

JUNE



# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

MAY 30, 1863.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JOHN GILL SHORTER,**  
OF BARBOUR.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,  
**HON. J. E. M. CURRY,**  
OF TALLADEGA.

THE friends of **S. A. WYATT**, announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk of St. Clair county. Election first Monday in August next.

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

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.

Numerous friends and acquaintances of **E. T. READ, Esq.**, who know him to be intelligent, well informed and well qualified, and who have every confidence in his stability and integrity, would be highly gratified, if he would consent to the use of his name as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature.

We this week announce the name of **the Hon. J. E. M. CURRY**, for re-election to the office of Representative in Congress from this district. It is not our purpose in this connection to enter into any eulogy of Mr. Curry. This has been repeatedly done by sabbler hands at a distance, who were more interested than those of his immediate district: nor is such a course required by his constituents, who know him so well, and whom he has so ably and faithfully served. But this we will say, that even if we were sure that we could get another of equal ability, we would have nothing to gain by exchanging Mr. Curry, with all the advantages of his past experience, his numerous non-partisan friendships, high character and commanding influence. If there is a man in this State or the Southern Confederacy who deserves the honor of a re-election without opposition, it is Mr. Curry: and we can but hope that at a time like the present, unless we had more to gain and less to lose, the evils of an angry and exciting political contest may be avoided. But if there are others who think differently, be they many or few, this is not Lincolnland, but a free country, and they have a perfect right to nominate and vote for whom they please.

**Arrest and Sentence of Vallandigham.**—We dissent entirely from the opinion expressed by several papers, that this unjust and tyrannical act of the Lincoln military despotism will be "a tempest in a teapot." It has already proven a spark to the magazine, producing a meeting in New York of 25,000 and a convention of 75,000 in Indiana, at which speeches were made and letters read, containing boldest denunciations of the war party and Lincoln's tyrannical administration than Vallandigham ever indulged in; and this is but "the beginning of the end."

The papers of the war party say that these demonstrations are backed by an overwhelming party, which is doing all in its power to embarrass the war and bring it to an end. We can hardly believe that they can bring it to an end during the reckless and fanatical administration of Lincoln; but they will succeed no doubt in making it as unsuccessful in the future as it has been in the past.

Our thanks are due to Lieuts. F. H. Goodwin and J. M. Anderson, of the Powell Dragoons, for a file of Northern papers of late date; among the number the "Cincinnati Star," of Lisbon, Ohio, "Chicago Tribune," "Louisville Journal," "Cincinnati Gazette," and "Nashville Union." These papers were found in the Federal mail recently captured by Capt. Reese's company, and are interesting and valuable to us, in so far as they display the spirit and temper of the war party, and develop the difficulties that begin to loom up in their path to conquest and plunder. Some of them are more violent in their denunciation of the Democrats (whom they call Copperheads) than of rebels. They say, and they ought to know, that the Democratic party of the North is in favor of peace, upon terms recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy. In fact some of these papers are filled with the controversy among themselves; and we hope they may not be mistaken in their estimates of the strength and power of the anti-war party there, and that the contest may continue and increase until the Lincoln, or Hanks, party may have enough to do to quiet rebellion at home. It is certain at least that they are more disturbed at present by the Copperheads than rebels.

We are much gratified in being able to state that our fellow citizen, **Hon. Thomas A. Walker**, in addition to his many liberal donations to military companies, &c. has recently purchased and had shipped to Blue Mountain, one hundred bushels of corn, which has been turned over to our Commissioners as a donation, to be distributed to the most needy of the soldiers' families.

Lieut. J. M. Anderson, of the Powell Dragoons, (now Gen. Wheeler's escort, (commanded by Capt. Wm. S. Reese, arrived in our place a few days ago, and will remain with him he wishes to raise some recruits for his company. This fine company, under its gallant officers, has made considerable character since it went out, and is said to be one of the finest cavalry companies in service. Being a favorite with the superior officers, their wants are all well provided for. In our telegraphic news last week, an account is given of a brilliant feat performed by this company, in which fifty prisoners and a Federal mail of great value was captured. We do not know of any more favorable opportunity for those who may wish to enter the service, or volunteer and avoid Conscription.

The Yankee papers now say they expect the South to be conquered by "General Starvation." Having got all their Generals whipped, we should expect them to look for help to some other source. But they seem to forget that "General Starvation" is as apt to invade the North as the South. However, if they are willing to abide in this arbitrament, we are; because we know it would be the decision of a Power "too wise to err, and too good to do wrong."

**THE EXAMINATION.**  
The examination of the pupils of the Jacksonville Male Academy, which was to have taken place on Friday the 25th ult., was prevented by the incessant rain, which continued through most of the day. At night the young men and boys had an exhibition and delivered a number of speeches, dialogues, &c., to a large audience. The speeches were very fine and well delivered, reflecting credit on the young men and younger boys who delivered them. The only thing of which we heard any complaint was some confusion and disorder; and we think, making due allowance for the disorganizing influence of these war times, there is room for improvement in this respect.

The school was very full last session, and we doubt not will continue so, while under the control of Rev. R. J. C. Hall, its present competent and popular teacher.

Correction.—We have been requested by a correspondent to correct an error which occurred in our account of the young lady who piloted Gen. Forrest to a ford on Black Creek in his pursuit of the Yankee marauders. It was Miss Emma, instead of Miss Jane Sisson, though they are sisters, both equally devoted to the cause of Southern independence, and imbued with the same heroic spirit that served the women of the Revolution of '76.

We are also informed that at Huntsville, Galsten, Rome and Atlanta, some money is being raised to procure and present Miss Emma in an appropriate present to commemorate the important service she rendered. Any person in this place or vicinity who may be willing to contribute something for this purpose, can leave it at this office.

We suggest that at least a part of this present consist of a gold medal, representing on one side a lady riding behind a cavalry officer, pointing forward to the ford; and in the foreground some villainous looking Yankee thieves, peeping and shooting at them from behind trees. On the opposite side Forrest with his devoted band, triumphantly marching four times their number of Yankee prisoners into Rome.

The obituary notice of the gallant Capt. Josiah M. Thompson, has been received, and shall have a place in our text.

For Blue Stone and other essential Drugs, see advertisement of Dr. T. N. Anglin.

