

AUGUST

Jacksonville Republican

The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., AUGUST 6, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1436

The Election.

Up to the time of going to press the returns received showed Douthit elected Clerk, Farner for Sheriff 337, Littlejohn 108—eight precincts to hear from. Slicer, Moragne, McLean, and Draper were ahead for Commissioners. Total vote received will be given next week.

Eloquent.—The editor of the Richmond "Whig," in an article on the atrocities of the enemy, says: "Will this effort to save themselves by destroying us succeed? God, Nature, history and human experience answer—No! The recollection of unnumbered fields, the bleaching homes of martyred heroes, Gen. Lee, Beauregard, Johnston, and the Confederate army's answer: 'No! while the mercenary wretches clamor from outside the gates of this capital, without the power or courage to break through the living wall before them; there is a swift Nemesis coming, to tread them out of existence. More potent than steel and louder than artillery are the voices of God's puning and vengeance. The cries of starving children, the screams of ravished women, the smoke from burning homesteads, are going up to heaven in our behalf.—Conscience makes cowardly our inhuman foe. Why does he not come on and take this hated city? Why does he pause and give time to his late proclaimed victories, and vapors by his actions? Because his course is nearly run; because God is in front of him, God is over him, the devil is under him, and the prayers of hungry and fatherless children, and widows are in his rear, asking Jehovah for vengeance and re-tribution."

NAPOLEON TOO CAUTIOUS TO BE POISONED.—A Paris letter writer tells the following: "I was in a circle a few days back, composed of both native French and newly arrived Persians.—At last the conversation turned upon the Emperor, and the late arrivals were full of ardent stories of attempts upon the Emperor's life. One 'yara' young fellow was requested to relate the story which she did. As accidentally, in describing the goblet, he contrived to drop it a small silver knife with which he had been trying to stab the Emperor almost immediately turned black in the presence of some poison which the Italian had dropped into the beverage—probably as a 'flower.' She was instantly sent back to the Orleansian tribe, whence she came, disgraced. Another dame offered Napoleon the larger piece of an apple, which she cut with him. (She was French, and a privileged member of the household.) With true politeness he requested a change, he to eat the smaller piece she the other. The lady demurred; he could not eat so much. He seized the pieces and bowing retired. Next day the lady consented to 'waste the sweetness on the desert air' of a event, where she can reflect that the first trouble which are in the world in this year, came from Eve, bringing Adam an apple not fit for his situation at that time."

MORE OF THE CLARENDON FIGHT.—The Memphis Bulletin gives some other particulars of the fight Shelby with the gunboats at Clarendon on the river. It appears that before dawn on the morning of the 24th, the gunboats were lying at anchor on the river, directly opposite Clarendon. Shelby quietly moved up, and opening a battery on the bank, opened upon her. The gunboat returned fire briskly, but the range being short, without effect, and in a few minutes she was sunk, nearly all of the crew being taken prisoners. The negroes found on the gunboat were immediately put to death. Only a few of the crew escaped. The Arkansas fleet of gunboats ordered down the river on the same date in charge of the boat Tyler, was met and warned of dangers by those who escaped. Tyler, however, resolved to try batteries, and in a short time was seriously damaged and lost her chief gun. There the gunboat 36 came up to meet the same fate. The gunboat 36 Harris is reported to have been captured.

The people have seen enough of Johnston's retreats, says the Sentinel to satiate them that, if let alone by the Government, he had no idea of making a stand this side of the Gulf of Mexico. He could not hold the strong position Kenesaw Mountain, much less would he have held the weak one at Atlanta. The people do not generally know all the while that JOHNSTON has been retreating before SHERMAN, he has an army approaching nearer in number to that of his adversary than LEE had when he won his great victory. Indeed, at Dalton, and ever since, his army has been largely clothed to justify and render it his duty to fight a battle.

[COPY.]
HEADQ'RS DEPT ALA. & E. LA.,
Montgomery, Ala., July 21, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS No. —

III. Maj. Gen J. M. Withers is assigned temporarily to the command of Confederate troops that may at any time be assembled for the defense of Eastern and Middle Alabama.

IV. All staff officers of the department will issue to Maj. Gen. Withers, until further orders, such articles as he may make requisition for, without requiring approval at department headquarters.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Lee.
[Signed] WM. ELLIOTT A. A. G.
Maj. Gen. J. M. Withers, Commandant Eastern and Middle Alabama.

Official:
D. E. HUGER, Maj. and A. A. G.
Selma Dispatch, Talladega Watchtower, Jacksonville Republican, Spirit of the South, publish three times and send bill to Capt. S. M. Lanier, Chief A. Q. M., Montgomery. [Mout. Adv.]

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE
FORCES OF ALABAMA.
MONTGOMERY, July 9, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.

I. All persons in the State of Alabama properly organized under General Order No. 86, A. and I. G. O., 1863, for the local defence and special service, and all companies which have been organized under General Order No. 33, A. and I. G. O. (current series), and have had their muster rolls approved by the Commandant of Conscripts for the State of Alabama, who is charged with the organization of such forces, will rendezvous immediately, as follows:

Those in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Congressional Districts at Talladega.

Those in the Congressional District, and Dallas county, at Selma.

Those in the Congressional District, except Dallas county, at Montgomery.

Those in the 7th Congressional District, at Natasaug.

Those in the Congressional District at Pollard.

Those in the 9th Congressional District at Mobile.

II. All companies or persons not liable to service may report at either of the points designated in paragraph I of this order, as may be most convenient to their locality.

III. All companies whether complete or not, which fail to report as ordered, will be promptly disbanded and the members arrested and held for general service. All other persons subject to duty as reserves, and who shall fail to report at one or the other of these points designated, before the 25th inst., will be arrested and sent to Camps of Instruction for assignment to general service.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. WITHERS
D. E. HUGER, M. J. & A. A. G.,
Daily papers in the State publish one week, weekly papers one time.
Send bill to Capt. S. M. Lanier, A. Q. M.
July 6, 1864.

OBITUARY.
Fell, in battle, near Marietta, Ga, on the 23rd day of June, John S. Foster, Jr., member of Co. A., 51st Ala. Cav. Endowed with a high degree of courage and patriotism, John was among the first to respond to the call for volunteers in defence of our sunny South. He enlisted April, 1861, in Capt. D. P. Forney's company, at Fort Morgan. At the expiration of his first term of service, he re-enlisted in cavalry under Capt. Wm. M. Hames, where he had ever since discharged the duties incumbent upon him as a soldier, truly and faithfully. By his quiet and manly bearing, unflinching courage, and perfect devotion to duty, he had won the entire confidence and esteem of his officers and comrades, and now that he has gone, his memory is cherished in their hearts, and will be cherished there as a sacred treasure. Calm, then, your sorrow, and dry up your tears, oh, afflicted parents, though death has taken his visible form, and his voice is silent to the ear, it will speak to the soul and brighten in a better world.

