

MARCH

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$2.00
Three months, in advance, 1.25
One month, in advance, .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 4.00
Circulars of candidates, per square, 1.00
Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

NOTICE TO BEAT AGENTS.

It will be my duty to report the number of indigent soldiers families in Calhoun co. to the Quarter Master General of the State by the 20th of April, 1864. To enable me to do so correctly, the beat agents of the county are called on to make a list and complete report of all the indigent soldiers families in their respective beats. This report you will make to me by the 15th day of April next, and it is expected that you will make a living without any assistance from the State.

SOLDIERS' SOCKS WANTED.

DUFF C. GREEN, Quartermaster General of the State of Alabama, has called on the ladies to knit socks for the soldiers. The State pays \$1.25 per pair for cotton, & \$3 for woolen socks. Ladies, each one of you knit one pair of cotton or wool socks and send in to me, and I will advance the money for the State. One pair of socks is not much to you, but almost invaluable to the soldier. Then Ladies, each one of you, send me one pair by the first of May next. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate, March 8, 1864.

Notice to Tax Payers.

TAX payers will have an opportunity of paying all taxes due until 25th of this month, at Jacksonville, Ala., in Confederate notes without deduction. H. A. EARNS, Collector 14th Dist. March 8.

Rev. J. H. Willoughby, Chaplain 18th Ala. Reg. has sent to our care \$5 and a pay certificate of Lieut. A. Crawley, Co. E 19th Ala. Reg't, who was wounded at Missionary Ridge, and has since died at Chattanooga. He was from the vicinity of Hoke's Bluff. Some relation or friend will please call for them.

Send by Mail.

Our patrons who may wish to pay up dues previous to this year, six months in advance, or for new subscription, are authorized to send by mail at our risk, which we hope they will do promptly.

Yankee Movements.

The Yankee papers say, their next great effort will be made against the Confederate army near Dalton. The latest news from Sherman, in Mississippi, he was making hasty preparations to send his army up the river from Vicksburg, and we believe, with the design of heavily reinforcing Grant, and overthrowing Gen. Johnston; but if they catch him asleep or unprepared, it will be more than they have ever done before.

By a recent order Gen. Johnston has adopted Gen. Jos. Wheeler's system of cavalry tactics, for the use of the cavalry of the army of Tennessee.

THE PROSPECT.

Never, since the commencement of the present war of conquest, plunder and devastation on the part of the Yankees, and in self defence and for independence on the part of the South, did a Spring campaign open more propitiously for the Southern Confederacy, or more disastrously for the Yankee despotism.

From every point we hear of recruited strength, good discipline, hope and confidence of success on the part of our armies, and the same spirit has diffused itself among the masses of the people. On the other hand, demoralization, discontent, and refusal to re-enlist prevails in the Yankee ranks, and a great deal of desertion is taking place among them. This state of things, on the heels of their victory at Missionary Ridge, and their beautiful preparations to crush the rebellion in sixty days, is the more discouraging for them, and more encouraging for us.

A signal victory for the Confederate arms, opened the Spring campaign in the "Land of Flowers." Sherman, with his devastating myrmidons, after defeat, and considerable loss, has been compelled by the masterly military skill of Gen. Polk, ignominiously to retreat towards Vicksburg, while the brave and daring Forrest, still persists and hovers about the disorganized masses like a destroying angel, always victorious, over three times his own number, and continually sending back numbers of prisoners.

The army of the Cumberland, under Grant and Thomas, after a victory that made its leader the rival of Lincoln for

the presidency, has been defeated and driven back from the vicinity of Dalton to that of Chattanooga.

Johnston seems to have inspired his whole army with confidence and enthusiasm. The gallant and daring Wheeler, is busy in the work of distraction; and the world-renowned and much-dreaded Morgan, recently a degraded and suffering captive is again on the war path. The invincible and unconquerable Longstreet, who loves to fight & deal heavy blows "thick and fast" on the infamous invader, holds equal occupancy of East Tennessee. It is enough to say of Lee, the invincible and peerless Chief, that he still stands where he has always stood, unconquered and unconquerable—meeting with deadly shock and dire defeat every attempt "on to Richmond." Charleston, the chivalric "old city by the sea," protected by the consummate engineering skill and military genius of Beauregard, is still withstanding a siege unparalleled in the history of the world—suffering with patient fortitude, all the ills her powerful enemy can inflict, but still bidding defiance to the malice and hatred of her relentless and cruel foe.

In addition to this hopeful view of the military situation, which we have glanced at above, we may add, that our patriotic Congress has adopted efficient measures to restore the currency and recruit the armies, in which the people with self-sacrificing patriotism, seem everywhere cheerfully to acquiesce.