From the Richmond Whig  
**Mr. Curry, of Alabama.**

We have seen a private letter from this gentleman, written from his home, after arriving there from this city since the adjournment of Congress. The writer incidentally mentions the fact, that in that part of Alabama through which the Federal cavalry recently passed as they were making for Rome, Ga., the inhabitants, without regard to age or condition, sprang to arms, as one man, and aided in the capture of the insolent Vandals who had come to desolate their land. This is quite suggestive, as showing how effective improvised organizations are for local defence. Mr. Curry, in this connection, pays a glowing tribute to the sturdy and determined patriotism of his constituents.

We will here take occasion to remark that this patriotic people have an eminently worthy representative in Mr. Curry. He is a representative of whom any constituency might well be proud. In his character as legislator, he rises to the dignity of a statesman, and maintains the position with commanding ability. He scorns and detests the vulgar, grovelling arts of the demagogue; he despises the petty expedients of the mere time-serving politician. He is a ripe scholar—a man of extensive and varied learning—a polished gentleman—a pious, exemplary Christian. These qualities, rarely so happily combined in any one man, naturally give to Mr. Curry a large influence at the Confederate Capital, not only in the hall of Congress, but as a social gentleman. A gifted orator—not only brilliant, but solid—he never fails to command the undivided attention of the House; he engages in debate. But he is not more distinguished in public discussion than he is indefatigable as a practical working man, in committees and elsewhere, in preparing and maturing business for presentation to the House.

For such reasons as these, it may be said that the people so handsomely complimented in the letter referred to above, have acted wisely in committing their interests in Congress to the charge of Mr. Curry.

## The Announcement of Gov. Shorter for Re-election.

GAINESVILLE, April 30, 1863.

To his Excellency, Governor Shorter:

SIR—Many persons in this part of the State, who properly appreciate and admire your character as a man, and your ardent zeal, arduous labors and patriotic exertions for the good of the State, and of the whole Confederacy, think you justly deserve to be re-elected to the office of chief executive of the State, without opposition, and will take pleasure in supporting your re-election whether opposed or not. And they desire to be informed whether or not you will afford them an opportunity of thus supporting you.

With great respect and esteem,  
I am, yours very truly,  
T. REAVIS

MONTGOMERY, May 20, 1863.

Hon. T. Reavis, Gainesville, Ala.:

Sir: Your kind letter conveys assurances, which are repeated in many other communications received from different sections of the State, and I am requested to advise whether I will continue to serve in the executive office for another term should I be re-elected to the position. Could I have foreseen the arduous and unceasing labors, the deep anxiety, the heavy and severe responsibility imposed by the office, I would have declined the suggestions of partial friends, who invited me to become a candidate at the last election. In view, however, of the hard experience gained, and my knowledge of the resources and complications of the State and Confederate Governments, and also in view of the provision in our State Constitution, which makes the executive eligible to an election for a second term, and the strong popular indications in favor of adhering to a rule which has seldom been varied, I have, upon reflection, concluded that I ought not to retire from the public service, voluntarily, at the present juncture of affairs.

You are therefore authorized to announce that if re-elected Governor of the State of Alabama, I will in the future, as I have done in the past, earnestly strive to discharge with fidelity the high duties which may be devolved upon me.

With sincere thanks for the generous confidence expressed in behalf of yourself and other friends I am  
Yours most truly,  
JNO. GILL SHORTER.

The Panic and Flight of the Eleventh Corps.

With all their lying, the Yankees are not able to conceal the panic and flight of a portion of their army (the eleventh corps, formerly Seigle's,) in the battles about Fredericksburg. A correspondent of the New York Herald, who witnessed the stampede, writes:

"The flying Germans came dashing over the field in crowds, stampeding and running as only men do when convinced that sure destruction is awaiting them. I must confess that I have no ability to do justice to the scene that followed. It was my lot to be in the centre of the field when the panic burst upon us. May I never be a witness to another such scene.—On one hand was a solid column of infantry retreating at double quick; on the other was a dense mass of being who were flying as fast as their legs could carry them, followed by the rebels pouring their murderous volleys in upon us, yelling and shouting to increase the confusion; hundreds of cavalry horses, left riderless at the first discharge from the rebels, dashing frantically about in all directions; scores of batteries flying from the field; battery wagons, ambulances, horses, men, cannons, caissons all jumbled together in one inextricable mass—and the murderous fire of the rebels still pouring in upon them! To add to the terror of the occasion there was but one means of escape from the field, and that through a little narrow neck or ravine washed out by Scott's creek. Towards this the confused mass plunged headlong. For a moment it seemed as though no power could avert the frightful calamity which threatened the entire army. On came the panic stricken crowd, terrified artillery riders spurting and lashing their horses to their utmost; ambulances upsetting and being dashed to pieces against trees and stumps; horses dashing over the field; men flying and crying with alarm—a perfect torrent of passion apparently uncontrollable. The men ran in all directions. They all seemed possessed of an instinctive idea of the shortest and most direct route from the point whence they started to the United States Mine Ford, and the majority of them did not stop until they reached the ford. Many of them, on reaching the river, dashed in and swam to the other side, and were supposed to be burning yet.—The stampede was universal—the disgrace general.

M. Boutot, a French engineer residing at Brussels, has invented a machine which, it is said, will do away with the use of steam as a motive power. The machine is worked by hydraulic pressure, the principle being applicable alike to locomotives and stationary engines. Experiments just made with it at Brussels have been attended with complete success. Among the advantages of the new machinery may be mentioned its economy; the motive power being maintained without expense; its cleanliness, and its freedom from danger of explosion, there being no fire and no steam.

## Latest News.



Mobile, May 28.

The special reporter of the Advertiser at Jackson telegraphs that the enemy have retired from the immediate front of our fortifications at Vicksburg, and is reported fortifying. It is generally believed that the want of water will force him to fall back to Big Black.

Wirt Adams had a spirited skirmish in Yazoo, killing and wounding some twenty.

Wilmington, May 29.  
The steamer Banshee arrived yesterday. She reports the steamer Pet at Nassau on Saturday last.

Richmond, May 28.  
In the State election to-day, Wickham was elected over Lyons for this Congressional District. Wm C. Rivers was elected without opposition in Albemarle District.