John P. Lackey.—The subject of this brief memoir died at his residence in Calhoun county, Ala., May 29th, 1864. He was born in the State of Kentucky, 9th Jan'y, 1807, while he was but a boy, he, with his parents, moved to the State of Tennessee. In this State he was married to Elvira Stone, daughter of William Stone, on the 26th July, 1829. In the year 1833 he removed to the State of Alabama, where he remained a citizen—first of Randolph county, then of Calhoun county, the day of his death. He was baptised into the fellowship of the Baptist Church of Jesus Christ, at White Plains, in the year 1860, by Elder E. T. Smyth. He was a good citizen, a kind and obliging neighbor, an affectionate father and husband. In his last sickness his suffering was very great, which he bore with becoming christian fortitude and patience. For several days before he died, he seemed to be conscious that his decease was nigh, and spoke of it with his usual characteristic calmness and composure—told his physician and family that he was ready to die, that he was ready and willing to die—leaving a wife and nine children to mourn his loss. The summer came for him to bid adieu to earth, and he entered into his eternal state, and now we have but his memory left. The hearts of his dear companions and children

swell with sorrow. No more will they meet him on earth—no more will they hear his voice—no more receive his kind admonition. Still is his frame—hushed the voice—fled the spirit! Within his home is sorrow. But the religion of Jesus Christ offers those bereaved ones the richest consolation. To its heavenly balm, and the divine physician, we recommend them. Let it be their chief study to profit by this sad event. Let them improve the hours of life and health, so as to prepare for their own death; so that with their father and husband they may spend a blissful eternity. For we know that the great scale of sorrows there is a brighter and a better one now—hence never break sorrow's unending course—where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

Broke Jail.
At Jacksonville, on the night of Monday 20th June, 1864, four white men.

One named John T. Lewis, confined on a charge of murder. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair skin, blue eyes, 47 or 48 years old.

Daniel L. Robertson, committed for horse stealing—dark complexion, black eyes, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 28 or 30 years of age.

James A. Robertson, committed for horse stealing, is about 6 feet high, 23 years old, rather light complexioned dark hair and eyes.

Thos. Buake, committed for horse stealing, about 5 feet high, dark complexioned, about 35 years old.

John Gray, committed for horse stealing, about 30 or 35 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.

A reasonable reward will be paid for the apprehension of the above named persons, or for information leading to their recovery.

W. L. SMITH, Jailor.
June 22, '64.

\$100 REWARD.
Stolen from the stable of the undersigned, at this place, on the night of the 26th inst., a bay horse 15 hands high, about ten years old, right hind foot white, star in the forehead. The above reward will be paid for his delivery, and any information truthfully received.

ISAAC FRANK,
Jacksonville, July 27th, 1864.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County Alabama Special Term July 9, 1864.
S. J. T. Whitley, one of the Executors of the Estate, of G. C. Whitley deceased, having heretofore filed in Court his resignation as Executor of said Estate, comes into court at this time and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said Executorship, and the 6th day of August 1864 is set for making said settlement—and ordered by the Court, that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper 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 Time of said Court to be holden at the Courthouse of said County on said 6th day of August, 1864 and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Pocket Book Lost.
LOST by the undersigned, living in Jacksonville, one day last week, between Lemmon's and T. R. Williams' negro quarters, a lady's pocket book, with pearl buckle, one side of the pearl being lost off, containing one Confederate Certificate for \$100 and about 25 or 30 dollars in change bills. Any information from the finder will be thankfully received.

A. L. ROBERTS,
Aug. 3, 1864.

Committed.
To the jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 2nd day of August, 1864, a negro boy who calls his name WASHINGTON, and who says he belongs to Dr. Elijah Jones of Madison in Morgan county, Georgia, and that he left his master about two weeks ago. He says he is about 28 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark color and weighs about 150 pounds.

The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with agreeably to the statute providing for such cases.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.
Aug. 6, 1864.

ATTENTION.
Enrolling Officer Calhoun co. Ala.]
Jacksonville, July 5, '64.

All men between the ages of seventeen and fifty years, who failed to come and enroll themselves, will save trouble to come forward and do so forthwith. All that have filed an application for detail or exemption, must come immediately and give in their age and the number of family, white and black. Those making application that have government contracts, must bring copy of contract. Those making application who are in the employment of others, will see to having the application changed, as it has to be made by the owner of the shop, yard or mill as the case may be. All those making application hereafter will set forth all the above facts in their application.
W. J. BETHUNE, Capt. & Enrolling Officer Calhoun Co. Alabama.

Pocket Book Lost.
C. C. Porter lost a pocket book either at Blue Mountain or on his way home, by way of Mrs. Montgomery's on Cane Creek, on the 6th May, containing a note on Wm. B. Wynn, for \$5,000, also a certificate of deposit in the Selma bank for \$3,500, also one of \$1,000, in favor of Mrs. S. A. Sappington, & other papers and some money also, 2 certificates of railroad land entries.

All persons are forewarned from trying to cash any of the papers, or any person finding and conveying it to me, or informing me, will be suitably rewarded.

This 11th, May 1864.
C. C. PORTER.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of M. Whiteside, dec'd, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 28th day of April, 1864; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make payment.

J. W. LEDBETTER,
J. W. WHITESIDE, Adms.

NEW GOODS AT OXFORD.
WE are receiving a good assortment of

Calicoes
Organdies
Jaconet
Cotton Cards
Factory Cotton
B'd Domestic
Handkerchiefs, Hosiers, Spool thread, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Blacking, Tobacco, Pipes, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Spice, Pepper, Salts, Extr. of Logwood Snuff, and Numerous other articles.

The Prices like everything else are High
But we offer nearly everything CHEAPER than any other house

Call on
A. OBERNDORF & Co.
Oxford Ala.

Executor's Notice.
LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Martin Ashburn, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of DeKalb county, Ala. on the 23rd day of May, 1864; Notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate will please make payment.

MARY A. ASHBURN, Ex'rs.
June 11, 1864.

Committed
To the jail of Jacksonville, Ala on the 6th of June 1864, a negro boy, who says his name is AUTHOR, and that he belongs to Henry Logan of Mississippi, and runaway from his young master at Dalton, Ga. said boy is about 25 years of age, and weighs about 155 or 160 pounds, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ye low complexion, left his master about the last of April.

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

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.
June 11, 1864.

Yarn & Cotton Cards.
To Exchange for WOOL.
By BLUM & FRANK.
May 14. For the Government.

\$200 REWARD.
RANAWAY from my residence on the 15th of June last, two negro boys, LUM a dark copper color, or aged 24 years 5 feet 11 inches high, weighs 183 pounds. DYER, a black boy, aged 28 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, red eyes, and weighs 165 pounds—I will pay to any man \$100 reward for each delivered to me or lodged, some safe jail.

A. J. PRATER.
July 16, 1864—5t.

Confederate Tax Notice.
We will meet the citizens of 14th District Calhoun Co., at the times and places herein named, for the purpose of assessing the Tax of 1864. Tax payers will be required to make a return of all the property they held on 17th February, 1864, real, personal or mixed. All persons failing to assess their tax at these times and places will be charged an additional tax of 25 per cent.

T. P. RENFRO, Assrs. 14th Dist.
S. A. BARN.

Pre. No. 11, White Plains, Monday Aug. 15
" 13, Oxford, Tuesday " 16
" 4, Maddox, Wednesday " 17
" 21, Snitbar Springs, Thur " 18
" 5, Polkville, Friday " 19
" 3, June Bug, Saturday " 20
" 8, Walden's Shop, Mon " 22
" 7, Lewis Phillips, Tues " 23
" 2, Kansas, Wednesday " 24
" 6, Peeks Hill, Thursday " 25
" 10, Rabbittown, Friday " 26
" 12, Davis Roads, Tuesday " 27
" 14, Sugar Hill, Wednesday " 28
" 15, Pine Grove, Thursday Sep. 2
" 23, Pleasant Hill, Friday " 3
" 16, Alternathy, Sunday " 5
" 17, Fair Play, Monday " 6
" 18, Pine Flicket, Tuesday " 7
" 19, Parsons, Wednesday " 8
" 20, Hodges, Thursday " 9
" 9, Ladigs, Friday " 10
" 3, Cross Plains, Saturday " 11
" 1, Jacksonville, Sept. 12 to 28

Tax Notice.
I am authorized to receive four per cent. bonds for all Taxes to be paid in 1864, including the Taxes of 1863, remaining unpaid. When the bond or certificate offered in payment is greater than the Tax to be paid, I will return the difference, by assigning other certificates or bonds, the Tax payer paying any fraction under 100 dollars.