Our currency is going up, while the Yankee currency is going down. Besides, the Yankees are now on the eye of an exciting Presidential canvass having at least four prominent and powerful leaders—Lincoln, Chase, Grant and Fremont. This canvass can but exercise a dividing and distracting influence, strengthen opposition, and hinder the vigorous prosecution of the war. For want of room further to pursue the subject, we will close with the question—have we not with the blessing of God, much to hope for and little to fear?

The Latest News.

ATLANTA, March 8. A special to the Appeal from Macon, Mississippi, 2d, says the whole force under Sherman was at Canton on the 25th ult, our cavalry harassing them with decided effect.

Grierston's command had returned to Memphis.

A private telegram from Gen. Forrest says: "My victory was complete with the loss of twenty killed and sixty wounded.—The Yankees had killed, and wounded and captured about eight hundred. They out numbered me three to one."

Col. Forrest was killed.

ATLANTA, March 8. Richeston, March 4.

There was a conflict on Wednesday night near Walkerton, between a small force of Confederate cavalry and a party of Yankee raiders, resulting in the death of Acting Brig. Gen. Dahlgreen, one of the leaders of the expedition, and the capture of ninety of his men. Several papers were found on Dahlgreen's person, with his signature, stating that the object of the expedition was the release of the prisoners on the Belle Island, the destruction of the hateful city, the murder of Jeff. Davis and his treacherous crew, and that every thing of service were to be destroyed. The documents disclosed a most vindictive policy against the Confederacy, and have produced a considerable sensation in his country.

From Mississippi.

ATLANTA, March 7. A special dispatch to the Appeal, from Macon, Mississippi, 6th inst, says the Yankees are all across Big Black. They burnt nothing at Canton, but captured and carried off three officers of the Mississippi Central Railroad and many negroes. They destroyed provisions when ever found and burnt many houses in the country.

Demopolis, March 7.

A dispatch from Gen. Jackson, dated Canton March 2d, says the enemy's army (the 6th and 7th corps) between twenty-five and thirty thousand infantry and fifteen hundred cavalry, left Canton that morning after remaining three days. Sherman left there on the 28th ult, remained six hours and pushed to Vicksburg leaving McPherson in command. He sent back nine couriers in great haste to McPherson on the 29th. The army moved immediately towards Vicksburg via Livingston and Brooksville. A large number of empty transports have passed down the river to Vicksburg said to be to take Sherman's army up the river.

Army of Tennessee its present morale.

Camp 46, Ala. Dalton, Feb. 29, 1864.

Mr. Ed. Republican:—Perhaps no success to our arms during the war has been so productive of interesting results and developments, as the one obtained by our forces near this place on the 25th inst. The fighting was not extensive, but severe, but the skill of our great Commander completely foiled the enemy in all his designs, and inspired our troops

with renewed confidence in his ability. The Government stores had been moved, all the trains sent off in the direction of Resaca, our camps were abandoned and all the soldiers predicted a general falling back, as usual. These things occurred on the 22d, and 23d, but on the 24th we were all happily disappointed, when our face was turned toward the front, and the whole army moved off with enthusiasm and life, our home were behind us and the destroying foe before us. The enemy's move appears to have been only a reconnaissance in force looking to a subsequent of greater magnitude, but the skill of our noble General, and the cool courage of our veterans defeated the whole project and turned it to a glorious success and we returned to our wooden huts to enjoy a little more quiet.

The return effected by the rigid discipline of General Johnston really admirable, and the morale of the army surpasses anything of the kind I have ever seen. A few weeks since our army was driven from Missionary Ridge, a demoralized and shapeless band, now it is a well-ordered, highly disciplined force, full of life, buoyancy, and confidence, and bidding defiance to the hosts of the enemy. Never before have I seen so much life and good health in our army, and yet the majority live upon corn bread and poor beef. It would have filled the hearts of our dear people with joy and admiration, to have witnessed the alacrity and promptness with which their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers, moved to the field of blood and strife; it is a subject of universal remark. Never have I seen so few stragglers.

And now a word to our dispirited people. Let the noble, self-sacrificing example of those war-worn veterans who stand as a living wall between the cruel foe and you and your homes excite you to still greater deeds of self denial and toil and endurance, disdain not to live hard and then, by your hearty co-operation and the help of God; we may one day triumph.

"TITUS"

THE TAX BILL.

An act to lay additional taxes for the common defense and support of the Government.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in addition to the taxes levied by the act to lay taxes for the common defense and carry out the Government of the Confederate States, approved 24th of April, 1863, there shall be levied, from the passage of this act, on the subject of taxation after mentioned, and collected from every person, partnership, association or corporation, liable thereto, taxes as follows, to-wit:

I. Upon the value of property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind and description, not herein exempted or taxed at a different rate, five per cent. Provided, That from this tax of property, employed in agriculture, shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind delivered therefrom, as assessed under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government: Provided, That no credit shall be allowed beyond five per cent.