Shelbyville, May 28.  
Vallandigham has been received in our lines. He is now at a private house in this city, and intends going to Virginia in a day or two, but has not yet decided as to what point. His health is excellent, spirits not depressed and expression and movements full of animation and energy.

Shelbyville, May 28.  
Vallandigham comes upon compulsion within the Confederate lines; and is received as a Citizen of the United States in exile, banished from his country for no offence except the love of constitutional liberty and the true principles of his government, outraged by the despotism of the Lincoln Administration, and being forcibly denied protection in the United States, he is obliged to seek it from the Confederate States.

Shelbyville, May 28.  
The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 29th has been received.

The army intelligence is unimportant. The Indiana Democratic Convention met at Indianapolis, May 20th. Seventy-five thousand persons were present. Regiments of infantry and batteries of artillery encircled the place, permitting no person to enter the place without a special permit.—Voorhies, president of the meeting, made a speech—the boldest that has yet been heard. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that all power is vested in the people, that the military power is strictly subordinate to the civil. The Constitution enacts that Congress can make no law to abridge the freedom of speech, the press or the right to assemble and discuss the acts of the public servants. The day has arrived when the public servants setting themselves above their employers, have two wars on their hands—one against the Rebels and the other against the Constitution, and those Northerners who uphold it will assist Vallandigham for the exercise of free discussion. Vallandigham's arrest has been received by the Indiana Democracy with just disapprobation as the first evidence of a movement to strike down, in his person, the sacred rights of citizens. The Indiana Democracy will stand firmly by Vallandigham in his defence of the sacred rights of Constitutional Liberty.

Jackson, May 30.  
A squad of Federal cavalry dashed on Bolton Depot, twenty miles west of here this morning, burning the depot and about one thousand bales of cotton, besides committing other depredations.

Firing is heard in the direction of Vicksburg.

The news from below states that Port Hudson is invested.

The Chaplain of the 12th Louisiana regiment just over from Louisiana, states that Smith's forces, at Vermillion bridge had captured 900 wagons from Banks, consisting of all kinds of army stores.

[We are indebted to Major Matthews for the following private dispatch from Meridian.—Ed. Montgomery Advertiser.]

Meridian, May 27.

Major W. B. Matthews: News has been received here from Vicksburg up to Sunday evening. Fighting has taken place every day. On Saturday a tremendous assault was made by concentrating most of the enemy's cannon on one point. Our breast works were broken, and the enemy entered in considerable numbers. They were terribly repulsed, almost all being killed or taken prisoners. We captured their banners on our works. Our loss thus far is between two and three hundred. The enemy admits a loss of from fifteen to twenty thousand. E. M. DILLARD.

Richmond, May 30.  
The Fredericksburg correspondent of

the Examiner says indications and intelligence from the enemy's camp favor the conclusion of Stafford being evacuated, but the destination of the army is in doubt.

The Examiner says editorially that it seems no longer in doubt that Hooker is making some important movement. A gentleman from Fredericksburg yesterday assures us that he saw upwards of 20,000 Yankees moving down in the direction of Port Royal.

The N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent of the 28th says Lee's army is in motion. Trains are moving towards Colpeper, followed by heavy columns of troops. Lee has issued an address to the Rebel army foreshadowing a raid into Baltimore.

Shelbyville, June 1.

All quiet in front.

The Nashville Dispatch of the 26th contains the following from Vicksburg, dated Saturday: Grant drove the Rebels to the last entrenchments. The Federal loss was severe—20,000. The army heretofore occupying Jackson had reinforced Grant.—On Saturday evening the enemy were throwing shells from their mortars. We had captured the batteries above and below Vicksburg. Jackson, June 1.

Grant demanded the surrender of Vicksburg on Thursday. He gave three days for compliance. General Pemberton wanted fifteen minutes, and would die in the trenches first. The Federal troops were demoralized and refused to renew the attack. On Saturday the gunboats were firing hot shells.

The Federal loss is from 25,000 to 30,000, including Gens. Kerr, Lay, Donan and other.

Washington City, D. C. }  
May 7, 1863.

Editor Alabama Reporter.—The following named members of Co. B, 5th Ala. Regt., were captured at Chancellorville, Va., May 3d, 1863:

Sergt. J. S. Shaw, Corp'l T. F. McGriff, Privates John Baily, J. H. Baker, wounded in arms, G. Baker, in spine, D. Jones in leg; T. Baker, G. W. Golden, R. Ledbetter, A. Ledbetter, P. L. McCall, R. E. Swope, W. T. Vaughn.

Yours respectfully,  
P. L. McCALL.

Gen. Pemberton's Speech at Vicksburg.

After the enemy had been repulsed several times, he spoke to his troops substantially as follows:

You have heard that I was incompetent and a traitor—that it was my intention to sell Vicksburg. Follow me, and you will see the rest of what I will sell Vicksburg! When the last pound of beef, bacon and flour, the last grain of corn, the last cow and hog, horse and dog shall be consumed, and the last man shall perish in the trenches, then, and only then, will I sell Vicksburg!

We learn that at this heroic speech was received with unbounded applause and enthusiasm by the whole command. His veterans at Vicksburg will stand by him to the last.—Jackson Mississippi.

OBITUARY.

CAMP GREGG, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG; }  
May 11th, 1862. }

Sacred to the memory of Corp'l. Joel H. Coley, of Arabochoes, Ala., who was killed in the late battle of Chancellorville, while pursuing the enemy after his regiment had charged and driven him from his strong position. He was a member of the Randolph Mountaineers, Co. D, 13th Ala. Regt.

The writer of this notice feels his utter inability to do justice to the memory of this generous and pious man. I have long and intimately associated with him from the seat around the camp fire to the stormy dangers of the battlefield, and have ever found him the same true gentleman, and unflinching advocate of justice and religion. The sick and helpless never sought of him a gentle word or helping hand in vain. For his friends and the needy, his generous soul could never do enough. He had no foes, was loved and respected by all who knew him in life, and mourned by all when dead. As a soldier, he was among the best—prompt, dutiful and brave. He died as he had lived, without reproach, I was with him in his last moments, and he bore his sufferings and met his fate with all the fortitude of a soldier and resignation of Christian. He was a member of the Baptist Church at home, and belonged to a society which is kept up in our regiment, known as the Soldiers' Christian Association and is now no doubt a shining ornament in Heaven. "He sleeps his last sleep;" he has fought his last battle. May the good press lightly on him; and may God bless and console his bereaved parents and friends.  
M. W. K.