In cases where tax of several Tax payers is less than one hundred dollars, several may unite in payment of their taxes, with one bond or certificate.

Notes of the denomination of five dollars will be received as new currency until 30th June, 1864.

H. A. EARNS,
Collector 14th District.
May 7, 1864.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of J. W. Watkins, dec'd, on the 21st day of April, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala.; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

G. B. DOUTHIT,
J. P. WATKINS,
Administrators of said Estate.
April 23, 1864.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of W. S. Fletcher, late of DeKalb co., deceased, having been granted on the 12th day of April, 1864, by the Judge of Probate Court of DeKalb county, Ala.; Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred; and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment.

Jun. 4. P. D. BOX, Adm.

OFFICE ALA. & TENN. E. R. R. CO.
Selma, May 13, 1864.

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Ala. and Tennessee Rives Rail Road Company will convene at Talladega, on Wednesday 13th day of July next, 1864 for the purpose of electing a President and Board of ten Directors for the same Company for the ensuing year.

The Board are requested to meet at the same place on Monday previous.

By order of the Board.
A. M. GOODWIN,
Secretary.
May 28, 1864.

Committed
To the Jail of Centre, Cherokee co. Ala. on the 16th May, 1864, a negro boy who says his name is HUDSON, and that he belongs to Ellick Stepl of Giles county, Tennessee. He is black color, five feet 4 or 5 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age.

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

J. M. DANIEL, Sff.
May 28, 1864.

Confederate Tax Notice.
TAX PAYERS are notified that all taxes for 1863, must be paid by the 20th of May, 1864. All persons failing to pay by the time above mentioned will be subject to the additional tax of ten per cent.

I can be found in the building formerly occupied by Ryan & Rowland.
H. A. EARNS,
Collector 14th District

SHERIFF SALE.
UNDER and by virtue of the statute in such cases made and provided, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court-house door in the Town of Centre, Cherokee County, Alabama, ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JULY, 1864, within the usual hours of sale, a negro boy named DICK, who says he belongs to a man named Samuel Shaw, who resides near Jackson, Tennessee.

J. M. DANIEL,
Sheriff of Cherokee county, Ala.
June 4, 1864.

J. B. WALDEN,
Attorney at Law.

LOCATED at Centre, Cherokee co. Ala. will attend to business in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Cherokee and adjoining counties, and also to cases for Executors, Administrators and Guardians in the Probate Court.
March 26, 1864.

Notice.
ON the 13th ult. I received of Gen'l Ross a sorrel Filly, about two years old, star in the face, knot on left fore knee. It was following his cavalry. The owner is requested to prove this property, pay cost and charges and receive said filly of the undersigned, two miles north of Jacksonville, Ala. June 1, 1864—4t.
E. T. READ.

J. H. CALDWELL,
G. C. ELLIS,
ELLIS & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law.

Solicitors in Chancery
JACKSONVILLE, Ala.
H. A. EARNS, Attorney at Law, in the practice of Law, will attend to cases together, except in common cases, in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Randolph, Cherokee and Franklin, Ala.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION: Six months, in advance, \$2 00

Rates of Advertising: One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$2 00

Our readers are presented with the Republican of to-day dressed in the habiliments of mourning.

Words of commendation can do the dead no good, tho they are sometimes a relief to the living, who admired and loved them.

The reader is referred to the obituary of Lt. JOHN FRANCIS, who fell, while leading his company in a desperate charge in the battle near Petersburg, on the 30th July.

In addition to the vote of thanks appended to the list of contributions published to-day, we have been requested to tender the most cordial thanks of the Ladies composing the Soldiers Rest association, for liberal donations.

It is truly heart cheering to see the neat and convenient arrangements for the comfort of our gallant but suffering sick and wounded soldiers.

The ladies have succeeded in procuring the valuable and efficient services of Mr. Henry Gutman, himself a true and sympathizing soldier, as Superintendent; and we hope they may be permitted to retain him as long as desired.

Col. Wm. H. Forney.

The friends of Col Wm. H. Forney, 10th Ala. Regt., who has been in the enemy's hands for over 12 months past, will rejoice to learn that he has been exchanged and is now at home, enjoying the society of his family and friends.

We give him hearty welcome, and trust that he may live long to enjoy the reputation which he has won by his devotion to his country's cause, and by his gallantry and heroism displayed upon many a bloody battle field.

If patriotism, long suffering, and ability as an officer, are worthy of promotion, we feel satisfied the government will not be slow in assigning him to that rank which he has won by his merits.

Casualties in Co. B, 30th, Ala. Regt.

Wounded, May 26th, Lt. G. B. Skelton severely through thigh.

May 14 Private Elias Crossley, slight in hand.

July 23, J. R. McElrath, painfully in left side.

July 26th, R. U. McCain, painfully in left shoulder and arm.

July 30, Thos Ford, in right shoulder, W. R. Rutledge, painfully in forehead, W. T. Clem, slight in left arm, D. R. Beaves slight in back.

July 31st, D. L. Beacham, severely through thigh.

The 30th Sergt. Major Edward T. Clark, painfully in arm, since partially paralyzed.

Killed Aug. 6th Private Jacob A. White, while nobly discharging his duty as litter bearer for the 30th Ala. Regt. White has been a member of Co. B, 30th Ala. for near 15 months, and was over faithful and obedient in the discharge of his duty and his good moral deportment gains for him many friends, and in the death of our young friend Jas. White the Confederacy has lost one of her best defenders.

J. H. FINCH, 1st Lieut. Co. B, 30th Ala. Regt.

Missusster.—The Register says "The Reserve of this State are called upon to perform the sacred duty of defending their soil, again threatened by the enemy. It will take but a few thousand of them to rally around Gen. Forrest, and his gallant command, to sweep the plunderers and burners from the State. See what Georgia is doing! Alabama has caught the spirit. Let it spread, and glow, and burn in Mississippi until every hostile footprint is obliterated from the land."

See notice of the commencement of next season of Jacksonville Female Academy.

For a good article of Chewing Tobacco, apply at the Drug store of Dr. T. N. Anglin.

The following is a list of the contributions which have been received at the Soldier's Rest for the week ending August 6th.

