

SEPTEMBER

CHARLESTON.

The heroic defence of this noble old city, thus far unparalleled in this war, ought to be and doubtless will, encourage the hearts and nerves of the soldiers of the entire Confederacy. The ruined walls of Fort Sumter, still from unyielding, defiant and determined resistance to Yankee aggression and conquest, and with but one gun left to reply, the Yankees are afraid to attempt an assault, knowing they would be met in a hand-to-hand fight from the rubbish of the outer wall to the last cannon. What a contrast between the defense of this fort in Yankee hands, and that of Southerners, its rightful owners. With the attack on this fort the war commenced, and it was surrendered by its commander, Maj. Anderson, after three days bombardment without the loss of a single man; and for this so-called by the Yankees, "heroic defence," he was glorified and feted throughout the North. Now, after months of the most terrible bombardment to which any similar work was ever subjected, and an expenditure of metal and ammunition almost sufficient for a year's campaign, the Yankees sign as far from the accomplishment of their object, as at the beginning.

A Yankee correspondent from the besieging army to one of the Northern papers, warns the people not to be deceived by the oft repeated assurance that Charleston will be captured in a few days or a few weeks. He expresses his deliberate opinion, that if practicable at all, it would be the work of months if not years, and take an army of two hundred thousand men, to invest it by land and by sea.

Execution of Deserters.—We see a number of accounts of the execution of deserters, in one instance as many as ten at a time. It is evident that the most rigid discipline is determined on in future on this subject, all the milder measures having failed to check the evil desertion. Those who are still out, if it be not too late, would do well to avail themselves of the general amnesty and pardon offered by the President.

The "Diamond," formerly published at Asheville, St. Clair county, Alabama, has been revived by its proprietors, Messrs. T. J. and W. P. Manly, but the name has been changed to "Asheville Vidette." We have received the first number, which is very interesting.

This first number contains an account of an attempt of some 8 or 16 brigades, composed of deserters and tory citizens, to rob the house of Mr. Lathan of Jefferson county, but Mr. L. and his son succeeded in wounding two of their number, brothers named Watson and the balance fled. One of the wounded men was lung by citizens on Thursday morning and the other on Sunday following.

Mr. Morris Frank will leave for the army of Virginia about the 13th and will take letters for the 4th and 48th Ala. Regts.

We are requested to state that John Brock, Esq., will leave for the army of Virginia, between the 26th and last of October, and will take clothing for the soldiers of the 16th Ala. Regiment, and all Ala. Regts. in A. P. Hill's corps.

Mr. Brock's frequent and successful trips of this character heretofore, for which he has the gratitude of the army and people, commands him to those who may wish to send clothing, as a most safe, reliable and vigilant agent.

The Store of Messrs. Blum & Frank will be closed next Monday and Tuesday, in consequence of these being holidays—commencement of the new year.

Affairs in the United States.

We had a very interesting conversation with a well informed gentleman, lately arrived in this city, from the United States, and who has had excellent opportunities of gaining information in different sections of the eastern country.

He attended a public meeting in Ohio, which was addressed by Mr. Pugh, the candidate for Lieut. Gov. of the Y. State in the fall. He says Mr. Pugh's bold language in his denunciation of the Lincoln government, and their modes of conducting the war, and the objects sought by it. He says the opposition are united in Ohio against the Republicans, and will elect Vallandigham, if Sumner does not interfere with the freedom of elections, as he did in Kentucky.

In the city of New York, the Peace Democrats are in the majority, but the State are split up into factions, the "War Democrats" probably having the majority. The programme of the three parties may be thus stated: The Republicans will agree to nothing less than the complete subjugation of the South; the emancipation of the slaves; the confiscation of all property and the destruction of our State Governments.

The war Democrats declare, if they succeed they will offer to the South the "Constitution of 1787, and the Union as it was; the withdrawal of the emancipation proclamation, and a general amnesty; which, if the South refuse, they will carry on the war till the Southern States submit.

The Peace Democrats will offer the same terms to the South as the War Democrats; but, if they decline a reconstruction of the Union, they will let them go in peace sooner than attempt a constrained Union.

It was the belief in New York, if Gov. Seymour had resisted the draft he would have been sustained by the people; but the want of nerve and the influence of Dean Richmond made him succumb.

Persons of intelligence informed him that had it not been for the fall of Vicksburg and the falling back of our troops in Pennsylvania Lincoln could never have enforced the draft. Many thousands of Meade's troops have been detached in order to be sent to Charleston; and though the conscripts, in considerable numbers, are sent to the army of the Potomac, they desert nearly as fast as they arrive. It is his opinion that Meade has no intention of advancing or fighting for some time to come.

The negro regiment are sent farther South. The white soldiers in the army of the Potomac, are bitterly opposed to negroes, and express their contempt and hatred on every occasion.

The Confederate cause has many sympathizers in England, probably a considerable majority; but they are held down, and crushed under the military rule of the Lincoln Government.

Great military action was fought in Washington on the 11th inst. between the forces of the Union and the forces of the Confederacy. The Union forces were victorious, and the Confederates were driven back to their original position.

Our prisoners are treated with great cruelty. No pains are taken to give our sick and wounded anything, without also giving to the Yankees. One thousand of our prisoners are confined in the Baltimore jail, where the mortality is very great. The same state of things exist in all prisons where Confederate prisoners are confined.

Very interesting facts and incidents were related to us, which a pen forbids us to publish.—Rich. Sentinel.

Distinguished Visitors Expected.

A gentleman who came through the lines recently from Nashville, reports that Andy Johnson and Parson Brownlow have left daily, announcing their intention to accompany the Yankees army into East Tennessee. It is probable they will be glad to accompany it back again, if it ever gets back.