In the annals of death's doings it has become my painful duty to chronicle the untimely decease of Mr. James A. Thomas, of Talladega county, in the thirty seventh year of his age. He died the 26th April, 1863. Truly death loves a shining mark, and not satisfied with the rich carnal of the battlefield, has entered the peaceful, happy home and stricken down one in the pride of manhood, around whom clustered fond hopes which have died, and bright anticipations which have perished. The subject of this notice was the idolized husband of a fond wife and the affectionate father of four lovely children. The tear of sympathy flows for

these afflicted ones, and in the memory of their father's death, we have been reminded of the words of the loved one is no more. It is a mournful scene, the qualifications of the manhood of Henry Simble, and kind all the more, that in all his engagements, the principles of justice and equity governed him in all his dealings with his fellow man, to which all testify who knew him. Energy, courage and perseverance characterized his whole life. It was around his grave, and in the family circle, his virtues and his goodness of heart, shone brightest, and there too his loss is irreparable. He came cheerful and cheerful, and his return was over joyously looked forward to with delight by a devoted wife and sweet little children.

Mr. Thomas embraced religion in the year 1858, and united with the Harmony Baptist Church, in whose communion and fellowship, he continued unreproached through all his remaining days, ever rejoicing in his daily walk and conversation, the uprightness and consistency of his habits, and devoted Christian. His religious course, which was unobtrusive and without any show of ostentation, was yet earnest and sincere, and yet deep and abiding. Truly God's ways are not as ours, and his providence is of the most mysterious. But all who love him, have the blessed assurance that He will reveal to Heaven that which was so dark and afflictive on earth.

E. T. S.

DIED.—In White Plains, Ala., April 8th, 1863, John B. Hays. He died in the 47th year of his age. He was born in Talladega county, Ala., in 1816, and there lived until the year 1844 when he removed to White Plains Ala., where he lived until his death. He had been a member of the Methodist Church for 10 years.

FRESH DRUGS.  
At the Drug Store,  
CALOMEL, Blue Mass, Castor Oil, (in bottles,) Sulphur, Salts, Opium, Hamamelis, Quinine, Laudanum, Paregoric, Alum, Soda and best English Coppers, &c. Also one Barrel English Blue Stone. June 6, 1863.

Farm and Lard Yard  
FOR SALE.  
THIS undersigned, wishing to change his business, now offers for sale his farm, lying 4 miles south of Jacksonville, (Taylor's old Court Ground), containing 187 acres, together with his tools, and about 150 cords of Tan Bark. For terms apply to  
J. Z. BRADY,  
June 6, 1863.

REWARD.  
A reward of \$30 each, will be paid for the apprehension of the following named deserters from Company K, 4th Ala. Regt., James Green, alias J. H. Rutledge, deserted February 12th, 1863—33 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, and by profession a self-styled abolitionist.

Simon B. Turner, 23 years of age, six feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, black eyes, and by profession a farmer; born in the State of Georgia, and enlisted in Calhoun county, Ala.

L. H. Turner, 34 years of age, six feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, and by profession a farmer, born in the State of Georgia, enlisted in Calhoun county, Ala.

Francis M. Pruitt, 28 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, sandy hair, hazel eyes, by occupation a tanner; born in the State of Georgia and enlisted in Calhoun county, Ala.

John A. Walker, 30 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, by occupation a farmer; born in the State of Georgia and enlisted in Calhoun county, Ala. The four last named men are sent to Meridian, from Camp Gregg, Petersburg, on the night of the 4th of April. It is further notified that they will attempt to return to their homes in Calhoun county, Ala.

Deserter when arrested must be delivered to some competent

JOHN W. TEAGUE, Capt. Co. K, 44th Ala. Regt. June 6.

Committed.  
To the Jail of St. Clair county, Ala. on the 27th of May, 1863, a Negro, who calls his name JAMES, and says he belongs to Irs. I. Moore of Randolph county, Ala. He says he was stolen out of his master's barn about the 15th inst. Said Negro is of light complexion, about 16 years of age, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds.

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 a runaway slave. J. C. MONTGOMERY, June 6, 1863.

Administrators Notice.  
LETTERS of administration on 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 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 persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment. June 3, 1863. E. S. R. A. B. Adm.

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 J. M. Childs, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned. N. C. A. B. Adm. June 3.

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Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

June 13 1862.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN GILL SHORTER, OF BARBOUR.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, HON. J. F. M. CURRY, OF TALLADEGA.

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

We are authorized to announce Col. Wm. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county in the next Legislature.

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.

The friends of E. T. READ, Esq., announce him as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county, in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of REV. F. M. TREADAWAY, 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.

One Hundred Thousand Federal Cavalry.

The Yankee telegraphic news curtly announced, a week or two since, that preparations were in progress to bring into the field in a short time one hundred thousand Yankee cavalry.

Notwithstanding all the lies of the Yankee tele-graph, we have no doubt that this statement is true. It is easy to perceive and comprehend the reason and purpose of this new movement on the part of the "Robber nation."

They have been disgracefully defeated in all battles of their great armies—large numbers of their troops have gone and are going out of the service, and they find it will be difficult, if not impossible to fill their places by new levies.

Besides this, powder, robbery and devastation (which is the object of this cavalry) is more congenial to Yankee nature, and has proven more profitable than fair fighting.

It being beyond doubt conceded on all hands that this enormous cavalry force is intended to make destructive raids and forays through all parts of the South—the question naturally arises, is the South prepared for it? In Georgia, we are pleased to see that a large number of companies have been formed, and others are in progress of rapid formation; intended expressly to meet this anticipated exigency; and we hope the same course will be pursued in all the Southern States, and in every county.

But we do not believe, from what we have already witnessed, that companies for local defence can be organized and kept any length of time in a state of efficient preparation. When the danger appears far off they will become immersed in their daily labors and cares and become careless, scattered and disorganized. But every man who has a gun and horse, can keep in a state of readiness and preparation to rally to any designated point of danger, and this at least every Southern man who is able to bear arms ought to feel bound to do—ready to act with any local force or whatever assistance may be sent by the military authorities of the government.

