation farmer; deserted Nov 20th 1862.  
Private M. H. Holwick, born — aged 18 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, occupation none; deserted Oct 1st 1862.  
Private M. D. Doster, born — aged 25 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, black hair, black eyes, occupation a farmer, deserted Oct 30, 1862.  
Private M. H. Long, born — aged 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, black hair, occupation wood chopper; deserted Oct 18 1862.  
Private T. H. Clifton, born in Cherokee Co., Alabama, aged 26 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes and light hair, occupation none; deserted Oct 18th 1862.  
Private S. S. Carpenter, born — aged 26 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Nov. 30, 1862.  
Private E. H. Drake, born — aged 20 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Nov. 30, 1862.  
Private G. G. Clifton, born — aged 20 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, complexion blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted December 14, 1862.  
Private Daniel P. Tucker, born — aged 27 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, complexion dark, black eyes, black hair, occupation farmer, deserted Oct 14, 1862.  
Private Wm. C. Ginn, born — aged 27, 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation farmer, deserted Dec. 18, 1862.  
Private T. M. Cannon, born — aged 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion dark, black eyes and hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec. 14, 1862.  
Private S. S. Stallings, born — aged 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec. 14, 1862.  
Private J. W. Cuddy, born — aged 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a gambler, deserted Dec. 14, 1862.  
Private G. H. Allen, born — aged 18 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec. 14, 1862.  
Private Wm. West, born — aged 18 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec. 14, 1862.  
Private C. C. West, born — aged 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec. 14, 1862.  
Private T. B. Wood, born — aged 19 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, complexion dark, eyes dark, black hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec. 14, 1862.  
Private Alexander Marmor, born — aged 17 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, red hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec. 16, 1862.  
Private J. T. Moore, born — aged 18 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec. 16, 1862.  
Private J. H. Rinehart, born — aged 19 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec. 16, 1862.  
Private Thomas Rinehart, born — aged 17 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec. 16, 1862.  
Private Wm. B. Wood, born — aged 27 years, 6 feet high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec. 16, 1862.  
Private J. D. Arthur, born — aged 26 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, black hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Nov 23, 1862.  
The above deserters all reside in Cherokee County, Ala.

**Deserted.**  
Sergeant Ashery E. Patey, who enlisted at Cedar Springs, Cherokee Co., Alabama, Jan. 28th, 1862, is 33 years of age, six feet high, fair complexion, dark hair and grey eyes; born in the State of Georgia, and by occupation when he enlisted, a merchant.  
Sergeant James H. Foster, who enlisted at Cedar Springs, Cherokee county, Ala. Jan. 28th, 1862, is 32 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes, born in the State of Georgia, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Corporal Jacob A. Weaver, who enlisted at Cedar Springs, Cherokee Co., Ala. Jan. 28th, 1862, is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair and grey eyes, born in the State of Georgia, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private John H. Wheeler, who enlisted Jan. 28th, 1862 at Cedar Springs, Cherokee Co., Ala. is twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, black hair and dark eyes, born in the State of Alabama, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private Wm. C. Fleunning, who enlisted at Cedar Springs, Cherokee Co. Ala. Jan. 28th, 1862, is 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 to 9 inches high, fair complexion; light hair and yellow or hazel eyes, born in the State of Alabama, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private Alvin J. Sherr, who enlisted at Cedar Springs, Cherokee Co. Ala. Jan. 28th, 1862, is 21 years of age, about six feet high, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes; born in the State of North Carolina, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private James Smith, who enlisted May 11, 1862 at Corinth, Miss. is 25 years of age, five feet 8 to 10 inches high, dark complexion, black hair and eyes; born in the State of Tennessee, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private Abernethy, who enlisted August 5th 1862 at Rome, Ga. 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes; born in the State of South Carolina, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private Robert E. Dyche, who enlisted Aug 5th, 1862, at Rome, Georgia, is about 23 years of age, six feet high, dark complexion, dark hair and grey eyes; born in the State of Alabama, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private Hannah C. Bell, who enlisted Jan. 28, 1862 at Cedar Springs, Cherokee county, Ala. is about 18 years of age, five feet 8 to 10 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes; born in the State of Alabama, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private Wm. J. Kinble, who enlisted Jan. 28, 1862 at Cedar Springs, Cherokee county, Ala. is nineteen years of age, five feet 8 to 10 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes; born in the State of Georgia, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.

**Unparalleled Enormity.**  
We have before us copies of two depositions, which detail the circumstances of one of the most fiendish outrages which our truly diabolical foe has as yet perpetrated. These depositions have been forwarded to the War Department through our generals in North Carolina, where the crime was committed. The depositions are those of Charles Woods and Elizabeth his wife, of the county of Craven. Mr. Woods is certified to by Gen. Evans, as being "a respectable citizen and loyal to our cause, which with his being a poor man, seem to be the only causes of the fiendish outrage by the heli savages." It is also stated that he is a class leader in the Methodist Church. It is due to the civilized world and to outraged humanity, that the facts stated in these depositions should be known, and yet they are too infamously obscene to be fully inserted in a newspaper. The houses of these quiet and aed citizens was visited on the night of the 2d of October by two Yankee troopers, armed with pistols and sabres. One of them (the younger) who was addressed by the other as "Captain" and sometimes as John, made into the piazza, burst open the front door, and then rode into the house. The other, who was addressed by the "captain" sometimes as Charlie, sometimes as George, and Lieutenant, walked in.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DeKalb County.**  
Probate Court of said county, Special Term, December 1862.  
**BEFORE REMEMBERED,** That on the election day of December, 1862, came Thomas Hammack, administrator of the estate of Benjamin F. Lewis, late of said county, deceased, and filed his all-gation petition and schedule, as required by the Code of Alabama, and reports the estate of his said intestate insolvent.  
It is therefore ordered by the court that the second day of February, 1863, be, and hereby is appointed as a day to hear and determine the said allegation of insolvency, and that a notice thereof be published for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, and by posting a notice thereof at the court house door in the Town of Leeburn, and by issuing notice to the creditors of said estate residing in the county, and by sending similar notices to the creditors residing out of the county, by mail.  
Given under my hand this 11th December, 1862.  
**JOHN N. FRANKLIN,**  
Judge of Probate.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA, DeKalb County.**  
Probate Court of said county, Special Term, December 1862.  
**BEFORE REMEMBERED,** That on the election day of December, 1862, came Thomas Hammack, administrator of the estate of Benjamin F. Lewis, late of said county, deceased, and filed his all-gation petition and schedule, as required by the Code of Alabama, and reports the estate of his said intestate insolvent.  
It is therefore ordered by the court that the second day of February, 1863, be, and hereby is appointed as a day to hear and determine the said allegation of insolvency, and that a notice thereof be published for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, and by posting a notice thereof at the court house door in the Town of Leeburn, and by issuing notice to the creditors of said estate residing in the county, and by sending similar notices to the creditors residing out of the county, by mail.  
Given under my hand this 11th December, 1862.  
**JOHN N. FRANKLIN,**  
Judge of Probate.

**Deserted.**  
Sergeant Ashery E. Patey, who enlisted at Cedar Springs, Cherokee Co., Alabama, Jan. 28th, 1862, is 33 years of age, six feet high, fair complexion, dark hair and grey eyes; born in the State of Georgia, and by occupation when he enlisted, a merchant.  
Sergeant James H. Foster, who enlisted at Cedar Springs, Cherokee county, Ala. Jan. 28th, 1862, is 32 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes, born in the State of Georgia, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Corporal Jacob A. Weaver, who enlisted at Cedar Springs, Cherokee Co., Ala. Jan. 28th, 1862, is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair and grey eyes, born in the State of Georgia, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private John H. Wheeler, who enlisted Jan. 28th, 1862 at Cedar Springs, Cherokee Co., Ala. is twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, black hair and dark eyes, born in the State of Alabama, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private Wm. C. Fleunning, who enlisted at Cedar Springs, Cherokee Co. Ala. Jan. 28th, 1862, is 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 to 9 inches high, fair complexion; light hair and yellow or hazel eyes, born in the State of Alabama, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private Alvin J. Sherr, who enlisted at Cedar Springs, Cherokee Co. Ala. Jan. 28th, 1862, is 21 years of age, about six feet high, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes; born in the State of North Carolina, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private James Smith, who enlisted May 11, 1862 at Corinth, Miss. is 25 years of age, five feet 8 to 10 inches high, dark complexion, black hair and eyes; born in the State of Tennessee, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private Abernethy, who enlisted August 5th 1862 at Rome, Ga. 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes; born in the State of South Carolina, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private Robert E. Dyche, who enlisted Aug 5th, 1862, at Rome, Georgia, is about 23 years of age, six feet high, dark complexion, dark hair and grey eyes; born in the State of Alabama, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private Hannah C. Bell, who enlisted Jan. 28, 1862 at Cedar Springs, Cherokee county, Ala. is about 18 years of age, five feet 8 to 10 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes; born in the State of Alabama, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.  
Private Wm. J. Kinble, who enlisted Jan. 28, 1862 at Cedar Springs, Cherokee county, Ala. is nineteen years of age, five feet 8 to 10 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes; born in the State of Georgia, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.

herself of every particle of clothing. But this was almost Christian treatment compared with other acts which may not be related. While such was her own sufferings, the shrieks of her daughter in another room told that hers was a similar fate. About sunrise the next morning the human devils departed, leaving a horrible disease with those whom they had otherwise so terribly outraged!

It is with pain that such a sketch as the above is admitted into the columns of the *Register*. But it is due to our own people and to the world that the villainies of our enemies should be known. The depositions have been laid before us with the suggestion endorsed thereon by the Adjutant General "that so much of the account as is not too foul for publication should be given to the public, through the press, in order that the righteous indignation of our people, our Generals and our armies, may, under the Providence of God, visit a just retribution upon an enemy so fiend-like." Concurring in the propriety of the suggestion, we have acted accordingly.

We are happy to say that Gen. Gustavus W. Smith has directed every effort to be made to ascertain the names of the parties, and to "demand their delivery for trial and punishment." We hope copies of the depositions have been forwarded to the authorities of the enemy. Surely there are some, even among them, who would be horrified by such conduct. The vengeance of Heaven must light upon them and their cause!

**Romance and Reality.**  
The "old, old story" of love, error and retribution, is thus told by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

A few years ago the marriage of Miss Baker, a young, beautiful and accomplished lady, with her father's coachman, John Dean, set all the scandal mongers in Gotham on end. A sad allusion to this "strange, eventful history" has now to be added. After the marriage, the couple, notwithstanding their different "bringing up," lived happily together in a small cottage over in Williamsburg. The husband obtained an office in the custom house, and saved money enough to obtain a public house at the foot of Grand street, Williamsburg. But alas! for John Dean. He was his own best customer, and as a natural result, he commenced treating his wife badly. In a short time all their money was spent, and poverty coming in at the door, love—as usual—flew out of the window. John beat and abused his wife, but all this she put up with until starvation stared her in the face, when she was compelled to ask admission into the almshouse. The petition was granted, and the fashionable, elegant and accomplished belle of the Fifth Avenue, a few years ago, is now the associate of beggars and paupers.

**The First Northern Movements toward Peace.**  
RICHMOND, Jan. 2.—Two hundred abolition prisoners here to-day from a Northern date to the 1st, have been received by the Enquirer.  
James Brooks made a speech, at a meeting, in New York, on Tuesday, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted, requesting New Jersey, on account of her Revolutionary history and past associations, to invite all the States to meet in convention, in Louisville, in February. They also call upon New Jersey to allow her to send delegates to the States in rebellion, and invite their representation in this Convention; and in the event the States in rebellion agree to be represented, they ask Lincoln to proclaim an armistice by land and sea for six months. Brooks was enthusiastically applauded.  
No war news of importance.

**New England is beginning to howl!** Wendell Phillips, in a late speech at Boston, said that eighteen months hence the West will desert the East and join her natural ally, who holds the month of the Mississippi. Phillips intimates if the Democracy succeeds there is danger of an alliance among twenty States, leaving New England out in the cold. Commenting on the speech of Phillips, the New York Mercury says:

"We believe that the last army that the North will ever raise and put in the field in this war, is now in the field, and that it must conquer the rebellion or fall. If it fails, then a dissolution of the old Union will be an *au fait accompli*, and in that event six States of New England will find themselves left alone in their glory, and we are quite as sure that no confederation of States, of which she is a part, can ever exist in peace, harmony, and prosperity on this continent."

Mr. Conway, of the Yankee Congress, on the 15th inst., offered a series of resolutions declaring that a restoration of the Union as it existed before the war would be a greater calamity

than the rebellion itself; that any person proposing to make or accept terms of peace on any basis which would restore the slave power to its former supremacy in the Government, or by any new compromise or amendment of the Constitution recognizing slavery as an element of political power, will be guilty of a high crime; that it is a matter of serious reflection whether another election for President must not supersede before the rightful authority of the nation can be established; and whether, in the meantime, it is not a flagrant waste of our energies to continue the war; that unless the army of the West shall have swept through the Valley of the Mississippi to its mouth, and the army of the Potomac annihilate the legions of Lee and Jackson, thus subverting the military power of the rebellion within a reasonable time, the best interests of the country and humanity will require a cessation of hostilities, &c. The resolutions were laid upon the table by a vote of 132 to 1.

Mr. Maynard remarked that this was the first formal proposition asserting the dissolution of the Union and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.—*Mississippian.*

**THE CONFEDERATE CRUIZER ALABAMA.**—On the 17th of November the Alabama put into Martinique and landed the crews of the Yankee vessels S. B. Wales and Levi Starbuck, which she had captured and burned. The U. S. steamer San Jacinto arrived the same afternoon and took a position outside the harbor. What followed is thus related:

The Yankee steamer Hammond, in port at the time, was furnished with rockets to be sent up when the Alabama was leaving the port. Two large armed boats were also kept flying about the harbor at night to watch the "rebel pirate." Notwithstanding all the precaution made for her capture the Alabama quietly withdrew on the night of the 18th, having been gone two days before the San Jacinto knew of her departure. The Alabama was furnished a pilot by the French authorities, and it is supposed was piloted out by a channel unknown to the San Jacinto. The Hammond was immediately seized by the French authorities and was still in custody at latest advices.