The real secret of the company of these worthies with Rosecrans' army, is that so much force has been left behind to garrison Nashville, they are afraid to trust themselves to the guardianship of the loyal inhabitants of that city. They will find that in quitting Middle Tennessee they have jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. They anticipated a warm reception from the Tories—we guarantee them a warm reception by our Confederate soldiers.—Knox. Reg.

The Tribune in Mexico.—The Freeman's Journal, a Catholic paper of considerable influence in New York, alluding to the French occupation of Mexico says: "The action of the Junta in Mexico, in choosing Prince Maximilian as a sovereign, or, in case he refuses—which may be taken for granted—then any one else Napoleon III chooses—fixes for the present, the footsteps of France in Mexico. The most immediate effect on this country of this development is the certainty it involves of a speedy recognition of the Confederacy of the Southern States by France, and no doubt, an event cordial with the South, to the prejudice of the North. This has, from the first, been the peril, which could only have been averted by a manly and statesmanlike settlement of domestic disputes among the disaffected States, before foreign interference had rendered it too late. The long threatened French recognition of the Southern Confederacy is, henceforth, a fixed fact, and its open proclamation is a matter of only a few weeks.

The Battle of Richmond, Va. Judging from the temper displayed by our troops in the recent battle at Richmond, Va. we were justified in the belief that our difficulties at the seat of Government will be troubled no more with negro prisoners or with white officers found in command of negro troops. Three thousand are said to have perished in this engagement, only one Yankee Captain making his escape to tell the tale. This will be a warning and an admonition in future, both to the negroes who engage in this war, far from being as well as to those white mercenaries who undertake to discipline and command them.—Appeal.

From North Alabama. Our latest information from North Alabama, is to the effect that there is quite a large force of Yankees being collected there. A private letter, dated the 23d ult., from a reliable source, says: There is a brigade of Yankees such at Marysville, Madison county, Woodville, and Lacksville, Jackson county, Ala. These places are on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and distant from Huntsville, respectively, twelve, twenty and thirty-seven miles. Their purpose, putting this road in operation forthwith. They apply to the taking all the serviceable horses and mules, cattle, hogs, and other negro men, provisions and forage, by saving that the hope of subjugating the South by the force of mere numbers is given up, and as the last resort, are trying the starvation process.

Highly Important Intelligence. Price Victories near Little Rock.—See New York Herald, Sept. 19th. A more complete programme of the attack on the city.

Special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser.—Savannah, Sept. 3.—Price had had a very slight and been victorious, near Mobile, thirty miles from Little Rock. No details of the affair are obtained.

Persons that from Memphis report that Sherman will not allow the papers to publish anything about it, and that reinforcements are being sent to the city.

There is but a very small force at Memphis. The Chicago Times of August 29th is received. Its special correspondent from Washington, under date of August 27th says: A special agent sent by the army department to England has returned and reports a host of six Confederate ironclads already afloat and enroute across the ocean. They are beyond all doubt making for Charleston to raise the blockade.

Thirteen others of the largest and most powerful kind are in a state of completion; some possessing rams, others two turrets, iron and steel plated. All are seaworthy, excel in speed any iron-clads afloat. The others so soon as completed are destined to operate against New York, Boston and Philadelphia. There is a great flutter in the Navy Department.

The falling of sales of U. S. five-twenty is really alarming. The cause is said to be a deficiency of the War Department in raising funds.

The correspondent predicts an abrupt conclusion of the war, unless a change occurs. A dispatch from the War Department, that they are too much absorbed in watching affairs at Charleston.

A special dispatch to the Times from New Orleans on the 25th ult., says: Operations commenced against Mobile in three weeks.

The attack is to be made by three corps, under Franklin, Or and Heron—the whole commanded by Banks.

It is reported that Gen. Grant is on route to relieve Banks of the command of the Gulf.

Gunboats are preparing to leave New Orleans to attack Fort Morgan.

Passagosa will be the principal base by land.

The Charleston correspondent of the Mobile Tribune says: We have good news that two immense guns, the work of a project of 631 pounds, have arrived at Washington, from England, and will be placed in battery at some point in our harbor, which will be the ammunition to give the enemy a taste of their quality, and if the ironclads should ever come in range of them, she will be apt to be turned inside out! Just imagine what would be the result of a solid shot would make through the air, coming from these little hammering birds!

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE. Capt. John M. Teague, son of Joshua and Nancy Teague was born in the State of S. C. Abbeville Dist., July 31st, 1820. While in the sixth year of his age his parents moved to Calhoun county, Ala., where he spent his joyful days. After having arrived to years of manhood, he was generous and social, which caused him to be the admiration of those by whom he was surrounded. February 2d, 1851, he married Miss Margaret Caldwell. He made an affectionate husband and loving father. His wife lived to give birth to a son, and Sept. 25th 1852, it pleased God to take his companion from him by death. He submitted to his bereavement with resignation and bore it with meekness. April 13th, 1851 he married Miss Sarah Jane Lockey. He also proved to her a tender and affectionate husband; and to his children an industrious and loving father. But notwithstanding his love of home, companionship and children, he loved his country and her institutions. He devoted to his benevolent work of the life-blood of our country. The love of his life-blood on the altar of his soul, and induced him to tender his services to his country, in order to drive back an invading

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special dispatch to the Montgomery Advertiser.—MARTA, Sept. 3.—Yesterday the enemy appeared in force at Loudon. After a plir-nish of two hours, our troops fell back to Charleston, burning Loudon bridge. Passengers just from Chattanooga report tall quiet at that place.

From the Columbus Enquirer.] CHARLESTON, TENN., Sept. 1, '63. Editor Enquirer.—Gen. Buckner's reports brought him intelligence yesterday, while we were at Loudon, that a heavy force of the enemy were crossing the Tennessee river at the confluence of the Hiwassee. This being true, he to fall back upon this place to prevent his being flanked, or retire across the mountains into North Carolina.

