Montgomery Daily Advertiser.

VOL. XVI. MONTGOMERY, ALA., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1864. NO. [illegible]

The Daily Advertiser.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Advertiser, one month	$5 00
" " three months	15 00
Weekly, per annum	15 00
" " month	1 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For each square of ten lines or less, or space to the amount of one square, for first insertion $3,50 and for each subsequent insertion $3,00.

Those advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified time, will be discontinued at the end of two weeks.

No advertisement taken for a longer period than three months.

Candidate announcements for office to be charged as other advertisements.

Friday Evening, October 7, 1864.

At the renting of the stalls in the market in Selma on the 3d, the *Mississippian* says the following amounts were respectively obtained: $3,825, $3,700, $3,000, $3,000, and a coffee stall went for $600. Total $12,425. The stalls were rented to the highest bidder.

ARRIVAL OF YANKEES.—Twelve hundred Yankees, (says the Mississippian,) shipped by Gen. Forrest to a more Southern clime, arrived at Selma on the 4th.

The total amount of taxable property in Muscogee county, Georgia, in which the city of Columbus is situated, on the first of April last, was forty-three million four hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

A LESSON.—Charles Lamb—who has not heard of the "gentle Charles?"—was much addicted to the wine cup. Hear his solemn warning:

"The waters have gone over me. But out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have set a perilous flood. Could the youth to whom the flavor of his first wine cup is delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly discovered paradise, look into my desolation and be made to understand what dreary thing it is when a man shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and passive will—to see his destruction and have no power to stop it, yet feel it all the way emanating from himself; to see all goodness emptied out of him, and yet not be able to forget a time when it was otherwise; to bear about the piteous spectacle of his own ruin; could he see my fevered eye, fevered with last night's drinking, and feverishly looking for the night's repetition of the folly; could he but feel the body of the death out of which I hourly, with tender outcry, beg to be delivered—it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of the mantling temptation.

LITTLE THIEVES IN A TIGHT PLACE.—"La France" gives the following story, which we translate verbatim:

The police arrested three little thieves named Cauvey, Arnaud and Leon Niviere, charged with having stolen various articles of clothing. These young thieves wandered some days through the woods, where they had taken refuge from the police. Unluckily, the rain and hunger surprised them in their retreat, and not knowing where to seek for safety and refreshment they found themselves famishing in the most cruel situation.

The idea occurred to them to imitate the shipwrecked sailors of the Medusa. They drew straws to decide which of the party should furnish food for the others. The lot fell upon the young Arnaud. Immediately Cauvey and Niviere made their preparations to put the unlucky Arnaud on the table. But fear lent strength to the victim, who fled into the forest crying for help. His comrades pursued him with the phrensy of famine; but the cries of the victim had been heard by a huntsman, who came accidentally upon this extraordinary and well authenticated scene.

What is the Future of Our Confederacy?

Our future is to fight—to fight while an enemy pollutes our soil—to fight as long as they deny our rights—to fight until independence is achieved—to fight as long as we have men willing to battle for homes, for children, for liberty, for all they hold dear. We have suffered too much, says the Macon *Index*, endured too much, lost too much, to fail now in the achievement of all for which such a great price was paid. Hope still looms up grandly and gloriously before us; liberty and honor and happiness and prosperity still lure us on to the mighty and magnificent prize for which we struggle; and while such is the case—while success is almost in our grasp, shall we ignominiously falter? Never. Southerners be stout of heart—be firm—be unfaltering. Dare what seems a cruel lot. It only leads to the greater glory. 'Tis the brave, the unyielding, the determined, that fortune favors. But deserve her smile by your gallantry, and all she has is yours.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—It is announced in official circles that there is not a word of truth in any of the stories in circulation about peace propositions. The Richmond papers of Wednesday make no allusion to the subject, and no communication of any kind has been received in regard to negotiations between Gen. Sherman and the rebel authorities in reference to peace, nor has any messenger arrived here with letters from either Jeff. Davis or Jake Thompson on this subject. Telegraphic communication with Gen. Sherman is uninterrupted, and all the stories are treated as simple canards, manufactured for the interest of heavy stock speculations.