In case the Yankees send so large a cavalry force in the field, they will, no doubt, decrease their present army, and this will enable our Government to spare a considerable force to meet them; and if this force is promptly seconded and aided by local force every-where, the Yankee cavalry raids will prove as complete a failure as all their military operations have done this far. But in the event that the Confederate military authorities should need and desire the aid of local force, they ought to see to it that they are furnished with an addition of arms and ammunition. When our army was deficient in guns, and the Government could not procure them through the blockade, an appeal was made to the people, who with generous and enthusiastic confidence came forward and almost disarmed themselves to supply the need. Now the government has plenty of arms and ammunition, and abundant facilities for manufacturing more. Should the necessity we have spoken of, arise, a portion might and ought to be deposited in safe hands at every county seat, and the people, as proven heretofore, will be found every

ready to fly to the rescue, and aid the regular military organizations in repelling the ruthless and robbing. There is nothing an invading army so much dreads as the spontaneous uprising of an injured, outraged and indignant populace: because they do not expect from them the lenity accorded by military usage.

We are happy to learn that Capt. R. G. EARLE, has been ordered to the command of the 2d Reg. of Ala. Cavalry. He is an officer of ability and experience. If the officers of the Regt. will co-operate with him in maintaining harmony, we predict for the Regiment a brilliant career in future.

We have been reliably informed that M. D. & H. L. Morris of St. Clair county, Ala., have sold and are still selling all their toll corn to the soldier's wives at \$1.00 per bushel, and have never sold any at higher prices—refusing to sell to those who were able to purchase it elsewhere at any price. Their mills grind 50 bushels daily—making an average of six bushels each day, which they could sell at from \$2 to \$4 per bushel. Is not this a demonstration of patriotism surpassed by none during this struggle?

The Rev. S. G. JENKINS, will preach in the Baptist Church in this place on Sabbath next, designed principally for the students of the Sabbath Schools and Male and Female Academies.

WALKER AND ELLIS.

Two more suitable gentlemen to represent us in the next Legislature cannot, we think, be selected in our county. There are two branches in the Legislature equally important and respectable. Cannot they arrange it so we may have the services of both instead of one, giving their many friends an opportunity to vote cheerfully for each instead of making a selection between them, or not voting at all.

If ever there was a time of harmony among the people of the South it is now, and that harmony ought to continue.

MANY VOTERS.

Since the announcement by the friends of the gentlemen named above, we have heard a number express similar feelings to those of "Many Voters," and we have been requested to suggest that it be arranged by the mutual friends who have announced them so as to avoid an exciting political contest. If the gentlemen named are willing to this, they can permit us to give that information to their mutual friends, and leave it to their discretion.

Mr. Editor of the Republican: In your last issue we read the invitation of friends and acquaintances to become a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of the State of Alabama. We highly appreciate the flattering estimate of capacity and confidence reposed, but confess a humble distrust of our ability to meet such an expectation of the public mind. Our aspirations for place and station have undergone a proportionate decline with our knowledge of man. Yet we are inclined to make any useful sacrifice in this time of distress and peril for the best interests of the country, short of personal debasement or dishonor. To comply, however, with the implied terms of public usage—a drunken scramble for office, to join the annual bacchanalian passover, the inglorious destruction of our country's intelligence, morals and virtue—we never will; the price is too great—far too great. But knowing our best men are in the army at the present time: as there are no political issues to dispose of, we will leave the matter with our friends, and if at the ballot box the county of Calhoun says "go," we will obey their instructions with our best ability—if not, all right.

E. T. READ.

Walnut Spring, Ala. June 8th, '62.

RAID INTO FLORENCE, ALA.

The Federal cavalry under Col. Corry, entered as we learn, Florence on last Thursday. The force was about 1,000 strong. The stores &c., were broken open and robbed. Martin, Weakley & Co's three large cotton factories were burned. They worked up about 4,000 bales of cotton per annum, and the loss is a heavy one to both the owners and the country. There was a skirmish in or near the town, one man was killed and a few wounded on our side. An old man named Bob White was killed at the factories. The enemy soon retired. Five prisoners left drunk in the town, were brought up here today.

We learn that the Federals, in large force, advanced up to Bear Creek on the Tuscomb side—Roddy and his men opposed them there. In the meanwhile sent a portion of their cavalry over to the Florence side to burn the factories, while nearly all our forces were confronting them at Bear Creek. In this way they seem to have deceived our officers and accomplished their design to a partial extent—that of burning and destroying our factories machinery, &c. A deserter from the Yankees at Flor-

ence states their force to have been 2,000, with 8 mounted howitzers—That they crossed the river near Pittsburg Landing, in gunboats, &c. There were five regiments, among them the 7th Kansas, 10th Missouri, and 9th Illinois. Huntsville Advocate.

Latest News.

THE FIGHT AT PORT HUDSON.

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Three Thousand Yankees Killed.

COMPLETE ROUT.

GENS. SHERMAN, NEAL, DORN, CHAPLAIN AND NICKERSON KILLED.

NEGRO TROOPS PUT IN FRONT.

[Special to the Jackson Mississippi.]

Mobile, June 1.

Three hundred and fifty Confederate prisoners who arrived yesterday from New Orleans confirm the news of our victory at Port Hudson. The following extract is from a private letter to a gentleman of this city, who is known to be one of our best and truest men, and says he has unqualified confidence in the letter, which is from his best friend: "Refugees are arriving in large numbers from New Orleans. All quiet here. A tremendous fight at Port Hudson took place on the 27th. The Yankees were driven back with a loss of three thousand killed and wounded. Gen. Sherman since reported dead. Neal, Dorn, Chaplain and Nickerson wounded. Gen. Payne killed. The negroes to use the language of an aid of Gen. Sherman to Evans, were massacred. They held our outworks for two hours but the 15th Connecticut, and 26th New Hampshire caught the infection, and the concern broke and fled. They report the Richmond rank, others say the Genessee. This is their own version."

Porter's official dispatch states that the expedition sent up the Yazoo destroyed and captured property valued at two millions of dollars, including three powerful rams and one monitor unimpaired. Three hundred and ten feet long, with a loss of one killed and seven wounded. Burnside has communicated to Grant his determination to hang all Rebel officers in his hands in case of retaliation for the hanging of two spies tried and executed according to the usages of war.