The second mate and eight of the crew of the S. B. Wales joined the Alabama; and her crew now numbers one hundred and fifty. It was reported at St. Thomas that the Alabama had been piloted into the harbor of St. Johns, a few miles above, and was there taking in coal and guns. The information had been sent to the San Jacinto.

**POPULATION OF CITIES.**—The late census, shows that the ten chief cities of the late Union rank in the following order: New York, population 315,061, increase per cent. 56 27; Philadelphia, population 562,526, increase per cent. 65 43; Brooklyn, population 266,961, increase per cent. 175 27; Baltimore, population 212,418, increase per cent. 25 65; Boston, population 177,842, increase per cent. 29 00; New Orleans, population 168,676, increase per cent. 44 94; Cincinnati, population 161,045, increase per cent. 86 41; St. Louis population 160,778, increase per cent. 100 48; Chicago, population 199,260, in per cent. 268 65.

According to the census of 1860 the value of the real and personal estate of the six New England States was \$1,863,318,865—that of the Middle States was \$3,727,758,659—that of the Southern States was \$6,835,679,687—that of the Western States was \$4,433,337,950. The New England and Middle States in the old Union made the Southern and Western States tributary to them by legislation.

**WILMINGTON TO BE DEFENDED.**—The command of Wilmington, N. C., is in the hands of Brig. Gen. W. H. C. Whiting who is determined to hold the city against any force that may be brought against it. He has addressed the following note to the Wilmington Journal.

I take this occasion to advise the friends of families and property-holders to take advantage of the present to secure the women, children, and the household goods from the chances of war. I propose to hold this ancient city to the last, no matter what force is brought against it. I call upon the state and city authorities to assist in this removal of persons and goods, as a military measure, and I rely much on our common brotherhood and Christian charity, in the hope that the rich and able will assist the poor.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15, 1863.

**SALT.**  
A few sacks of Virginia Salt for sale at retail.  
APP 7 to  
**BLUN & FRANK.**

**SALT.**  
A few sacks of Virginia Salt for sale at retail.  
APP 7 to  
**BLUN & FRANK.**

**SALT.**  
A few sacks of Virginia Salt for sale at retail.  
APP 7 to  
**BLUN & FRANK.**

**SALT.**  
A few sacks of Virginia Salt for sale at retail.  
APP 7 to  
**BLUN & FRANK.**

**SALT.**  
A few sacks of Virginia Salt for sale at retail.  
APP 7 to  
**BLUN & FRANK.**

**SALT.**  
A few sacks of Virginia Salt for sale at retail.  
APP 7 to  
**BLUN & FRANK.**

**SALT.**  
A few sacks of Virginia Salt for sale at retail.  
APP 7 to  
**BLUN & FRANK.**

**SALT.**  
A few sacks of Virginia Salt for sale at retail.  
APP 7 to  
**BLUN & FRANK.**

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

January 15, 1863.

Those who find a cross mark before their names, may know that if they do not pay up very soon, their papers will be discontinued, and their accounts put out for collection.

SALT.—Judge Woods has still on hand some 200 sacks of Salt, which he is disposing of at cost and carriage.

In view of the great uncertainty of procuring more at a time like this, it might be well for those who need to get at least a small supply of what is here. What is not called for in a few days, we understand, will be sent to adjoining counties.

In addition to the list of killed and wounded of the 27th Ala., which contains several companies from this and adjoining counties, in the battle of Murfreesboro, we have heard but little. Private letters say there were but two wounded in Capt. D. P. Forney's company, Lieut. Mohon severely in the thigh and Mr. McCathren in the hand. Of Capt. Hames' company, none killed or wounded, they having been on some detached service. Nothing definite or reliable as yet heard from Capt. Draper's company.

It is stated that the Yankees are making up several ship-loads of provisions to send to the starving operatives of England, in order as much as possible to stave off mediation or intervention. They had better keep their provisions to feed their own starving poor, or the negroes they have stolen, who are said to be in a most miserable, helpless and destitute condition, dying by hundreds in the streets of New Orleans and other cities.

We invite attention to the notice of Mr. E. M. Harris, relative to raising a company under the call of the Governor. We were first acquainted with Mr. Harris near 30 years ago. He is a gentleman of education, ability, and indomitable energy, who would be a good member of such company, and if chosen we doubt not would make an efficient officer.

MURDER.—A private letter has been received in this place from St. Clair county, which states that Lieut. Early, formerly of Capt. Morris' company, 25th Ala., was basely murdered, a few days since. Lieut. Early, and a gentleman from Georgia were out looking at some land, when they were fired on by a party in concealment. Lieut. Early ran about one hundred yards and fell dead, pierced by four or five balls. The gentleman with him narrowly escaped by running from tree to tree. The murderers are supposed to be deserters or Union men, against whom Lieut. Early gave some information to the enrolling officer. We hope the most diligent and vigilant measure may be taken immediately by the proper authorities, to ferret out and bring to condign punishment, the perpetrators of this most base and dastardly murder.

To the Patriotic Citizens of Calhoun County.

The undersigned Committee, appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, held on the 10th January 1863, for the purpose, most respectfully but earnestly call your attention to the necessity of rendering some aid to the sick soldiers and the wounded in the late battles around Murfreesborough Tenn.

It is a matter of deep regret to all, that many thousands of our brave soldiers were more or less seriously wounded there—bleeding and mangled, they are hurried off to the Southward for safety, and for help. All the hospitals, and many private houses, from the battlefield to Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Rome, are full of them. It is painful in the extreme to contemplate their sufferings, and privations. Our brothers, sons, husbands and fathers are there, and the stranger soldier is there; many of them in a strange land, and far away from home with no mother or near friend to minister to their wants; but they are truly dear to us, because of sacrifice they have made for their country's cause; our liberties, homes and freedoms.

They need immediate help. Who will withhold his aid in this pressing emergency? We feel assured we need offer no argument to the patriotic citizens of Calhoun, to stimulate them to render aid in this matter. We will only suggest one way by which your willing contributions may find their way to the relief of our soldier friends. The ladies of this place have organized a soldier's relief society. This society has undertaken to receive and forward all contributions for the sick and wounded at Rome, Atlanta, Chattanooga, or other places, as they may be advised by those in charge of the sufferers and the society has procured the consent of Messrs. J. D. Hoke & Bro., to act as agent, to receive and forward for them, all contributions made. Those wishing to contribute through this channel, will please

deposited with them at their store in this place. Should any have a better channel through which to send, all will be right. If you have nothing else to give, give money. But money is not so much wanted, as the articles necessary in all hospitals for the sick and wounded. We innumerate below a few of the articles most needed, but your judgment will indicate many others not mentioned here, and remember—that you do, do quickly ere the vital spark hath been extinguished, and the pale corpse is laid aside into the grave for want of your contributions—and you shall lose the blessings of God, and of the patriotic but dying soldier.

- 1. Bandages, made of either old or new clothes and rags.
2. Clothing, old or new, such as socks &c.
3. Bed clothing, sheets, pillows, (cotton or leathers) cases, blankets, quilts &c.
4. Combs, (either fine or coarse) towels and candles.

- 5. Eatables, dried-fruit, butter, eggs, chickens, potatoes, (sweet or Irish) vinegar, pepper, sage, bread, (corn or wheat.) Those in the country, who wish to send bread, had better deposit neat or flour, and the society can have it baked, and sent fresh.

Jan. 12th 1863. D. T. SMITH, S. P. HOLLINGSWORTH, M. J. TURNLEY, Com.

For the Republican.

The most ridiculous document ever penned by the Washington despot, appears in the form of an address to Burnside's bleeding army, bearing date of Dec. 22d 1862, in which he says: "I have just read your commanding General's preliminary report of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although you were not successful, the attempt was not an error nor the failure other than an accident."

In the name of humanity! has the world ever produced such an ass, in human form, as Abraham Lincoln? Can any rational man on earth conceive that it was an accident for the chivalrous sons of the South to manfully stand up and repel the merciless hoard seeking to subvert and enslave us? Will the world for one moment, believe this reckless falsehood? If he was not the brainless devil he is, he would see the design of a just Providence, and withdraw the mercenary vagabonds he has commissioned to murder and rob us. It is fear and despair that actuates him. The dreaded day of retribution has dawned—his final overthrow is a fixed matter; the murmuring clouds of ruin, eager for his destruction, are ready to burst and engulf him in eternal ruin! He threatens, but it is in vain—he is doomed to the invader's fate! While he is reaping his reward, our glorious Confederacy, free from the polluting hand of puritanism, will take its place among the nations of the earth; and her verdant plains and sunny valleys shall bloom as the morning rose. The proud Eagle of our liberty, exulting in her national pride, shall soar high above the wrecking barges of matter, and guide aright the stars and bars till time itself shall cease!

Our victory at Murfreesboro is complete. Gen. Bragg, of Grape "Shot notoriety," has taught Roencrantz a severe lesson. About 500 of our wounded from Murfreesboro have arrived here, and are being properly cared for. A dispatch of this evening says 3000 prisoners will shortly arrive. Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 3, '63. J. P. H.

We take pleasure in publishing the following list of liberal contributions to the Soldiers Relief Society, of White Plains, which was organized some time since, through the instrumentality and exertions of Mrs. Fannie E. Williams, Mrs. A. Borders, and other generous and patriotic ladies of the neighborhood. List of Contributions to the "White Plains Destitute Soldiers Society."

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Mrs M Whitehead \$50.00, Mrs A Vann 5.00, Mr J J Bice 5.00, Mr Elijah Kerr 2.00, Mrs J E Williams 2.00, Dr Cuthoun 5.00, Mr Bobt Williams 2.50, Mrs Thos Cook 3.00, Mrs Cuthoun 3.00, Mrs Julia Back 2.00, Mrs Fannie Borders 1.00, Mr L Babin 2.00, Mrs N P Scarborough 1.00, Mrs Bandal Segars 1.00, Mrs Robt A Foster 4.00, Mrs W M Johnson 5.00, Dr B G Teague 5.00, Mrs N Bales 1.00, Mr Neil Ferguson 1.00, G M Duncan 1.00, H Graham 5.00, H Engager 2.00, Berry Richardson 1.50, Mrs J E Prater 6.00, Mrs Mary Cowden 1.00, Biddy McMichael 1.00, W A Stewart 1.00, Dr J L Hughes 1.00, Mr J N Graham 5.00, Col W Loney 1.00, Mrs A B Estes 5.00, Mr G Wilson 10.00, Mrs P Langston 2.00, Ed W Willis 10.00, Mrs Ann Reese 1.00, Mrs Moses Whitehead 6.00, Mrs N A Whitehead 1.00, Miss N D Teague 4.00, Mrs R J Scarborough 1.00, Mrs Martha Whitesides 5.00, Catherine Watson 1.00, Mrs Nancy Hyatt 2.00, Mrs M C Williamson 3.00, Mr John Davis 1.00, Daniel Havener 2.00, Mrs A R Kelly 9.00, Jane White 1.00, Mr E Teague 12.00, Mayberry Andrews 5.00, Mrs Anna Teague 1.00, Mrs A Bonds 1.00, Mrs Nancy Golden 2.00.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Mr J Crankfield 10.00, O Martin 5.00, D Davis 5.00, A Mahaffey 5.00, W Johnston 5.00, E Manning 5.00, Mrs M Whitehead 2.00, A M Whiteside 5.00, Mr J Henderson 5.00, J H Thonaston 1.00, Mr C Morgan 2.00, J A Fleming 3.00, J W Whiteside 2.00, A M Whiteside 5.00, J H Burton 5.00, Mrs S A Parker 1.25, S J Stevenson 2.00, Sabra Hayse 2.00, Mr J B Hays 2.00, Mr William Wood 5.00, B C Teague 5.00, Mrs N A Williamson 1.40, P Motie 4.00, Mary Watson 1.40.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN CLOTHING.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Mrs Mary A Williams 2 pair socks, one quilt and 1 pair of drawers, Mrs Rebecca Morgan one pr socks, Mrs G Andrews, one pr socks, Mrs Matilda Whiteside, one pr socks, Mrs Elizabeth Whiteside, one pr socks, Mrs Emily Burton, 7 yds jeans, Mrs Julia A Fleming, 2 yds socks, Mrs B Bice, one pr socks, Mrs Anna Bice, one pr drawers, Mr F Shackelford one pr pants, Mr E Hyatt, 1 pr pants, Mrs Martha Whiteside 2 shirts, Mrs Catharine Duffee, 2 shirts, Mrs L Andrews, 2 shirts, Mrs F Scison, one comfort, 2 pr drawers one pair pants, and 6 pr socks, Mrs L Teague two prs of socks, Mrs T E Williams, 3 blankets four pr pants 4 shirts, 4 pr draws and six pair socks, Mrs Sarah Bordets, 4 pair drawers 4 shirts 4 pair pants, 6 pr socks, 2 blankets, Miss Lee Williams, 6 pr socks, Miss Fannie Lawson, 1 cap, 1 comfort, and 1 pr gloves, Miss Emma Lawson, 1 comfort, 1 pr gloves, Mrs Catharine Teague, 1 blanket, 1 pair pants, 1 pr socks, Mrs Sarah Barnock, 1 pr socks, Mrs N Napper, one pr socks, Miss Anna Teague, 1 pr socks, "Nannie Teague," "Mrs Nancy Manning," "Mrs Dorcas Whiteside, 1 quilt, Elizabeth Smith, 1 pr socks, Mrs Elizabeth Gammon, 2 pr socks, Mrs Elizabeth Foster, 1 pr socks, Miss Fannie Auld, 1 pr pants, Mrs Mary Auld, 2 of socks, Mrs Adaline Sims, 1 pr socks, Mrs Mary T Hughes, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks, Mrs L E Stewart, 1 shirt, Mrs Anna Whiteside, 1 pr of pants, Miss Eva Johnson, 5 pr socks, Miss Josie R Johnson, 3 pr socks, Miss Sarah Burdon, 1 pr socks, Miss Sue Roden, 1 pr socks, Mrs Elizabeth Borders, 1 pr socks, Miss M Kerr, 1 shirt, Miss M J Williamson, 1 pr socks, 1 pr drawers, Mrs J A Williamson, 1 pr socks, Miss Josie Crankfield, 1 pr socks, Mrs N A Williamson, 1 pr socks, Mrs L E Stewart, 1 pr socks, Mrs Sarah Coover, 4 pr socks, Mrs Mag Hind, 1 pr socks, Mrs Mary Havener, one shirt, one comfort, one pr drawers, one quilt, one pr socks, Mrs M H Johnston, one pr socks, Mrs M A Dotson, 2 pr socks, Mrs L E Johnson, 1 pr socks, Mrs W Johnston, 1 pr drawers, Mrs Mary Cooper, 4 pr socks, Miss O Messie, one pr socks, Miss Lizzie Martin, one blanket, 1 pr of socks, Miss Sarah Martin, one pair of pants, Miss Josie Martin, one pr of socks, Miss Sarah Martin, 2 shirts one pr of drawers, Miss Lizzie Moreland one pr drawers, Miss K Reeves, one pr socks, Mrs Margaret Reeves, one pr socks, Mrs Mary Moreland, one pr socks, Mrs G Coover, one pr socks, Mrs Susan Gray, one pr socks, Mrs Minerva Daily, 2 pr socks, Mrs Bice, one pr socks, Mrs Sarah Crankfield, 2 pr drawers, Mrs J Crankfield, 3 pr socks one shirt, Mrs Jane Teague, 2 yds cotton cloth, Mrs F Henderson, one pr socks, Mrs Amanda Morgan, one pr socks, Miss Sallie Havener, one pr socks, Miss Elliot Watson, one pr socks, Mrs Elizabeth Watson, one pr socks, Mrs Washington Willis, one suit cotton cloth, Mrs Carrie Glenn, 4 pr socks, JULIET A FLEMING Prest, NANNIE D TEAGUE Sect.