GOD [illegible].—Happening to be at the railroad depot last night, we had an opportunity of witnessing something of the spirit of true soldiery. One brave fellow whose leg had been amputated, called for an ambulance to go to the hospital; but, not being able to get a conveyance, he said—"well, turn me over on this plank. It's as good as the ground and I have tried that, and [illegible] Lee. We'll soon whip out [illegible] we'll all go to bed. [illegible] wounded man, who was [illegible]. He is the last of five [illegible] have been killed [illegible] son have both been [illegible] wife has become blind [illegible] "Well," said he, "if [illegible] rather go [illegible]

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL BEAUREGARD AT AUGUSTA.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather an immense concourse of ladies, citizens and soldiers assembled at the South Carolina railroad depot to hear the speech of our President and bid him a parting farewell prior to his departure for Virginia. The hour appointed for the delivery of the address was four o'clock, but long before that hour a steady stream of carriages and pedestrians flowed towards the depot. At half-past four o'clock, the President's carriage drove up to the stand. Mr. Davis had to walk about twenty yards before he could get to the centre of the platform. He had scarcely alighted from his carriage when his pathway was beset by a throng of ladies, struggling to catch a glimpse of him or kiss his hand. Finally he succeeded in reaching the point aimed at, amid the vociferous cheers of the entire assemblage.

The President made his appearance, accompanied by Generals Beauregard, Hardee, Cobb, and a number of other officers, and on being introduced by Mayor May amid enthusiastic cheers, spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF GEORGIA:

At the moment of leaving your State, after having come hither to learn the exact truth as to the late military operations here, I go away much more confident than when I came. I have been to the army and return imbued with the thought, that they are as fully ready now as ever to meet the enemy, and that if all who are absent will return, and those owing service will go, thirty suns will not set before no foot of an invader will press the soil of Georgia.

Never before was I so confident that energy, harmony and determination would rid the country of its enemy and give to the women of the land that peace their good deeds have so well deserved.

Those who see no hope now, who have lost confidence are to me like those of whose distorted vision it is said they behold spots upon the sun. Such are the croakers who seem to forget the battles that have been won and the men who have fought, who forget that in the magnitude of those battles and the heroism of those men this struggle exceeds all that history records. We commenced the fight without an army, without a navy, without arsenals, without mechanics, without money and without credit. Four years we have stemmed the tide of invasion and to-day are stronger than when the war began; better able now than ever to repulse the vandal who is seeking our overthrow.—Once we imported the commonest articles of daily use and brought in from beyond our borders even bread and meat. Now the State of Georgia alone produces food enough not only for her own people and the army within it, but feeds too, the army of Virginia. Once we had no arms and could receive no soldiers but those who came to us armed. Now we have arms for all and are begging men to bear them—this city of Augusta alone produces more powder than the army can burn—all things are fair and this Confederacy is not yet, in the familiar parlance of the croaker, "played out," as those declare who spread their own despondency over the whole body politic (voice in the crowd, beyond doubt that of a Hibernian, "Three cheers for the Confederacy," which were vociferously given.)

From the accents of that voice, my friend, I see that you have come into this country from one that has itself lost its liberty, and you may well exclaim three cheers for the Confederacy upon whose success now alone depends the existence of constitutional liberty in the world. We are fighting for that principle, upon us depends its last hope. The Yankees in endeavoring to coerce the States have lost that heirloom of their fathers and the men of the South alone must sustain it.

Ours is not a revolution. We have a free and independent people in States that had the right to make a better Government when they saw fit. They sought to infringe upon the rights we had and we only instituted a new government on the basis of those rights. We are not engaged in a Quixotic fight for the rights of man, our struggle is for inherited rights and who would surrender them? Let every paper guaranty possible be given and who would submit? From the grave of many a fallen hero the blood of the slain would cry out against such a peace with the murderers. The women of the land driven from their homes, the children lacking food; old age hobbling from the scenes of its youth; the fugitives, forced to give way to the Yankee oppressor and now hiding in your railroads, all proclaim a sea of blood that freemen cannot afford to bridge. There is but one thing to which we can accede—separate State Independence. Some there are who speak of reconstruction with slavery maintained, but are there any who would thus measure rights by property? God forbid. Would you see that boy with a peach bloom on his cheek grow up a serf—never to tread the path of honor, unless he light the torch at the funeral pyre of his country? Would you see the fair daughters of the land given over to the brutality of the Yankees?

If any imagine this would not be so, let him look to the declarations of Mr. Lincoln, the terms he offers; let him read the declaration of the Northern press; let him note the tone of the Northern people, and he will see there is nothing left for us but separate independence.

Who now looks for intervention? Who does not know that our friends abroad depend upon our strength at home? That the balance is in our favor with victory, and turns against us with defeat, and that when our victory is unquestioned, we will be recognized, and not till then.

We must do our duty, and that duty is this: Every man able to bear arms must go to the front, and all others must devote themselves to the cause at home. There must be no pleading for exemption. We are fighting for existence; and by fighting alone can independence be gained. Georgia is now invaded. She is calling for succor, and he who from Alabama, from Mississippi, from South Carolina, rushes to her aid—strikes when he strikes for her a blow for his own home and family. Our Confederate States must lean one upon the other for mutual support. We are as the poet has said:

"Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea."

