

JULY

Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 27, NO. 25.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JULY 4, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1384.

Jacksonville Republican
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, MORNING BY
J. F. GRANT.
At two dollars per annum, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuation.
Announcements of Candidates for office, five dollars perable in advance.
Obituaries, over ten lines charged at advertising rates.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of James E. Williams, late of Calhoun county, Ala., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of May, 1863, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
May 30, 1863. SARAH E. BROTHERS, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of James E. Williams, late of Calhoun county, Ala., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of May, 1863, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I hereby give notice 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.
MELISSA HYATT, Adm.
June 6, 1863.

COMMITTED.
To the Jail in Centre, Cherokee county, Alabama, on the 24th day of May, 1863, a Negro man, who says his name is Alexander, and that he belongs to Thomas Hayden, of Talladega county, Alabama, living four miles from the town of Talladega. Said boy is very black complexioned, and is about five feet, ten or eleven inches high. The owner of said Negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
W. L. GRIFITH, Sheriff.
May 16, 1863.

STATE WHISKEY
AND
REGULATIONS.
I, the undersigned, Agent for the State of Alabama, at Jacksonville, has now in stock, for the following counties, for sale to Druggists, merchants, and Physicians only, and in the original package, State Whiskey and Alcohol, upon affidavit filed in the following form:

THE STATE OF ALABAMA. I do solemnly swear that I will not use, sell or dispose of the whiskey (or alcohol) purchased by me from B. Forney, Agent of the State of Alabama at Jacksonville, for medicinal purposes, and that I will not dispose of or sell the same in quantities less than a quart, nor to any person for resale, other than Physicians, for their legitimate practice in their profession, nor for more than twenty-five per cent. net profit, nor permit any one in my employ or under my control to do so.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA. I do solemnly swear that I will not use, sell or dispose of the whiskey (or alcohol) purchased by me from B. Forney, Agent of the State of Alabama at Jacksonville, for medicinal purposes, and that I will not dispose of the same for more than fifty per cent. net profit, nor permit or allow any person in my employ or under my control to do so.
Calhoun county, one barrel, 55 to 60 gals. Cherokee
Talladega
DeKalb
Marshall
St. Clair
Blount
Mandoh
The proportions will hereafter be arranged as equitably as I may be able to do so. The same amount is to be paid for each gallon. Price for whiskey \$10.00 alcohol \$15.00 per gallon.
J. B. FORNEY, Agt.
Apr 23, 1863.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of March, 1863, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the estate of B. M. Hinton, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
NOAH LAWRENCE, Adm.
June 6, 1863.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of G. W. Jones, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of March, 1863, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I hereby give notice 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.
JANE JONES, Adm.
May 30, 1863.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of E. B. Hill, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Alabama, on the 25th day of April, 1863, by Hon. Alex. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
June 6, 1863. E. S. BLAIR, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of E. B. Hill, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Alabama, on the 25th day of April, 1863, by Hon. Alex. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
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June 6, 1863. E. S. BLAIR, Adm.

Executory Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Caleb T. Brothers, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of St. Clair county, on the 11th day of May, 1863, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
May 30, 1863. SARAH E. BROTHERS, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Alfred Bates, deceased, on the 16th day of May, 1863, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
ROBERT BATTLES, Adm.
May 30, 1863.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the 21st day of May, 1863, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., on the estate of Wm. B. Henderson, dec., by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala., on the 21st day of May, 1863, 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 those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
May 30, 1863. LAWSON P. HENDERSON, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the will of Drusilla H. Thwait, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala., on the 11th day of May, 1863, 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.
DANIEL H. THWEATT, Executor.
RICHARD M. THWEATT, Executor.
JAMES H. POSEY, Executor.
May 30, 1863.

Committed.
To the Jail of St. Clair county, Alabama, on the 27th of May, 1863, a Negro man, who calls his name JAMES, and says he belongs to David Moore of Randolph county, Ala. He says he was stolen out of his master's barn about the 16th day of May. Said boy is of light tan color, about 16 years of age, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds.
The owner of said Negro is notified to come forward, prove property and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
J. C. MONTGOMERY, Jailor.
June 2, 1863.

Stop the Runaway.
PASSENGER of the undersigned, about 3 weeks ago, an individual approached me and said he belonged to David Moore of Randolph county, Ala. He says he was going in the direction of Randolph county. I hereby forever forbid all persons from harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the statute; and will give a reasonable reward to any one who will return him to me.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jailor.
June 20, 1863-41.

Heads of 51st Ala. Vols. (P. R.)
Old Posterville, Tenn, June 13, 1863.

Deserters Wanted.
A few recruits will be received into this company. They must provide themselves with horses, saddles and bridles, and bring much clothing. This is a fine opening for young men. The usual bounty will be paid.
Wm. WHITE, Capt.
Co. D, 51st Ala. Vols. (P. R.)

IRON SAFE AND OFFICE FURNITURE FOR SALE.
A surviving partner of the firm of D. Thomson & Co., I will sell at public outcry on the 22d day of July next, in the town of Gadsden, one iron safe, one table and desk, and three chairs. TERMS CASH.
June 20-1863. R. B. KYLE, Survivor.

ESTRAY NOTICE.
TAKEN UP by John T. Driskell, and posted before Thomas W. Gilbert, Esq., two estray Mules, one horse mule, about 14 hands high, mottled color, a black streak along the back, about four years old—appraised to \$25.00—the other a stud mule, 12 hands high, a bright sorrel, about one year old, appraised to \$75.00.
A. TURNER, Judge of Probate.
June 20, 1863.

Paras for Sale.
I propose to sell my farm on Vance's Creek, near Jacksonville, Ala. It is well improved and finely watered. It possesses superior advantages of wood, water, range, &c. It contains 240 ACRES. A about half of it in a good state of cultivation. I would also sell the growing crop and stock, if desired and give possession at any time.
RO. SCALES.
Jacksonville, Ala. May 30, 1863.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Matthew Pirkle, late of Calhoun county, Ala., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 11th day of April, 1863, by Hon. Alex. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.
June 27, 1863. ELIZABETH PIRKLE, Adm.

COMMITTED.
To the Jail of Lufkin, DeKalb county, Ala., on the 9th day of May, 1863, a Negro man who calls his name GEORGE, and says he belongs to James Fritchett of Brunswick county, N. C., and ran away from the railroad near Peyton, Ala., some time in December last. Said boy is of dark complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 60 or 65 pounds, and has a piece bit or cut off his right ear. He had on an old roundabout of brown color, and a round topped wool hat, brown jeans pants and vest.
The owner of said Negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property and pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
June 27, 1863. J. B. BELSHU, Jailor.