Gen. Buckner's army is arriving here now. What our future movements will be I have not the remotest idea; therefore it is idle to speculate thereon.

By the evacuation of East Tennessee we have lost millions of bushels of grain, and if not wrested from the hand of the enemy before December, we will lose millions of pounds of cotton. This, to the soldier is indeed a hard blow; but with an undying faith in the justice of our cause, we will continue the fight, until the last morsel of bread is consumed. J. T. G.

Special to the Mississippi.] Condition of Vicksburg.—Widow married on Deer Creek—Pleasure killed on Baker's Creek—Grenadier killed in Louisiana—Gen. Dennis returned—Laid from Price and Kirby Smith.

Jackson, Sept. 5.—Our latest advices from Vicksburg say there is no abandonment in the sickness in that city. The upper batteries are now repaired, by negroes. The new lines of fortifications around the city have been commenced, the houses in the way being torn down.

Information from Deer Creek says that a gang of mounted negroes are going through the country killing all the white men. Among the killed are Joe Clarke, brother of General Ches. Clark, Penn., 13th, For, Johnson, Hewitt and Sims.

The Yankees listen to the stories of their atrocities with perfect complacency. A planter named Varghan, living seven miles from Richmond, near Baker's Creek, was shot dead on Thursday, while sitting in his gallery. It is thought he was assassinated by negroes.

Grant went down the river from Vicksburg on Monday evening. McDowell commands Vicksburg; Sherman, Bridgeport; and Osterhaus the Black.

Gen. Hennis has been removed. It is said, on account of sickness to the people. The Yankees speak of a new force of 100,000 men to be sent to the city with his cavalry.

It is reported that the expedition that went west of the Mississippi has been worked by Price and Kirby Smith. The latter fell on the Yankees near Monroe, La.

It is said that there are not more than eight or ten thousand troops between Vicksburg and Big Rock, and the Yankees are considerably outnumbered at that place. It is said that he will make a dash into the city with his cavalry.

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and formidable adversary, who threatened to rule triumphantly into power, over the bodies of our slain.

On the 12th inst., he was elected as 2d Lieut., and mustered into the service of the Confederate States for three years, or during the war. The company was received into the 44th Regt. Ala. Vols. Soon after the regiment was organized, they were ordered to Virginia. Lieut. Teague's efficiency as an officer, using such authority as commanded attention, caused him to be loved by all. He was soon promoted as Captain in the 44th Ala. Regt. His deportment as a Captain was such as commanded the love and esteem of his men; they looked upon him as their leader and protector. He participated in a number of hard fought battles, in one of which he was struck five times with the enemy's balls, but not seriously wounded. When Gen. Lee's army received orders to march (they knew not whether, but time soon demonstrated where they were going) into the enemy's country, Capt. Teague was one who with fortitude submitted to the privations and hardships attendant on the military march during that time. At Gettysburg the matter of order of marching cannon, (indicative of blood and death) announced the approaching conflict; and in the midst of a tornado of bullets, shot and shell, (when every sound seemed as a predictive thunder of coming ruin,) he was heard to cheer his men, and give the command "Forward!" In leading a column charge upon a battery, as it beched forth flying flames, he fell on the 24 July, pierced by a missile ball, which caused instant death, and was buried on a lonely hilltop in an enemy's hand, where he will rest undisturbed until time's funeral note shall sound and bid the dead arise. In his last letters to his companion he said "I should feel it that I had died well." He admonished his wife, if she felt, to tell his children that he fell in the defense of his country; for the protection of their rights and the preservation of their liberties. Capt. John M. Teague is gone. He has sacrificed his life upon the altar of his country. He has left a wife and five children (three sons and two daughters) and a father to the orphan; may he sanctify their bereavement to the good of their souls.

"Liberty or death," he has always cried, And in our glorious cause he now has died, In an enemies distant land. Sweetly may his ashes rest Until he is bid arise; Then may he be among the blest, Where freedom never dies.

JOHN A. SCOTT. Corn Grove Ala., August 25th, 1863.

DIED—at his residence at Blue Mountain, Calhoun co., Ala., on the 22d day of August 1863, Mr. Samuel P. Hudon.

The deceased was born the 26th April, 1811, in Greenville, S. C. He remained in South Carolina until 1835, when he removed to this country, where he has since resided.

Mr. Hudon was one of the oldest and most useful citizens of our country. Energetic, persevering and upright in all his transactions, benevolent and warmly attached to his friends, his loss will be severely felt in this community, which had known him so long and so well. But to his family his death is indeed a sad and irreparable calamity. A more affectionate husband or a more indulgent parent never lived; may God protect him from bereavement and sorrowing circle.

Mr. Hudon never attached himself to any church, but had been a follower of Christ from his youth, and he met the dread summons, as he had lived calmly and with a will resigned to the dispensation of his heavenly father.

DEED—Aug. 20th, 1863, of crop, near Cross Plains, Ala., Angus Harrison, infant son of Nell and Margaret E. Ferguson, aged 2 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The Saviour looked in tenderness upon this lovely child and took him to himself.—From adverse blasts and lowering storms His soul he saved and home; And with you bright angelic forms He lives, to die no more. A. P.

SUGARS: In exchange for bacon, powder for powder, a \$1 gold for cash at the Drug Store. Sept. 11. T. N. ANGLIN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. THE undersigned Administrators of the estate of J. L. Whiteside, deceased; by virtue of an order of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, will offer for sale upon the premises of decedent, on Tuesday the 13th day of October next, the following described personal property, to-wit: Six thousand pounds of Seed Cotton, Surveying Instruments, About seven bushels of Wheat, Some Tools, one Buggy, one Mule and one Yoke of Oxen, with other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will be made on the premises of the decedent, near Miller's old Ferry on the Coosa River, and terms of sale cash.