List of Casualties in the 35th Ala. Reg.

at the battle of Murfreesboro up to the morning of the 2d Jan. —Lt Col. G. D. Johnston, Com'd. Wounded, Lt Col Geo D Johnston, very slightly; Maj. P D Castello, mortally; Adjutant John Stout, in the leg. Co A—Lieut Butler commanding—Wounded, J J Parker, W Book, P Parker slightly; K Mays, J H Adams and A T Hart; missing, J H Young & W M Jackson. Co. B—Lieut Moore commanding—Wounded, Corp. J Minchew, H V Atkinson, J M Michael, T Bagouts, J S Compton and W S Johnson; missing, J Thomas. Co C, Lt Seefeld, com. Killed, Lt H B Seefeld; wounded, Sergt. J T Hawkins, Corp. Thos McClelland; privates C B West, P H West and G M Garner, slightly; W B Baxley and S Ellison; seriously, W Thomas and W B McGiboney. Co. D, Capt. Morris, com. Killed, Corp. J Stone; Capt H L Morris, in the leg; Lt G W Jones, slightly; private W J Craig, slightly; J P Ingram, M V Cleland, T M Humphries and J Nix; missing, Corp J A Tucker, and privates E M Kidd and W Ross. Co E, Lt Gibson, com. Killed, Lt W C Gibson and privates B Jones and Coleman; wounded, Sergt J O Davis and private J Kilpatrick; seriously, S J Blythe, J W McCarry, W H Hull; missing J R Berry and J Daylor. Co F, Capt. Handley, com.—Killed, private R Green and Phillips; wounded, Capt W H Handley; slightly, Lt F M Handley, Serg. G F Moore, Corp J Twilley; privates, G Barratough J Ingram, W James, M Knight, H J Loezer, S M Coker and R Walker; missing, J Hugging, J McCullough and W J Amerson. Co G Capt Patterson, commanding—Killed, Capt A A Patterson; missing, H M Evans; wounded, J A Thomas, A J East, J H Mizze, J W Smith, P C Williamson, H H Smith and A M Ashcraft slightly. Co H, Lt Johnson, commanding—Wounded, Lt R Spence, slightly, and privates J E Grace, slightly, and A Watson slightly; missing, J Jordan & J R Stone. Co I, Capt W P Howell, commanding—Killed, Sergt C W Roper, & private S E Phillips; wounded, W A Pool, seriously; J W Ezzell, mortally; D P Roberts, slightly; J M Brown, slightly; G W Abney, slightly; C G Stephenson, slightly; J O Miles, slightly; and Sergt J H Grubbs, slightly; W Wood missing. Co K, Lt Board, commanding. Killed, J B Peacock, J Sexton and W E Harper; wounded, Lt J H Beard, slightly; Lt J Brannon, slightly; Corporal D King and privates R J Peake, W G Yelverton, J E Jones, J N Langley, W J Deal, J C Shehane, W W Brazwell, J W Jones, Henry Jones, J M Commander, E D Miller, A S Arnold and Geo King; missing J T Blue and J Taylor.

Sickness in Richmond.

The Richmond Examiner of the 29th ult. furnishes the following unfavorable account of the health of that city: For eighteen months Richmond has been the chief hospital of a great army, numbering at different times from seventy-five to two hundred thousand men, some of whom were, as is the case with armies, at all times affected with every known distemper. Since the first of July last, great battles have been fought in quick succession, thousands of the wounded have been hurried hither, some to recover, but many to languish and die. The tainted breath of these thousands, and the gangrene and decomposition of the hospitals has poisoned the very air. Diseases unknown to our climate have spread from the hospitals, and are dealing death in every street.—Typhoid fever, camp fever, typhoid pneumonia, diphtheria, scarlet fever, all of the most malignant character are daily carrying off young and heretofore healthy citizens. Small-pox, too, is on the increase, and of a type which defies treatment. The city hospital is filled to suffocation with its victims, while the Confederate Government has a large hospital in the city and another at Howard's Grove, which are also full. In addition to the terrible diseases we have enumerated, another still more dreadful and loathsome has recently manifested its presence in our midst. The doctors say it is malignant scarlet fever. Its symptoms are multiform. In some cases it comes on with a dull feeling about the head, as of an innocent cold, pains in the back and sore throat. During the prooxysms of the fever which supervenes, blood gushes from the nose, eyes and ears of the patient, and mortification frequently precedes death. The disease terminates fatally in from three to six days. This dreadful scourge is yet rare in appearance, but, taking into consideration the direct cause of disease in the city, which we have barely glanced at, without detailing half their extent, it

cannot be matter of surprise, should it become epidemic. There are here, unhappily, all the conditions necessary for the generation and propagation of the deadliest plague that ever afflicted any city of the earth: a dense population living in crowded hots and boarding-houses, working in crowded shops and offices and walking in crowded streets, and all breathing air tainted and poisoned by thousands of sick, wounded and dying.

Gambling in Richmond.

The following picture of the gambling houses of Richmond presents a view of the progress in vice of the capital that promises to more than rival Washington in the palatial days of its corruption, public and private. It is copied from the Richmond Examiner: "We are informed that there are not less than forty well-known gambling establishments in this city. The expense of maintaining these establishments is enormous. The market bill alone of one of these fashionable houses is said to average a hundred dollars a day. Notwithstanding their vast expenditures in sumptuous repasts, in free liquor, in princely upholstery, and in enormous rents, these houses earn money like the mints of gold. The gamblers have glutted with money certain classes of Richmond; they put up the price of every luxury; they toy and wanton with money in all sorts of giddy and fantastic extravagance, and they throw Confederate notes to the winds as if they grew on trees. Recently a bid for eighty five thousand dollars was made by a gambler in this vicinity, the name of which is historical. It is a fearful calculation that undertakes to determine the sources from which this great glut of grain comes. A portion of it is wrung from ruined lives and broken hearts; but the cup of private misery alone is not sufficient to account for the stream of ill-gotten wealth poured out from the gambling establishments in this city. Much of their gain is the moneys of the Government, squandered at the gambling tables by Commissaries, and others who have use of public funds. These are the distinguished victims for whom the net is spread, and the softest word spoken, and it is through their temptation and fall, and the desperate dishonesty of the man who stakes the moneys of another, that the gambler makes his bulkiest and easiest gains.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 5.

We retired from Murfreesboro, in perfect good order. All the stores were saved.—About 4,000 prisoners, 5,000 stand of small arms, and 24 cannon, brass and steel, have already been received. [Signed] B. S. EWELL, A. A. G.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 3.

Among the prisoners brought here within the last two days, 78 Yankee regiments were represented. Three cars in a train laden with our wounded were jerked from the track six miles from Bridgeport, on Friday evening last and seven soldiers were killed. The train was coming from Murfreesboro.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 2.

The Federals encountered the rebels on the 20th near Stewart's creek. Heavy skirmishing ensued, when the rebels were driven back with a loss of 100 prisoners, and many killed and wounded.—The fight continued, until one p m 31st ult, at which time we had maintained our position. Union loss extremely heavy.—Among the killed are Gen. Sills, Col. Garfield, (Rosecrank's chief of staff), Gen. Willicke, of Indiana; Col. Kelley, of 24 Ohio; Col. Shaffer, acting Brig. Gen.; Col. Farner, of 15th Ky.; Col. Jones, of 35th Indiana; Col. Carpenter and Col. McCee, of 15th Wisconsin; Col. Jones, 24th Ohio, and Col. Cotton, 6th Ky.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 1.

Gen Kirk of Ill., Gen Wood of Ind., Gen VanCleave and Maj-Gen Roseann, of Ky., all wounded, besides many other General officers. The 21st 25th and 35th Illinois regiments lost two thirds. The 15th and 35th Ohio lost one half their number. Other regiments lost heavily.—Total killed and wounded estimated at 25,000. The rebel loss much heavier. We have captured 500 prisoners. Latest accounts from Murfreesboro say we occupy Murfreesboro. The Rebels are in full retreat. The Herald makes editorial commentation on the battle, Gold advanced to 134, Exchange 118 Cotton 68.

From the Selma Reporter.

Richmond, Jan. 7. The loss of the Monitor is confirmed. A dispatch to the Yankee Secretary of the Navy, says the Monitor in tow of the Rhode Island, passed Hatteras shore on Tuesday afternoon. At 1:30 a m, on Wednesday, the Monitor, having sprung a leak, went down during a blow. 29 lives lost. The Washington correspondent of the N Y Herald, under date of the 3d inst., says it is rumored that Lincoln is about to take the field in person in Virginia. The Herald says that Lincoln's proclamation is the last card of the Jacobins.

Latest News.



From the Atlanta Confederacy.

Richmond, Jan. 5.—6 P. M. The Enquirer has Northern dates to the 2d.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion, that all persons held as slaves in designated States and parts of States, are and henceforward shall be free.—He further declares that such persons will be received into the armed service of the United States. Upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, he invokes the considerate judgement of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

Best Butler arrived in New York on the 1st. No mention is made of any public reception. He proceeded to Washington Friday.

The Washington correspondent of the N Y Tribune, states that the late foreign news confirms the belief that the French Emperor designs to persist in his mediation scheme, even if he has to proceed alone.

Gov. Seymour was inaugurated Governor of New York on January 1. Seymour made no address, and spoke only a few words, saying that he would send in his message to the Legislature.

The following is an official dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 5. To Gen. J. Cooper, A. A. G. We retired from Murfreesboro, in perfect good order. All the stores were saved.—About 4,000 prisoners, 5,000 stand of small arms, and 24 cannon, brass and steel, have already been received.

MOBILE, Jan. 7.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated Grenada 6th inst., which says one of Gen. Forrest's Aids has arrived this evening, who reports the capture of Trenton, Union City and Humboldt, with over 2,000 prisoners, two cannon, and a large amount of stores. The attack on Jackson was a feat to cover their operations. The railroad is destroyed between Jackson, Tenn., and Columbus Ky.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 7.

The chief points of interest in Gov. Letcher's Message, are those in which he refers to the state of the country and the view of extortion. The Governor says it will be a matter of amercement in after times, that a Government, great and noble as ours was, should have been sacrificed to the fell spirit of a wild and reckless fanaticism—that a large portion of her people should be so unholy and wicked, as to make war upon the institutions of a minority and drive them into revolution for their defense and preservation. But however this may be, it is certain that the Union is dissolved, and equally certain that we can never again be reunited and the man who preaches the doctrine of reconstruction, is a traitor, and deserves a traitor's doom.

In reference to the admission of forty five counties of Virginia as a State, by the Federal Congress, the Governor says it clearly indicates that that Government has no longer any hopes of the subjugation of the South. He says: "I cannot suppose in any treaty of peace that may be agreed upon, that Virginia will ever recognize this division of her territory, or ever assent to a treaty that will strip her of any portion of her domain.—Whatever settlement is made, Virginia will never give up one foot of her territory."

He advises tolerant, charitable feeling harmony and consultation among the States of the Confederacy. The Governor denounces the extortioners who, he says, are associated in the word of God with idolaters, the covetous, the unbeliever, drunkards, &c., and invokes action on this part of the general assembly to put down and punish extortion as a crime.

Gen. Floyd and the "State Line," are complimented by the Governor for valuable services. In reference to the prisoners captured by Floyd, he says eight will be held as hostages for the gallant Larvona, who has been confined since July 1861.

From the Selma Reporter.