One part must rush to the support of the other. We must beat Sherman, we must march into Tennessee—there we will draw [illegible] to our standard, and [illegible] the enemy [illegible] of the Ohio and thus [illegible]

Words will not now avail. You must consult your hearts, perform more than the law can exact, yield as much as freemen can give and all will be well. With peace and freedom a glorious career opens for these Confederate States. Relieved from class legislation, free from taxes—indirect it is true, but imposed by your rulers for twenty years past—no longer subject to Northern speculators, grinders of the faces of the poor, and deniers of the the rights of men, you will start forward in the brightest of futures.

On each of the former occasions when I was in this State of Georgia on my way to the army, that army was on the soil of other States, and it is only at this visit that this is the battle-field. I trust that this will not be long so, and that Providence may soon take the war beyond her borders. I trust too, that our hearts are fixed on following the enemy in his retreat, and then if negotiations come they will come in such form as alone we can entertain.

Till then we can have no peace, and yet does any one suppose this government is anxious for war? Some have spoken of the Executive, and declared that Executive hardness and pride of opinion was opposed to negotiations. Those who think so must imagine me more or less than man. Do they not suppose I have wept over the wounded soldier borne from the field to tell of those who there lay lifeless; that I have not lamented the loss of property by our good and great men; that I have not mourned over the lives that have been offered up? My first effort was for peace, and I sent commissioners to endeavor to arrange an amicable dissolution. From time to time I have repeated efforts to that end but never, never have I sought it on any other basis than independence. (Enthusiastic Applause). But I do expect it? Yes, I do. (Renewed cheering).

Brave men have done well before against greater odds than ours, and when were men ever braver?

We will achieve it. How many sacrifices it may take I cannot tell, but I believe that a just God looks upon our cause as holy, and that of our enemy as iniquitous. He may chastise us for our offences, but in so doing He is preparing us, and in His good Providence will assist us and never desert the Right.

And you, my fair country women, whose past gives assurance of what you will do in the future; you who have clothed the soldier, and sent him forth to battle, who have hung upon the rear of the armies, and ever stood ready to succor the wounded; who have lined the wayside to minister to the feeble, and pointed the dying to Heaven. You too, have done your duty. You have given up all. You have sent your husbands, your fathers, your sons to the army, but you must do more. You must use your influence to send all to the front, and form a public opinion that shall make the skulker a marked man, and leave him no house wherein he can shelter. And you, young ladies, who are yet to marry, let me tell you that when the choice comes between a one armed or one legged soldier and one who has grown fat on extortion at home, choose rather to cling to the armless sleeve.

There are some I know who have looked upon Confederate legislation as needlessly harsh. I would that it could have been unnecessary. I would that goods could have been bought in market rather than impressed—that the armies could have been filled by volunteering rather than by conscription, and yet I look upon the latter as the more just. You force all men to make roads, pay taxes, serve on juries; why should not all fight your battles. My opinion on this subject has not changed. I believed and believe now it is just, that it would have been better had it been the policy from the beginning of the war, and I endorse it in all its length and breadth, and depth.

Besides, however, these forces we have others. For this the reserves have been organized, and on these and on the disabled soldiers who, faithful to the last, will fight though they cannot march—the defence of this city of Augusta must rest. When your line shall have been completed these forces can hold Augusta against any force but a large army, and when that comes, a large army will be at liberty to meet it, and such an army you shall have. (Great applause.)

Some there are, too, who never set a squadron in the field, who yet proffer their advice.—They can plan in their closets the campaigns of a General and write the State papers of an Executive. I do not gainsay their wisdom, but let them go to the front and there give us the benefit of their services. [Laughter.]

Why criticise a General, or rail at the Executive? They have ventured all, and everything they have is dependent on the result? Their honor, their reputation, their future is at stake. If you are assured of their good intent, their ready labor, their constant efforts, why destroy confidence in them by railing? In proportion as they err should they be treated with leniency. In proportion as the Executive is purblind should criticism be friendly and error be prompted out calmly. So far as they fall short, just so far do they need support.

Two of these gentlemen who crossed this floor with me you have cheered; and you have cheered them because you respect those who freely ventured their lives in their defense. One is Georgia's own son—the hero of many hard fought battles—your own good and true Hardee, [cheers] Hardee, who as a Captain proved himself early a brave and brilliant soldier, and who now goes from one post of duty to another, who leaving the army above goes to make good the defence of Savannah against your foe.