J. U. WHITESIDE, J. W. WHITESIDE, Adms.

Executor's Sale OF LAND AND PERSONAL PROPERTY. UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, made on the 7th day of September, 1863, the undersigned, as the Executors of the Estate of John Prater, dec'd will proceed to sell, at the late residence of John Prater, dec'd, on the 20th day of October, 1863, the following described property, to-wit: Elias and Lucy his wife, Catharine, Manilla and France, one Horse and Wagon, 3 Cows and Calves and two Yearlings, seven head of Hogs, some Farming tools and household Furniture, two beds of clothing; also THIRTY ACRES OF LAND. Terms of Sale will be a credit of Twelve months, with interest from date.—Note and approved security will be required to secure the purchase money.

JAMES PRATER, A. J. PRATER, Executors. Sept. 12, 1863.

STOLEN FROM the undersigned on Wednesday night the 2d inst., a bay mare, medium sized, about six or seven years old, weak in both eyes, a star in the forehead, one or more white feet. Any information of said animal addressed to me at Shoal Creek, P. O., Calhoun co'ty., will be thankfully received as a favor to a Confederate soldier, and a liberal reward will be paid for her delivery. Sept. 12, 1863. J. B. THOMPSON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF RAILROAD STOCK. UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, made on the 8th day of September, 1863, I will, as Administrator of Lawrence Brock dec'd, proceed to sell at the Court House door of said county, a public entry to the highest bidder, for cash on the 13th day of October, 1863, one certificate of 35 shares of capital stock of the Alabama & Tennessee River Railroad Company. J. BROCK, Adm. Sept. 12, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. THE undersigned Administrator of the estate of James F. Williams, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the late residence of decedent, on Wednesday the 14th day of OCTOBER next, the following described personal property of said estate, to-wit: About twenty bales of COTTON, Two or three fine, young HORSES, and a remnant of an old Stock of GOODS. The sale to commence at the usual hour. F. WILLIAMS, ELISHA BYATT, Adms. Sept. 12, 1863.

NOTICE. TRUST SALE. ON the 4th day of November, 1862, between the hours of 12 M and 4 P. M. at the court house door of the county of Cherokee, in Centre, Ala. I, as Trustee, under and by virtue of a Deed of Trust, made on the 24th day of December, 1856, by Richard F. Hampton, and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of said county, in Book 18, pages 600 to 606; for the benefit of his creditors, shall offer for sale at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one day, the following described lands, to-wit: The east half of south east quarter of section 20, township 10, range 9—80 acres. The north part of the north half of 1/4 section 20, township 10, range 9—44 acres. The north west quarter of north west quarter of section 21, township 10, range 9—40 3/4 acres. The east half of north east quarter of section 20, township 10, range 9—80 acres. Lots numbered 11, 12, 13, and 14, in the plan of the survey of the school commission, embracing the south west quarter of section 16, township 10, range 9—161 acres—of together about 466 53-100 acres; all in the Coosa Land District, situated in said county of Cherokee, and about 12 to 3 miles of Centre, the county seat of said county. Also one Engine from Lathie. Such part of a beautiful and desirable settlement, situated on the Coosa river, 2 miles from a steamboat landing, upon the great road, 14 miles from the court house; a finely timbered, watered productive and healthy location. The purchaser will procure unquestionable titles. For further information apply to M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 5.

OFFICE COM'RT. CONSCRIPTS TALLADEGA, ALA., July 28th, 1863. GEN'L ORDERS NO. 19. I. The following notice from the Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned, particularly of enrolling officers: BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION. Richmond July, 21st, 1863. To answer numerous inquiries, and correct errors not uncommon, the following notice is published to all concerned. 1. Under the recent call of the President extending the Conscription age, all substitutions have ceased to be valid; if the substitute be less than 45 years of age, and is not otherwise exempt by law. 2. Membership, unless as an officer duly accepted by the War Department of local organizations for home defence, or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service; neither does service in the militia, unless in case of officers actually in commission who have been duly qualified. 3. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute will become liable in his own persons, whenever the services of the substitute are lost to the government from any cause other than the casualties of war. 4. Applications for exemption on any ground whatever, must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to higher authority, with report of the facts. All such addressed direct to higher authority will necessarily and invariably be referred back for local examination and report; and the application with this have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense. Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers, will be forwarded by them for hearing, when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth. (Signed) G. W. LAY, Lt. Col. A. A. G. Acting Chief of Bureau.

II. The exemption mentioned in the circular of the Bureau published above, with regard to militia officers, is not applicable to this State. All militia officers not otherwise exempt are liable conscription. III. Medical officers engaged in Conscription service in this State are not authorized to extend leave of absence to officers or furloughs as a substitute for their services. IV. Par. III, General Order No. 12, from this office is hereby revoked. V. Overseers entitled to exemption under the provisions of the Act of May 1st, 1863, upon presentation of the affidavit required by that Act and the receipt of any bonded quare Master, for the amount of five hundred (\$500) dollars, will be exempted for twelve months from the date of the receipt, by the commissioned enrolling officers of their respective districts, who will forward the receipt to this office. Enrolling Officers will be careful to give certificates of exemption out of date.

By order of: Maj. W. T. WALTHALL, G. A. CARY, Lt. Col. A. A. G. aug156

Jacksonville Republican

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 27, NO. 37.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., SEPT. 26, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1396

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

**PUBLIC SALES OF
RAILROAD LANDS.**
THE lands belonging to the Alabama
and Tennessee Rivers Railroad
Company amounting to upwards of
300,000 acres, situated in the vicinity
of the company's railroad, embracing
large tracts of superior timbered lands,
will be sold to the highest bidder, for
cash, at the following times and places,
to-wit:

The Lands situated in Dallas, At-
tunga and Perry counties at Planters-
ville, on Tuesday, October 6, 1863.