Richmond, Jan. 7. The Baltimore Sun has an account of another naval expedition. Gen. Nagle with his division have embarked on transports at Yorktown and Gloucester Point. The fleet had put to sea on the 1st inst., and comprises enough troops to take and hold any point on the Southern coast. The destination of the expedition is said to be North Carolina, but as a number of iron-clads accompany it, it is presumed it will go to some important Southern port—say Charleston, Savannah or Mobile. At a meeting of the N Y Chamber of Commerce, it leaked out that Wilmington was soon to be attacked. It is not

and will determine the success or failure of the administration. With a chance heavily against his success, it says it is impracticable, without full... Richmond, Jan. 7. A correspondent of the Chicago Times says that, in response to a circular from Gov Robinson, two thirds of the members of the Kentucky Legislature have declared in favor of taking the State out of the Union, if Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation is enforced. Richmond, Jan. 7. The House Delegates met at 2 p m today. Hugh W. Shoffey of Staunton was elected speaker, vice Gen Gen Klempner resigned. The Governor's Message was received and read. It is a lengthy but interesting document. The House by resolution fixed Tuesday, the 13th, to elect a Confederate States Senator, vice Hon. Ballard Preston, dead. Richmond, Jan. 7. In the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Friday, the subject of the steamer Alabama was taken up, when one member said, there were 14 vessels searching for her, and that in the forthcoming raising of the blockade at Wilmington, the blockading squadron there would join in the pursuit. Richmond, Jan. 7. A dispatch received here from Chattanooga, says that our army fell back from Murfreesboro on Saturday night, after a terrible repulse of Brackets' Division on Friday evening. The enemy occupied Murfreesboro on the morning of the 5th. McClellan is to be sent to Fortress Monroe to organize. The Herald says he will soon resume offensive operations against Richmond, by way of James River. Hampton made a dash into Dumfries on Friday and captured wagons, stores, &c. Lincoln has approved the bill admitting Western Virginia as a State of the Union, after keeping it in his pocket nine days. MOBILE, Jan. 7. A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated Grenada 6th inst., which says one of Gen. Forrest's Aids has arrived this evening, who reports the capture of Trenton, Union City and Humboldt, with over 2,000 prisoners, two cannon, and a large amount of stores. The attack on Jackson was a feat to cover their operations. The railroad is destroyed between Jackson, Tenn., and Columbus Ky. CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 7. The chief points of interest in Gov. Letcher's Message, are those in which he refers to the state of the country and the view of extortion. The Governor says it will be a matter of amercement in after times, that a Government, great and noble as ours was, should have been sacrificed to the fell spirit of a wild and reckless fanaticism—that a large portion of her people should be so unholy and wicked, as to make war upon the institutions of a minority and drive them into revolution for their defense and preservation. But however this may be, it is certain that the Union is dissolved, and equally certain that we can never again be reunited and the man who preaches the doctrine of reconstruction, is a traitor, and deserves a traitor's doom. In reference to the admission of forty five counties of Virginia as a State, by the Federal Congress, the Governor says it clearly indicates that that Government has no longer any hopes of the subjugation of the South. He says: "I cannot suppose in any treaty of peace that may be agreed upon, that Virginia will ever recognize this division of her territory, or ever assent to a treaty that will strip her of any portion of her domain.—Whatever settlement is made, Virginia will never give up one foot of her territory." He advises tolerant, charitable feeling harmony and consultation among the States of the Confederacy. The Governor denounces the extortioners who, he says, are associated in the word of God with idolaters, the covetous, the unbeliever, drunkards, &c., and invokes action on this part of the general assembly to put down and punish extortion as a crime. Gen. Floyd and the "State Line," are complimented by the Governor for valuable services. In reference to the prisoners captured by Floyd, he says eight will be held as hostages for the gallant Larvona, who has been confined since July 1861. From the Selma Reporter. Richmond, Jan. 7. The loss of the Monitor is confirmed. A dispatch to the Yankee Secretary of the Navy, says the Monitor in tow of the Rhode Island, passed Hatteras shore on Tuesday afternoon. At 1:30 a m, on Wednesday, the Monitor, having sprung a leak, went down during a blow. 29 lives lost. The Washington correspondent of the N Y Herald, under date of the 3d inst., says it is rumored that Lincoln is about to take the field in person in Virginia. The Herald says that Lincoln's proclamation is the last card of the Jacobins.

known whether the Negro commands the expedition or not.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 8. It is believed that our army will do the line of Duck River.

Murfreesboro is said to be unoccupied by either force.

Morgan and Forrest have returned. They captured and paroled three thousand prisoners, and killed and wounded a large number.

Richmond, Jan. 8. The Tribune of the 5th contains dispatches from Cairo, announcing a Federal success at Vicksburg.

The Tribune's Holly Springs correspondent estimates the loss by Van Dorn's raid upon that place at six millions of dollars.

The Federal gunboat Sazanore, was captured off the Eastern coast of Florida, with the gunners, Francis, Erier, George and Agnes, and others.

Richmond, Jan. 8. The Evening News has the following interesting intelligence from headquarters from the N. O. Delta on the 6th inst.

In Galveston Harbor, the Texas Rebels boarded the Federal war steamer Harriet Lane, and after a desperate fight captured her. Commodore Kewenaw commanding the Federal fleet blew up one of her gunboats—the Westfield—to prevent her falling into rebel hands.

But eight escaped. The rebels also captured two companies of Massachusetts volunteers.

The Evening News has a dispatch dated Chattanooga, Dec. 15, says—Gen. Bragg made a speech at Decatur, on Monday, to the citizens of that place and vicinity assuring them that he did not mean to desert them, but would make a stand between Leeceno and Tallahoma.

He said he fell back because our troops needed repose—being perfectly exhausted. He said our loss was 7,000.

The enemy's loss was 15,000, and 20,000. The enemy has advanced his lines six miles this side of Murfreesboro. He has been guilty of the most outrageous enormities—stealing private property, robbing peaceful citizens and running off negroes.

Richmond, Jan. 7. The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 4th has been received at Iron Station. It has no general news of importance.

The Paris correspondent of the Commercial under date of Dec. 15, says that there is no doubt of a secret league between Slidell and the French Government, Slidell being naturally interested in the affairs of New Orleans, where his property has been confiscated, and the French Government looks upon Louisiana as almost a French province.

The arrival of the French fleet at New Orleans would be received with great joy by Southerners, and official journals have announced the fact in terms which would have been offensive to any Government but that of the United States, although indications for a moment are that while a better feeling is growing up towards us in England, the contrary is true in France.

General Wool has superseded Morgan in command of the Department of New York.

Smith of the interior, has resigned and gone home.

Rumor says that Lincoln was shot at and his coachman wounded, while riding through the streets, on New Year's Eve.

A grand reception was given by the President, and it was largely attended by Congressmen and Foreign Ministers.

The Enquirer says that they made desperate exertions to cut Grant's army off. It says the movement was planned by Jeff Davis himself, but it has signally failed.

Capt. Burke, of the Trent, reports the destruction of his vessel, by a new rebel privateer, on the 5th of Dec. Himself and crew were sent adrift.

Nothing later or interesting from Murfreesboro.

Richmond, Jan. 8. The Herald of the 5th has an editorial on the prospect of intervention in American affairs by Napoleon. It says the French Emperor will address another circular to the Courts of England and Russia, urging immediate intervention, and the chances are that those accede to his demand. This will be a prelude to a recognition by France alone.

Napoleon will say: "I appealed to you twice to act with me; you refused; my necessities will break you more delay. I recognize the Southern Confederacy. My people are starving; I must have cotton."

The Herald intimates that a powerful French fleet of iron-plated frigates are now in American waters, which are to act as circumstances may dictate, in case of the recognition of the Jeff Davis Government.

The emancipation proclamation is another inducement to Napoleon to interfere as all chances for cotton are ended, unless that question is settled. He will pretend that fearful crimes and horrors will flow out of the working of the Decree, throughout the South, and humanity demands interference.

France and England will see that their supplies of cotton will be short if the slaves are freed. The French Minister at Washington it is said, openly states that during this month, his Government will mediate in favor of the South. This assertion of M. Mercier is true, but it is only a question of time, and the Herald adds: "We must prepare to sustain with all our force the integrity of the Republic."

MOBILE, Jan. 8. The Advertiser and Register has the following private despatch:

DECATUR, Tenn., Jan. 7. Hon. John Forsyth:

Being outnumbered more than two to one by the enemy, our troops utterly exhausted by six days exposure to the cold rain, and four days incessant fighting, with the loss of one-fourth of their whole number in killed and wounded, Gen. Bragg determined to fall back behind Duck River.

After a reconnaissance in the enemy's rear, which showed that he was receiving large reinforcements from Kentucky, by a skillful night march, covered by admirable cavalry—Wheeler's and Wbrator's—the whole army, with all its supplies and captured arms, is now concentrating into new lines, ready for the enemy, whenever he shall advance.

Since this army crossed the Tennessee river in November, we have captured 9,500 prisoners, over forty pieces of forty pieces of artillery, 8,000 small arms and 800 wagons.

(Sign) W. A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, 8th inst., says the New Orleans Delta of the 2d inst., received at Pontchartroula has the following:

About 2 o'clock on New Year's morning four rebel gunboats, came down Buffalo Bayou into Galveston Bay, ran alongside the steamer Harriet Lane, on each side, the rebel sharpshooters then commenced an assault on her, and soon succeeded in killing all the gunners and Captain Wainwright, her commander. The assailants then boarded her and after a desperate struggle captured her. The rebel gunboats were lined and fortified with cotton after the manner of boats in New Orleans, known as the Montgomery fleet. The Westfield under the command of Com. Kewenaw, determined not to be taken, after consulting officers and men, all agreeing they blew her up with all on board, including himself, only eight escaping.

The balance of the Yankee fleet, one transport, 2 coal boats at the wharf, together with two companies of the 2d Massachusetts Regiment, were captured.

A Federal vessel was placed outside the harbor to watch the Harriet Lane, and prevent the Confederates from sending her to sea.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8. A special courier from Kingston, says the enemy are making immense preparations to advance. Reinforcements are daily arriving from Suffolk. The Yankees at Morehead city and Newbern number fifty thousand, under the command of Foster. Butler is not there.

A simultaneous attack on Charleston, Wilmington, Weldon and Goldsboro, was probably made, to prevent reinforcements being sent being sent to either place. The enemy are now cooking warring rations.

The iron-clad Pissais was towed into Beaufort harbor, N. C. disabled, with loss of her turret and guns, leaking. Her pumps were kept continually going.

The steamer that towed the Monitor has not been heard from; there is great consternation among the Yankees at the losses of their vessels.

A negro challenged Col. Weeks of a New York Regiment to fight him a duel. He sent a white man as second. Weeks refused it and resigned in disgust.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 8. There is a rumor that Rosecrans' army has returned to Nashville, leaving a small garrison at Murfreesboro.

Gen. Bragg's headquarters are at Winchester. He will make a line of defense between Winchester and Shelbyville.

It is probable that the Abolition army will not be ready for offensive operations under a month.

Our troops as a general thing, approve of Bragg's course in falling back. They were too much exhausted to continue longer on the field.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8. The European news is quite interesting, and occupies much space in the Herald and Times. The first class steamer Valcan has been sold to the Confederates, and was about to start on a cruise.

The Paris correspondent of the London Star says that there is not a doubt that there is not a doubt that the distressed condition of the manufacturing districts in France, inclines the emperor to listen more attentively to Slidell than he otherwise would have done.

The Paris Montieur says some journals exaggerate the evidence of the course of France when offering mediation in American affairs, and erroneously misunderstands its character. The distress in certain manufacturing districts in France and England threaten to lead to serious results.

The York River train brings intelligence of a Yankee raid by 300 or 400 cavalry. Four gunboats are in the vicinity of White House, on the Pamunkey river, 35 miles from Richmond. The marauders destroyed several oyster sheds and sloops, and fired on the train, which sustained no injury.

Resolutions were introduced into the Virginia House of Delegates to-day, declaring the determination of the State to guarantee to the Confederate Government the payment of her proportion of the war debt, and pledging the faith of the State for the same. Also a proposition to enroll and organize an regiment in the State into brigades, regiments and companies, to be subject to the call of the Governor in case of necessity. There is but little doubt of their adoption.

Northern dates of the 6th have been received.

Rosecrans' official report of the battle of Murfreesboro, says the fight ended on Saturday in the total defeat of the Rebels and their disorderly flight to Tullahoma. The fight continued from Tuesday to Saturday. By Medical Directors he estimates the wounded at 5000 and the killed at 1,000.

The Memphis Bulletin says that Vicksburg surrendered to Sherman after five days fighting. The whole Union force at Vicksburg is estimated at 4,000 Banks and Farragut were expected there.

A bill has been introduced into the Yankee Congress authorizing the issue of \$300,000,000 more of Treasury notes, and recommends an additional issue of \$500,000,000 six per cent, redeemable in two and three years, and \$500,000,000 in twenty years.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 10. The Rebel publishes the following dispatch from an official source:

WRENSHIRE, Jan. 9.—Morgan's Report of his expedition shows two thousand paroled prisoners, several hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and an immense quantity of arms and property destroyed.

Forrest's Report shows fifteen hundred prisoners, one thousand of the enemy killed and wounded, an immense quantity of arms, ammunition and stores destroyed, and his whole command splendidly equipped.

Our operations at Murfreesboro include the capture of four thousand five hundred prisoners, besides two thousand captured at Hartsville and around Nashville, summing up ten thousand prisoners in less than a month. We also captured and sent to the rear, thirty cannon, six thousand small arms and two thousand in the hands of our troops and one thousand harness destroyed and the mules and harness secured.

The enemy's killed and wounded is estimated at 20,000, including seven Generals.

REICHMOND, Jan. 10. The following is a portion of an official dispatch from Vicksburg, dated the 8th:

"From the latest information, I am satisfied that the enemy's transports have gone up the river. There are only seven gunboats between the mouth of the Yazoo River, and Milliken's Band. Vicksburg is daily growing stronger. We intend to hold it."

(Signed) J. C. FEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

Yankee Losses at Fredericksburg.

We find in the Louisville Journal of the 19th, the following account of the Yankee losses at Fredericksburg, as given by a correspondent of the New York Tribune:

It is not using too strong an expression to say that in this battle we were butchered. The loss of the enemy in comparison with our own must be insignificant. More than half the division of Gen. French were placed hors d' combat before they had fired a shot, having orders to withhold their fire, charge bayonets, and rush upon the entrenchedments. They anticipated no obstacle until they should meet in a hand to hand fight on the crest of the first range of hills, but how little they knew the foe they had to deal with; lying close upon the earth behind a low stone wall, a half destroyed fence, which we had not taken into our calculations as obstacles.

The enemy watched the approach of French, until every man in battle line came under the aim of the best sharpshooters in the rebel army, and in an instant, almost before the fence itself was discovered to be an obstacle along their route, a thick line of flame and smoke streamed above the fence and wall, and the moment the first volley was fired, 60 pieces of artillery, charged with grape and canister, sent their infernal contents straight through our advancing lines, raking them in front and upon both flanks. Destruction so terrible never before has been seen during this war. French went into battle with 7,000 men, and two days after the battle, only 1,200 men have reported to him.

The entire loss of the corps of Couch, consisting of the divisions of Howard, French and Ussadeck, and which the morning up to the battle, contained 40 regiments, old and new, amounting to at least 25,000 is now but 15,000.

[From the Southerner.] To Dye Scarlet.

For 5 pounds of wool take 2 ounces pulverized cochineal, 2 ounces cream tartar, boil 15 minutes, then add 1 ounce muriatic tin, put in the thread and simmer for 30 minutes, then air 30 minutes and simmer again for 30 minutes and the work is done.