Electron Notice.
I will open and hold an Election at the different Election Precincts in Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 1st Monday in August next, for the purpose of electing a Governor of the State of Alabama, a member of the Confederate States Congress, for 4th Congressional District of said State of Alabama, a Senator and three Representatives to the State Legislature, and a Tax Collector and Assessor for said county; and the following named persons are hereby appointed Inspectors of said Precincts, to-wit:
Election Precinct No. 1, Jacksonville—Jacob I. Adair; Wm F Bush and Lawson Carpenter.
Precinct No. 2, Alexandria—J R Walker, John M Crook, and Benjamin Eastley.
Precinct No. 3, Court Ground—A Skelton, Wiley Glover and James K Douglass.
Precinct No. 4, Court Ground—Isaac M. Ford, Eli Ryan, and William Kennedy.
Precinct No. 5, Polkville—Noah Good, Lewis S Meharg, and J J Rowland.
Precinct No. 6, Pecks Hill—J J Lazenby, J P Gore and John Fouby.
Precinct No. 7, Court Ground—Barton Griffin M Dickinson and Henry Meben.
Precinct No. 8, Walden's Shop—Spartan Allen, Henry Walden and Benjamin Neighbors.
Precinct No. 9, Cross Plains—Jacob F Dailey, C J Sharp, and Neil Ferguson.
Precinct No. 9, Ladiga—J R Graham, Win Young and Wm Stewart.
Precinct No. 10, Court Ground—Terrell Auders, J W Whiteside, Wm J Dickerson.
Precinct No. 11, White Plains—M P Johnson, C G Morgan, and M M Black.
Precinct No. 12, Yoe's Cross Roads—John Yoe, J C Elston, W C McMahon.
Precinct No. 13, Oxford—J M Jones, G F Mattison, and D D Draper.
Precinct No. 14, Sugar Hill—S Jenkins, Joseph Wright, Isaac N Newton.
Precinct No. 15, Pine Grove—Abner Coffey, John M Erans, J C Barker.
Precinct No. 16, Abernathy—J M Owen, John W Jones and Wm McMahon.
Precinct No. 17, Fair Play—S M Caruth, Ranson Brown and Stephen Edwards.
Precinct No. 18, Pine Thicket—A D Chandler, Wm R Brown, Sr., and J L Thompson.
Precinct No. 19, Court Ground—J M Gains, B F Parker, and Wm Howell.
Precinct No. 20, Court Ground—William Wood, J S Burden, M Alexander.
Precinct No. 21, Sulphur Springs—Z Henderson, F Crow and A W Rowland.
Precinct No. 22, Court Ground—Thomas Bennet, John Weeks, John A Spalding.
Precinct No. 23, Pleasant Hill—J R Northcutt, J W McDaniel, W H Peshall.
The constables of the county are hereby appointed the returning officers for their respective Election Precincts, where there is no constables, the managers are hereby requested to send up to me the proper returns for their precinct.
B. OWEN, Sheriff of Calhoun county, Ala.

DEBTORS.
THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and delivery in jail, or to the nearest Military Post, of the following named deserters from my company (K) 44th Reg. Ala. Vols., all of whom were enlisted in Calhoun county, Ala.
Walker G. Harris was born in Gwinnett county Georgia, age 21 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, auburn hair, blue eyes and by occupation when enlisted a farmer.
Thomas W. Hinnant was born in the State of South Carolina, age 30 years, 6 feet high, fair complexion, light hair, gray eyes, by occupation when enlisted a farmer.
Samuel E. Vaughan was born in Calhoun county, Alabama, age 22 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, occupation a farmer.
William K. Owen was born in the State of Georgia, age 28 years, 6 feet high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, occupation a farmer.
John Owen was born in the State of Georgia, age 36 years, five feet six inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, occupation a farmer.
James T. Henson was born in the State of Georgia, age 30 years 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, hazel eyes, occupation a farmer.
Silas Henson was born in the State of Georgia, age 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, auburn hair, hazel eyes, occupation a farmer.
Joseph J. Knighton was born in the State of South Carolina age 26 years, 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, black eyes by occupation a farmer.
William B. Knighton was born in the State of South Carolina, aged 22 years, five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, black eyes, occupation a farmer.
By order of Col. W. F. Perry, JOHN N. TEAGUE, Capt. Co. K, 44th Reg. Ala. Vols.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the firm of Jas. D. Hoke & Brother, will please call and settle, without cost or delay. Any having claims will please present them for payment, to JNO. D. HOKES, surviving partner. June 24, 1863-30.

NOTICE.
STRAYED from the subscriber, living 14 miles north of Jacksonville, Ala., a certain light colored mare, supposed to be 9 or 9 years old, with a blaze in her face, and carries her tail on one side—no other marks recollected. She left the 5th inst., when last heard of she was at J. M. Crook's plantation near Alexandria. Any person taking her up and giving information will be suitably rewarded. Address me at Mount Polk, Ala. GARRISON GREENSHAW, June 13, 1863. June 20, 1863.

THREAD AND NOTICE ABOUT WOOL.
To exchange for wool at the store of J. & J. H. Huey, Talladega, during the month of June, on the terms of the following advertisement.
NOTICE ABOUT WOOL.
We have received many inquiries by mail about the manufacture and price of wool. We will receive wool during the months of June and July, through any merchant or warehouse in Montgomery, and manufacture the same one half for the other; and receive the wool in Montgomery, and deliver it at the same point, free of expense of transportation. We will also exchange for all wool offered us during the month of June, 14 Sheetings at the rate of 3 yards of sheeting for one pound of Wool Free of burrs, and one pound 5 pounds Cotton Yarn, Nos. from 5 to 10, for each 3 pounds of clean washed or 4 pounds of dirty wool free of burrs.
BARNETT, MICO & CO. Talladega, Ala., June 5th, 1863. June 29, 61.

COMMITTED.
To the Jail at Centre, Cherokee county, Ala., about the 16th day of May, 1863, a Negro boy who says his name is PHILLIP, and that he belongs to Acornus Bean, of Franklin county, Alabama.
The said boy was brought off from his home by the Yankees, and captured in Cherokee county, Alabama.
The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
S. M. GINS, D. Sheriff.
June 20, 1863.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 5.
The following Confederate officers and men have been exchanged, and are hereby so declared.
1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point any time previous to May 6th, 1863.
2. All officers captured at any place before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.
3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.
4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee, in December last.
5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Col. Stewart at Mt. Barn Arkansas, January 25th 1863, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Miss., December, 1862.
6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Miss., on the 23d December, 1862; at Des Arc, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, La., on the 24th February, 1863.
7. All persons who have been captured on the sea or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.
8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole or discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States, or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.
9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or any section of any previous Exchange Notice wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.
ROBERT OGDEN, Agent my\$0-6t of Exchange.

STOCK HOLDERS CONVENTION AT SHELBY SPRINGS.
Wednesday, the 8th day of July at the Shelby Springs, the Stock Holders of the Ala. & Tenn. Rivers Rail Road company, will hold their annual convention for the purpose of electing officers, receiving a report of the operations of the road for the last twelve months, and transacting other important business. The stock of every share to be represented. Twelve months ago, for want of representation of a majority of the stock, there was no convention held, and therefore no officers elected. All those who own or control stock are earnestly requested to attend the Convention or send their proxies. A failure to hold a Convention on the 8th of July will work a serious injury to the Company. Then let every one who cannot attend in person sign a proxy and let some one represent their stock.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of C. L. Morgan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 22d day of June, 1863, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
June 27, 1863. CYNTHIA SHERMAN, Adm.