The Lands in Bibb county at Ran-
dolph on Friday, October 9

The Land in the lower part of Shelby
county up to the north boundary of
township 18, at Montevallo on Tuesday
October 13.

The Lands in the upper part of Shel-
by county, from Shelby Springs to Coosa
river, at Columbia on Thursday,
October 15.

The Lands in Talladega county, at
Talladega on Tuesday, October 20.

The Lands in Calhoun county at
Jacksonville on Friday, October 23

Maps exhibiting the Lands in Cal-
houn, Talladega and Shelby counties
are placed in the offices of the Probate
Judges of those counties; those of the
Lands in Bibb at the Randolph depot;
and those of the Lands in Perry, At-
tunga and Dallas counties at the store of
Thomas S. Driskell, Plantersville.

Soldiers or their families and widows
in occupancy of Lands, on or before the
7th day of July, 1863, will be enti-
tled to purchase forty acres at \$1.25
per acre, on making proof of occupancy
and payment on or before the 1st day
of October next to A. M. Goodwin,
the Treasurer of the Company, at Selma.
Applications may be made to the Treas-
urer in person or by letter, accompanied
by proper affidavits of the applicant and
two other respectable persons, setting
forth the facts required to be proved.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THOS. A. WALKER, President.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of administration on the es-
tate of J. L. Whiteside, dec. having been
granted to the undersigned, by the Probate
court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 11th
day of Aug. 1863; notice is hereby
given to all persons having claims against
said estate, to present them legally authen-
ticated, within the time prescribed by law,
or they will be barred; and those indebted
to said estate are requested to make pay-
ment.
J. U. WHITESIDE, Adm.
J. W. WHITESIDE, Adm.
Sept. 16.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
THE undersigned, as admr. of the estate of
Young B. Browning, dec. of Calhoun
county, Ala., deceased, by virtue of an order
made by the Hon. the Judge of Probate of
said county, will offer for sale for cash, a
public doer in the town of Jacksonville and
said county, on the 9th of October, 1863, the
following described personal property, to-
wit: the best estate, to-wit:
One certificate of preferred Stock of twenty
Shares
One certificate of unpreferred Stock, two
Shares
One certificate of unpreferred Stock four
Shares in the Alabama and Tennessee
Rivers Railroad company.
Two Bonds of the Alabama and Tennessee
Rivers Railroad company for five hundred
dollars each, with six coupons attached to
each, due respectively 1st January, 1862, 1st
July, 1862, 1st January, 1863, 1st July, 1863,
1st January, 1864, 1st July, 1864, 1st Jan-
uary, 1865, 1st July, 1865, 1st Jan-
uary, 1866, 1st July, 1866, 1st Jan-
uary, 1867, 1st July, 1867, 1st Jan-
uary, 1868, 1st July, 1868, 1st Jan-
uary, 1869, 1st July, 1869, 1st Jan-
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uary, 1874, 1st July, 1874, 1st Jan-
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September 19, 1863.

The absence of the editor will excuse the dearth of editorial this week. He left recently for the seat of war in Tennessee...

Rev. James H. Cotton, of Selma, is expected to preach in the Methodist Church on next Sabbath. Services will probably be continued next week.

We publish below, from the New York Times, an extract which should put to shame writers who spend their time in depreciating President Davis.

Jeff Davis, he has served the rebels well, and they have no right to complain of him. He was made their President by a unanimous vote. They had known him long and thoroughly, and could not be mistaken either about his talents, or his devotion to their principles...

The wonder will ever be not that he at last sinks exhausted, but that he was ever able to stand against our government at all. History may be searched in vain for another instance of so prodigious a power organized from such limited materials, and holding out so long against such terrible trials...

He has surpassed all the expectations his Confederates in treason could have reasonably formed, and he is just as much entitled to the confidence of his fellow-countrymen now, in this their day of disaster, as he was a year ago, when, in the hour of victory, they saluted his name to the stars.

Railroads in East Tennessee.

As there seems to be some lack of information in regard to the railroads in East Tennessee, we will state that the East Tennessee & Georgia railroad extends from Dalton Ga. to Knoxville Tennessee. The Cleveland and Chattanooga road connects the latter two places, and is owned by the E. T. & G. R. R. Co. and Maj. Wallace is the President of both roads. The E. Tenn. & Va. road extends from Knoxville to Bristol, and John R. Branner is the President.

We are thus particular in making these statements in order to correct the erroneous impressions which prevail in regard to the loss of the rolling stock in E. Tenn. Several newspaper paragraphs have been carelessly or ignorantly penned which seem to convey the idea that the trains have been run into Knoxville from the E. Tenn. & Ga. Road, in the accomplishment of the enemy, which we are assured is not true.

Major Wallace is now in this city and we understand has succeeded in placing his engines, cars and shop machinery beyond the reach of the enemy. We regret to hear that through the collusion of the railroad officials the enemy succeeded in getting some of the stock of the E. Tenn. and Va. Road. We are however disinclined to believe that it was in consequence of any disloyalty on the part of Mr. Branner, from the fact that we have not even the evidence establishing such a charge. It is hoped that for the interest of our cause and in order to set Mr. Branner in a proper light before his friends and his enemies, the matter will be investigated.

THE RALEIGH PAPERS.