The other, Beauregard, [cheers] goes to share the toils, the fortunes, the misfortunes, if it be so, of the army in Georgia. He goes with a single purpose to serve wherever I direct, asking no particular place, desiring no special command, but in the spirit that made a General a Corporal, go where I say, and so going I trust he goes not to bleed, but to conquer. [Great applause.]

With these hopes I go to Virginia. Late reverses there have been exaggerated by the telegraph, and the tide of victory is now setting in our favor. Forrest has disposed of the enemy that held him in check so long, and is now going up the river sweeping onward toward the North, gaining victory after victory, conquering and to conquer.

Be of good cheer. In homely phrase, put your shoulder to the wheel, and work while it is day.

With this peroration and a few parting words as to the necessity of defeating the two main Yankee armies before the new levies could come in from the draft, and the duty of Georgia to feed the armies and hapless refugees, his Excellency brought his remarks to a close amid enthusiastic applause.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S SPEECH.

General Beauregard being loudly called for came forward as soon as the music had ceased and was received with the wildest enthusiasm. For a few moments the gallant soldier stood motionless and silent, the cynosure of all eyes, and then as the crowd hushed into perfect stillness, proceeded to return his thanks for the kind reception tendered him—a reception, however, he could not but think more a homage to the cause than a compliment personal to himself. After the eloquent speech of the President, he would not attempt more than a few words, but in those he would say that he was ready to go wherever the President should see fit to order him and to fight the enemy on every single foot of ground. He had fired, he continued, the first gun at Fort Sumter, and hoped he should live long enough to fire the last. [Tremendous cheering.] In war we must expect occasional reverses—lately some had befallen us—but with our people presenting one solid front to the enemy, success must be ours. He could not believe there was any so base as to be a slave to the Yankee, and for himself he would say he would sooner lay down his life, see his family perish, and his property lost forever, than live to see his country under Yankee rule. [Enthusiastic applause.]

From the Charleston Mercury.

Reconstruction and Subjugation One and the Same.

NO. II.

There can be no doubt in my sound mind that the North and the South require a different government. The conservative elements of Southern society would be in too small a minority to control the aggressiveness of the wild and wanton democracy, which is found ever and anon to seize the reins of government at the North, under the most propitious circumstances.

The North, with its system of free labor, may perchance undergo these ordeals of misrule, and resume her appointed round of industry, when the madness of the hour shall have been rebuked into quiescence.—Not so with the South. Her conservative institutions, growing out of the mild and natural operations of habit, must fall into decay and disorder on the constant recurrence of a rude and roistering democracy.

The liberty necessary to the South is one guided by laws, differential to custom, nursing the better influences of society, rendering the State within a pattern of purity and patience, and without of high valor and gentle courtesy. Instant in self defence, but knowing no precedent of right, truth, generosity and honor too high or too strained in the intercourse with the nations of the earth.

Alone the South brings the conservatism of her institutions to the wants of the system itself. There is fitness, adaptability and consistency throughout. United with the North she must speedily put through the feverish dream which shall waste her existence with continued and sleepless, yet impotent vigilance. Alone her fair example will be potent for good on the North, surrounded as she would be by her unbounded resources and having her means of defences organized and in her own keeping. Her proximity to the North would quiet therein corrupt faction and malicious discontent. Paradoxical as it might seem, the South, having the care of her own resources would soon prove a greater source of wealth to Northern industries than the palmiest days of the Federal tariff realized. Pursuing her great round of agricultural labor, she would at the same time develop her natural resources, and taking into her own hands her own capital, she would prevent the defeat of her industries by the forestalling demands of Northern avarice, and thus give the "head" to her accumulations of wealth, out of which would grow far greater and more enduring benefit to all proximate industries than a tariff which pursued the suicidal policy of defeating in the bud that which would have been of tenfold more value if allowed its natural growth.

Be this as it may. Let us present ourselves to the foe with honest front. Let us strike hands with no political "*[illegible]ing*," even for the defeat of Lincoln. If the North will be at peace with us on honorable terms, she can be; and she knows it.—If she wants other terms, let her conquer them as best she can. Let us not meet her half way in the work of shame.

The war may go on; the rivers of blood may flow to repletion; the tears of sorrow and the cries of want may harrow our hearts and fill them to bursting. Be it so! If these be the sacrifices our God requires of us they should be made in sackcloth and ashes; but *never, never* let us turn back on the rounds of duty till our work is done, or we are finally, hopelessly, irretrievably ruined.

J. W. K. P.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

Plough Points—A Suggestion to Foundery Men.

PROSPECT, Sept. 24th.