II. On the value of gold and silver wares and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches, ten per cent.

III. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of such property in the neighborhood where assessed in the year 1860, except in cases where land, slaves, cotton or tobacco have been purchased since the 1st day of January, 1862, in which case the said land, slaves, cotton and tobacco so purchased, shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner.

Section 2. On the value of all shares or interest held in any bank, banking company of association, canal, navigation, importing, exporting, insurance, manufacturing, telegraph, and all other joint stock companies of every kind, whether incorporated or not, five per cent.

The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed upon the basis of the market value of such property in the neighborhood where assessed, in such currency as may be in actual use there, in the purchase and sale of such property, at the time of assessment.

Section 3. Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, silver bullion; whether held by the banks or other corporations or individuals, five per cent; and upon all moneys held abroad, or upon the amount of all bills of exchange, drawn therefor on foreign countries, a tax of five per cent; such tax upon moneys abroad to be assessed and collected according to the value thereof at the place where the tax is paid.

II. Upon the amount of all solvent credits, and all bank bills, and all other papers issued as currency, exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes and not employed in a registered business; the income derived from which is taxed, five per cent.

Section 4. Upon profits made in trade and business, as follows:

I. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors; flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, lard, beef, beef cattle, sheep, oats, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, hogs, shaves, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed clothes, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the 1st of January, 1863, and 1st of January, 1865, ten per cent, in addition to the tax as income under the act to lay taxes for the common defense, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States, approved April 24th, 1863.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign ex-

change, stocks, notes, debt, credits, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph, between the time named therein, ten per cent, in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act aforesaid.

III. On the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent, made during either of the years 1863, or 1864, by any bank or banking company; insurance, canal, navigation, importing or exporting, telegraph, express, railroad manufacturing, dry dock or other joint stock company, of any description, whether incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent, on such excess.

Section 5. The following exemptions from taxation under this act shall be allowed, to-wit:

I. Property of each head of a family to the value of five hundred dollars; and for each minor child of the family to the further value of one hundred dollars; and for each son actually engaged in the army or navy, or who has died or been killed in the military or navy service, or who was a member of the family when he entered the service, to the further value of five hundred dollars.

II. Property of a widow of any officer, soldier, or marine, who may have died or been killed in the military or naval service, of whose estate there is no widow, and of the family, being minor children, to the value of one thousand dollars.

III. Property of every officer, soldier, sailor or marine, actually engaged in military or naval service, or of such as have been disabled in such service, to the value of one thousand dollars; provided, that the above exemptions shall not apply to any person, whose property, exclusive of household furniture, shall be assessed at a value exceeding one thousand dollars.

IV. That where property has been injured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner thereof has been temporarily deprived of the use of occupancy thereof, or of the means of cultivating the same, by reason of the presence of proximity of the enemy, the assessment on such property may be reduced, in proportion to the damage sustained by the owner, or the tax assessed thereon may be reduced in the same ratio by the district collector, on satisfactory evidence submitted to him by the owner or assessor.

Section 6. That the taxes on property for the year 1864, shall be assessed, as on the day of the passage of this act, and be due and collected, on the first day of June next, or as soon after as practicable, allowing an extension of ninety days West of the Mississippi river. The additional taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1863, levied by this act, shall be assessed and collected forthwith; and the taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864, shall be assessed and collected according to the provisions of the tax and assessment of 1863.

Section 7. So much of the tax act of the 24th day of April, 1863, as levies a tax on incomes derived from property or effects of the value of which a tax is levied by this act, and also the first Section of said act, are suspended for the year 1864, and no estimated rent, hire or interest on property or credits herein taxed, shall be assessed or collected for the year 1864, as it comes under the tax act of 1863.

Section 8. That the tax imposed by this act on the bonds of the Confederate States heretofore issued, shall in no case exceed the interest on the same, and such bonds, when held by or for minors or lunatics, shall be exempt from the tax in all cases, where the interest on the same shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

The following from a Yankee paper, shows that some of their poets at least are not so well satisfied with the situation of their affairs, and has the honesty and independence to tell it.

From the New York News.

SING A SONG OF GREEN BACKS.

- Sing a song of greenbacks,
A pocket full of trash,
Over head and ears in debt,
And out of ready cash;
Heaps of tax collectors,
As busy as a bee;
Ain't with a pretty fix,
With gold at fifty three.
Abe in the White House,
Proclamations printing;
Moaned on the Rapidan;
Afraid to do the fighting;
Seward in the Cabinet,
Surrounded by his spies;
Halleck with the telegraph,
Busy forging lies;
Chase in the Treasury,
Making worthless notes;
Curtain at Harrisburg,
Making shabby coats;
Gillmore at Charleston,
Lost in a fog;
Porney under Abe's chair,
Barking like a dog;
Schenck down at Baltimore,
Doing dirty work;
Butler at Norfolk,
Trying to cut a figure;
Becher in Brooklyn,
Howling in the nigger;
Lots of Abolitionists,
Kicking nigger's yell,
In comes Parson Brownlow,
And sends them all to hell.