Persons unacquainted with the precise phase of North Carolina politics, at this time, may not understand the case of the recent disorderly proceedings against the offices of the Raleigh Standard and State Journal. The Standard is the organ of the so-called Conservative party in that State, which began by making war on the Secessionists, and now proposing to negotiate terms of submission, by sending commissioners to Lincoln. The editor says he is in favor of fighting and talking for peace at the same time, and precious little does he do to show his faith by his works. He, however, lets no opportunity pass to admit he is whipped, and to discourage North Carolina troops from fighting. The result is a very angry state of feeling in the army and at home. The sympathizers of the Standard who have deserted or are opposed to fight, have held meetings and approved its course; while the soldiers who, still undaunted, are baring their breasts to the storm, denounce the whole pack of submissionists in unmeasured terms. The Standard is thus recognized throughout our army as the organ of ignominious treason, and when some Georgia and North Carolina troops were going through Raleigh after deserters, the boys concluded they would pay their respects to that office. It generally regretted that, as they thought proper to notice the base sheet at all, they did not dispatch its editor. It appears that after this act had been committed by the soldiers, and they had left, some of the citizens (said to be chiefly employees of the Progress newspaper, a sympathizer with the Standard,) retaliated upon the State Journal office. The State Journal

Montgomery Advertiser.

The Ladies taken to Swearing.

From the Westminster, (Va.) Dem. The arrests heretofore made in our town and county by the Provost Guard have been confined exclusively to the sterner sex, upon such charges as belonging to a secret organization known as the "Wooden Horse," using "disloyal" or "treasonable language," "cheering for Jeff Davis," &c., which had become so common that the arrest of eight or ten citizens creates no more excitement than the most ordinary occurrence.

On Wednesday and Friday of last week matters took a different turn, and some fifteen or twenty ladies daily received written notices from Lieut. Downman, Military Provost Marshall, requesting them to report at his headquarters. In some instances whole families were summoned. The first ladies thus summoned made quite a stir in the community—in a quiet way—to ascertain the object and result of such arrests. The public curiosity was soon gratified, and not a little disappointed.

The charges were various, but finally settled down on the general issue, "foisting the Rebels," "general disloyalty," &c. The oath of allegiance, the panacea for such offenses, was tendered when many of the accused asked the consequences if they refused to take it. They were informed that they would be immediately sent to the county jail; under this threat they took the oath and were discharged. Several gentlemen were also requested to report; among them Dr. Geo. H. Trumbo, who being unwilling to take the oath, was confined in the county jail until Saturday morning, when he was taken to Baltimore, and sent to Donovan's prison to await an examination. The Sun on Monday states that he is charged with uttering "disloyal language and persecuting certain Union men of Westminster."

On Monday last one lady was brought in from the country, who took the oath, and was discharged.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.—It is well that the soldiers who receive \$11 per month for their services, in addition to their hard fare and scanty clothing, do not take the same view of Confederate money that is held by some of the strikers and extortioners. If they did, their conclusion would be that \$11 per month were only equal to \$12 per annum in gold, and were they to follow the example of some of the stay-at-homeites, their logic would lead them to suspend fighting until the Government had increased their pay. But we know that the men who have so nobly sustained our cause have never entertained such a thought. They would soon do anything so inconsiderate, ungrateful, and disgraceful as to "strike for higher pay."

They look to the government to re-establish the value of the currency, and until that is done they will receive what is now but a mere "pittance." What a contrast between the men in the field and thousands not in the field.—The former, a band of patriots, the latter, worshippers of Mammon from morning till night.—Richmond Whig.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.—On the last day of August a terrible fire broke out in the celebrated Atlantic Works located at Boston, Mass., which not only ruined the work, but inflicted material injury upon the mechanical location of East Boston.—This was the establishment where the celebrated "monitor turrets" were built, four of which were destroyed by the fire. We hope the head of the incendiary may be advantageously employed in other sections of the North and that embarrassed arising therefrom may lead their people to stay at home and look after their machinery. They have been doing an unprofitable business of late, we should suppose.

FEDERAL ATROCITIES IN MISSOURI.—The Federal officials grow more barbarous every day in their warfare in Missouri. Defenceless people who are suspect of even favoring the South in the least, are being shot down in cold blood, and robbed of their homes and property. Wealthy families are being stripped of all their possessions, and their residence cast given to abolitionists.—Negroes are taken wherever found and put in the Federal penitentiary.

Jim Lane announces his bloody programme for the future. He says he will not rest satisfied until he has wiped out the inhabitants of the border counties in Missouri, without regard to sex, age, condition or politics, and to burn over all the country bordering on Kansas on the east, two or three counties deep, and to lay waste everything in that section.

On Saturday last, trackmaster Buckhalter, passing on the road between Pocatello and Green Pond, discovered a wire stretched to the Charleston and Savannah telegraph line and leading into the woods; followed it until he came in sight of a number of Yankees about 200 yards from the road, having a telegraph instrument work. He immediately returned to Pocatello and gave information to Colonel Stokes, who sent a squad of cavalry in pursuit of them. The Yankees, taking their instrument with them, fled towards Fort Royal Ferry, dropping two bags of small wire in their retreat. They were in sight as they drew on, and were hotly pursued at last accounts.—Sav. Rep. 13th.

A PAPER BLOCKADE.—The N. Y. Tribune says "the blockade of Wilmington is miserably inefficient. There are only eight gunboats on the station, and the facilities of getting in and out are so great that regular lines of packets to Nassau advertise their days and hours of departure as though no interference was expected."

The News.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM NORTH GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE

From the Rebel, 17th inst.

MARIETTA, 17.

Private dispatches this morning bring stirring news from the front. A large force of cavalry is entering East Tennessee, and Burnside is retreating Chattanooga is being evacuated by the Federals, and our army is said to be steadily advancing. Forrest was hovering about the skirts of the Yankee army, and at the last accounts, like a night hawk, and was expected to make a desperate swoop upon them soon. Movements, as witnessed from this stand point, indicate the greatest activity, and events of exciting interest will soon develop themselves. The troops are now buoyant and everybody confident.

From the Atlanta Register, 15th.

FROM THE FRONT.

That is glorious news from the front. We have no reason to discredit it. The strategy by which Rosecranz has been compelled to withdraw from Chattanooga has been effected through a wide field of operations. All the elements of the campaign were not perceptible to one whose power of vision would not enable him to comprehend at a glance the movements of the armies in progress everywhere on the continent. Halleck was Lincoln's prompter while the scenes were shifting, and President Davis sat by the telegraph operator at Richmond, directing the movements and concentration of the Southern troops. The plan of operation was suggested to the President with whose concurrence it has been effected.