For Cotton add to the above preparation 2 pound of red wood, 4 ounces linseed oil and 4 ounce of allum, simmer and air as above.

An singular feature of this war is the youthfulness of many of our distinguished artillery officers. The "gallant Pelham," as Gen. Lee calls him, is an Alabamian about 20 years old; Pegram of the Parcell Battery, is hardly 21; Latimer, the Captain of the Letcher Artillery, is only 17; and Dearing, of Latham's old battery, is not above 22 or 23.

SALT. A few sacks of Virginia Salt for sale at a bargain. APR 20. BURN & FRANK.

OBITUARY. Joseph W. Baw was born July 5th A. D. 1834, in Calhoun County Ala. A few years ago he emigrated to Texas. On the 10th of May 1862, he joined the Confederate Army—he was a faithful soldier and was much esteemed by his fellow soldiers. On the 17th day of Oct., 1862, in the State of Mississippi, he fell a victim to the relentless hand of death from the effect of measles.

In the 14th year of his age, he sought and obtained religion and joined the M. E. Church from which time till death terminated his career, he distinguished himself in all the relations of life as a devoted christian, and when it was announced that death was approaching, he was not alarmed, but met the grim monster with firmness, being perfectly resigned to the will of God. May his wife and his three dear little children, his many friends and relations all endeavor so to live that they may meet him in that world of eternal delight where parting is never known.

Our brothers give to realms of joy, Where praise and love is employ, His face on earth we'll see no more, But hope to meet him on that eternal shore. R. G. R.

OBITUARY. DIED—In Cherokee County, on the 17th Dec. 1862, Mary A. E. eldest daughter of W. H. and M. E. Graham, aged 8 years 4 months and 17 days. Little Mary was one whom every one loved—kind and gentle in disposition—she won all. She possessed an intellect beyond her years, which had begun to expand and unfold its astonishing powers to fond parents and relatives, when the lovely bud was snuffed from the parent stem and borne to a more genial clime, the celestial garden there to bloom in beauty beside the little angel sister who had preceded her to the bright home of the blest. Intimate associations of teacher and pupil had endeared her to me very much. Her gentleness, patience and industry astonished while it pleased me. I well remember and doubtless many who read this will also remember that but a day or two before she was seized with her last illness, two of her little schoolmates got angry about a trifle, and from high words, proceeded to blows. Mary stepped between them and finally succeeded in calming their excited feelings. "Blessed are the peace-makers; for they shall be called the children of God."

Throughout her last illness, she was patient and resigned. I was debarred from visiting her, and saw her but twice during her illness. The first time the little feverish hand was eagerly extended, and the eye kindled with looks of recognition. The last time though I stooped over her, took her hand and called her name, she knew me not. Her sufferings were extreme, caused by White Swelling and Diphtheria; yet save a rest, less moaning, she showed no signs of impatience. Weep not fond parents your child is but gone before you—your treasures in heaven are accumulating, two angel cherubs wait you there now.

To mourning suits whose streaming tears, Flow o'er your children dead, Say not in transports of despair, That all your hopes are fled. Jacksonville, Dec. 27th. EMMA

OBITUARY. John Duncan of company K. 48th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, who for the love of his fireside, forsook a wife and four little children who were dependent on him for support, and volunteered his services as a private soldier for three years or the war on the 31 of May 1862; and after a long spell of fever, he died in the hospital at Richmond Virginia August 13th 1862. Though he did not have the opportunity of battle yet he is entitled to all the honors of a patriotic and obedient soldier. He was a resident of Calhoun County, Alabama where his family are left to mourn his loss, as one of the many troubles of war. He was a devoted husband and father and provided for his own household; and was a pious and devoted member of the Methodist church, and his many friends can only hope to meet him in Heaven where troubles will cease and partings will be no more.

SERGT. W. H. McELRATH. DIED—At his residence near Alexandria, on 1st Dec. 1862 Zion Goodlett, aged 75 years. Mr. Goodlett was born in Greenville District South Carolina, in the year 1789 and removed with his family to Calhoun County Ala., in 1833 or 34. In early life he professed a hope in Christ, and joined the Baptist Church, after moving to this county he joined the Mt. Zion Baptist church, and departed himself as a true and consistent christian until he was called to his home in heaven. He was a kind and an affectionate husband and father, a faithful friend and an honest man. He left an interesting family to mourn their sad bereavement Greenville (S. C. Patriot, and Mountaineer, please copy.

OBITUARY. The subject of this notice William Albert Graham, son of John R. and Elizabeth Graham of Ladiga, Ala., died in Richmond Va., Jan. 27th 1862, of wounds received the day previous while boldly and fearlessly charging the enemy's fortifications near Meclanecksville, in the battles below Richmond. He was born 27th December 1842, and enlisted in the Army of the Confederate States 3d September 1861, and although very young he could not be contented longer while his comrades were taking up arms in defence of our country, and though young and tender he had no su-

periors as a soldier, he had a benevolent and warm heart, he was esteemed by his officers as one of the best soldiers in the company of which he was a member, nothing that he had or received from home from an affectionate mother or loving sisters, was thought to be too good to be divided with his officers or messmates, and he thought it no hardship to arise at any hour of night the coldest and worst nights of last winter to confer a favor on one of his officers, and he was so kind and obliging to his officers that when one of them was absent from the company, he was taken into the officers' tent to sleep and fare with them. And at no time during his term of service did his officers have to complain of him for not discharging his duty as a soldier or for any other cause; they called Albert their put. He was also much esteemed by his messmates and the entire company, he was full of life and a ways made those around him cheerful, by his kindness and smiles, but like thousands of other brave soldiers, he has offered his precious life as a sacrifice on the altar of his country. When he reached the hospital he was unconscious and soon died, not being able to tell who he was or to what command he belonged, so that no traces of his grave can be found and known as his, though he was interred in the soldiers burying ground by his comrades, and by his brave Capt. who fell the next day, yet we are not as those who have no hope, for we believe he was a christian and will rise again to live above the skies. He professed conversion and joined the Baptist church in the Summer of 1853 and lived a consistent member up to the time of his death. He leaves a father, mother, sisters, brothers and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss but we should not grieve for him, he is better off than us, he is free from war.

So farewell dear Albert till thou arise, We hope to meet thee in the skies. E. T. S.

WANTED. One hundred persons between the ages of 16 and 18, and 45 and 60, to form a company and drill monthly; as it has already been intimated by the Governor, that persons of these ages will probably be required to do military service. We propose to all who desire voluntarily to defend their common country, to forward their names to the subscriber at Morrisville, Ala. Jan. 6th 1863. E. M. HARRIS.

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Jacksonville up to Jan. 15th, 1863.

A. Alford, Thomas.

B. Burnett, Mrs. S. L.; Baird, G. W.; Barefield, Mrs. Rebecca; Briant, Wm.

C. Cornelius, John; Cochran, Mrs. Elizabeth; Clark, Thomas; Cannon, Mrs. Lucy; Cunningham, Mark; Cannon, Mr. Robert.

D. Davis, John; Davis, Mrs. Parthena; Dairs, Mrs. Francis; Duckett, Sarah A.

E. Edmondson, Miss Nancy; Edmondson Mrs. Charity.

F. Ford, John; Ford, Cicero D.; Finch, Mrs. S. D.; French, G. D.

G. Gordon, David; Griffin, A. B.; Griffith, Mrs. L. E.; Gilliam, Miss Margaret; Gilliam, Miss Elmira; Gudge, Henry.

H. Henderson, Mrs. S.; Hughes, Mrs. Sarah; Henderson, Mrs. L. E.; Hill, Landers; Hatfield, H. H.; Hughes C. B.

J. James, M. E.; Jackson, A. J.; Jones, Henry A.; Jones, N. H.; Johnson, D. B.

K. Kilgus, James F.; King & Flisha.

L. Lee, Willis; Lancaster, Mrs. Charles; Latta, Mrs. Mary Ann; Laughlin, Isabella; Landers, Richard; Lot, John; Latta, J. J.

M. McCaghen, Mrs. Rachel; Mathena, Mrs. M. J.; Morrison, Mrs. Emma; McKinney, Mrs. J. K.; Mullins D. D.; Moore Samuel.

N. Nichols, Mrs. E. A.; Neighbors, Mrs. Lee; Nelson, Miss A. L.

O. Officer, Enrolling.

P. Prater, Mrs. Martha; Powell, Mrs. Martha; Pruitt; S. C. Davis; Porter, Mrs. J. W.; Proplet, Miss Mary J.; Phillips, Mrs. Charles; Prater, Miss Martha A.; Palmer, Mrs. F. M.

R. Read, Miss A. T.; Rhine, Mrs. M. F.; Reese, Dr. A. G.; Reid, Mrs. W. H.; Rogers, Wm. L.; Roberts A. J.; Robinson, Miss Ann M.; Ramsey, Mrs. Julia Ann; Robinson, Capt.; Read, Mrs. W. A.

S. Simons, Samuel; Smith, Miss Martha; Smith, Miss Martha J.; Smith, Mrs. F. M.; Smith, Miss M. S.; Smith, Mrs. H. S.; Smith, Mrs. H. J.; Scott, Miss Lavina.

T. Thomas, Mrs. Susan H.; Shomas, Mrs. J. A.; Thomas Mrs. Mary; Thomas, Miss Sarah; Thomas, Mrs. Josephine; Turner M. J.

V. Viles, Mrs. Mary.

W. Walls, Thomas; Wallace, T. J.; Wallis, A. H.; Wright, Thomas, White, Mrs. Rebecca; Wigginton, Mrs. Mary A.; Weaver, Mr. M. A.; Weakly, R. D.; Weaver, Miss Virginia E.; Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth E.; White Mrs. Mary Jane; Wells Miss Mary E.; Walker, Miss Ginnie; Walker, James M.; Esg.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

All those indebted to the firm of Thos. J. & Wiley P. Mangham, either by subscription or advertising are earnestly requested to call on E. Goode or J. C. Montgomery Esq., at Ashville, Ala., and pay up. We give this notice that those who are in arrears to us may call and save cost and trouble, as we will be compelled to sue.

T. J. & W. P. MANGHAM, Jan. 8th 1863. G.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

THE undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Baker Dudley late of Calhoun County, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an Order of Sale, granted on the 8th day of January 1863 by the honorable the Probate Court of said county, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale.

ON MONDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY.

At the residence of said Baker Dudley, all the personal property of said estate, consisting of eleven negroes to wit:

PETER, Man, 46 years old. CHANEY, woman 32 yrs old. BOWDEN, boy 10 years old. NANCY, girl, 7 years old. BILLIE and 3 children.

CATHERINE twelve years old. LAURA 8 years old. MARTHA, 6 years old.

The said property will be sold for CASH. No property to be removed until purchase money is all.

E. McCLURE, Admr.

Notice Land Buyers.

I am now offering for sale in Confederate Territory, my valuable plantation, lying on the Tallapoosa River, west side, 10 miles above Rebel's Bridge, on the road leading from Tallapoosa Factory to Colar Town, Ga., containing 300 acres, 26 cleared and 74, bottom land, all in a high state of cultivation, well watered, a beautiful location, buildings ordinary, healthy and convenient to schools and churches. Persons wishing to examine the place during the absence in the army, can call on my wife Mary L. Anderson, on the premises, or J. W. Denton, on the adjoining farm. W. B. ANDERSON.

Jan. 12, 1863.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Cynthia Love, 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 26th day of Nov. 1862, all persons having claims against said estate, whether by contract or otherwise, 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. Jan. 18. DAVID H. LOVE, Adm.

NOTICE. Several members of Co. (C.) 5th Ala. Bat., are now in Calhoun Co., Ala., and have been for so long a time that I have adopted this method of warning them that it is my duty to report them as deserters, and intend doing so, unless they send to me regularly, certificates from some respectable physician of their continued disability and I will state that the opinion is quite prevalent, that certificates are frequently given by family physicians without a thorough examination. The persuasion of inconsiderate friends many times have a tendency to cause forlorn soldiers to remain at home longer than necessary. Particular attention to the above may prove beneficial to some one.

S. D. STEWART, Capt. Co. (C.) 5th Ala. Bat.

Salt, Salt, Salt! I have 200 sacks of Salt for sale, and am now distributing it. This is Alabama Salt, a white and beautiful article. On Friday a 4th I will take between hand 50 sacks of Virginia Salt, which will be distributed equally among the indigent families of all counties. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

VALUABLE COONA RIVER Plantation for Sale.

I have for sale the Town of Calhoun, Ala. containing 900 Acres in the Town—500 acres in a high state of cultivation. Five pure never-failing springs on the place—greater portion of the open land superior bottom land.

A great bargain will be given—apply to D. A. MILES, on the premises, or R. B. KYLE, Gadsden, Ala. Confederate 8 per cent. Bonds preferred in payment. Davidson, Ala. Jan. 1, 1863.—31.

\$25 REWARD. CLOTHES from the undersigned on the night of Jan. 1st last, a Chestnut colored mare, six years old next Spring, 16 hands high, a blackish in her right eye, a mark where a wart was taken off her right side. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person giving information to me, living at Aurora, Post Office, Marshall county, Ala., leading to her recovery, or \$25 for her delivery to me. Jan. 8, 1863. W. C. JORDAN.

\$25 REWARD. CLOTHES from the undersigned, living 8 miles from Aurora and 10 from Guntersville, Ala., on the 31st of December last, an iron gray mare six years old next Spring, about 15 hands high, round nosed, has marks on her forehead and throat, and a saddle mark on the right side of her withers, tolerably long mane with the ends chewed off, white on the end of her tail, and a small lump and scar on the front of one of her fore-ankles. A reasonable reward will be paid for information leading to her recovery, or \$25 for her delivery to me. Jan. 8, '63. SHEPHERD WILSON.