JACKSON, June 3.

The siege of Vicksburg so far is very encouraging. The enemy have been repulsed with immense slaughter in every attempt to storm our works. Grant will be compelled to raise the siege in a few days.

It is reported that the enemy are returning to Grand Gulf.

Stirling events may be looked for within the next forty-eight hours.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 30th claim 5,000 prisoners taken at Young's Point.

The news from Vicksburg does not estimate the slaughter on the Federal side so large as reported. The place is closely invested, and apprehension are felt as to the result, but entire confidence is entertained.

JACKSON, June 4.

Report says Grierson's command was captured at Woodville by our forces. There is nothing further from Vicksburg.

JACKSON, June 4.

Couriers report that Kirby Smith crossed to Port Hudson on Sunday. The Yankee gunboats made a furious attack upon him and sunk one of his transports, drowning two hundred men.

The siege of Port Hudson will be raised. No doubts are felt as to the result.

Interesting details of Thursday's and Friday's fight are coming in. Grant used cotton bales for portable breastworks in his attack. Pemberton mounted 200-pounders, and directed their fire at the cotton bales, mowing down whole platoons of the enemy.

Official dispatches state the enemy's loss at 40,000. Our entire loss including the action at Baker's creek, is 5000. Confidence in Pemberton since his reply to Grant has been fully restored.

No fears are felt in regard to the result either at Vicksburg or Port Hudson.

JACKSON, June 4.

Heavy firing heard in the direction of Vicksburg. Nothing reliable from there since Sunday. Weather cloudy, and raining slightly.

Mobile, June 4.

Gen. Johnson commenced an advance from Canton towards Vicksburg, via Yazoo, on the 30th of May. His army was in splendid condition and buoyant spirits.

Refugees at Pascagoula report another brilliant victory at Port Hudson. Banks is said to have lost an arm. The corn crop of Alabama and West Georgia is in a most flourishing condition, and promises a most abundant yield. The late rains have been very beneficial.

Richmond, June 7.

Letters from Hamilton's Crossing states that a brigade of Yankees, with six pieces of cannon has crossed the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg and taken a position in the vicinity of the Bernard house. The movement is believed to be a feint.

Three transports and one gunboat went up the Mattaponi river on Friday. Heavy firing was heard in that direction. The cause is not ascertained.

The Yankees burned several mills and houses in King Williams county. It is reported also that they have carried off a number of negroes.

Richmond, June 7.

At a Vandalizing meeting in Newark N. J., resolutions were adopted declaring it the duty of the people to demand of the administration at once and forever to desist from such deeds of despotism and crime; that there is reason to fear that if the time should arrive when the rulers shall madly attempt to deprive the people of the ballot box, it would be their plain right and duty to withdraw their consent from such a government. [Loud cheers.]

A letter was read from Gen. Porter in favor of free speech, and that his means and blood would not fail to be used to fight for it.

A letter was also received from Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, in favor of peace.

In a public speech delivered at Philadelphia before the Democratic association, by Senator Wall of N. J. he declares himself in favor of a cessation of hostilities on three alternatives—subjugation, annihilation, or separation. He prefers the latter a thousand times.

Shelbyville, June 6.

All quiet in front. The Nashville Union of the 5th has a dispatch from Murfreesboro, 4th inst, which says a body of Rebel cavalry had attacked and drove in the pickets of the division under Jeff. C. Davis. The Federals immediately rallied under arms when the Rebels retired. At present there are no further particulars.

The Union also has information that heavy cannoning was heard in the direction of Franklin on the 4th, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening.

The Chicago Times of the 4th says that the President has revoked Burnside's order prohibiting the publication of the Times.

A dispatch from New York, 4th, says that a Federal gunboat had destroyed Franklin, La., in consequence of being fired upon by guerrillas.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Richmond, June 8.

The Yankees who crossed the Rappahannock advanced on Saturday to take possession of Hamilton's Crossing, supposing that our forces had removed from that vicinity. When they approached within a mile and a half of the railroad two of our brigades made a dash at them. The Yankees, without firing a gun, fled to their intrenchments at Deep Run. During the remainder of the day the enemy kept quiet behind their entrenchments.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Dispatch says Yankee skirmishers advanced across the river yesterday afternoon, but were promptly driven back when their artillery opened with an ineffectual fire of about an hour. The Yankees were crossing and recrossing on pontoon bridges during the day.

Deserters say that 20,000 men had left Stafford. The rest of Hooker's army had moved away.

The enemy have dug rifle pits from Deep Run to the lower Bernard House, but have made no demonstration on our right, and it is believed they will leave to-night.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Shelbyville, May 28.

All quiet in front. The Nashville Union of the 6th states that a Rebel force of 20,000 attacked Franklin yesterday, fighting all day. The result is unknown.

FROM VICKSBURG.

[Special to the Mobile Tribune.]

FIRST DISPATCH.

I learn that a courier who is just in from Vicksburg reports that affairs in that place are in so good a condition that there is no need for Johnston to come immediately to its relief. All is quiet there. Believe nothing by passers, in the way of rumors, &c. I shall keep posted.

SECOND DISPATCH.

JACKSON, June 6.

A gentleman who has been a prisoner—captured by the enemy near Vicksburg and made his escape, arrived here this morning. He reports that the Yankees acknowledge that in their first assault they lost fifteen thousand. One of their surgeons told him that he could walk off the dead for 'straw' with the blood over his shoe tops.

The assault was made here yesterday with a forlorn hope. The loss of the enemy was very great.

He also says that the enemy is disposed to give up the capture as a hopeless job. They are short of provisions also, having themselves burned or otherwise destroyed everything they could lay their hands on.

JACKSON, June 8.

A recruit just in from Vicksburg, reports that all is working well. The men, somewhat wearied, are lying in the trenches exposed to the sun, but in good spirits. He was hailed on his arrival with cheers for Joe Johnston, and they say he will make all right.

Grant is slowly advancing by building parallels, which are 400 yards from our outer works. There is plenty of ammunition and provisions. Our entire loss not over 600.

Mobile, June 9.—Kirby Smith, instead of being at Port Hudson; hastened Milliken's Bend, with 10,000 men, and has cut off Grant's supplies.