NOTICE.
OFFICE ADJ. & Insp. Gen., A. M. J. Montgomery, Ala. June 17, 1863.]
General Orders No. 10.
The President of the Confederate States having made a requisition on the State of Alabama for seven thousand militia to be mustered into Confederate service on the 8th day of August next for six months it is ordered
I. That the officer commanding the 1st Brigade, composed of the county of Madison, proceed to raise from his command by draft, one hundred and fifty six troops.
II. That the officer commanding the 2d Brigade, composed of the counties of Limestone and Lauderdale, proceed to raise from his command by draft, two hundred and thirty-eight troops.
III. That the officer commanding the 3d Brigade composed of the counties of Jefferson and St. Clair, proceed to raise from his command by draft, two hundred and forty-four troops.
IV. That the officer commanding the 4th Brigade, composed of the counties of Franklin and Lawrence, proceed to raise from his command by draft, two hundred and thirty-one troops.
V. That the officer commanding the 5th Brigade, composed of the counties of Pickens and Tuscaloosa proceed to raise by draft, three hundred and eight troops.
VI. That the officer commanding the 6th Brigade, composed of the counties of Choctaw, Marengo and Sumter, proceed to raise from his command by draft, two hundred and sixty troops.
VII. That the officer commanding the 7th Brigade, composed of the counties of Dallas and Wilcox, proceed to raise from his command by draft, one hundred and ninety-four troops.
VIII. That the officer commanding the 8th Brigade composed of the counties of Butler, Conecuh, Covington and Moutw, proceed to raise from his command by draft, four hundred and two troops.
IX. That the officer commanding the 9th Brigade, composed of the county of Mobile, proceed to raise from his command by draft, five hundred troops.
X. That the officer commanding the 10th Brigade, composed of Jackson county, proceed to raise from his command, by draft, one hundred and twenty-seven troops.
XI. That the officer commanding the 11th Brigade, composed of the counties of Barbour, Calhoun, Dale and Henry, proceed to raise from his command, by draft, five hundred and eighty-two troops.
XII. That the officer commanding the 12th Brigade, composed of the counties of Blount and Morgan, proceed to raise from his command, by draft, two hundred and thirty-seven troops.
XIII. That the officer commanding the 13th Brigade, composed of the counties of Lowndes and Pike, proceed to raise from his command, by draft, three hundred and nineteen troops.
XIV. That the officer commanding the 14th Brigade, composed of the counties of Green and Perry, proceed to raise from his command by draft, two hundred and twenty-three troops.
XV. That the officer commanding the 15th Brigade, composed of the counties of Autauga and Montgomery, proceed to raise, from his command by draft, three hundred troops.
XVI. That the officer commanding the 16th Brigade, composed of the counties of Calhoun, Randolph and Talladega, proceed to raise from his command, by draft, six hundred and sixty-five troops.
XVII. That the officer commanding the 17th Brigade, composed of the counties of Chambers, Coosa and Tallapoosa, proceed to raise from his command, by draft, five hundred and sixty-seven troops.
XVIII. That the officer commanding the 18th Brigade, composed of the counties of Cherokee, DeKalb and Marshall shall proceed to raise from his command by draft four hundred and sixty-three troops.
XIX. That the officer commanding the 19th Brigade, composed of the counties of Fayette, Marion, Walker and Winston, proceed to raise from his command by draft, four hundred and twenty-six troops.
XX. That the officer commanding the 20th Brigade, composed of the counties of Bibb and Shelby, proceed to raise from his command by draft, two hundred and twenty-six troops.
XXI. That the officer commanding the 21st Brigade, composed of the counties of Macon and Russell, proceed to raise from his command by draft, two hundred and sixty troops.
XXII. That the officer commanding the 22d Brigade, composed of the counties of Baldwin, Clarke and Washington, proceed to raise from his command by draft, one hundred and seventy-eight troops.
The draft referred to in the above clauses will be made on the 24th day of July next.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of J. N. Morgan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 22d day of June, 1863, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
June 27, 1863. CYNTHIA SHERMAN, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of G. W. Jones, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of March, 1863, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I hereby give notice 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.
JANE JONES, Adm.
May 30, 1863.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of E. B. Hill, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Alabama, on the 25th day of April, 1863, by Hon. Alex. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
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LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of E. B. Hill, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Alabama, on the 25th day of April, 1863, by Hon. Alex. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
June 6, 1863. E. S. BLAIR, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of G. W. Jones, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of March, 1863, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I hereby give notice 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.
JANE JONES, Adm.
May 30, 1863.

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Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 27, NO. 26.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JULY 11, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1335.

Jacksonville Republican

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square for ten lines for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuation.
Announcements of Candidates for office, five dollars, payable in advance.
Obituaries, over ten lines, charged at advertising rates.

NOTICE.
A new more able bodied recruits wanted. None but active, energetic men need apply. The 21st Regt. Ala. Partisan Rangers is now opened for recruits, and any persons wishing to join this arm of the service will have the opportunity.
I will receive into my company (A) fifteen additional recruits, but they must be men who are both able and willing to do duty, no "dait-chirkers or hospital rats" wanted.
J. T. SNOW, Capt. Co. A.
July 20, 1863.

State of Alabama.
DeKalb County.
In Probate Court for said County.
Special Term, June 22d, 1863.

This day came into open court, L. P. Ward and A. H. Mullins, Administrators de bonis nou, with the will annexed, of the estate of Wm. H. Mullins, late of said county, deceased, and presented to the said court their accounts and vouchers, for the partial settlement of their said accounts as such administrators; and the court having appointed the 31st day of July next to audit, examine and state their said accounts; and it appearing to the court, that B. T. Mullins, one of the heirs of said estate, is a non resident, and resides in the State of Georgia, and is of full age.—Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the said L. P. Ward and A. H. Mullins, Administrators as aforesaid, to have their said accounts presented to the said court for allowance, at the said Term of said court, on the said 31st day of July, to be holden at the court house of said county on the said day, when said when all persons interested in the settlement of the said estate of said William H. Mullins, are required to appear and make exception to said Report.
Witness: JNO. N. FRANKLIN, Judge of Probate, this the 22d day of June, 1863.

Rags, Rags, Rags.
I have understood wish to purchase a quantity of clean linen and cotton Rags, for which a good price will be paid. PLEISH & WELLHOUSE.

Committed.
To the Jail at Asheville St Clair Co. Ala. a Negro boy who says his name is JAMES, and that he was brought from the Iron Works near Oxford, and was brought away from Mississippi by a man named Reid, and hired to Mr. Canale, near Oxford.
Said boy is about 25 years old, very dark, 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 140 lbs; eyes like hazel about 1 1/2 in.
The owner of said negro is notified to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. J. C. MONTGOMERY, Jailor, July 11, 1863.

Attention 72d Regt. A. M.
I have been ordered to report the names of all the men in my Regt., between the ages of 18 and 45, without exception or exemption. Consequently any officer, commissioned or non-commissioned, in the respective precincts of the above named regiment, will give me a list of the names as above stated, on the 13th inst., at this place, or sooner if practicable by mail. Volunteering, organize and go into companies and avoid a draft.
J. A. STENSONS, Col. Comd., 72d Regt. A. M., Jacksonville, Ala., 1st July, 1863.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of James F. Williams late of Calhoun county, Ala., dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, on the 13th day of May, 1863, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
ELISHA HYATT, Adm.

COMMITTED.
To the Jail at Jacksonville, Calhoun Co. Ala. on the 5th day of July, 1863, a negro boy, who says his name is Durham, and that he belongs to Ed. Chisolm, of Cedar Town, Ga.
Said boy is about twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high and black complexion.
The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. J. G. WILLINGHAM, Jailor, July 9, 1863.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
\$25 REWARD.
Stolen or strayed from my house on the 5th day of June, one iron gray mare, thirteen or fourteen hands high, five years old last spring; good trader, and general rail racking, like water. Has some small spots on her back, curled in the neck; a lump under her chin, looks like it had been a bite; some marks of the gear; shouder hurt slightly. I will pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said mare at my house, 10 miles from Centre, on the road leading from Centre to Lebanon in Cherokee county, Ala.
MARY E. BAINS, Solider's wife.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the 25th day of May 1863, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.
D. B. HILL, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Matthew Pridley, late of Calhoun Co. Ala., dec'd. having been granted on the 11th day of April, 1863, by Hon. Alex. Woods, Judge of Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate will be required to make immediate payment.
J. E. ELIZABETH PIRKLE, Adm.

COMMITTED.
To the Jail of Lebanon, DeKalb Co. Ala., on the 9th day of May, 1863, a Negro man who calls his name GEORGE, and says he belongs to James Pritchett, of the railroad near Eton, Ala., and ran away from him on the 21st day of December last. Said boy is of dark complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds, and has a bit of cut off his right ear. He had on an old cloth roundabout of brown color, old round topped wool hat, brown pants and vest.
The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property and pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
J. B. BELSHIE, Jailor.