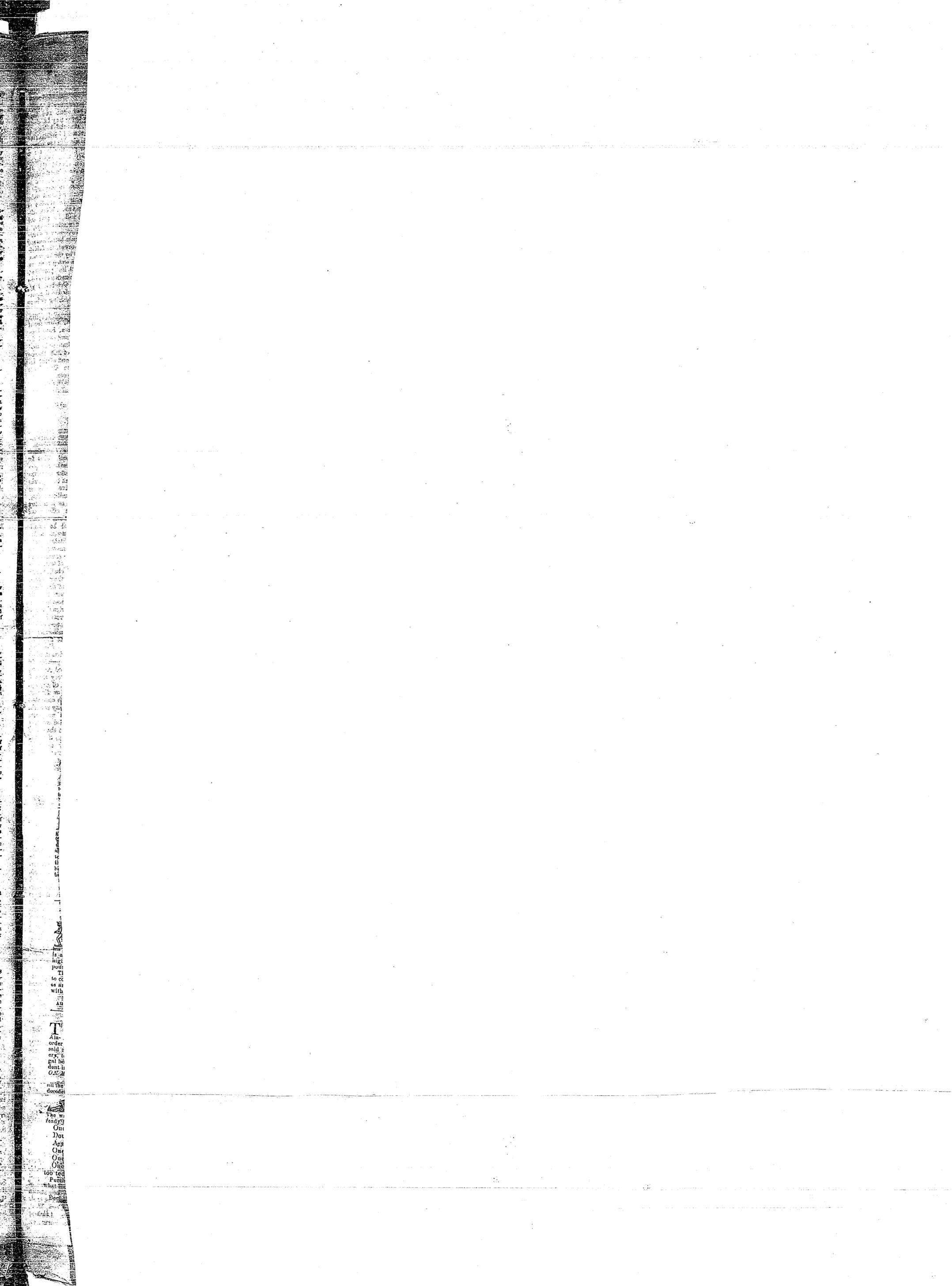
Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Madam C. Anderson, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Dallas county, on the 27th Nov. last, notice is given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

MARTIN W. JOHNSON, Admr.

dec 25.





TI  
to ce  
es ar  
with  
AU  
T  
Al-  
order  
said c  
erg, t  
gal ho  
don L  
OAZ  
nil the  
deceda

The wa  
ready  
On  
Dot  
As  
On  
On  
On  
100 leg  
Purch  
what  
Ded





January 27, 1863.

RECEIVED.

I will beat Jacksonville the 26th and 27th inst. to attend to the disbursement of the Public School Fund. Come one, come all, the money is ready.

Exchange of Prisoners.—Lincoln is said to have refused to continue the exchange of prisoners, in consequence of the retaliatory proclamation of President Davis. There is no government will permit such of their men as Best Butler, to murder our citizens with impunity, and outrage all the principles of civilized warfare and humanity, they will fulfill their contracts, not without. Well, we must have greatly the advantage in prisoners, and if they will not exchange for them, we know of no better use to put them to, if compelled to keep and feed them, that to send them to the Southern cities which are threatened with bombardment and let them take their chances.

President Davis has returned safely to Richmond, after his recent tour of inspection of the Western army. His arrival and departure at every point, going and returning, was heralded by the newspapers, which we thought at the time was a bad and dangerous policy. It is now asserted that President Davis, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, were within a few miles of the recent battle of Vicksburg, and in hearing of the cannon and small arms. Had this been known to the Yankees they would doubtless have made a vigorous and possibly successful effort to capture them. Lincoln never goes out, even in Washington without a strong body-guard of soldiers to protect him.

Small Pox.—As this disease is still spreading in many localities, we would urge upon all the necessity of prompt vaccination. Physicians also request that where the vaccination has taken on young and healthy persons, the scab, at about 3 days old be sent to them. As the disease spreads more rapidly, and is vastly more fatal among the black population, they ought to be sent forthwith to physicians for vaccination.

Hamilton's proposed Yankee Vice President, has notified that one of the three swords stolen from Gen. Twiggs should be presented to Best Butler, as testimony of the gratitude of the Yankees for his brave services—that is, we suppose, his horse worn upon women.

REDEEMPTION.

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 10th inst., in commenting on the news from Europe, relative to recognition and mediation, expresses the opinion that England has definitely determined on the policy of non-interference but thinks it probable that Napoleon has determined to offer mediation.

It is now very confidently believed that a portion of the negroes stolen by the Yankees are sold to Union men in the border States; but since the question has been settled even by their own courts that slaves stolen during the war will have to be returned or paid for at its conclusion, they will find it not a very profitable business after all.

SALE.—Judge Woods has still on hand some 200 sacks of Salt, which he is disposing of at cost and on credit. In view of the great uncertainty of procuring more at a time like this, it might be well for those who would like to get at least a small supply of what is here. What is not called for in a few days, we understand, will be sent to adjoining counties.

DECEASED SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.—We renew our call of attention to the notice of E. M. Clark, Esq., of Richmond who proposes to attend to the collection of Deceased Soldiers' and other claims against the Government, at very reasonable rates. It will be seen that he has testimonials of the very first character in the nation. From our business transactions with him and the statements of our friends who are personally acquainted with him, we have no hesitancy in recommending him, as a most prompt, correct and efficient agent, to all who may need his services.

The weather has been excessively boisterous for a week past, and we doubt not has proven exceedingly disastrous to the Lincoln's fleets on the Southern coast. We already see notices of some of their vessels having been driven ashore and crews captured, and shall expect constantly, more news of the same sort.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Wm. White of Capt. Draper's Co. Col. T. Morgan's Regt., dated On Road near Manchester, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1863.

Dear Sir: Since I last wrote you, another bloody page has been added to the history of this war. The battle of Murfreesboro will be remembered with sorrow by thousands, and gloom pervade the hearth-stones of the "great slain." On the 26th ult. the "ball opened" at Lavergne. The fight was kept up by Gen. Wheeler's Cavalry brigade, and a section of Roberts' battery for 3 days. They gradually retired, contesting the ground at every available point. The enemy rested on Sabbath, and our infantry did not come in contact with him until the 26th, when blood began to flow in earnest. The brunt of battle was borne by Gen. Cheatham's Hardee's Breckinridge's and Withers' divisions, and right nobly did they sustain themselves. The "blood" of Tennessee and Kentucky "was up," and they fought as they had not, since the fall of Donelson. Alabamians stood by them in this hour of trial, and won for themselves new laurels, as indeed did all others that fought in our ranks. Six thousand gallant men tell the tale of casualties on our side, while that of the enemy reach 15,000. This is the lowest estimate. I slept two nights on the battle field, surrounded by the dead. Cold and blanching and stiff they lay, silent yet eloquent in death, telling of a nation's folly—a despot's madness. Who can estimate the responsibility that rests upon the fanatical authors and instigators of this dreadful carnage?

You are doubtless anxious to know what part this Regiment enacted in the roll of this bloody drama. On the 26th, 27th, and 28th it was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy on its advance on Murfreesboro. At one o'clock on the morning of the 30th, we were ordered to march, and started on an expedition, bold and hazardous, contemplating the circuit of the enemy's army and destruction of his train. About daylight we reached his camp. Halting a short time to feed our horses, we soon moved again, crossed Stone River and found a detachment of Yanks guarding about 50 wagons. These we burned and captured about 100 of the enemy. We proceeded thence to Lavergne, where we found about 150 wagons loaded with stores, which we burned also, capturing about 300 prisoners, and stampeding 700 to 800 mules. From Lavergne we proceeded to Nolansville, capturing many more wagons and men, and returning to the vicinity of Murfreesboro on the night of the 31st, completing the circuit of the Yankee army, having travelled 40 miles. On the 1st we attacked a brigade of the enemy & fought them about one hour, night putting an end to the contest.

The same night we started on another expedition in the rear of the enemy, burning about 150 wagons and capturing a few prisoners, and returning on the night of the 31st.

I have thus far escaped unharmed, tho' on several occasions exposed to heavy fire. I feel very grateful and hope I may be as fortunate in the future.

The enemy speak of these expeditions as the boldest of the war, and award to Col. Morgan much praise. Gen. Wheeler conducted these expeditions. His force embraced our Regt., the 1st and 3d Ala. the 8th Confederate (consisting of Ala. and Mississippi troops), Wharton's and Pagan's brigades, and two batteries, a cavalry, numbering about 3,000. Our Regt. lost six killed and about 20 wounded, whose names I cannot now furnish.

This Regiment is in high favor with the General.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Richmond, Jan. 14. The Message of President Davis opens with a view of the military position of affairs, which is described as satisfactory. The fourth great army of invasion has been defeated in Virginia, and Gen. Burnside has experienced the fate of his three predecessors—McDowell, McClellan and Pope.

In the West, the fortunes of war have been various. Battles have been fought with fearful carnage on both sides, but the hopes of the enemy of any decisive results have been baffled.

On the Atlantic coast the enemy are still confined to the protecting cover of their fleets. A review of our history shows that the war has entered its third and last stage. The first effort was to restore the Union, and has been abandoned; the second was to conquer the South and govern it as a dependency—this too has proven impossible, and has been abandoned; the third design is to destroy and plunder what they could not subjugate. If we continue the same of fortresses in the past, this design will likewise be defeated, and we may confidently expect that this is the closing year of the war. The enemy possess neither the spirit nor the resources for continuing it on the fourth year, on so exhaustive a scale. We desire peace, but will continue the war at any sacrifice until our right to self government, and sovereignty, and independence of the States are vindicated and established.

Foreign relations are then reviewed. Our right to recognition is shown by reference to past history. Our States, some of which were recognized as independent by Great Britain in the treaty of peace in 1783, and had been previously allies in war with France. When our commissioners demanded recognition, they were told that foreign governments could not decide between conflicting statements made by our government

and that of the United States, in respect to our mutual relations, and that Europe would simply recognize us as belligerents and preserve a strict neutrality.—This apparent refusal to decide was in reality a decision against us, because we were thus unjustly deprived of diplomatic intercourse on the same footing as our enemies. The question of the blockade is discussed at length. Its invalidity is shown as tested by the principles of the Congress of Paris in 1856. The whole conduct of neutral nations is summed up so as to show that they have enforced all neutral rights that affected us injuriously and refrained from asserting those that would injure the United States. The correspondence between the Courts of France, Great Britain and Russia is adverted to. The language of the French dispatch is construed as a formal admission of our ability to maintain our independence, and justifies the hope of an early recognition.

The barbarities committed by Northern troops are referred to, and the action taken in relation to the atrocities committed by Gens. McNeil, Butler and Milroy explained. The opinion is expressed that the infamy of their conduct must be shared by their superiors, who have in no instance punished the perpetrators of these crimes. In regard to Lincoln's proclamation, the President says: "Our detestation is tempered by profound contempt for his impotent rage." The action of the Government will be confined to depriving all commissioned officers hereafter captured in the States named in the proclamation to be tried by the States under the laws which punish those that execute servile insurrection. The proclamation is treated as possessing great significance, in a political point of view. It proves what were the designs of the Republican party from the beginning notwithstanding their efforts to conceal them by false declarations. The proclamation is next considered as a guarantee against the possibility of reconstruction; it is also treated as a confession of their inability to subjugate the South which Europe will be bound to consider as justifying our immediate recognition, and as an intimation to the people of the North that they must submit to the final separation of the States.

Adapted taxation is recommended; also the issue of bonds, to be guaranteed by the States. The Message, which is the longest yet issued by the President, embraces a comprehensive review of the whole internal and external relations of the country. It is confident even triumphant in its tone, and closes with a tribute to our women, without whose sublime sacrifices our success would have been impossible.

List of killed and wounded in the 10th Ala. Regt., in the battle near Murfreesboro, Tenn. from Dec. 29, 1862 to Jan. 3d, 1863. Col. S. K. McSpadden, Com'd. FIELD AND STAFF.—Wounded slightly—Lt. Col. G. R. Kimbrough.

COMPANY A. Killed—Capt. Robert J. Hoody. Wounded severely—Privates C. W. Enoch, S. Cummings, H. F. Williams. Slightly—Sergeants A. Reelin, W. J. Garzelli, privates James Watters, S. H. Ransom, W. F. Brown, T. D. Gardner, B. Farley, T. H. Jones, James Beam, John V. Glass, P. L. Albright, T. P. King.

COMPANY B. Wounded slightly—1st Lt. H. L. Hous ton, Privates A. J. Akridge, J. W. Hiss, W. Lockwood, T. B. Deaver. Slightly—J. Nations, W. Smith, W. Gibson, W. King.

COMPANY C. Killed—Private G. W. Berry. Wounded severely—1st Lieut. R. H. Hagood, 2d Lieut. J. W. Rouse, Sergeants C. C. Rogers, A. Duss; privates, R. B. Baird, G. B. Foles, H. L. Henderson, W. B. Landrum, John Miller, W. P. Shackelford, W. J. Vann. Slightly—Privates A. Cole, T. F. Duncan, J. P. Hollingsworth, J. W. Rice, W. D. Taylor, J. Myers.