It is reported that Jackson's cavalry have cut their way through to Vicksburg. Heavy firing is heard from the direction of Vicksburg.

Mobile, June 9.

A private dispatch from Jackson, 8th inst, says Vicksburg is all right. Kirby Smith is in possession of Milliken's Bend. An officer captured by Grant's pickets, who subsequently escaped and arrived here this morning, reports the Yankee army much depressed by the knowledge of a massing of a heavy force in their rear and certain death in front. Their officers say certain defeat or annihilation awaits them.

MANRIED. Thursday evening 4th inst., at Eastaboga, by the Rev. R. G. RAGAN, Mr. R. Hughes, of Calhoun county, to Miss H. C. WALKER, of Talladega county.

May God be thanked for blessings given. While in this land of love they live; And when from earth they retire, In heaven may they meet in my desire.

OBITUARY.

IN MEMORY OF CAPT. JOSUUA M. THOMASON.

Oh how many noble and patriotic young men, since the invasion of our happy homes by Northern vandals, have passed away from us never to return? How many, the cherished hopes of aged and afflicted parents, have gone from us with buoyant hope to repel, on bloody fields in mortal combat, the sacrilegious invader or fill an early grave away from friends and the tender care of a mother's love or a father's ministrations, "sleep the sleep that knows no waking?"

Few have passed away more loved and honored by his parents and friends than Capt. JOSUUA M. THOMASON, of the 8th Battalion, Ala. Vols., who died of that terrible disease, the small-pox, in the hospital at Richmond, Va., on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1862.

He was greatly beloved by his company and by his battalion, as was evidenced by the fact that he was elected Captain of his company, and then Major of the Battalion, by a very large majority; only twenty-seven votes being cast against him for Major.

He was in the twenty-second year of his age when he died; having been born in Springville, St. Clair county, Ala., on the 19th day of April, 1841.

When this noble war broke out he was absent in the Military College at Lagrange, Ala., but at the first call for volunteers he hastened home and joined the first company raised in St. Clair county in the summer of 1861, but feeling that he was not as well qualified to fill the military positions to which he aspired as he wished to be, at the earnest solicitation of Col. Caldwell, (then Capt. of the company,) Capt. Hayden and his father he returned to his studies in the Military College at Lagrange, where he remained until he had prepared himself for more usefulness in the active service of his country, and then returned, and first drilled a company under the command of Capt. Brewster, with whom he went to Newbern in Green county, Ala. and then came again to his native county, raised another company, was elected Captain, and formed a part of Col. Blount's Battalion, with which he repaired to the battle field at Shiloh, in time to witness that great struggle, but in which he was not allowed to participate.

Soon after that fight, and before the army fell back to Tupelo, his Battalion was disbanded against his wishes, and, as he believed, in defiance of the rights and wishes of the officers and men of that Battalion.

With an energy which few of his age would have felt or shown, he determined upon its restoration, and for this purpose twice visited Richmond, and was there on this business when he was attacked with the terrible disease which terminated so suddenly his brilliant career and separated him from us forever in this life.

He lived to see his cherished wishes as to the re-organization of the Battalion as to obtain a peremptory order for that purpose. But before it was fully carried out his gentle, but brave spirit had passed into another mode of being.

The Battalion was re-organized, and he was first elected Captain of his old company, and then, on the same day, he was elected Major of the Battalion and in the evening of the same day the sad news of his death reached his late companions in arms. So often pass away our brightest hopes in this life.

When his Battalion was disbanded, he was thrown into the 18th Regt. Ala. Vols. and given the command of a company in that Regt. In that capacity he marched on foot in the difficult and dangerous retreat from Corinth to Tupelo, protecting the rear of the army, during which retreat he commanded three com-

panies under the command of the 1st Regt. Blackland, and showed by his coolness and courage, that he was a true soldier, as an officer, and as a private.

His remains were returned to his native place, and were buried in the presence of a large number of his friends. A monument is now being erected to his memory.

He was a true and noble man, and his death has been a great loss to his country. We shall never forget his brave and noble deeds, and his noble spirit will live on in the hearts of his friends and countrymen.

DIED. June 20, 1862. Miss M. J. WALKER, daughter of Dr. M. WALKER, of St. Clair county, Ala. She was born November 9th, 1840, and died of the small-pox, aged one year and seven months.

Most kind friends, the late Mrs. WALKER, of St. Clair county, Ala., has been laid to rest in the presence of a large number of her friends. She was a true and noble woman, and her death has been a great loss to her family and country.

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# Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 27, NO. 23.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JUNE 20, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1382

## Jacksonville, Republican

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## Executors Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Caleb P. Brothers, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun 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 on or before the 20th day of June, 1863.

## NEW HOTEL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a new hotel, on the north side of "Main Street," in the Building recently occupied by and connected with the extensive Livery Stable of James H. Pritchard, where every effort will be made to entertain and accommodate the traveling public. His table will be furnished with the best market affords, and no pains spared to merit liberal patronage. The hours will be every morning, except Monday, for Room, at six o'clock; and for Dinner, at nine o'clock; and for the Evening, at seven o'clock. There is a good and commodious Livery Stable attached to the house, by which all persons on regular routes can always be accommodated.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration, de bonis non, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 20th day of April, 1863, upon the estate of Wm. S. Phillips, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate must present them within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred.

## Administrators Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court of St. Clair County, Ala., of the estate of Alfred Battles, deceased, on the 16th day of May, 1863. 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 indebted will please make payment.

## Farm for Sale.

I propose to sell my farm on Nance's Creek, seven miles from Jacksonville, Ala. It is well improved and finely watered. It possesses superior crops of wheat, corn, sugar, &c. It contains 240 ACRES. About half of it is in a good state of cultivation. It would sell well for stock, and stock, if desired, will give possession at any time. For particulars, apply to J. S. GRIFFITH, Sheriff, Jacksonville, Ala., May 23, 1863.

## \$500 Reward.

THERE will be paid a reward of fifty dollars each, for the apprehension of the following named deserters from Company K, 4th Ala. Regt. James Green, alias J. H. Rutledge, deserted February 12th, 1863—35 years of age, five feet eleven inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, gray eyes, and by profession a subaltern.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Wm. Henderson, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Calhoun 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 persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the will of Ursula H. Thwaitt, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun 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.