Mrs J. R. Clark, 1 bedstead, mattress, 1 sheet, 1 blanket, 1 pillow, 1 bed quilt, 1 bed tick, Mrs M Rowland, 1 pitcher, 1 pair of pillow slips, 1 candlestick, Mrs S. S. Carter, 1 washpan, 1 looking glass, Mrs J. P. Atkins, 1 ham, lard, butter, flour, Mrs S. M. Walker, 1 table, 1 cake of soap, buttermilk, peaches, watermelons, 3 bowls of butter, 10 lbs bacon, Mrs A. Woods, 1 jar soap, 9 lbs lard, vegetables, 1 gal salt, \$5 00, Mrs Grillin, 1 pk potatoes, 10 lbs flour, 2 lbs butter, 2 doz eggs, Mrs Kate Wright, 23 lbs flour, 1 doz eggs, 2 chickens, dried apples, Mrs Tarnley, 2 desks, Mrs J. Forney, 1 washpan, 1 lb, 2 towels, 1 gal buttermilk, Mrs J. G. Frank, vegetables, 2 gal buttermilk, Mrs Isaac, 1 hog, 1 bottle vinegar, 1 bottle honey, Mrs E. J. Rice, 1 doz eggs, 2 gal buttermilk, vegetables, Mrs C. Howell, 21 lbs flour, potatoes, 2 chickens, Mrs Dickenson, 2 doz eggs, Mrs H. P. White, 30 lbs flour, 1 lb butter, Mrs Patterson, 2 chickens, Mrs Anderson, 2 chickens, Mrs Gordon, 2 chickens, Mrs C. B. Simpson, 12 lbs flour, 4 chickens, 3 lbs butter, 1 B. tin, 1 doz eggs, Mrs J. A. Gidley, 10 lbs meal, 1 doz eggs, Mrs J. A. Gidley, 10 lbs meal, 2 chairs, 2 cakes of soap, 1 candlestick, Mrs W. F. Bush, bed-cord, spittoon, 1 tin dripper, butter and onions, Mrs J. H. Sargent, 1 chamber, 1 bucket, Mrs King, 1 chamber, Mrs A. E. Frank, 4 doz soap plates, Mrs E. Johnson, oven and lid, Miss S. Stevenson, 1 Bunk, Mrs L. G. Earne, basket of apples, Mrs M. J. Woodward, 1 jar of pickles, 1 bowl and saucer, 2 cakes, 2 teaspoons, 1 table spoon, 1 case knife, 2 chickens, 1 little 1 oven, 2 tin cups, Mrs A. Vernon, 2 bu potatoes, 1 bowl butter, Mrs McCain, apples and cucumbers, Mrs J. E. Dailey, cucumbers & potatoes, Mrs J. H. Priddy, 1 chair, Mrs M. Martin, 2 towels, 2 plates, Mrs J. Aderholt, 2 cakes soap, Mrs M. W. Abernathy, 1 doz candles, 2 pillows, Soldier's Relief Society, 1 box B. & S. salves, 2 salver 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers and shirt, Mrs W. Williams, 1 sack flour, 1 pk meal, 4 bu potatoes, 6 chickens, package of rice, Mrs Borders, 4 bu potatoes, 5 chickens, apples, Madison Hospital, Montgomery, 50 lbs sugar, 120 lbs rice.

The Soldier's Rest Society of Jacksonville acknowledge the receipt of the following donation from August 6th until August 14th, inclusive: Mrs C. Frank, apples, Miss Lucinda Crawford, 1 basket vegetables, Mrs J. A. Walker, 4 gal buttermilk, peaches & watermelons, Mrs Elzey Wily, vegetables, broom, 1 pr socks, 2 watermelons, 1 load of wood, 1 doz corn, 2 knives & forks, peaches, Mrs Kate Alexander, 2 gal salt, Mrs A. S. Baker, 1 tin cup, Mrs J. F. Grant, 1 shirt, Mrs J. E. Cook, 1 basket peaches, Mrs M. Dailey, vegetables, Mr R. P. Alexander, 1 load wood, Mrs R. H. Myers, 12 gal buttermilk, Mrs F. Snow, 2 chairs, 2 quilts, 2 pillows, 1 pillow case, Mrs J. Y. Nisbet, Tomatoes, Mrs A. W. Abernathy, 4 bu lime, Mrs Zena Smith, 4 chickens, 2 doz eggs, 1 pk potatoes, Mrs J. H. Priddy, 2 sheets, 2 pillows, 2 plates, 12 doz eggs, 1 gal soap, 2 gal buttermilk, 1 bu vinegar, vegetable, Mrs Elias Smith, 2 bu corn meal, Mrs M. W. Abernathy, 1 gal buttermilk, 1 basket peas, apples, Mrs J. H. H. H. 6 chickens, 25 lbs flour, 2 doz corn, 6 catpaws, 4 bushel potatoes, 1 basket apples, Mr W. A. Hughes, 1 doz eggs.

At the last regular meeting of the Soldier's Rest Society, Aug. 14th, 1864 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, that the thanks of the soldier's Rest Society be tendered to Dr. C. J. Clark and the Madison Hospital for the liberal donation of sugar and rice just received; also, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. C. J. Clark and another copy be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

Resolved, that the thanks of the Soldier's Rest Society be tendered to the James Penn Chapter, No. 30, R. A. Masons, for a contribution of \$300, also to numerous individuals for other generous donations, and that a copy of this resolution be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

Correspondence of the Rebel. The McCook Raid.

NEWNAW, Ga., Aug. 1, 1864.

McCook, with between two thousand five hundred and three thousand picked cavalry, on last Thursday crossed the Chattahoochee between Campbell and Monroe's bridge and that wing tore up the railroad for about one mile at Palmetto, which by the way was repaired and the trains running over it two days. McCook moved that night to Fayetteville, where he found between fifty and one hundred Government wagons, which he destroyed. The next day he tore up perhaps one mile of the Mason railroad; this is now repaired, or will be by morning. Learning that two bodies of cavalry were coming in different directions to meet him, McCook changed his course, (having abandoned his work on the railroad,) and moved towards Newnan.

The Confederate cavalry under Col. Wheeler fought him two or three times on Friday, killing and capturing nearly all of our regiment. When night came McCook with about two hundred prisoners and much stolen plunder, pressed forward, traveling all night, and reached Newnan at about 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

It so happened that Gen Roddy with a part of one of his brigades was there, and without any notice of his approach, pitched into the advance guard with such a hearty good will, that McCook at once determined to flank Newnan. While he was flanking, Gen. Wheeler passed through and met him about four miles below Newnan, between the LaGrange and Grantville roads, and fighting commenced.

McCook had been foiled in his movements, which was doubtless to pass rapidly through Newnan, stopping only to burn public stores, and steal mules and negroes, and get back to the point on the Chattahoochee where he had crossed as he came over, and where his pontoons was doubtless guarded on the opposite side; but, his flank movement had thrown him below the road, and

enabled Wheeler to take possession of all the roads, between him and his pontoons, and, in fact between him and the river. (Cpls. Ashby and Wheller (Col. Wheeler,) with two small regiments first met McCook's whole command and checked it. Ross' brigade then attacked them, and McCook finding himself in a close place, halted and fought desperately for a short time. By two o'clock, all Gen. Wheeler's cavalry—which he had with him—being parts of Jackson's and Haines' divisions, were up, or at least within reach.

Several close hand to hand, but short contents took place during the evening, in all of which our men, in the fight, bore themselves well and fought like veterans. At one time, Ross' brigade drove the enemy before them, but fighting on foot, they had left their horses exposed, and the enemy made a rapid movement and captured some of their horses, these, however, were soon recaptured.

In the movement of the troops, which was in the woods and upon unknown ground, the enemy at one time captured Gen. Hulme, but a few of his men seeing him in the hands of the enemy, with that individual heroism which has so often been exhibited by our Southern soldiers, that the most thrilling incidents now pass unnoted—rushed into the very presence of the enemy, and while he stood amazed brought off their General in triumph.