COMPANY D. Killed—private T. B. Reed. Mortally wounded—1st Lieut. J. L. Harris. Severely—Sergeant J. C. Russ, privates E. D. Helges, R. G. Jones, A. Terry. Slightly—Capt. E. Thornton, 2d Lt. B. L. Archer, 3d Lieut. H. J. Thornton, Sergeant J. McVary, Corp. Nat. Lancaster; privates W. L. Hill, J. R. Pitter, A. J. A. McNeal, J. C. Gibson, S. V. Griffith, S. V. McNeal, W. S. Russ, J. H. Simms, J. L. Wilson, W. W. Watters.

COMPANY E. Wounded severely—Sergeant W. C. Perry, privates A. Godfrey, J. Maddox, R. W. Shaw, L. C. Weir. Wounded slightly—1st Lt. W. H. Anderson, Sergeant J. Vaudiver Corp. J. O'Neal; privates M. H. Anderson, A. Ashley, M. Carroll, Calloun, J. Downey, T. D. Dudley, J. W. Doyle, J. W. Howell, J. W. Israel, J. W. Jarrett, D. E. Lindsey, J. O'Neal.

COMPANY F. Wounded severely—Sergeant M. J. Eldridge, privates Wm. Gordon, E. Purcell. Slightly—2d Lt. S. M. J. Howard, privates L. H. Shirley, John Simpson.

COMPANY G. Killed—Private W. H. Sharpe. Wounded severely—Capt. J. N. Barry, privates W. H. Baird, B. V. Hall, J. Hamilton, W. H. Richardson, W. A. Thomas. Slightly—Privates D. P. Doherty, M. D. Love, J. Richards.

COMPANY H. Mortally wounded—Wm. M. Bishop. Severely—Privates R. P. Hayes, J. C. Norwell, H. P. Fockery, E. T. Warren, W. S. Wharton, J. Fontenberry. Slightly—Sergeant J. B. Stephens, Corp. J. R. Jackson, privates J. W. Logan, J.

H. Jennings, L. J. Salmons, M. V. Smith, S. J. Tipton, John Underwood, T. H. Underwood, J. B. Webb, J. L. Witt, J. M. Blanton.

COMPANY I. Wounded severely—1st Lieut. W. D. Black, Privates W. J. Amerson, T. J. Bodwell, Peter Boezer, J. O. Dobbs, R. O'Farly, J. A. Sanders, D. Lockier, A. A. Minton, James Montgomery, J. M. Moore, J. Roach, Wm. Roberts. Slightly—Privates J. H. Baldwin, R. J. Bowles, J. Ferguson.

COMPANY K. Killed—Private J. P. Defour. Wounded mortally—1st Lieut. S. M. Skinner. Severely—3d Lieut. Cary Beavers, Privates J. M. Foust, J. M. Julian, J. M. Lloyd, F. R. McDaniel, J. B. Mullin, F. M. Parin, G. W. Reed. Slightly—Sergeant L. M. Hudson, Privates James Burgess, John Ellis, A. J. George, H. C. Nations, Henry Rowles, R. V. Reed, A. J. Warnick, J. W. Kost.

Total killed 5  
" Mortally wounded 6  
" Severely " 81  
" Slightly " 66  
Aggregate 158  
SAM K. McSPADDEN, Col. Commanding.

A SIGN IN THE HEAVENS.—An observant gentleman gives us an account of a remarkable phenomenon which passed over this neighborhood a week or two ago at midday. It came from the South-west and went to the North-east, making a rushing sound resembling the jutting of wagons on a rough, hard road. It was witnessed by various persons at different points. By some, the appearance of a light resembling fire was plainly discernible. It was heard to terminate in an explosion of considerable force, to the great consternation of a number of negroes, all of whom regarded it a terrible sign of the times. It was startling even to those who were at once able to attribute it to meteorological causes, occurring as it did in the very face of the moon's sun. Perhaps, after all, it was a sign. Strange things are happening and to happen, and it is at least not a culpable degree of superstition to suppose that wonders on the earth and in the air are occurring around and above us. The very times are mysterious and wonderful, and may well be regarded fearfully and watchfully.—Edgfield S. C. Advertiser, Dec 7.

A Recreant Southerner.

Some twenty-five years ago, Robert J. Walker was a Senator in Congress from Mississippi, and from 1854 to '49 was Secretary of the Treasury under the administration of President Polk. Since then he has fully identified himself with the North, has written and published inflammatory statements against the South and is now so steeped in Black Republicanism as to be spoken of in the Northern papers as the probable successor of Mr. Chase in the treasury department.

Colonel Rosser, formerly of the Washington Artillery, now commanding cavalry, did a bold thing the other day. With only fifteen men he went into the valley, which swarms with Yankees. They hearing of it, occupied all the passes in order to cut him off. Nothing daunted, he approached Ashby's Gap, where, on being challenged by a large Yankee picket, he announced that he had been paroled. When asked for the countersign he affected drunkenness, and told them the only countersign he knew was a barrel of whisky." While the parley was going on, he gradually drew closer to the Yankee picket, and suddenly giving the word to charge, rushed with a yell upon them with every soul prisoner and brought the forces to Fredricksburg, without the loss of one man on his side.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—Of wounds received on the battlefield of Bull Run, near Manassas Junction in Virginia, C. W. Smith, a member of Capt. Bush's company, Calhoun Sharp Shooters. The deceased died in Gen. A. P. Hill's division hospital. He was a good and faithful soldier and well beloved by his comrades. We mourn his loss, and indeed the company has lost a good man. We hope his loss to us is his eternal gain. He lies beneath the soil of old Virginia, and while the green grass grows over his grave, let this cheer his bereaved family, he fell like a soldier—he died in a great cause—he was always ready and willing to do his duty under all circumstances whatever they might be—without a murmur but like a lamb dumb to his shearer—he opened his mouth nor tried to stir his family. Let this one thing cheer his duty, he cannot return to them, but they may go to him, and I hope this may influence his family, by grace of God, to try to meet him in that happy land from whence no soldier ever returns—where there is no parting of husband and wife, and father and children, but reign in eternal happiness and bliss forever more, where there is no more tears or sighs, but all is peace and bliss. The deceased was the husband of Elizabeth Smith of Calhoun county. He died 19th Sept., 1862.

A Cincinnati dispatch says that Morgan was within thirty miles of Louisville. Marshall, Floyd, and other generals are advancing from Cumberland Gap and other points into the heart of Kentucky; with thirty-five thousand troops.

Latest News.



From the Montgomery Advertiser. RICHMOND, January 10. Gov. Seymour's message is published in the New York Herald of the 8th. He says the war has taken more than 200,000 men from the workshops and fields. We must look for the cause of the war to a prevailing disregard of the laws and the constitution. Our difficulties teach us that we must reform the people and the policy of the government. The rights of the States must be respected. A consolidated government would destroy the essential rights and liberties of the people. He denounces arbitrary arrests, the suppression of journals, and the spy system of the general government; enjoins sheriff and civil officers that no person shall be imprisoned or carried from the State by force without due process and authority of law. The President held his office not by the will of the majority, but by the constitution, which placed him in office by a vote of 1,800,000. If the constitution cannot keep the Executive within his restraints, he cannot retain States in the Union. Those who hold that there is no sanity in the constitution, must admit that there is no guilt in rebellion. He condemns the emancipation proclamation as unjust and unconstitutional, and may be construed as an abandonment of the hope of restoring the Union. If the South must be held under military jurisdiction, and the negroes be managed by the government, the government must be converted into a military despotism. The opinion that the South must be subjugated, weakened the hopes of the people, and destroyed confidence abroad. The message urges that the Union is indissoluble, and factions North and South must be put down. So closely are the upper and lower valleys of the Mississippi bound together, that when cotton was burned in Louisiana, corn was used for fuel in Illinois. It ruins Southern commerce, and bankrupts Northern produce. Neither in Northern nor Southern union can the conflicting interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, be adjusted.

Dispatches from Cairo, dated the 7th, say that Sherman fought his way up to within two miles of Vicksburg. The fighting was desperate in the extreme. The 4th Iowa lost 600 men. Hovey, who was sent on a special mission with 1500 men, is missing. Gen. Holmes is marching in the direction of Vicksburg. The rebel force at Vicksburg is over 65,000, and their entrenchments extend six miles from the city. Sherman was attacked on the 29th and driven back to the first line of his defenses. His loss is estimated at from 4 to 5000. Grant, who was at Holly Springs, did not reinforce Sherman. A Federal General was killed, and Gens. Morgan and Smith were wounded. Farragut and Porter are expected to cooperate with Sherman and McClellan. Banks' army has been divided into two columns, and sent on an independent expedition.

RICHMOND, Jan. 15.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that from the commencement of our permanent Government to the 31st Dec., the receipts were four hundred and fifty-seven millions, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The expenditures were four hundred and eleven thousand dollars. The estimated amount to be raised by Congress, to the 1st of July, four hundred millions. The debt of the Government on the 1st inst., was five hundred and fifty six of Deposit certificates, two, seventy two general arrears, and a hundred and twenty of 730100 notes.

From the Mobile Register. GRENADA, Jan. 10. Scouts who have arrived from the Mississippi river, report that ninety Yankee transports passed Napoleon, going northward on the 6th and 7th inst. The Yankees call Vicksburg "a perfect slaughter pen." They acknowledge having had three divisions engaged in the recent actions in that vicinity, and that they sustained a loss of 5,000 men.

From the Selma Reporter.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12. Senators and fifty three representatives are present. No quorum in either branch. Adjourned until to-morrow. Gen. Prior encountered Rodey's mounted riflemen, five miles from Sulphur Springs. He completely routed them—inflicting a considerable loss upon them.—Learning that 300 Yankees were at Crissville, Prior pushed across to intercept them. They fled on his approach and escaped.

Admission from Washington to the New York World says that Burnside has resigned and that Hooker had been appointed in his stead. Gold in New York on the 8th 130.

FIVE THOUSAND, Jan. 12. The Ashburys Live pool dates of the 28th ult.

The news of the battle of Fredericksburg created great interest in England. The impression in Liverpool was unfavorable to hopes of an early peace. The workmen of Manchester have issued a congratulatory address to Lincoln on his proclamation.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12. The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that it is rumored in official circles that another attempt will be made by the great Powers to put an end to the strife in America.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13. In the Federal Congress on the 5th Norton of Missouri proposed to disband both armies and ask for a national Convention to arrange the present troubles and restore the Union.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13. House of Representatives has organized, and in the absence of the Speaker, on motion of L. S. Boteler of Va., J. L. M. Curry of Alabama, was elected speaker, pro-tem.

The Senate having adjourned without a quorum, the President's Message was not read.

Mr. Curry of Alabama introduced a bill to repeal the present Exemption Law; also a bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the Confederate army.

Garrett of Ga. introduced a bill authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Crockett of Ky. introduced a resolution calling on the President for official reports of Bragg's campaign in Kentucky.—Agreed to.

Perkins introduced a resolution congratulating the people of New Orleans and surrounding country, for their devotion to the cause of the South. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Vest of Missouri, introduced a bill making provision for enrolling in the army of the Confederate States refugees from Maryland. The bill was opposed on the ground that Marylanders were foreigners, and the Confederate Government could exercise no authority over them.

Baldwin, of Va., endorsed the measure, and hoped to see the conscription plough run over even foreign consuls, and let their governments come and see about it. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Foote, of Tenn., introduced a resolution expressive of the policy of the Confederate Government towards all the United States except the New England States, and expressive of his willingness to make an advantageous commercial treaty with States which will withdraw their troops from the South. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Foote introduced a bill for the purchase of cotton and tobacco by the Confederate Government, and imposing a export duty on all not purchased.

House adjourned.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13. In Congress, Foote, of Tenn., offered resolutions that the South consent to no plan of reconstruction of the former Union, nor an armistice, so long as Lincoln's proclamation is unrevoked—nor ever negotiate or even consent to an alliance, commercial or otherwise, with the New England States, but would be willing to negotiate with the States bordering on the Mississippi river, that may be willing to stipulate and enter a league offensive and defensive, and whenever a party at the North shall overthrow the power. Offers a guarantee to the Northwestern States of the free navigation of the Mississippi whenever they declare an inclination to withdraw from the war, and present inducements to States West of the Rocky Mountains to withdraw from the Federal Union. Also resolutions demanding investigation into frauds in flour contracts, etc., pending which, the House adjourned.

MONTE, Jan. 13. A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tullahoma, 12th says our pickets are now within six miles of Murfreesboro.

The Nashville Union of the 7th mentions the arrival of 19 Rebel officers, including B. F. Jiddings, and D. McLeod of Alabama with six hundred and ten prisoners. Official reports show a more sanguinary conflict before Murfreesboro than was at first supposed. Hardee's corps won the highest distinction. Every officer of Breckinridge's staff was wounded, or had a horse shot under him.

Col. O'Hara, Chief of Staff, Major Wilson, and Capt. Martin, had their clothes riddled with bullets. Breckinridge's son, only 18 years old, was among the wounded. The loss in Breckinridge's Division was 2,080. The total loss in Chalmers' (Cleburn's) Division was 282.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14. Advice has been received here that five Yankee gunboats opened fire yesterday morning on Fort Caswell, below Wilmington. At one o'clock the firing ceased. No impression had been made.

Confidence was felt in the victory of our defense of Cape Fear River.

Everything indicates that the grand advance in North Carolina is about to begin.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan 14. A dispatch to the Nashville papers, dated Springfield Missouri, 8th inst., says that 6,000 rebels under Burbridge and Marmaduke, with 8 cannon, opened fire on that town.

The Yankee papers assert that Wilkes captured the Rebel steamer Virginia in the Gulf.

McNeil, the Missouri murderer, has been presented with a five hundred dollar sword by his friends in St. Louis.

The Yankees have burned the village of Lavergne.

A report from Shelbyville is, that the Division of Rosecrans' army has been withdrawn from Middle Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan 14. Official information has been received that Rosecrans has been heavily reinforced, and is now repairing the railroad from Nashville.

Foot of Teon, has introduced into the House joint resolutions to shut out all European Consuls after the 1st of May next, and applauded the conduct of France in the matter of mediation.