Burnsides at Knoxville
In a kind of fix;
Dahlgreen at Sumter,
Founding at the Bricks;
Grant at Chattanooga,
Crying Bragg to thrash;
Is it any wonder
The Union's gone to smash?

Northern Feeling.

The New York Herald says that returning Northern regiments are receiving with the utmost sympathy & indifference & do not attract as much attention as a militia regiment might on its way to a tiger ball, or promenade concert.

All this means that the North has lost all hope in the administration. The people now see that the war is for the negro and him alone.

As was said in Congress the other day, "the burden of taxation that the people are compelled to bear, and the other miseries incident to the war, have but a poor recompense in the equality of the negro."

This idea makes the people indifferent to the war, & it is the most ominous sign of the present to the dominant party.

If it is as now probable, the republican party shall renominate Lincoln, and the people see before them another four years of the bigger, they will find their remedy at the ballot box. Lincoln's nomination by the republicans will reorganize a new democratic party—a party that will not affiliate with the "peace" men and copperheads; but with a broad national platform on which the people can unite; and a party which will nominate Gen. Grant or General McClellan, and carry one or the other of these popular heroes to the Presidency by an overwhelming vote. There could be no question of the success of such a party; and if elected General McClellan, Grant would be General in chief, while, if elected Grant, McClellan would be restricted to the position from which the radicals drove him. With a Government thus reorganized there would soon be an end to the war, and the people will be troubled no more with thengger.

TO THE MEMORY OF

Miss Nancy G., daughter of Hiram and Zarah Dinger, who departed this life September 12th, 1863, aged 12 years, 2 months and 2 days.

Our Nancy is taken from us,
From amidst this world of care,
Into a far more happy place,
To dwell with angels there.
Her stay it has been very short,
In this her earthly home,
The Savior he smiles in her face,
And bids her soul to come.
It was at the age of thirteen,
When from the school she came,
Complaining of the sickness,
That caused her head to pain.
Her little heart beat very quick,
All through the night so long,
When in the morning early,
She heard the angels' song.
We miss her from amongst us,
Since she was called away;
But hope to meet and never part,
In the everlasting day.
She was kind to her parents,
And gentle as a dove,
Her mind was all that we could wish—
Her heart was full of love.
Her gentle spirit it has fled,
To a bright and better place,
Where she can sing her Savior's praise,
Where she can sing her Savior's praise,
And meet him face to face.
And there she dwells in happiness,
Free from all earthly pain,
Where she hopes to meet her friends,
Never to part again.
Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.
Awakened by the trumpet's sound,
I from my grave shall rise,
To see the Judge with glory crowned,
And view the flaming skies.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

Montgomery, February 28, 1864.

BY ORDER and direction of the Governor, I hereby give notice to all Tax Collectors, Judges of Probate, and others concerned in its collection that all taxes and other public dues to the State may be paid into the Treasury of the State in Confederate Treasury notes, at par, provided they are paid before the first day of April next. All paid after that time will be received at the valuation placed on them by the Congress of the Confederate States, viz: Sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the dollar.

W. J. GREENE, Comp. Pub. Accounts.

Notice.

STOLEN from the under signed, living near Miller's Ferry, on Tallapoosa river, on the 23d February last, a red-sorrel horse mule, on a close inspection some round, some marks of gear. I will give a reasonable reward for his return to me, and be very thankful for information leading to his recovery. March 8, '64. SARAH ADAMS.

Postponed Trust Sale.

On the first Monday in April next, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. & 4 P. M. at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. I, as Trustee, under and by virtue of a Deed of Trust made on the 8th day of March, 1859, by J. E. Baird and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate for Calhoun county, in book N, pages 119 and 120, for the benefit of J. C. Baird, now for use of J. R. Graham, shall offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, one negro woman named Mary, aged about 52 years. Feb. 8, 1864. T. P. ESTES, Trustee.

\$100 REWARD

Who will be paid by the undersigned for the apprehension and delivery to him, on demand in full, of either John Bailey or Lewis Baker, who have been reported to have been in my smoke house and stolen 350 pounds of Bacon, and that they are the sons of a general residing there. Mar. 9, '64. EZEKIEL HARRIS.

SALT

I have on hand a quantity of good dry Virginia Salt, which I will exchange upon fair terms for Pork. G. M. STEEL, Jacksonville, Nov. 21.