Gen. Roddy finding that the fight had commenced moved out on the LaGrange road, and came up while it was progressing—the enemy fighting behind a fence and our men dismounted and out in an open field. The enemy about this time ceased firing, and Gen. Roddy was advised to form and move upon him—Gen. Roddy had, perhaps, with him, 1,000 men, and nothing could exceed the gallantry with which he executed this movement. His men, though properly cavalry, were acting as infantry, not having their horses with them. This gallant command, contrary to all expectations, reached the fence without a gun being fired. The enemy had fallen back into the woods where the undergrowth was so thick that a man could not be seen twenty steps in many places. But Roddy's men crossed the fence and moved in line of battle until they fought the enemy, and here, for perhaps thirty minutes, the contest was a close one, but never doubtful. Roddy's men kept moving on putting volley after volley into the enemy. Roddy has one of the traits of a General whether he has aced or not, that is simply the common sense to know that when an enemy is once whipped it is an easy matter to make the victory complete by pressing the fight. Such was the spirit, as well as the skill of this movement, that the enemy gave way and, until Roddy was induced to stop, he lost no time in pursuing his retreating foe.

Perhaps it would not do to criticize the order of the General in command for the simple reason that a commanding General cannot always at the time know what every body can see afterwards.

The enemy immediately abandoned his cannon, ambulance, medical stores, and every thing that retarded his movement, and telling the Confederate prisoners to take care of themselves, made a rapid movement around Gen. Wheeler's right and into the road to LaGrange, then crossing towards the river pressed for the river.—Wheeler pursued. Some four hundred of the enemy remained and surrendered to capt. Brown and Col. Worthington, who had been their prisoner, and just released. It was not more than eight or ten miles to the river, but Gen. Wheeler did not reach there until next morning. The enemy had scattered—thrown away their guns and many of them abandoned their horses and crossed on rafts some were captured at the river, and some were drowned in crossing, and upon the whole the command, as a command, was wholly broken up. Those that got back will get back as stragglers and not as an organized body of troops.

The prisoners captured, will amount to eight hundred, may be a thousand, as soldiers citizens and even negroes are still bringing them in. The killed and wounded are estimated at about 300.—Most of the army were captured, besides many horses and mules and much other stolen property we captured. The disaster to the enemy, is the most complete that any large raiding party on either side has suffered during the war, except the raid of Gen. Morgan into Ohio. Our loss is light, Roddy lost about 30 men, which is perhaps one half of the entire loss.

Many of the citizens witnessed the fighting on Saturday, and all bear testimony to the gallantry of the men in the fight, but all equally condemn in the unpleasant admission, forced by a painful knowledge of the fact, that the General in command, handled only the willing, while the unwilling and the slow soldier were away from their command, and these with seeming impunity loitered about until the field was abandoned by the enemy, and until the surrender was made, and then from all quarters they flocked to the field, for a share of the spoils. Many of them carried away led horses, besides saddles and bundles, all of which they are proposing with seeming impunity, and in the most public manner to trade off. The citizens are suffering immensely from these men, some of whom tolled away these horses in their presence.

A reference is here made to these facts because the writer entertains the painful but scientific conviction, that if cavalry commanders cannot, or will not, hold their commands intact and command

them, they will be utterly ruined as commanders.

I have no general criticism to make about the cavalry. Many of them are splendid soldiers, and in my opinion, if well handled, and made to obey orders, they would be the best cavalry the world has ever seen.

One feature of this raid should be mentioned: The negroes almost unanimously fled and hid from the Yankees, not one in a thousand exhibiting any fondness for his Yankee friend, who says to him, I will call you brother if you will do my fighting.

THE DRAFT IN THE NORTH.

We find the subjoined article in the New York Record of the 23d instant: We have just time to announce the promulgation of another Presidential call: It is a requisition for five hundred thousand more men—that's all.

It is a cool affair—very refreshing—and it will be curious to see how the people will regard it.

The only weapon with which to fight this infamous despotism is State sovereignty; and if we mean to preserve our freedom, we shall have to use it. As for the Union that is gone, and our enemies know it. They merely use the word to deceive the North, the easier to get it into their clutches. Will the people learn wisdom now, ere it be too late.

FROM GEORGIA.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Latest Northern News.

PETERSBURG, August 8.—Since the explosion on Friday evening there has been nothing of interest.

There has been some picket firing and mortar shelling to day, but resulting in nothing.

Grant is certainly sending more troops from his command to the Valley. He, however, is not believed to have abandoned mining, but is still persevering in digging.

ATLANTA, August 8.—On Saturday evening the enemy attacked his heavy force, Armstrong's cavalry and Bate's skirmishers on the extreme left, and succeeded in driving our cavalry across the south bank of Ullery creek. But those in front of Bates were repulsed with considerable loss, leaving their dead and wounded, about one hundred prisoners and the colors of the 8th Federal Tennessee and the 15th in our hand.

At night an attack was expected, and preparations were made accordingly; but the night wore away without an alarm.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, another attack was made upon the same line by the enemy's skirmishers, supported by a line of battle, but were again repulsed with heavy loss.

The attack was renewed last night with a line of battle. The enemy was again repulsed, with heavier loss than before.

One corps has passed around to reinforce Palmer, but matters to-day are unusually quiet.

No shells were thrown at the city yesterday. Service was held in the several churches.

The whole number of raiders captured thus far is 2,800.

MOBILE, Aug. 11.—Heavy firing is reported at Fort Morgan, Tuesday Wednesday and to-day. Telegraphic communication has been cut between the city and Fort Morgan.

Two Yankee vessels are off Dog River this evening. The bay shores are covered with debris of Federal vessels.

Large quantities of tar, pitch and turpentine has been burned to prevent the enemy from getting it. Troops are daily arriving, and good feeling exists.

CLINTON, LA., Aug. 11th, Via Mobile, Aug. 12.—New Orleans papers of the 9th have been received. They say the Tennessee struck a torpedo opposite Fort Morgan and went down immediately. All on board perished, including the Captain, except nine persons. After passing the fleet the Tennessee came up through the fleet of wooden vessels, delivering broadsides and looking for the Hartford, flag ship of Farragut. The Massachusetts bore down and struck the Tennessee amidship.

The Tennessee and Hartford then got side by side, the former pouring full broadsides into the Hartford's port holes, causing as the True Delta says, fearful loss of lives on the latter. The Duckawaga and others came up and fought until the Tennessee surrendered.

The papers report Admiral Bubbhan's leg will be saved. He told them he would have been willing to die two minutes afterwards if he could have sunk the Hartford.

Lieut. Comstock, Confederate and Lieut. Prontiss, Yankee are both reported dead.

MOBILE, Aug. 12.—Two Yankee vessels are off Dog river bar, otherwise all is quiet. A special to the Register dated near Abbeeville, 12th, says Chambers has fought superior numbers three or four

days; and, has fallen back. Our are fighting well. The enemy took Oxford 24 hours and then retreated leaving their wounded and sick, but afterwards sent after them.

Forrest is in the right place. Our loss is slight.

The War. PETERSBURG.

Yesterday (4th) was a very quiet day along the lines. Grant is said to be gaining nothing, but if he meets with better success than he did in his last attempt, he will not profit by his loss.