WILMINGTON, Jan 11. All quiet. It is believed that the fleet and land forces have left Newbern and Fort Moberly.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan 14. The election of Senator has been postponed until to-morrow.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan 15. The Enquirer has Northern dates of the 13th.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan 16. The following has just been received from Kingston, dated to day.

FRANKS, Jan 18. The denunciations of the enemy indicate that an attempt will be made to cross the river simultaneously above and below town.

OBITUARY

DIED—At the residence of his father-in-law, in Macon Ga., Wm. PATTERSON CANNON. Mr. Cannon, had for some time been employed in the office of the Index as a compositor, and had, by his fidelity to business, by his gentleness of demeanor and by his unvarying courtesy, strongly attached to him those with whom he came in contact.

DIED—In Calhoun county, Ala., Dec. 28th 1862, William Burney, infant son of W P & Elizabeth Crook, aged 1 year, 8 months and 21 days.

For a few days the little sufferer lingered when death laid his icy hands on that baby brow, pulled the roses of those fair cheeks and sealed forever the silk-fringes of those snowy lids.

How short the race our friend has run. Cut down in all his bloom; The course but yesterday begun, Has ended in the tomb.

Sister Rebecca J. Hughes, consort of R Hughes, was born Anderson District, South Carolina, on July first, 1828. She was married the 22d of February 1842.

As a Christian she was humble and devout, and as such her place cannot be filled in the church or community of which she was a member and a bright ornament.

As a parent, she was extremely kind and attentive, as a neighbor she was ever willing and ready to confer favors, in governing her servants she was humane.

W. J. Foster, son of Samuel C and Rebecca Foster, was born in Coweta Co Ga., Nov. 17, and died of fever, at Camp Biarah, near Loudon Ky., Oct. 15, 1862.

Rest, Jimmie rest, on old Kentucky's shore, For war will never disturb thee more, While his father's heart aches, for the loved one upon whom his hope of protection in this world rested.

The Will of Ex president Van Buren has been admitted to probate at Hudson N. Y. It is dated January 16, 1860, and commences as follows:

RECEIPT LIST

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes entries for J. F. Birchfield, W. C. Clardy, G. Hollingsworth, T. E. Hickey, J. E. Bulinger, J. Jackson, W. F. Adams, R. Roberts, W. J. Polk, W. Webster, W. B. Duke, J. W. Eadie, R. Callahan, C. Morgan, L. C. Mitchell, W. Hawkins, W. S. Seay, W. H. C. Sheridan, H. Marcy, N. Clark, J. S. Kelly, R. McCall, J. E. Tuller, E. M. Garrett, E. Manning, T. Reese, R. C. Boyd, W. B. Sullivan, J. R. Graham, J. P. Lecker, Miss M. Dill, A. Wright, C. W. Allen, Moses Whiteside, E. McGlothlin, John Ford, D. D. Dancy, J. H. Henton, Mr. Deborah Clark, H. Gaines, P. Phillips, Mrs. Julia Mitchell, J. A. Rhodes, J. M. Harper, D. Black, C. T. Melroy, A. Burns, J. E. Turner, E. Bridges, S. O. Black, John Holley, W. L. Scott, H. Killian, W. B. Waskin, Farrington Crow, J. A. Whiteside, W. H. Smith, J. E. Massey, J. R. Loyd, W. Thompson, S. Skinner, Wiley Morris, Mrs. Biddy McMichael, Dr. F. Treadwell, Larkin Coker, Elizabeth Kamda, W. R. Anderson, C. Hallmark, R. Blythe, H. Biggs, J. T. A. Hughes, W. M. Green, W. M. Doolen, W. M. Doolen, E. V. Weaver, N. H. Estes, J. B. Reynolds, E. Smith, D. B. Turner, Sarah L. Irwin, J. L. Wilbanks, A. N. Stewart, E. B. Howard, John Arnold, J. P. Archer, J. W. Davis, Allen Bryant, Thomas O'Leary, C. W. Howell, George Hays, William Tolson, E. P. Cowart, E. M. Clark, Levi Worthington, P. M. Phillips, T. W. Wilbur, R. A. Golden, W. J. Whiteside, E. A. Walker.

FUNDS

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes entries for Thos. Allsup, P. M. Woodruff, W. F. Bush, E. M. Clark, J. W. Morgan, Thomas Wel's, Wash Williams, David Hyat, Ben Johnson, John McFarth, Barny McAuley, John Bagley, A. J. Slayton, J. Williamson, R. A. Ingrain, J. R. Williams, J. R. Cooke, J. P. Lackey, Wm Johnston, Mrs. Phillip Mayfield, Mrs. J. Haywood, Mrs. Dudson of Oxford, Mrs. M. J. Jennings.

NOTICE

To Enrolling Officers of Conscripis in Randolph and Calhoun counties. You will arrest the following named members of my Company (K) 4th Ala Vols. who are and have been sometime absent without leave, and proceed as the law directs in such case.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Joseph C Burns, late of Randolph county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, on the 16th day of Dec'r 1862, by the Probate court of Randolph county.

STRAYED

Those who are, on the 11th day of January, 1863, two MULES, one a horse Mule, mule color, 6 or 7 years old, about eight years old, with a white nose, mane and tail shaved.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 4

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1863. The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

- 1. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia Florida, and South Carolina, up to December 10th, 1862.
2. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana, up to January 1st, 1863.
3. The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organizations to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the paroles given them.

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Administrators Notice

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of W R Houston, late of Randolph county, Ala deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 5th day of Jan. 1863, by the Judge of Probate of said county.

Administrators Notice

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of William Smith, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 16th day of Jan. 1863, by the Probate court of Randolph county, Ala.

WANTED

A quantity of Fried Apples and Peaches for which a liberal price in cash will be paid by J. C. CANNON.

Administrators Notice

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the 20th day of Jan. 1863, by the Probate court of Randolph county, Ala.

DISSOLUTION

THE firm of VERNON & BRADY has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. Z. Brady has bought out the interest of H. F. Vernon in the T. Y. Yard, located four miles south of Jacksonville, together with all the books and accounts of said firm.

MINUTES

The Delegates composing the Wills Valley Association of Baptists, convened with the Bethlehem church, DeKalb County, Ala. on Friday before the 2nd Lord's day in Sept. 1862.

1st. The Introductory Sermon was delivered by Elder E. Storie from the 6th chapter of Nehemiah and the latter clause of the third verse.

2d. The Association then organized. The former Clerk being absent, brother E. P. Cowart was called on to act as Clerk, pro tem.

90th On Finance

10th On Synopsis of Church Letters—Elder E. Storie, E. P. Cowart.

11th By motion and second, adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Prayer by the moderator.

12th Met according to adjournment. Prayer was made by the moderator.

13th Called the roll and marked absentees.

14th On motion read the rules of decorum.

15th Appointed our next meeting to be held with Holly Springs Church, Marshall county Ala., on the fifth Sabbath after the first of June, and Saturday before.

16th Resolved, That we omit the appointment of correspondents with the Tennessee River, and Tallahassee Associations for the present session, as we meet next year before them.

17th Our next Association is to be held with the Providence Church De Kalb County in Wills Valley, near Hendrixville, Ala. To commence on Friday before the second Sabbath in September 1863.

18th Appointed Lewis Cranford to preach next introductory sermon and Wm Penn his alternate.

19th. The committee on finance report fourteen dollars and forty cents.

20th Agreed that Br Clerk superintend the printing of minutes, and that he have one hundred and fifty copies printed and have the overplus for his services and if not sufficient this body is to remunerate him at our next session.

21st. The stand was occupied on Sabbath, to an attentive and well ordered audience, we hope with good effect.

22nd. Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the brethren and citizens round about Bethlehem, for their kind hospitality during our session.

Wm. PENN, Moderator. E. P. COWART, Clerk.

WHEN THE STATES SECEDED

South Carolina, Dec. 20, 61—Mississippi, Jan. 9, 61—Alabama and Florida, Jan. 11, 61—Georgia, Jan. 19, 61—Louisiana, Jan. 26, 61—Texas, Feb. 1, 61—Virginia, April 17, 61—Arkansas, May 6, 61—North Carolina, May 20, 61—Tennessee passed the Ordinance of Secession May 31st, and it was ratified by the people June 8, 61.

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Jacksonville up to Jan. 12th, 1863.

A. Alford, Thomas.

B. Burnett, Mrs S L; Baird, G. W; Barefield, Mrs Rebecca; Briant, Wm.

C. Cornelius, John; Cochran, Mrs. Elizabeth; Clark, Thomas; Cannon, Mrs Lucy; Cunningham, Mark; Cannon, Mr Robert.

D. Davis, John; Davis, Mrs Parthena; Dairs, Mrs Francis; Duckett, Sarah A.

E. Edmundson, Miss Nancy; Edmondson Mrs Charity.

F. Ford, John; Ford, Cicero D; Finch, Mrs S D; French, G D.

G. Golden, David; Griffin A B; Griffith, Mrs L E; Gilliam, Miss Margaret; Gilliam, Miss Elmira; Gudge, Henry.

H. Henderson, Mrs S; Hughes, Mrs Sarah; Henderson, Mrs L E; Hill, Landers; Hatfield, H H; Hughes C B.

I. James, M E; Jackson, A J; Jones; Henry A; Jones, N H; Johnson, D B.

K. Kilgon, James P; King & Fishla.

L. Lee, Wm; Lancaster, Mrs Carole; Latta, Mrs Mary Ann; Laughlin, Isabella; Landers, Richard; Lot, John; Latta, J J.

M. McCaghen, Mrs Rachel; Mathona, Mrs M J; Morrison, Mrs Emma; McKinney, Mrs J K; Mathis D D; Moore Samuel.

N. Nichols, Mrs H A; Neighbors, Mrs Lee; Nelson, Miss A D.

O. Officer, Enrolling.

P. Prater, Mrs Martha; Powell, Mrs Martha; Pruitt, S C Davis; Porter, Mrs J W; Puyot, Miss Mary J; Phillips Mrs Charles; Prater, Miss Martha A; Palmer, Mrs F M.

R. Read, Miss A T; Rains, Mrs M E; Reese, Dr A G; Reid, Mrs W H; Rogers, Wm L; Roberts A J; Robinson, Miss Ann M; Ramsey, Mrs Julia Ann; Robinson, Capt; Read, Mrs W A; Roberts, Miss Cynthia E.

S. Simmons, Samuel; Smith, Miss Martha; Smith, Miss Martha J; Smith, Mrs F M; Smith, Miss M S; Smith, Mrs H S; Smith, Mrs H J; Scott, Miss Lavina.

T. Thomas, Mrs Susan H; Thomas, Mrs L A; Thomas Mrs Mary; Thomas, Miss Sarah; Thomas, Mrs Josephine; Turner M J.

V. Viles, Mrs Mary.

W. Walls, Thomas; Wallace, T J; Wallis, A U; Wright, Thomas, White, Mrs Rebecca; Wigginton, Mrs Mary A; Weaver, Mr M A; Weakly, R D; Weaver, Miss Virginia P; Wright, Mrs Elizabeth; White, Mrs Mary Jane; Wells Miss Mary E; Walker, Miss Ginnie; Wall James M, Esq.

CHANGE TICKETS

Change tickets are on file at this office and are ready and on request.

WANTED

One hundred persons between the ages of 16 and 18, and 45 and 60, to form a company and drill monthly; as it has already been intimated by the Governor, that persons of these ages will probably be required to do military service. We propose to all who desire voluntarily to defend their common country, to forward their names to the subscriber at Morrisville, Ala.

ADMINISTRATORS

SALE

The undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Baker Bulaway late of Calhoun County, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an Order of Sale, granted on the 8th day of January 1863, by the honorable the Probate Court of said county, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale,

ON MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY.

At the residence of aid Barker February 1st, all the personal property of said estate consisting of eleven negroes to wit: PETER, Man, 16 years old, CHANEY, woman 22 years old, BOWDEN, boy 19 years old, NANCY, girl 7 years old, BILLIE and 3 children, CATHERINE twelve years old, LAURA 8 years old, MARTHA 6 years old. The said property will be sold for CASH. No property to be removed until purchase money paid.

CALHOUN MILLS

The undersigned has for sale the following share of public patronage given to these Mills herebefore, and will spare neither pains nor expense to merit the continuance in the future.

M. W. ABERNATHY, Jan. 16, 1863.

Administrators Notice

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John Gifford, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 12th day of Nov. 1862, by the Hon. A. Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same, legally authenticated within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Dec. 25, 62. HARVEY B. OLLIHAND, Adm. who file will annexed.

Administrators Notice

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of P. Cates, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate court of St. Clair county, Alabama on the 16th day of December, 1862, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Pay Your Debts

THE notes and accounts of S. J. J. W. Whaley, R. M. Dickson, and accounts of W. W. Lusk are in my hands for settlement. Notwithstanding cotton and produce is high and money plenty, our collections amount to almost nothing. Having indulged many of you several years, we take this method of notifying you, that unless you come forward and make payment we will be compelled to resort to the law. Let no one complain—this is our notice.

JOHN W. WHALEY, Alexandria, Ala. Oct. 2, 1862—Wm.

WOOL CARDING

I now have a good set of Wool Carding Machinery, in complete running order, to card for cash or toll. Every effort will be made to do good work, and on the most reasonable terms. See notices with card book.

E. G. STEWART, Morrisville, Ala. May 12, 1862—E. G.

For Sale, at low Figures.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing about 220 ACRES, situated on the Ochsensville, 10 miles N. E. of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala.—The soil is good, a comfortable dwelling, barn, stable and other out buildings, a well of fine water—a beautiful situation, 24 miles from the line of Railroad to be built from Jacksonville to Gadsden, Ala.

VALUABLE COOSA RIVER

Settled immediately upon the Town of Gadsden, Ala. 360 Acres in the First Township, high state of cultivation. Five pairs, never failing springs on the place—greater portion of the year land under cotton land.

A great bargain will be given—apply to R. A. MILLER, on the premises, or R. B. BYRLE, Gadsden, Ala. Confidants 5 per cent. Bonds received in payment. Gadsden, Ala. Jan. 1, 1863—R.

Administrators Notice

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Claudia Lora, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. St. Clair county, Ala. on the 26th day of Nov. 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.

SALE

A few yards of Virginia Salt for sale at retail. Apply to BLEN & FRAS.