Election Notice.
I will open and hold an Election at the different Election Precincts in Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 1st Monday in August next, for the purpose of electing a Governor of the State of Alabama, a member of the Confederate States Congress, for 4th Congressional District of said State of Alabama, a Senator and three Representatives to the State Legislature, and a Tax Collector and Assessor for said county; and the following named persons are hereby appointed inspectors of said Elections for their respective Election Precincts, to-wit:
Election Precinct No. 1, Jacksonville—Jacob I. Aderhold, Wm F Bush and Lawson Carpenter.
Pre No. 2, Alexandria—J. R. Walker, John M Crook, and Benjamin Estley.
Pre No. 3, Court Ground—A. Shelton, Willy Glover and James K Douglas.
Pre No. 4, Court Ground—Isaac M Ford, Eli Dymann, and William Kennedy.
Pre No. 5, Poikville—Nash Goode, Lewis S. McHarg, and J. J. Rowland.
Pre No. 6, Peeks Hill—J. J. Lovins, by J. P. Gore and John E. Galy.
Pre No. 7, Court Ground—Barton Griffin M Dickissou and Henry McRiee.
Pre No. 8, Walden's Shop—Spartan Allen, Henry Walden and Benjamin Neighbors.
Pre No. 9, Cross Plains—Jacob P. Dajley, C. J. Sharp, and Neil Ferguson.
Pre No. 9, Ladiga—J. R. Graham, Wm Young and Wm Stewart.
Pre No. 10, Court Ground—Terrill Anders, J. W. Whiteside, Wm J. Dickinson.
Pre No. 11, White Plains—M. P. Johnson, C. G. Morgan, and M. M. Black.
Pre No. 12, Yon's Cross Roads—John Yoe, J. C. Blston, W. C. McManhan.
Pre No. 13, Oxford—J. M. Jones, G. E. Mattison, and D. D. Draper.
Pre No. 14, Sugar Hill—S. Jenkins, Joseph Wright, Isaac N. Newton.
Pre No. 15, Pine Grove—Abner Coffey, John M Evans, J. C. Barker.
Pre No. 16, Abernathy—J. M. Owen, John W. Jones and Wm McManhan.
Pre No. 17, Fair Play—S. M. Corwath, Ransom Brown and Stephen Edwards.
Pre No. 18, Fine Thicket—A. D. Chandler, Wm R. Brown, sr. and J. L. Thompson.
Pre No. 19, Court Ground—J. M. Gaudus, B. F. Parker, and Wm Howell.
Pre No. 20, Court Ground—William Wood, J. S. Borden, M. Alexander.
Pre No. 21, Sulphur Springs—Z. Henderson, P. Crow and A. W. Rowland.
Pre No. 22, Court Ground—Thomas Benner, John Weems, John A. Spalding.
Pre No. 23, Pleasant Hill—J. R. Northcutt, J. W. McDaniel, W. H. Russell.

The constables of the county are hereby appointed the returning officers for their respective Election Precincts, where there is no constables, the managers are hereby requested to send up to me the proper returns for their precinct.
B. OWEN, Sheriff of Calhoun county, Ala.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the firm of Jno. D. Hote & Brother, will please call and settle, without cost or delay. Day having claims will please present them for payment.
JNO. D. HOTE & BROTHER, Merchants, Jacksonville, Ala.

DESERTED.
PRIVATE John H. Griffin of Capt. Forney's Company (G.) 3d Ala. Cav.; from Gadsden Springs Hospital, Ga., on the 23d day of May, 1863. Said Griffin is six feet high, weighs about 130 pounds, 22 years old, black hair and whiskers, dark eyes, and inclined to be round shouldered. Thirty dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of him to his command. Sent to the hospital on account of having received an accidental shot in the foot.
ALEX. C. STEWART, Lieut., Commanding Co. G.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of C. L. Morgan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 23d day of June 1863, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
J. W. STEWART, Adm.

Stop the Returnway.
RAN AWAY from the undersigned, about 3 weeks ago, an indentured apprentice named Frank Neman. Said boy is in the 16th year of his age, and when last heard from was going in the direction of Randolph county. I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the statute; and I will give a reasonable reward to any one who will return him to me.
J. W. STEWART, Adm.

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J. H. NANCY B. DOWDLE, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Levi Weaver, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned on the 27th day of June, 1863, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. 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 come forward and make payment.
L. A. WEAVER, Adm.

SAIT AND TOBACCO.
I WILL SELL my own raised Sait and Tobacco, Virginia Sait. The Government has been doing all that he can do to save you full supply of meat, but cannot possibly fill the demand. Apply soon and purchase at cheap rates—\$15 00 per sack.
We are also on hand large and varied lot of Virginia Tobacco (choice brands) for sale at wholesale or retail prices. Now is the time for lovers of the West to supply themselves.
R. Puffell.

ARREST THE DESERTERS.
DEPARTING FROM THE 25th Ala. Cavalry, Private Geo. W. Albery, aged 24 years, blue eyes, dark hair, six feet two inches high. Wm. S. Albery, aged 22 years, blue eyes, light hair, six feet one inch high. John A. Albery, aged 20 years, blue eyes, light hair, six feet one inch high.
Also four others, who desert on the 11th inst. Geo. W. Albery, aged 19 years, blue eyes, light hair, six feet one inch high. Peter W. Albery, aged 21 years, blue eyes, light hair, six feet one inch high. The said deserters live in Precinct No. 10, Calhoun county, Ala. Aaron J. Albery, aged 28 years, blue eyes, dark hair, six feet one inch high. Geo. W. Albery, aged 27 years, blue eyes, light hair, six feet one inch high. Geo. W. Albery, aged 26 years, blue eyes, light hair, six feet one inch high. These last two live in Precinct No. 11, Calhoun county, Ala. I am hereby notified to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated 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.
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E. S. BLAIR, Adm.

Farms and Farm Yard FOR SALE.
I have a farm, with a large farm yard, containing about 100 acres, together with the tools, and about 100 cows of Tan Back. For terms apply to
J. Z. BEADY, June 6, 1863.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the 18th day of March, 1863, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the estate of E. M. Nixon, dec'd., all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
NOAH LAWRENCE, Adm.

Administrators Notice.
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J. W. STEWART, Adm.