The Petersburg Express says it now stated that our losses will aggregate twelve hundred as follows: Bone's Division—Sanders', Mather and Wright's brigades, killed and wounded, 450; Elliot's (S. C.) brigade, which was at the assault where the prison occurred, about 200; in killed and wounded; Matt Ransom, Clinman, and Wise, who were under heavy artillery and musket firing, loss about 300 in killed and wounded. The enemy's officers, stated under a flag of truce Monday, that they captured 300 prisoners.

Wright's battery of Halifax county is spoken of in terms of commendation. Twenty battle flags were captured. Seven hundred Yankee dead were buried, eleven hundred prisoners were captured, and over three thousand the enemy were wounded.

We are gratified to learn that Gen. Elliott, of S. C., is doing as well as could be expected, with a fair prospect of recovery.—Richmond Sentinel.

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, August 15. At a late hour yesterday evening the enemy attempted to drive in our pickets on our centre, but after sharp skirmishing were repulsed.

Desultory firing along the line throughout last night and to-day. A few shells were thrown into the city.—Some of them had scriptural quotations in Hebrew painted on them.

A body of the enemy's cavalry dashed into Decatur this evening and moved in the direction of Cobb's Mills. A small force of infantry are reported in Decatur.

Their actions indicate another movement on our right. Lively skirmishing is going on in the centre this evening. Everything looks brighter and more hopeful than at any time since the siege began.

OBITUARY.

Fell in battle, July 30th, 1864, at Petersburg, Va. Lieut. JOHN FRANCIS, commanding Co. (G.) 10th Ala. Regt.

The announcement of the death of Lieut. Francis has cast the deepest gloom over the hearts of a large circle of relatives and friends, and has fallen with crushing weight upon a once happy but now terribly bereaved family.

The genial friend is gone!—the gallant soldier is no more!—the affectionate husband and father is lost to his loved ones on earth! But may we not hope, that death to him has proved "a portal to the skies"; and that when time itself shall cease to be, he may realize a blissful re-union with family and friends in realms of light and love on high?

Lieut. Francis was a native of Tennessee—born near Knoxville, in Knox County of that State, on the 7th day of November, 1832; but for many years past was a citizen of this place, where by his uniform courtesy, and strict integrity as a business man, he won for himself the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

In the beginning of the war, he was among the first who volunteered for the defence of their native South, and as a Lieutenant in the 19th Ala. Regt. participated in nearly all the hard fought battles of the hallowed ground of the Old Dominion, and in Maryland and Pennsylvania. He was severely wounded at Sharpsburg, in the first Maryland invasion, and again he was wounded severely at Salem Church, one of the series of the Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg fights; but as soon as able for duty, he repaired to his command, with which he remained until the 30th ult. when, in the never to be forgotten fight at Petersburg, he poured out his life upon the altar of his country. In that memorable engagement, if we are to believe disinterested eye witnesses, the Alabama Brigade, of which the 10th Regt. was a part, covered itself with glory; and among the many heroes of that day, the gallantry and daring of Lieut. Francis shone conspicuous. Foremost among the brave, he led his men to glorious victory; but alas! to him, 'twas death.

Never will his friends at home forget his genial good nature, and his warm-hearted generosity. May his comrades in arms ever remember and emulate his unselfish patriotism and daring bravery. As no one in his command was ever more beloved, so no officer in the Brigade has ever fallen, whose loss has been more deeply or universally deplored. Peace to his honored ashes!

Jacksonville, Aug. 15, 1864.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$2 00
Three " " " " 1 25
One " " " " 50

Rates of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$2 00
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00
Announcement of candidates, State offices 10 00
County " " 5 00
Circulars of candidates, per square, 1 00
Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

Last Notice.

TAXPAYERS are notified that I am allowed only twenty (20) days longer to collect all the Taxes due on income, profits &c. under the amended act of Congress, approved February 17, 1864. All persons owing any Tax on income, profits, &c. as well as persons who have failed to assess, will, after 20 days from the date of this notice be deemed & held to be defaulters.

Distillers, Merchants, and all persons engaged in any business named in the 5th section of the Tax act, are notified that the specific tax must be paid as soon as they commence, or within 30 days from that time, otherwise they will be charged double the amount, and the same for every 30 days failure.

All persons owing Tax on gross sales are requested to bring in their amounts quarterly, commencing from 1st Jan. 1864.

H. A. EARNS, Collector 14th District. August 27, 1864.

Our thanks are respectfully tendered to Mrs. Frank Crook, for a copy of the Louisville Journal of the 11th inst; and two Yankee Magazines, brought through the lines from Rome, under flag of truce by refugees. The Journal tells its readers plainly, that although the Yankee vessels have passed Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines and Powell have been taken, they must not expect the capture of Mobile—that it is too well fortified and too strongly guarded, and becoming daily more so by the accession of State troops.

Some days ago, we learn, that three negroes and two white men, deserters, were killed by our scouts on Terrapin creek; and on Tuesday last a deserter was shot by our pickets at Rabbit Town Cross Roads, some eight miles east of this place. It appears the pickets had stopped three deserters, and while questioning them they broke to run, were fired upon and one of them killed.

A NEW SOURCE OF SUPPLY.—Since the failure of Grant's mining operations at Petersburg, and defeat on the 30th ult. they have still continued. Our men have in one instance countermined and blown them up, and in other cases bored down to the place where their powder was deposited; and taken it out in very large quantities, while they were filling up the tunnel behind the powder, which it appears takes a considerable time to accomplish before explosion can be effective. Unless they desist, we are likely, easily and cheaply to obtain a large supply of iron, by harmless balls thrown into Fort Sumter, and of powder from their tunnels at Petersburg. If Gen. Beauregard had been at Vicksburg, we think it more probable that he would have removed their "noisy kill seed" than surrendered that city.

PEACE.—We have not been forward to encourage hopes of peace which might end in disappointment and discouragement, as our readers can bear witness. But there are at present, undeniably many indications of peace both North & South; more indeed we think, than at any time since the war commenced. One of the most significant and unmistakable of these signs, is the attitude assumed by the New York Herald, which has become an out and out peace paper. The shrewd, but unprincipled Editor of that paper, has always been noted as among the first to snuff the popular breeze, and for preparing beforehand to float with the popular current. His course now is one of the best among the many signs, that the rising furor for peace, will equal if not surpass the one in favor of war, which swept over the whole nation like a tornado.

THE NEWS is still favorable—an almost unbroken series of success for the campaign of 1864, except the base surrender of Fort Gaines, which has brought neither glory, triumph or success to Yankee arms.—Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi recovered.—Recently another victory in Florida—Grant completely baffled, foiled and defeated in Virginia—Sherman brought to a dead stand still in Georgia, his communication and supplies cut off behind him by Gen. Wheeler, and nearly all his raiders captured. He will soon be forced to a disadvantageous fight or disastrous retreat. After the publication of the Selma papers on Tuesday last, news reached that place that Forrest had captured Memphis. Surely if th-

Yankees are satisfied with the campaign of '64, we ought to be. How long will it take Yankessedledum, at this rate to devastate, confiscate and subjugate the South? No wonder that the greenbacks are going down and peace stock going up at the North.

Russia, with a population of 75,000,000, has just closed a war of 64 years duration with the Circassians, with a population of only 400,000, allowing the latter an exodus, en masse into Turkey. If it takes Russia 64 years to conquer Circassia, how long will it take the Yankees, with 20,000,000 to conquer the South with 8,000,000, scattered over a territory, traversed with large rivers and extensive mountain ranges, more than ten times larger than Circassia? This will furnish a nice sum in arithmetic for the calculating Yankee.