The same necessity which has compelled the evacuation of Chattanooga will continue to exist till Tennessee's line of communication with his base of operations is no longer endangered. It is very probable if we hold Chattanooga, that within a week, we shall also hold Knoxville. In all these movements Rosecranz, losses of supplies will be enormous, in the rugged country over which he must march, and he may be compelled to retreat to Murfreesboro or Shelbyville, since it is easier to move an army than supplies to an army.

We should not, however, hope for too much. It is enough just now that we have regained Chattanooga, and that we have our material of war to hold it. We cannot believe that our army is just now in condition to make a vigorous aggressive movement. Its supply department was doubtless disordered by recent events, and if the strength of the army has been augmented the difficulty of feeding it has increased in the same ratio. If all that we learn from the above be true, Bragg will be in Middle Tennessee during the next month.

From the Atlanta Appeal, 18th.

THE TENNESSEE LINE.

Beyond the fact that the Federal commander has probably withdrawn all his forces to the vicinity of the river, we have nothing to report from above, except the skirmish at Ringgold yesterday. All our reports lead us to the opinion that General Bragg has determined to give battle, and that the army is clamorous for the struggle. In this determination of the commander, the spirit of the troops, and having seen what has been passing round us the past few days, we set great value on the result, unless to the contrary occurs. Heavy Federal reinforcements are coming and it is probable that we will be able to meet them on the battlefield.

No additional news was reported from the engagement near Ringgold, on Friday, where we drove the enemy back for several miles. On the same day heavy skirmishing was going along the whole cavalry line. The bridges between the gold and Chattanooga have all been destroyed.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM BRAGG'S ARMY

The enemy have been repulsed with heavy slaughter. We grieve to learn that our own loss is great, mostly among officers. Gen. Smith, Wallcut and Woodford were killed, and Hood, Gregg and Bennett were wounded. Hood lost a leg, Gregg was wounded in the jaw, and Bennett in the breast.

We give some extracts of interest, from a private letter received from Col. Francis, dated

Sept. 21st, 1863.—The great fight has at last come off, and from all information received, our army has gained a great victory, but at great cost. We have lost Brig. Gen. Preston Smith, and it is reported that Hood has died from his wounds. Many of our best Colonels have been killed and wounded. An immense number of our men wounded, though mere slight wounds than usual. Fewer deaths in proportion to the number wounded than ever known before. We captured four thousand prisoners, and from 30 to 35 pieces of artillery, and large number of small arms. Rosecranz is falling back. (Small commencing to write, it is reported that Forrest went in the enemy's rear, and destroyed their pontoon bridges, and an immense wagon train, that the enemy have burnt Chattanooga, and are now falling back. This rumor wants confirmation. It is thought we have lost killed and wounded 15,000 men, the enemy much greater number, and the proportion of their killed much greater.

LIEUT. A. B. RENFRO.

We have to announce the sad intelligence that Lt. A. B. Renfro, of Co. K, 23d Ala. Regt. was killed in the great battle near Ringgold, Ga., on Sunday last. He fell near the close of the engagement, with the colors of his regiment in his hand, cheering on his men, and pressing forward to victory. Thus another hero has fallen! Anguish and desolation have been brought again to that household but too recently called on to mourn the loss of a gallant brother in Virginia.

In the death of Lieut. Renfro the Confederacy has lost one of its most gallant officers. The community an upright and useful citizen, and the Methodist Church, of which he was for ten years a member, a zealous and devoted Christian.

But the blow falls with most crushing weight on his immediate relatives; the stricken wife, the little children, the aged parents, the devoted sister and brother. Who can paint or alleviate the anguish they must feel at the sundering of so many ties that had become intertwined and knotted round their hearts? May God comfort and support them in this hour of deep affliction.

Lieut. Renfro sleeps in a patriot's grave at the age of twenty seven. He has sealed his devotion to his country with his blood. Soldier, patriot, hero, farewell!

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Col. W. K. Forney improving daily; will be able to go South when the exchange of prisoners is resumed. Lt. Yeagan of DeKalb is here and doing well, walking about. Wharton, of Co. G, arm off, doing well; Moore, of Co. G, arm off, doing well; Hall, of Co. G, arm off, doing well; Patrick, co. I, doing well; Jao, W. Thompson, co. G, leg amputated, doing well; Williams, Ymes and Brown, co. B, doing well. Many others have recovered and been sent off to some Northern fort. Col. Pihkard, and Adjutant Williams of the 34th Ala. are here and improving.

THE NEWS.

The shelling of the enemy's works on Morris Island by Fort Moultrie and Battery Simkins, has been continuous since our last. The Yankees fail to show themselves during the day time, our fire making it too hot for them to continue their operations. Their progress is very slow. Several of the gunboats and two monitors left Sunday night. It is supposed that they sought shelter in the Stone from the blow which sprang up at that time. The Ironsides remained at their old anchorage. Yesterday a schooner was alongside, evidently transferring supplies. One of the monitors was also apparently receiving supplies from another schooner. The enemy fired a few shots yesterday.

The Yankee telegraph operator and those taken prisoners with him, were taken before Gen. Walker yesterday and examined. The prisoner stated that a telegraph line is in operation along the coast, between Tybee and Morris Island.—Charleston Courier, 16th.

FROM THE FRONT.

Last night our information received by passengers from above, was that Rosecranz was falling back, Bragg was still at Ringgold, the enemy had evacuated Chattanooga. Forrest had re-occupied it with his troops, and that day before yesterday, he ran on the E. Tenn. & Ga. R. R. from Dalton to Cleveland. The monitors were in addition to that Bragg had addressed his troops on Tuesday, telling them that he was going back to Middle Tennessee.