FOR CONGRESS.
CIRCULAR LETTER.
To the Voters of the Fourth Congressional District:
At the earnest solicitation of a number of voters, from each of the counties composing the District, I have consented to become a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States.
It is the first time that I have appeared before the people as a candidate for office, and nothing but a firm conviction that a large number of the voters of the District desired to select a new representative could induce me to appear before you now. I deem it manifestly right, however that those who desire a change should have an opportunity to cast their votes.
I appreciate too highly the importance of unity at home to engage in a contest, which might tend to inflame old prejudices, revive party feeling or create divisions among the people. It is not my desire or intention therefore, to canvass the District, or to make even a single speech. No desire for preferment or motive of personal ambition, could tempt me at a time like this to engage in a struggle which might in any way prove detrimental to the great cause we all have so much at heart. I shall therefore be content, after briefly stating my positions, past and present, with regard to some of the important questions, to submit my name to the people to be voted for or not, as they may think proper, on the first Monday in August.
Having been raised in the District, and for several years past connected with the editorial department of a public journal circulating in each of the different counties composing the District, my position and past political associations are well known to many of you. There are others, however, to whom I am comparatively a stranger.
It is proper therefore, that I should state that I was not an advocate for secession, and I never having believed in the doctrine or regarded it as a "painless remedy."
I believed that that separate movements on the part of the States would result in a conflict of arms, such as would tax all the power and energies of a united Southern people. I advocated co-operation, and endeavored to secure united action on the part of the South in the great movement of resistance.
The only possibility, in my opinion, of avoiding a bloody civil war, as the result of such a revolution in government; was by united and concerted action on the part of the Southern States, rendering the movement so formidable as to deter the miserable creature, who had been elevated to power by the Black Republican party, from attempting to coerce them into submission.
In the heated contest which arose between the Co-operation and Secessionist parties, the latter charged the former with being submissionists, and openly asserted that the doctrine of Co-operation was only an artful dodge and really meant submission. The charge, whether honestly made or designed for party effect at the same time, I think had a most disastrous and dangerous effect, leading to our enemy at least a pretext for asserting that the States had seceded that there was a large party throughout the South, who still adhered to the old Union, and who would flock to their standard, as soon as their armies could penetrate our country. Our insolent foe actually pretending and claiming that it was a question of honor with them to wage a war and invade our land, to release these supposed friends from their bondage, as well as to restore the Government.
How widely have they been mistaken in their search for such a "o'y" of friends at the South, the history of the present terrible struggle fully testifies. They have been welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves.
Co-operationist and Secessionist, equally devoted to their Sunny South and jealous of its rights and honor, though widely differing on questions of policy and plans by which their rights and honor might best be preserved have fought side by side, in a common struggle, have shed their blood in a common cause, and many now sleep side by side in a common grave.
Those who advocated the doctrine of Co-operation, although their plans were rejected and their counsel spurned, have given freely of their blood and treasure to sustain this mighty struggle for Southern independence, as those who claimed to be the peculiar champions and guardians of "Southern Rights."
When the Convention of my native State passed the ordinance of Secession and withdrew from the Union, although I had done all in my power to prevent the step, I felt that my natural attachment and highest allegiance were due to her, and at once determined that Alabama's destiny should be mine.
Fully convinced moreover, that a Union comprised by so many wretched and proud associations which the

wisdom and counsel of our best and ablest statesmen had failed to preserve, and keep together could never be reconstructed for a moment, entertain the idea of re-construction.
The deep seated inveterate hatred between the sections increased and strengthened by the long and bloody war in which we are engaged, renders us for the future, distinct peoples, and removes every prospect, as well as every desire for again uniting the two sections under one Government.
The success of our enemy would not be a restoration of the Union but the subjugation, degradation and destruction of the South.
We must offer the most united and determined resistance, sustain the hands of our invincible, and devoted soldiers and their gallant and skillful leaders and fight to the death, if need be, to maintain great rights of freedom and independence. These can never be surrendered. We should, however, be ever ready to hail with joy, the first dawn of returning reason to our maddened foe, and gladly welcome the harbinger of peace, which would restore quiet and security once again to our troubled country. No possible effort should be spared to secure an "honorable peace." This all should most earnestly desire and be ready to grasp at the earliest moment, for surely we have had enough of the carnival of blood.
Victory has so far perched upon our standard, and the God of battles has crowned our arms with success. Yet these victories have been won in many instances by costly sacrifices, and the notes of triumph have been saddened by the wail of lamentation. The weary soldier, who partakes of his scanty fare, and paces his solitary round; the armless slave; the crushed; the vacant chair at every hearthstone, are constant reminders of what they cost. We should therefore gladly welcome peace at the earliest moment. Never losing sight of the fact, however, that this peace must come with right and honor, without which it is itself valueless. Let us have peace with independence.

With regard to the past action of the Confederate Congress, I would state that while there has been much that did not approve I have carefully abstained from making captious objections. These different measures could not be discussed or the objections stated in a letter.
I shall only casually allude to a few of them.
The Compensation Bill was objectionable. The Government was just in its infancy without money and with but limited resources. Thousands of the best men in the land were submitting to all manner of hardships and exposure upon the tented field and receiving only the small sum of seven dollars per month. The civil officers of the Government should not at such a time have been paid the liberal salaries which had been paid in the Old Government.
There has in my opinion been a great want of skill in the management of our financial affairs.
The act of Congress limiting the time for funding treasury notes in 8 per cent stocks after they had been issued by the Government and received by the people without such condition was in effect impairing the obligation of contract; an act of bad faith, favoring of repudiation and tending to shake the confidence of the people in a currency which they had exhibited a willingness to make any sacrifice to sustain. The public faith should be preserved at all hazards.
The recent heavy tax bill while it may prove oppressive to many and be excessive and unequal in some of its provisions was doubtless a necessity at this time to save the currency and maintain the government. The great objection is, that provision was not earlier made to relieve the country of its surplus currency instead of rolling it back and postponing the movement until it comes with a force that is well nigh overwhelming. The collection of a portion of this tax in kind, presents some objectionable features. It will require an immense number of agents to attend its collection, it will open the door for fraud and speculation and I fear result in great waste.

The original exemption bill created much dissatisfaction by exempting from military service men who had the control of a certain number of slaves. This measure was doubtless intended for a wise purpose, in order to secure and maintain an efficient police, to hold in subjection and control the slave population of the country, and increase its agricultural products. Its operations were unequal and in many instances very unjust. In all cases where it was found necessary to detel men within the military age to control and manage slaves; a compensating tax should have been levied upon the slave holder. The exemption bill to some extent remedied this evil by requiring a tax of one dollar and ten cents where such exemption

granted.
Having already protracted this letter to a greater length than designed, I will conclude by saying that if honored with the confidence of the people of the District I shall devote myself to the duties of the position and give their interests my undivided attention.
Very Respectfully,
Your old servt.,
M. H. CHICKSHANK.
Tallahassee, Ala., July 24, 1863.

LETTER FROM HON. THOS. H. WATTS.
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Richmond June 24th 1863.
To the People of Alabama.
Under the authority of a letter written by me the 21st of March last to General G. W. Lawler, of Talladega my name as a candidate for Governor has been placed before you. It has been suggested by many persons that I should give some public sanction to this action of my friends. It is known to the people of Ala. that I have not sought the office insofar as it is and has been, for many years my opinion, that under our system of Government such offices should not be sought. High offices are public trusts created, not for the length of office-seekers, but the public good; and the people have the right to select whom they please to attend to their public interests. The honors which attach to official positions can only be shown in their brightest colors when they are conferred by the unsolicited voice of the people.
Whilst the thunders of the enemy's cannon are heard on our borders and in our midst, whilst thousands are mourning the loss of some loved one whose heart's blood has been freely shed in defense of the sacred cause of Liberty and Independence; whilst the necessity of our condition still loudly call for strong arms and stout hearts to repel an insolent and vandal foe; it is not right, it is not patriotic to stir up strife about office or the emoluments of office. I cannot consent to say or do aught which would divert our minds from demands which patriotism makes. Much less can I insult your sensibilities by entering into a canvass or scramble for the office. Yet, native of Alabama, as I am, and owing to her my first love and only allegiance I cannot refuse to serve her people in any position they choose to place me in.
With this declaration, if you make me your Chief Magistrate, I shall not be unmindful of the high honors conferred; and shall serve you to the best of my ability. In the meantime and whilst this war continues, I shall not forget that all that freemen hold dear is dependent on its successful issue. Upon the gallantry of our brave boys in the field, and on patriotic hearts at home, are staked the liberties of a nation and the independence of a Republic. With God as our leader and protector the victory will surely be ours.
Your obedient servant,
T. H. WATTS.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.
The loss of the enemy since the first of May is almost frightful. Since that period the loss sustained by Gen. Grant alone at Grand Gulf, Raymond, Jacksonville, Black and around Vicksburg has been estimated at 75,000 men. This estimate includes the killed, wounded sick and missing. His effective strength is not so great as it was when he landed at Grand Gulf, notwithstanding the innumerable reinforcements which have poured in upon him. Our own loss in all these engagements is less than 5,000, and the majority of these were prisoners, who will soon be returned to us.
At Port Hudson, the enemy in their fifteen assaults lost 17,000, while our loss was only 200.
In Virginia, the loss of the enemy at Chancellerville, Winchester and other points since the first of May cannot be less than 50,000.
General Forrest bagged 1,700 Yankees at Rome, Ga., and operations in Tennessee, Kentucky and North Mississippi will swell the list still higher.
We may therefore sum up as follows:
ENEMY'S LOSS.