The Soldier's Rest Society of Jacksonville acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions from Aug. 15 till Aug. 21st inclusive.

Mr G B Douthit, 50 lbs flour. Mrs Anna Hoke, vegetables, 1 tumbler, 1 butter dish, 1 bowl. Mrs H F Vernon, 1 basket peaches, 2 lbs lard. Mrs Mary Rowland, 1 basket grapes. Mrs F Hurt 1 iron pot, 1 oven. 1 china dish, 6 tin cans. Mr M P Johnson, 25 lbs flour, beets, onions, 1 bushel potatoes; 1 towel, 2 pillow cases. Mrs Matt Cobb, 3 doz eggs. Mr. Daniel Hoke, 1 load wood. Mrs Mary Earns, 1 basket grapes.

Army Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8 '64

Important movements are being made by both armies, but they are of such a nature, especially on the part of the Confederates, that any further reference to them would be injudicious. It is known that Grant has sent additional troops to Washington. He will send yet more. It may be, indeed, that Butler will find himself at the end of the present month, once more in supreme command at Bermuda Hundreds, "sole monarch of all he surveys," from top of his famous observatory. I say it may be so, but Grant will not quit his ground as long as pluck and obstinacy can hold it. The confession of utter failure, which a retreat would imply, and the cloud it would throw upon the Presidential prospects of Mr. Lincoln, will make him cling to his works—his forts, his entrenchments and his mines—until he is reduced to the extremity of choosing between Petersburg and Washington. That choice he will be required to make at an early day, so far at least as to transfer the bulk of his army to the Upper Potomac, or see his own capital besieged. In the former event he may leave his iron clad fleet in the James river and a sufficient force at Bermuda Hundreds and City Point, to keep up appearances for a time, and break the force of this fall.

You have already received by telegraph an account of the experimental mine sprung by Beauregard between six and seven o'clock Friday evening last, the 5th inst. It was between the lines, in front of Gracie's brigade of Bushrod Johnston's division, near the mine exploded by the enemy on the 30th ult., and not far from the centre of our lines.

It was discovered some days ago that Grant was constructing other mines—among them one in front of Gracie's brigade; whereupon measures were taken by Beauregard to check this movement; in other words, to countermine his adversary. A gallery was soon run, and a mine was arranged below the enemy's gallery. The chamber was prepared, the powder deposited, and the mine sprung at the time mentioned. The solid earth was heaved forty feet in the air, carrying up with it the Federal miner, destroying the gallery and creating great alarm. The Yankees immediately opened their batteries and manned their entrenchments, and for a time a furious cannonading was kept up on both sides. No charge was ordered by Beauregard. He has accomplished all he desired. The experiment has been entirely successful.

It is not to be supposed the Confederates will stop with this experiment. Fortunately, it is a game at which two can play. Thus far, the business has proved a losing one to the Federal commander. In the affair on the morning of the 30th of July, the enemy, after seizing a portion of our lines and advancing beyond, were pushed back against our entrenchments, and along the sides of the angle that form the silent from the brink of the crater torn in the earth by the explosion, that ran down a steep place into the sea. They leaped into the crater to escape the terrible converging fire of our infuriated infantrymen, and once there, they durst not show their heads above the ground, nor attempt to escape to their friends, Mead while, shell, sharpshoot, grap and canister literally rained in the bloody, horrid chasm, and the smoke from the bursting shells ascended as if from the bottomless pit. They had fallen into the pit they had dug for others.

It is stated by the Yankees that Burnside's corps, which entered the campaign with thirty thousand members, and has participated in all the prominent fights since the 6th May, has been so reduced, that it is now scarcely as effective as a full division. This corps lost heavily on Saturday, 30th ult., as it has done in nearly all fights around Petersburg.

PEACE MUST

From the London Morning

We are right in Grant's expedition against the South, at an end, our next inquiry respecting the consequences failure upon the duration of war. The present is the fourth of Mr. Lincoln's Presidents. The circumstances that the present government will go out of office at the commencement of next Spring, and that the largest and most perfectly organized armies which the North have ever succeeded in bringing into the field has been unable to force an entrance into the capital of the neighboring State of Virginia, cannot fail at least in the Northern States of the folly of the task which they have undertaken.

Serious as were the losses sustained in the previous campaigns in Virginia, they bear no comparison in respect to magnitude with those entailed upon General Grant's army during the short collision of the rival armies on the 5th of May, in the Wilderness, and the repulse of the Federals on the banks of the Chickahominy on the 5th of June. Previous to the crossing of the Pamunkey it was estimated that the Federals had lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, upward of sixty thousand men, and as their subsequent losses may probably be set down at twenty thousand, the total is raised to figure almost fabulous.

TERMS OF PEACE.

The Richmond Sentinel, the reputed organ of the Administration, suggests the following terms of peace in its issue of the 1st inst.:

Let peace commissioners be appointed by either section, and invested with plenary powers of negotiation, meet on neutral ground and discuss the terms of peace. Let all subjects be opened to the free discussion and negotiation. We of the South consider independence as the great and first object of the war, and that separation is essential to independence; yet, we shall be willing to listen to what you have to say and propose on the other side. You may offer us something that will secure our rights within the Union. You may propose to give the slaveholding and free States equality of votes in Congress and in the election of President; and partly to effect this you may throw New England into one State, or give her to England, or if England won't have her, let her secede. Now, this would be a tempting bait. We don't say it would satisfy us; but the subject is worthy of consideration! This war brought about by New England and New-Englanders, and who knows but the balance of the States might live in peace and harmony, if she were out of the way. But we do not mean to anticipate or describe the action of the commissioners. Let them enter into the negotiations untrammelled by ultimatums, other than that any terms of peace they may agree on shall be subject to be rejected or ratified by their respective Governments.

As to the slavery question, we would leave that to be settled last. The question of independence concerns us all. The subject of slavery but part of us. When all other subjects are disposed of, the North will find itself embarrassed by the possession of some half million of negroes, who will immediately be murdered by mobs if carried North, whom no nation or people, savage or civilized, will receive as freemen in their midst, and whom the North cannot afford to send off, if she could find a spot on earth willing to receive them.

From the Front.

Gen. Wheeler massed his cavalry corps near Covington, on the Augusta railroad, and on Monday the grand cavalcade of gay cavaliers started for adventure and Sherman's rear. It was rumored in town that he had captured Marietta and burned the Federal stores there, and had taken an immense number of prisoners. Be it as it may, it is certain that long expected effort to cut Sherman's communications is now about to be realized. The Federal cavalry have nearly all recently been destroyed, and Gen. Wheeler is now out just at the right time.

Night before last the enemy made a heavy assault upon our works on the left, no doubt intended for a surprise. The assault was received by a sheet of flame, and a hailstorm of bullets and canister, which laid a thousand Yankees low in death in front of our works, and thrice as many more were sent limping to the rear and out of the service with wounds. To say the assault column was defeated, hardly conveys the idea that was demolished.

We are assured by a gentleman direct from headquarters that there is not the slightest intention entertained there of retrograde move or evacuation of Atlanta. On the other hand it is expected that Sherman will be forced to retreat. Macom Confederate 12th.

COL. ANDERSON.—The Colonel Anderson who surrendered Fort Gaines is said to be cousin of "Fort Sumter" Anderson. He was raised in Marengo Co. Ala., and married a Northern woman who is now with her people in New England. Persons familiar with Anderson's career during the past two years of the war, made known to us before their doubts as to the propriety of his being promoted to the position in the army, the Government chose to disregard the warning. Anderson overtook the rebels in the command of the 24th.

command of 800 men.—Columbus Sun.