A messenger on the train from above, this morning handed on a note, stating in substance as reported to us by Rosecranz falling back, Bragg pursuing, Burnside's retreating, a force of our cavalry in East Tennessee, and that for Bragg and our boys.

Signed, Blair & Harrison.

We give these statements without vouching for them as we are not acquainted with the parties making them.

21st Sept.—The following report was received by the Rebels from the Federal commander, dated at Ringgold, Sept. 20th, 1863. "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th inst. in relation to the proposed exchange of prisoners. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

The following report was received by the Rebels from the Federal commander, dated at Ringgold, Sept. 20th, 1863. "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th inst. in relation to the proposed exchange of prisoners. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration."

GEN. HOLMES NOT DEAD.—We are informed by a gentleman who left Little Rock, (Ark.) on the 29th ult., that the rumor of the death of Gen. Holmes is not true. Our informant says that he had been very ill, but was rapidly recovering. He was in command of the forces in that quarter.—Mobile Tribune.

A collision occurred on the W. & A. railroad on Sunday night, near Atlanta. About 20 were killed and wounded—principally soldiers.

DIED.—at Raleigh, Miss., 19th August, 1863, Capt. George Fleming, of Jacksonville, Ala., aged 35 years, 5 months, and 16 days.

Another good man has passed from earth. In his life the Confederacy has lost a tried and brave soldier, Jacksonville a good and useful citizen, and his relations a true and generous companion.

He was among the first to volunteer in the defence of his country. An camp the same devotion to duty and truth characterised his conduct as in the walks of private life. He was always at his post, always ready to defend the right, and seal his devotion to the great cause of liberty with his blood. Capt. Scott, in a letter to his brother says:

much good cannot be said of George Fleming—a man deserving man and a patriot. He was a noble soul. We have been told that he was held for nearly three years in the Federal prison, to get him and his wife from the same cause. He said that he never had cause to regret the day that he passed away. All honor to the gallant dead! His soul has ascended to Heaven.

DIED.—On Sunday, July 8th, 1863, 45 minutes after twelve o'clock, p. m., after an illness of 24 hours, of an unknown disease, William David, son of Wm. & K. C. Kennedy, aged 4 years, 8 months and 22 days.

His little Willie, your being was great but are now ended. Terrible affliction it is to your bereaved parents, brothers and sisters and every one who has known bright, cheerful, contented, and angelic disposition present so vividly and force a remembrance though painful. Unhappy parents, console yourselves, though the bereavement is a sore one. The sweet prattle of little Willie is no more heard in the shop door, and around the family altar; remember it is the dispensation of Divine Providence, which is all-wise, beautiful and just, that has called little Willie from your earthly embrace to that of his Father; for it is the hand that gives, and the Lord that taketh away.

Office Comd't. of Conscrip.

TALLADEGA, ALA., Sept. 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 22.

I. Postmaster to Special orders No. 129, from Gen. J. E. Johnston, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Conscription Office of the State of Alabama. Commandants of camps of instruction, and Enrolling officers will continue to be governed by the orders heretofore issued from the office of the Commandant for the State. The attention of Enrolling officers is particularly invited to the character and efficiency of their assistants, a full description of whom will be required for this office as soon as possible. II. Lt. Lieut. G. A. Carr is assigned to duty as Adjutant, and will be respected and obeyed as such. H. C. LOCKHART, Lt. Col. & Comd't. for Ala. Sept 26-41

WANTED.

We want thirty negro men to cut cord wood; or we will contract with any responsible parties to cut, upon our premises, 1,000 to 4,000 cords. Enquire at the works of OXFORD IRON COMPANY, Sept 15, 1863. sep 26-41

ATHEOTYPES.

THE subscriber will remain in Jacksonville a few days only, and is prepared to make illustrations in the best style of the art. Persons having frames and fittings may furnish them and save expense. Room at Mr. J. D. Hoke's. G. B. VOR KRAKAW, of Talladega, Ala. Sept 22, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have in my possession a gray horse which was left with me by a deserter from the 10th Ala. Cav., named J. B. Jordan. Said horse has some black specks on him; is about eleven years old; fifteen hands high; and pale. If any one has lost such a horse, he is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. O. W. SHEPHERD, Arzacoches, Randolph co., Ala. Sep 26-41

MULES LOST.

STAYED or stolen from the subscriber on Tuesday last, two red bay mare mules, about fourteen hands high. The mules were in fine order, and are supposed to have gone in the direction of Jacksonville. Any person taking up said mules, or furnishing information that will enable me to get them, will be liberally rewarded. Address ISAAC STONE, Alpine, Talladega county, Ala. Sept. 26-41

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold on the 27th day of October next, at the late residence of Jesse Mann, dec'd, in Haralson county, and State of Georgia, the following property to-wit: Eight hundred and thirty acres of land, more or less, lying on Tallapoosa river, in said county, and with above Smith's bridge, the above land to be sold in lots of two, hundred two and one-half acres; about three hundred acres of cleared land, well improved, with orchards, blacksmith shop and crusher on each premises, also one mill, on a creek. There is about one hundred and fifty acres of cleared land, and some 50 clear pine plantation; also four groves of white hickory, about 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000.

more property to be sold by consent of the legatees of said deceased, for the benefit of his heirs, there being no will. All our heirs. Terms of sale cash. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them to the undersigned for payment. This 16th Sept., 1863. W. D. F. MANN, H. J. MANN.

Executors Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Joseph M. Kelly, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. SOLOMON P. WOODS, Sep 26-41

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the 7th day of Sept. 1863, by the Probate court of Cherokee county, Ala. on the estate of Jacob Wharton, dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to us, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to me immediately. SOLOMON P. WOODS, Sep 26-41