In South Miss. and around Vicksburg, 75,000
Around Fort Hudson, 17,000
At Wilson's Ford, 2,000
In Virginia, Winchester, &c., 50,000
In North Mississippi, Tenn., and Ky., 5,000
Total, 159,000
Add to this about 50,000 whose terms have expired, and it appears that the enemy's force has been depleted to the extent of 200,000 since the 1st of May last.

This is a grand record, and we do not believe it is overdrawn. Our own loss during this period has not exceeded 15,000, and half of that number were prisoners, who have been, or will be, returned to us.

The original exemption bill created much dissatisfaction by exempting from military service men who had the control of a certain number of slaves. This measure was doubtless intended for a wise purpose, in order to secure and maintain an efficient police, to hold in subjection and control the slave population of the country, and increase its agricultural products. Its operations were unequal and in many instances very unjust. In all cases where it was found necessary to detel men within the military age to control and manage slaves; a compensating tax should have been levied upon the slave holder. The exemption bill to some extent remedied this evil by requiring a tax of one dollar and ten cents where such exemption

granted.
Having already protracted this letter to a greater length than designed, I will conclude by saying that if honored with the confidence of the people of the District I shall devote myself to the duties of the position and give their interests my undivided attention.
Very Respectfully,
Your old servt.,
M. H. CHICKSHANK.
Tallahassee, Ala., July 24, 1863.

LETTER FROM HON. THOS. H. WATTS.
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Richmond June 24th 1863.
To the People of Alabama.
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Jacksonville Republican. JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

July 11, 1863.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN GILL SHORTER, OF BARBOUR.

FOR GOVERNOR

The friends of the HON. THOS. H. WATTS, announce him as a candidate for Governor.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, HON. J. L. M. CUREY, OF TALLADEGA.

The Friends of Col. G. C. ELLIS announce him as a candidate for Senator in the State Legislature at the approaching election.

The Friends of Hon. THOMAS A. WALKER, announce his name as a candidate for Senator in the State Legislature from Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. H. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

The friends of H. T. REARD, Esq., announce his name as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County, in the next Legislature.

The friends of Rev. J. G. BRYANT, announce his name as a candidate for Representative at the ensuing election.

Mr. J. F. GRANT, the friend of Jacob W. WHISENANT, wish to announce him as a candidate to represent the people of Calhoun County in the next General Assembly.

The friends of CAPT. WM. M. JAMES announce his name as a candidate Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature. Election first Monday in August.

We are authorized to announce R. B. KYLE, Esq., as a candidate for the House from Cherokee County. Election first Monday in August.

The friends of S. A. WYATT, announce him as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Clerk of St. Clair County. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce the name of R. E. M. F. READAWAY, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce H. GRAHAM, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce C. W. P. PHILLIPS, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce F. M. GOODE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Assessor of St. Clair County.

Has. J. L. M. CUREY will speak in Arzacoochee, Thursday, 17th July, Fair Play, Friday, 18th July, at 10 A. M. Ladies are invited to attend.

GOVERNOR SHORTER.

We do sincerely regret to see a disposition on the part of a few to raise opinions and unjust accusations against Governor Shorter, on account of things for which he is not, and ought not to be held responsible. Upon examination it will be found that the most formidable and plausible objections against him, are simply cases where he has performed his sworn or constitutional duty, as a faithful Executive, in executing the laws passed by the Legislature. It is just, and will the magnanimous people of Alabama make him responsible, and condemn him for acts for which they themselves ought to be responsible, because done by their immediate agents and representatives? Do the people desire a Governor who will, Lincoln-like, substitute his own arbitrary and despotic will, for constitutional restraints and Legislative enactments? If they send a set of hands or hands to the Legislature, they ought patiently to bear the burdens they impose. The object of Gov. Shorter was, contrary to the ordinary usage of electing for a second term would be a repetition and re-iteration of the same mistakes, to merit. He does not desire, nor does he will receive such treatment at the hands of the people he so patriotically, industriously and faithfully served.

No one will have the hardihood to say that Gov. Shorter is not a true Southern man as ever breathed, and while in all other things connected with national politics, he has been fully up to the measure of patriotic duty, he has not been above attending to the minor wants of the people. He has done all that a man could do to furnish the people with salt, with cotton and wool-cards and other articles at about one-fourth the prices charged by traders. He has recommended and used his most influence in favor of the families of soldiers; we know that he would gladly have done more had it been in his power.

We believe that most of the opposition to Gov. Shorter has its root and ground in former political antipathies and animosities. If we were mistaken in this there is no harm done. But we ask the people to look closely to those who are most industrious in stirring up unreasoning and unjust prejudices against him. Were they formerly Whigs or Democrats? Were they Southern State Rights, Secessionists, or Co-operationists? Are they one of those wretched Southern Unionists who have their some predilections for reconstruction?

There is but one of two roads, that the people of the South can now travel—but one of two statutes in reserve for them. One road is to submit to the tyrannical and despotic domination of a people who have their hands on the reins of power, and who will not let them off their hands and etc.

ry species of property and then place over them Yankee taskmasters to make them pay both the Northern and Southern debt; and at the same time support a standing army to keep themselves in subjection. The other leads, it may be yet, through ensanguined fields of manly resistance to oppression, injustice and wrongs to Southern Independence, power, prosperity and renown.

The enmity of parties may be, and we fear is now forming—both in favor of peace; but one on the basis of Southern honor and independence, and the other for reconstruction and Union.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have been credibly informed, that charges are being made by the opponents of Gov. Shorter, that he had been speculating on salt, and has made the recent call for 7,000 men on his own responsibility. That these charges, nothing could be more false, unjust and ungenerous. If he has been speculating on salt, we wish he would be a good deal more of it, in letting the people have it at less than one third of what they can procure it at from any other source. The call for 7,000 men, is made in obedience to an act of Congress, and upon the requisition of the President. We hope and believe that there are none of our people so ignorant or stupid as to be imposed upon by these unfair efforts of the enemies of Gov. Shorter, and that they will all be made to read upon their own heads and defeat all their plans and purposes.

DON T. H. WATTS.

By the request of a friend of Hon. Thos. H. Watts, who resides in Talladega county, we publish his letter to the people of Alabama. His letter contains some excellent sentiments, relative to the impolicy of stirring up strife about office at a time like this, and we only regret that his present and practice do not more nearly agree.

Mr. Watts is doubtless a very worthy and talented gentleman. He is now filling an important office, that of Attorney General, with honor to himself and advantage to the Confederate States, and all the harm we wish him is, that he may stay there.

Effects of Invasion of the North.

Some persons have expressed fears that, at this time, when the North is reat with disquisitions, the invasion of Gen. Lee's army, may have had instead of good effect, by stirring these discussions and uniting all parties in self defence. We confess, that we might be disposed to indulge some doubt as to the favorable effects of invasion at this particular juncture, were it not for the accounts we see of the great panic and flight into which it has thrown not only the immediate districts invaded, but the entire Yankee Nation: cities, towns, villages and country. They are preparing to move the Government archives from Washington, and at last accounts the government officials of Pennsylvania were packing up theirs for removal from their seat of government. They are fortifying their cities, and the well-to-do farmers of Pennsylvania are casting wistful and despairing glances at their flocks, three story barns as they start their cattle to the mountains, and think of the ravages committed by their own line, hiring General and foreign soldiers, on peaceful Southern homes. They look with guilty dread apprehensions, for the full measure of retributive justice. Verily, the poet both truly said, that "Conscience makes cowards of us all." The Northern people have manifested more fear and panic, at this invasion of a part of Gen. Lee's army, than all the South has done for the last two years from the invasion of five hundred thousand Yankees, backed by a nation of twenty-three millions of people. From present appearances, it is likely that the mercenary, panicky and ambitious Yankees will demonstrate in securing their cattle, and hiding their property, than in preparing to meet the invaders. Were such a people, retaliatory invasion can have no other effect, than to make them more ardently desire the return of peace. They will soon begin to find out, that where there is the most to destroy there can be most destroyed—that in the game of mutual destruction, the South being a sparsely settled country, with few cities and large towns, will have the best of advantage; and they will look back upon it as a dark day for them, when the banners of Southern honor, towns and cities are consumed.