The New York Herald is greatly alarmed for the safety of Washington. The editor says it is believed among army officers that the late Maryland raid of Early and Breckinridge was but a reconnaissance to ascertain the strength & position of the Northern defences of Washington, and that having accomplished the object to their satisfaction, a more formidable movement in the same direction may be anticipated. The editor thinks that Gen. Joe Johnston was relieved from his command in Georgia to lead the rebel movement on Washington, while Gen. Lee remains at Richmond to attend to Gen Grant.

DYING.—DYING.—Senator Doolittle said in Congress, "Slavery Mr. President is dying all around us." To this the Dayton paper says:

Yes; and Constitutional Liberty is dying; morality, public and private, is dying; all that we have prized of peace, of social order, of neighborly kindness, of friendly intercourse in society, is dying. And dying, too, by hundreds of thousands are the brothers, fathers, sons of this most friendless, deluded and miserable people. Why did not Mr. Doolittle tell it all while he was about it?

Exchange of Prisoners.

A correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

Major Mulford, assistant agent for exchange, has had three several interviews with Commissioner Ould during the week just closed, the last one occurring yesterday (Saturday) afternoon. It is more than probable that the embarrassments that have beset this question for some time passed will be speedily removed by reason of the accomplished fact of Major Mulford, who has had unremitting charge of this important business since the establishment of the cartel. It is understood that common conclusions were yesterday arrived at between the two agents, though I know nothing of their import, that will likely lead to an immediate resumption of exchange.

From the Front in Mississippi.

A special to the Advertiser, dated Oxford, 16th says the enemy are still in force at Abbeville. No demonstrations for two days—all quiet and in good spirits.

The enemy are devastating the country where they go. Our batteries at Gains' Landing fired on the steamer Express on the 12th.—The captain of the boat and eight others were killed and wounded.

A Supply Train Beef Cattle &c. captured by Mosby.

RICHMOND, August 16.

Col. Mosby reports officially that he attacked the enemy's supply train near Berryville on the 13th and captured and destroyed seventy-five loaded wagons, and secured over two hundred prisoners, including several officers, between five and six hundred beef cattle and many valuable stores.

Considerable numbers of the enemy were killed and wounded. Mosby lost two killed and three wounded.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, August 15

Baltimore papers of the 13th have been received.

Nothing definite from the Shenandoah Valley. It is believed Early is retiring before superior forces advancing against him.

Telegrams from New York report the capture and destruction of vessels about sixty miles south of Sandy Hook by the new Confederate steamer Tallahassee.

An arrival at New Orleans brings the report that the Confederates are in strong force outside of Elgers, and were fortifying their position with the intention of making it a base of operations.

Guerrillas continue very active in Kentucky.

Stanton has not resigned. He says, having been solicited to accept the office, he will not voluntarily relinquish it.

A petition is circulating in Ohio and other States, requesting the postponement of the draft until it is attempted by negotiation to secure peace based on the reconstruction of the Union.

The Herald thinks the time has arrived when the Administration, in behalf of peace and re-union, may advantageously open the door to an armistice and a Convention of all the States, and advise Lincoln to send three Commissioners to Richmond.

The Paris Presse, under reserve, announces the conclusion of peace between Germany and Denmark—terms not known.

Confederate loan still advancing. U. S. stock depressed.

RICHMOND, Aug. 15.

A special to the Whig from Petersburg to-day says the Washington Chronicle of the 24th has full accounts of the recent explosion at City Point. It says the explosion was the most terrific of the kind in the history of gunpowder. Two barges loaded with ammunition of various kinds were moored at City Point and blown up with all their contents, consisting of about the half of three hundred shot and canister amidst violence.

ordered to try. Not satisfied with of over a hundred thousand. he essays again to bolster desperate fortunes of his apish superior to capture our capital city. Seeing only ruin and the traitor's fate written in the peace demonstrations of the masses of the North, he will make the more desperate effort to win a battle and retire his sinking fortunes. Disappointed in this, as he will always be, in his assaults upon the invincible army of the able and pious Lee, he will go down, as he says, with flying colors, to the prayers of infancy, with the curses of millions upon him; and his memory for his part in the bloodiest tragedy that blots the pages of history.—Reporter.

OUR LOSS IN MARYLAND.—The editor of the Charlottesville Chronicle accompanied our army in its recent demonstration in Maryland and upon Washington. He was present at the battle of Monocacy, and gives the Confederate loss in killed, wounded and missing; 462. The Federals lost 1500.—The rout of the enemy was complete.—Washington the editor of the Chronicle thinks, could have been captured had an attack been made upon it. This was also the opinion of the army, both officers and privates.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, August 18.

Heavy skirmishing began at midnight on the left and centre and continued until 5 o'clock without any result.

This morning the artillery in Stewart's corps opened on the enemy. Their batteries replied feebly. The firing was very heavy and produced great consternation among the enemy.

Prisoners report that our cavalry captured a large number of beehives at Kingston a few days since. Reports are numerous in regard to their operations.—Beyond the fact that they had cut the road at Acworth and were destroying the track between Etowah and Oostanula rivers, and thus far had been entirely successful, nothing official has been received.

The enemy seem to have been ignorant of the magnitude of the operations in their rear, as they were preparing another raiding expedition under Kippatrick, which had a rendezvous at Sweetwater preparatory to starting. It is believed he had been recalled yesterday, and was going in pursuit of our cavalry.

The Enemy Routed in Florida.

CHARLESTON, Aug 20

An official dispatch from Gen J. K. Jackson, dated Lake City, Fla., 19th, to Gen. Jones received late last night, says Capt. Dickerson, with his command, engaged the enemy's cavalry, 340 strong, at Gainsville, yesterday, completely routing them. We captured 150 prisoners and one piece of artillery. Besides we recaptured 100 stolen negroes. Among the prisoners are a Captain, two Lieutenants and a surgeon.

The whole command would have been captured, if Capt. Dickerson's horses had not been worn out. They were scattered and pursued 14 miles. The enemy's infantry, consisting of four colored regiments, are at Starkes'. Col. McCormick is in pursuit with some additional forces.

Supposed Capture of Memphis.

MOBILE, August 20.

A special to the Register, dated Savannah 21st, says Memphis was attacked at 7 o'clock this morning. Heavy firing was heard for three hours. It is supposed the city was captured, as the Federal forces is reported small and unsuspecting.

The Federals occupied Oxford to-day.

Great Riot in New Orleans.

The operator at Jackson reports a great riot in New Orleans. Four hundred citizens were killed. They arose in consequence of Canby's attempt to enforce the draft. Negro troops were called in to suppress the riot, which is still progressing. All quiet in Mobile.

From Richmond.

RALEIGH, August 20.

The Confederate received to-day papers from Petersburg and Richmond up to yesterday.

The enemy reached the Weldon railroad Thursday morning, and drove in Dearing's cavalry, capturing some prisoners. They occupy the railroad at Yellow Tavern, four miles from Petersburg, and burnt a mile and a half of the track. Our infantry came up, charged and drove them back, capturing two hundred and killing ninety. Several other things were done. It was a fight would be true.

In the battle of Richmond, six thousand men were killed. There were three thousand more killed. The news is that the Federals are in the city.