## 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 B. Mison, dec'd. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of June, 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 Hon. J. N. Franklin, Judge of the Probate Court of Duval County, Fla. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required 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 to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of June, 1863.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of P. B. Hill, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 25th 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 to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of June, 1863.

## FRESH DRUGS.

At the Drug Store. CALOMEL, Blue Mass, Castor Oil (in bottles), Sulphur, Sassafras, Opium, Quinine, Laudanum, Perogorie, Alum, East Soda and best English Coppers. Also our Barred English Blue Stone. June 6, '63.

## STRAWBERRY.

THE undersigned, about the 20th day of May, had a fine crop of strawberries, which he has just picked, and is now offering them at a low price. They are of the best quality, and are very sweet and juicy. For particulars, apply to J. S. GRIFFITH, Sheriff, Jacksonville, Ala., May 23, 1863.

## State of Alabama, Calhoun County.

Probate Court, Special Term, May 25th, 1863.

This day came Wm. C. Defreese, admr. of the estate of Joseph Defreese, dec'd, and filed his petition setting forth that the said Joseph Defreese died seized and possessed of the following lands in the county of Calhoun, to-wit: the north-east quarter of section 16, township 18, Range 11, except 10 acres off south-east, and the west half of the north-east fourth of section 16, township 18, Range 11, east, containing two hundred acres more or less; and that the said dec'd, left Lucy Defreese, as his widow, who was entitled to dower in said described land, and asking that the dower be secured to her; and it appearing that some of the heirs at law of the said Joseph Defreese reside beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons interested in said land, of the time and place of the hearing of said petition. It is further ordered by the court that the 1st day of July next be set for hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said land are hereby notified to be and appear at my office in the court house, at Jacksonville, on the said first day of July next, to contest said application for dower if they think proper. Witness my hand at office, this 25th day of May, 1863.

## Administrators Notice.

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## Administrators Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court of St. Clair County, Ala., of the estate of Alfred Battles, deceased, on the 16th day of May, 1863. 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 indebted will please make payment.

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## NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

To all Persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years—

In obedience to General Orders, No. 1282, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 30, 1862, Columbia, Shelby County, Talladega, Talladega County, Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Wetlowe, Randolph County, are hereby appointed places of rendezvous for Conscripts from the above named counties, and Georgia (S. B. Hunt, Asst. Surgeon J. B. Hinkle, and S. M. Hogan, M. D., are the Board of Examination for the 4th Congressional District.

All persons in the 4th Congressional District between the age of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of the State or of other States, in which the aforesaid orders have not been suspended, are hereby required to report themselves at the place of rendezvous as aforesaid, to the Examining Board and Enrolling Officer for examination and enrollment, on the days fixed in the annexed notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes every person between the ages specified—those who have been heretofore examined and discharged, either by State or Confederate Surgeons; those who have at any time been discharged from the army; those who have furnished substitutes, and any and all persons who claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No person's discharge, exemption, or detail from any source, will excuse from attendance at the place appointed. Attention is called to paragraph 13, sections 2 and 3, General Orders, No. 52, as follows:

2. All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or who shall desert after enrolment.

3. The all agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters, and their transportation to the commands of their respective commanders, shall be applied to persons liable to duty as conscripts, who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of the call.

Conscripts will come provided with at least three days rations.

P. L. GRIFFITHS, Lieut. and Enrolling Officer 4th Con. Dis.

The undersigned, one of the Examining Board for the 4th Congressional District, under General Orders, No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern that he has fixed upon the following days, for the examination of Conscripts who may assemble from the counties of Shelby, Talladega, Calhoun and Randolph, Columbia, June 3d, 4th, 5th, Talladega, " 8th, 9th, 10th, Jacksonville, " 14th, 15th, 17th, Wetlowe, " 22d, 23d, 24th.

## 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 at 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 December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Col. Stewart at Van Buren Arkansas, January 25th, 1863, by Colonel Diekey in December, 1862, 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 23d 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 are 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 OUTD, Agent.

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## LOOK OUT.

I HEREBY notify all persons not to trade for any notes held by the wife of John H. Parry, with my name to them, as such notes are not genuine but a forgery, and I will not pay them. This June 2d, 1863.

## Administrators Notice.

I AM the administrator of the estate of Edward Dickie, dec'd, and in my absence to the army of the Confederate States, I authorize my brother, John Dickie, to do any business connected with said estate, as my agent. This 25th day of April, 1863.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Probate Court for St. Clair County, Special Term, May 25th, 1863.

This day came Margaret C. Brown, and presented to the court her petition under oath, and a paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Marion Brown, and asks that same may be probated and admitted to record as the last will of said Marion Brown; whereupon, it is ordered by the court that the 27th day of June, 1863, be set for hearing said petition and admission of said will to record, at a term of said court to be held in the town of Ashville, St. Clair County, Ala., at which time and place, all persons interested can attend and contest the probate of said will if they think proper.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, Special Term, April 25th, 1863.

This day came Wm. M. Johnson, Administrator of the Estate of John T. Bentley, dec'd and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered, that the 15th day of July, 1863, be set for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be held on the 15th day of July, 1863, and contest said account, if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office, on this 2nd day of June, 1863.

## THE John Brown Raid—An Important Disclosure.

Mr. Sumner was re-elected to the United States Senate the other day, by the Legislature of Massachusetts. Mr. Sumner, although a Republican, and gave the following reasons for so refusing:

"I come now, Mr. President, to what is known in history as the John Brown raid. This expedition was planned and fitted out in Boston, and its expense defrayed by subscription. The day he started for Harper's Ferry on the 24th of July, 1859, in company with some of the most ardent and zealous supporters of Mr. Sumner, and for this reason I refuse to sit in the Senate, in which he set forth the whole object and plan of his enterprise across the Potomac, and that this paper was found and carried to McMillan."

It is said that Gen. Lee is more than usually reserved in regard to his future plans and operations. He has been constrained to adopt this course in consequence of certain disclosures recently made by McClellan. It appears that Gen. D. H. Hill during his last year's Maryland campaign, dropped in his tent, probably when he retired from Do. neburg Gap, Gen. Lee's general orders to his corps and division commanders, in which he set forth the whole object and plan of his enterprise across the Potomac, and that this paper was found and carried to McMillan."

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