It is said that when Gen. Bragg has taken back Rosencrans' army he has burned the whole of the fields in that most beautiful and luxuriantly productive region of Tennessee. We hope that for every shock of wheat burnt in the field, a Northern barn, loaded from cellar to garret, may be made a retaliatory sacrifice, and that for every Southern village burned a Northern city, with its hundred thousands of inhabitants, will be made to pay the forfeit. They wage this war for plunder, self-aggrandizement and profit, and the system of retaliation will prove too unprofitable for them to wish its continuance.

HOW THE HOWL.

The Louisville Journal, (Yankee paper,) gives an account of the invasion of Indiana, by the Confederate cavalry. It says they raked the stores in Leavenworth, Corydon, Pauli Salem and other places, in "the progress of their hellish work." If it be "hellish work" for a few hundred Southern soldiers, to rob, in just and indignant retaliation, is it, in the estimation of this base tool of a robber nation, "hellish" work for five hundred thousand Northern vandals to turn their hands upon the unoffending South, in rape, robbery, murder, house burning and incitement to Negro insurrection?

The Journal says: "It is to be hoped that these thieves will be caught and executed as murderers and common pirates. Play has enough of horror and bloodshed without the heartless brutality which has characterized the march of these ruffians, and we believe that a swift and terrible retribution is at hand." It is hardly possible for them to escape out of the State, and if caught, the blood of the innocent is too much upon their hands to let them off with a single one of them." "As yet a terrible retribution" is no doubt close at hand, but it will be the retribution of the Christian patient and suffering South upon the base and hypocritical

North, which, with professions of brotherly affection, have for two years waged upon them a causeless, base and brutal war—have trampled under foot all constitutional restraints and all wages of civilized warfare—have shocked all Europe by their inhuman crimes, which disinterested writers in foreign nations say have no parallel in ancient or modern warfare. They will be made to remember with bitter regret, their "crimes against mankind" in attempting to stop up by stone facts, the natural channel of commerce—their cowardly efforts to call to their aid the destructive floods of the Mississippi, by breaking the levees—their efforts to incite negro insurrection, and placing regiments of their mulattoed black brethren before them as a defense.

The Yankees Before and Since the War.

While we were in the Union with the Yankees, they would not raise a dollar to build a Southern light-house, dig a canal or build a railroad, but now in the prospect of losing control of the South, and the rich trade, protected by the partial laws of a selfish majority, they can lose six hundred lives a week, and spend five millions of dollars in a fruitless attempt to turn the Mississippi river from the heroic city of Vicksburg, which has won more laurels for the admiration of the world, in this war, than all the Yankee Generals, soldiers and people put together. Their fruitless and expensive labors, and awful sacrifice of life, to reduce this world-renowned city, are likely to make them a wiser, but we fear, nothing will make them a better people; they will no doubt, however, hasten the day when they will long for peace—not only upon terms which will gratify their lust of wealth, power and dominion, but upon terms of independence, justice and equality to the South.

See notice of Rags wanted, and bring them in to Messrs. Fleish & Weldon. They are worth more than good cotton used to sell for. The printers want paper—the officers want paper—the merchants want paper—and, the girls want paper to write love letters on—so bring in rags for the paper mills.

H. B. Buchanan, writing from Springville, failed to enclose the money mentioned in his letter.

The obituaries of George Borden Prof. L. G. Hannicut and W. R. Best will be published next week.

From Bragg's Army

A letter from S. D. McClellan to E. T. Read, Esq., dated Dalton July 6, says: "Gen. Bragg has fallen back to Chattanooga, and his army will all reach there by to-morrow; there is undoubtedly some strategy in his movements, for the day he left Shelbyville, Gen. Morgan took Mufreesboro, with 700 prisoners, all his commissary stores, several hundred wagons, and a great many horses and mules, burnt the bridge between there and Nashville and tore up the track several miles."

MIDDLETON, Ala. July 12, 1863. Mr. J. F. Grant.

Dear Sir—I desire through your very interesting columns to make what I call at this time of trouble, some very important suggestions. It is the policy of the State and Confederate authorities, (from what I have learned from the recent proclamation of the governor) to have mustered into Confederate service, all troops in the State that are now or may be called for, in order that they may, if taken prisoners, claim protection under the Confederate flag, and draw pay and subsistence from the Confederate government. All this is very necessary and highly important. But there are those in the Confederacy that are or may be members of Congress, and of the different State Senates and Legislatures, who are rich and have a great deal at stake in this struggle, and have no children in the war; that have already voted once to raise their own salaries and would not vote to raise the wages of poor men in the army, who have large families entirely dependent on them for support, who have nothing to fight for, comparatively speaking, to those who grumble about their salaries. And again they say that at their present salaries they cannot afford to pay one dollar and fifty cents for a slice of meat and serve the people—hence, the first thing when those august bodies meet will be to raise their own salaries again, and perhaps the salaries of other officers of the department. We suggest for their own safety and the welfare of the cause, as well as their own pecuniary interest, (which seems to be their God) that they be mustered into Confederate service, (that is all office holders who are not content with their salaries) in order, if taken prisoners, that they may claim the protection of the confederate flag, and that they have issued to them by the Commissaries of the post where they may assemble, such rations and in such quantities as the private soldier receives them; and have their quarters assigned them by the commandant of the post in the town or city in which they may assemble, and then certainly eleven dollars per month will suffice—and then perhaps they will begin to think that they can control the prices of articles of prime necessity. They can control still houses, constitutionally or unconstitutionally; and if so they can control corn, wheat, sugar, coffee, houses, thread factories, store houses, and in short every thing; and if they are in a fix for it to be constitutional, they can alter or amend the constitution as to make it unconstitutional. The safety of the cause, the welfare of the troops in the field, and their families at home demand it, our prostrate country, bleeding at every pore, demands it, our sacred dead on every battlefield and every hospital graveyard demands it: everything near, dear

and sacred demands it. Let us have no more raising of prices, but a bringing of them down—then our army in the field will be united, desertions will cease, confidence will inspire every bosom, distrust will flee from every assembly, and the iron rod of conscription will not be resorted to, to fill up the decimated ranks of our army. We would all pull the same way for each others good, and the common good of our country; government expenditures would not be so great, and confidence in the nation, her people and currency would exist every where.

Latest News.



Richmond, June 30.

A report was brought here last night that speaks (a Yankee officer.) left the White House yesterday morning on a raid, taking the road through King William county.

The N. Y. Herald of the 30th ult. says "the enemy are not advancing on Harrisburg. The Rebel General Early has levied on the authorities of York, for \$150,000 in green-backs, 400,000 pounds of fresh beef, 20,000 pounds of powder, 30,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 pairs each of shoes and stockings, coats and hats, 500 bags of coffee and a large quantity of sugar and groceries.

Gen. Taylor says he will occupy the place permanently.

The greatest alarm prevails at Philadelphia. Maj. Gen. Dana has issued a stirring proclamation appealing to the citizens to prepare to defend their homes.

Richmond, July 4.

The N. Y. Herald of the 29th ult. says Lee's whole army is undoubtedly in Pennsylvania. Last night the Rebels were within three miles of Harrisburg. Heavy firing was going on all day between the outposts. Great consternation prevails throughout Pennsylvania. Fugitives kept passing into Harrisburg, Lancaster and other cities of the State, in complete terror, bringing in their cattle, household goods, &c.

Hooker has issued his farewell address to the army, dated Fredericksburg, June 28, in which he says: "In conformity with an order from the War Department, dated June 21, I relinquish the command of the Potomac army; it is transferred to Maj. Gen. S. Meade a brave and accomplished officer."

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, June 27.

GENERAL—I took possession of Fairfax Courthouse this morning, with a large quantity of stores. The main body of Hooker's army has gone towards Leesburg except the garrison at Alexandria and Washington, which retreated within the fortifications.

Richmond, July 3. The train just arrived from the Junction reports the enemy advancing in three columns. Nothing further from below up to 7 o'clock.

The latest reports deemed reliable state that the Yankees have fallen back from their position at Bottom Bridge. A dispatch last night to the War Department says a portion of Gen. Hill's corps attacked the enemy four miles below Bottom Bridge yesterday afternoon and drove them within five miles of the White House—several prisoners state the force of the enemy to be 20,000.

The city is very quiet to day. The State troops under Gen. Letcher several thousand strong, have repaired to places suitable for temporary encampment. The men are in fine spirits. The militia in the adjoining counties have organized and armed themselves.

Richmond, July 1. Reports say there was no attack made on the Junction. The telegraph is working from below.

Winchester, July 3. Passengers from Martinsburg were told by Mosby's men that Stuart had torn up the track on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at the Relay House.

It is reported that Lee is marching towards Baltimore. The tents have disappeared from Maryland Heights.

Atlanta, July 4. It is considered certain that Morgan has played havoc with Rosencrans' rear. Important movements are going on in Bragg's army, the particulars of which it is not prudent to mention. Bragg's headquarters are at Bridgeport. The Tennessee river will be the future line of defence. It is supposed that Huntsville has been abandoned.

Winnington, July 5. The enemy are advancing on the

Winnington and Weldon road. They were at Keansville last night, seven miles from the railroad. They number fifteen hundred cavalry. The wires were cut at 9 o'clock. The enemy took Warsaw on the Weldon and Wilmington R. R. at 9:30 this morning and reported to have burned the company's warehouse and 20,000 pounds of Government bacon. Their force is estimated at about 34,000, half negroes.

Natchez, July 2. The Louisiana Democrat of the 1st inst., contains official information from General Taylor, which says our troops surprised the Federal fortifications at Brashear city on the 27th ult., and captured 1,800 prisoners, 33 commissioned officers, \$300,000 commissary, \$250,000 ordnance and \$100,000 medical stores; also 24 garrisons and regimental flags, 1,000 tents, 2,000 horses and mules, 7,000 negroes, 7,000 stands of arms, 16 seige guns, and a position as important as Fort Hudson or Vicksburg.

Other important movements of Taylor are progressing.

Perrisburg, July 8. The N. Y. Herald of the 30th ult. says "the enemy are not advancing on Harrisburg. The Rebel General Early has levied on the authorities of York, for \$150,000 in green-backs, 400,000 pounds of fresh beef, 20,000 pounds of powder, 30,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 pairs each of shoes and stockings, coats and hats, 500 bags of coffee and a large quantity of sugar and groceries.

Gen. Taylor says he will occupy the place permanently. The greatest alarm prevails at Philadelphia. Maj. Gen. Dana has issued a stirring proclamation appealing to the citizens to prepare to defend their homes.

The splendid bridge over the Susquehanna valued at \$157,000 was burned on the 28th ult., to keep the Rebels out of town.

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Avery, of N. C. was killed and Bennett and Parker wounded. MARTINSBURG, July 6, A. M. Reports concern that the enemy were defeated yesterday, and driven three miles. A vast number of prisoners reported taken by Gen. Lee. The prisoners refuse to be paroled, and are en route to Richmond. This is the bloodiest battle of the war. Our loss very great; enemy's numbers.

MARTINSBURG, July 6. On Saturday night our scouts fell back, drawing the enemy from their works. Ewell and Longstreet flanked them and gained the heights. A general fight ensued, resulting in the rout of the Yankees. Gen. Lee captured forty thousand prisoners.

The Latest. Richmond, July 7. Another telegram dated Martinsburg 6th, says the latest which comes to be reliable, is that the fight on Sunday was the bloodiest of the war.

Gen. Hill fell back to the centre, causing the enemy to believe he was retreating. The enemy advanced; then Longstreet and Ewell advanced their right and left wings, and surrounded the enemy. We took the heights for which we had been contending & captured forty thousand prisoners. They refused to be paroled. Meade's Division is now guarding them at Martinsburg.

JACKSON, July 6. The mail courier has just arrived, and states positively that Vicksburg has fallen. This same news has been received this morning from different sources, but not by any one here officially.

OBITUARY.

DECEASED—In Cherokee county, June 19th, 1863, at the residence of her son Wm. Robertson, Mrs. Charity Robertson, in the 81th year of her age.

The deceased was a native of S. C. she removed to Calhoun county about the year '38; where she spent the remainder of her life. At the early age of 31 she sought and obtained a "restitution" of her sins, washed her robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. The religion of the negro, lowly savior was exemplified in her walk in life as a member of the M. E. Church, in which she lived until God saw fit to remove her to the "happy land" with hands eternal in the Heavens.

She died, as she had lived, an humble, devoted Christian, relying on the promises of Him whose word can never fail. She expressed herself willing to go, said she had made her peace with God many years ago, and was prepared to die. She exhorted her children to meet her in Heaven, often calling upon them to pray for her to die.

She said some time before she expired: "I have but a few breaths to breathe, and I will be in the promised land." She was greatly distressed about the war. She was often heard to lament the hard fate of the soldiers— "poor soldiers" were the last words she was known to utter.

She has exchanged a world of sorrow and strife for one of endless glory, where the weary are at rest; and the wicked cease from troubling.

She was beloved by all who knew her. She leaves five sons and two daughters beside many friends and relatives to mourn her loss; but their loss is her eternal gain. Her toil and sufferings here below are richly rewarded with a crown of immortal glory. "Thou hast loved righteousness and hated iniquity; therefore God, even thy God, has anointed thee with the oil of gladness. As she spent her last days surrounded by every sympathy that could give comfort and quiet to her pining body. She often talked of that blessed religion, which, for more than sixty years, had been her hope and unfailing trust; when earthly hopes had proven but a rope of sand it had lifted her soul above all earthly wants and clasped it to the bosom of her God. Were her history written it would show a rare specimen of energy, fortitude and true piety. Oh may we bear her in mind, and pick up gems from her well spent life that will not only be a beautiful decoration but a substantial proof against many of the evils that may haunt our pathway in this life.

"Thine eyes shall see thy God before thee To that inheritance divine. They labor, sorrow, sigh no more. But bright in endless glory shine.

Then let our mournful tears be dry, Or in a gentle measure flow. We had them happy in this sky. And joyful wait on all to go.

Never more will that voice be heard on earth; but it will swell the melody of the celestial choir where every spirit holds a golden harp and every voice is a song.

"We looked upon the cold dead face And thought that we could see. "Traces of old experience there And lights that used to be.

A calm had settled on her brow, And every wave of pain Was smoothed down into tender rest And perfect peace again.

There are no writhing anguish now No heaving, troubled breast, No gasping breath, no pleading prayer, The weep was at rest.

And we the mourners stood and looked, But oh, we did not weep, We'd seen the sufferings and we thought How sweet the after sleep.

An empty temple then it was, That in still ruin lay. The spirit that enabled it, Angels had borne away.