Every practical suggestion for the relief of farmers ought to be made public.

One of our troubles now is the difficulty of procuring a sufficient supply of plough points. Prior to the war, when a cast point had been too much worn to do good work, it could be drilled at almost any smithy in the country, and a new point of wrought iron rivetted on, and this new point in many cases would bear a drawing out or sharpening. But now plough points are moulded of old castings, and are, for this reason, too hard to be drilled; no blacksmith will attempt it.

If foundery men who make plough points would put two suitable holes through each "pattern," so that the wrought point could be rivetted on the worn out casting, the difficulty would be removed. Almost every farmer could pick up enough scrap iron (old tires do very well,) to furnish his points for a year's ploughing; and the smith could readily "counter-sink" the holes in the casting, to permit the spreading of the rivet-head.

Will newspapers publish this suggestion? And will foundery men adopt it? It appeals to the public spirit of both classes.

Yours respectfully,

A FARMER.

THAT HAT—*The Report.*—One of our most irascible old habitues of the city, retains the time-honored fashion a high top, glossy silk hat. A few evenings ago he was trying to get safely over that nuisance, the Whitehall railroad crossing, when he was startled by a shout from some soldiers who were advancing towards him. They yelled at him, "Come out of that three-story louse roost." "Got any honey for sale?" "Here's your bee-gum." "Come out of that damp kittle." "Mister, do you wear mournin' on that air churn, kase your cows are all dead?" "Mister, are your cows dead?" Shaking his stick at them furiously, he retorted, "Yes, I should think they were from the way I hear their calves bawling." The soldiers took the joke in high glee, and laughed themselves out of sight.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

BENDING A TREE.—Some years ago, a gentleman in one of our Southern States had a wild, reckless son. He had long passed the age when the rod was deemed necessary to insure obedience; but one day, after some great offense, the father resolved to whip him. The youth submitted, but after receiving the chastisement, quietly turned to the parent and pointing to a small tree near the door, said, "Father, I wish you would bend that tree for me." Surprised, the father answered, "Why, what do you mean?" "Can you do it?" "No, of course not." "You could do it once—and so it is with me; there has been a time when you could have bent me at your will; it is too late now."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Telegraphic Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.

Flag of truce boat has arrived at Varina and brings six hundred wounded Confederates. The same number of wounded Yankees will be sent in return.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29, 1864.

The Federal cavalry did not enter Staunton so soon by a few hours as was stated in my last letter; nor had Early reached Waynesboro' at the foot of the western slope of the Blue Ridge. But there is no reason to doubt that the advanced guard of the enemy occupied Staunton on the afternoon of the 26th, and that it has since been actively employed in tearing up and destroying that part of the track of the Virginia Central railway lying in the Valley beyond the Blue Ridge. It is hoped [illegible] were taken to prevent the destruction of the railroad tunnel through the Blue Ridge. Early, it has since been ascertained, did not proceed as far up the Valley as Waynesboro', but turned off from the Staunton turnpike at Port Republic and crossed the mountains at Brown's Gap. At this latter place, the cavalry forces of the respective armies became engaged on Monday the 26th. The attack of the enemy was repulsed by Fitz Lee's division with considerable loss; whereupon the Confederates assumed the offensive, followed up their advantage and drove the Federals back upon Port Republic.

The precise position of Early's forces is not known at this time, but it is believed that they are on this side of the Blue Ridge and not far from Charlottesville. He may have sent a detachment to the railway tunnel, and may have left some of his cavalry at Brown's Gap, but the main body of his army, it is believed is on the east side of the mountains.

Early has been reinforced by one of the best divisions in Virginia, and will soon be in condition to give battle to the enemy. Ordnance stores, guns to replace those lost at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and Commissary supplies have been sent to him. His men are now, or soon will be, well in hand, and ready to dispute the further progress of the Federal army towards Lynchburg. Sheridan in the meantime, doubtless, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] and commanded by the greater elevation of Signal Hill, fourth, having carried Chaffin's Bluff, their next move would be against Drewry's Bluff, [illegible] Drewry's Bluff, in their possession, the way would be open, they think, to Richmond. Such is believed to be the theory upon which they are acting.

Their industry and enterprise are alike creditable to themselves and worthy of our imitation.—We, being the weaker party in numbers, should have been the first to avail ourselves of defensive works and mechanical and scientific appliances; but instead of this being the case, the enemy, notwithstanding they largely outnumbered us, was the only party who employed the spade during the first three years of the war. Two years ago it was the fashion to laugh at McClellan and his army for the use they made of the spade. But we have got over all that now, and find the spade almost as good a weapon as the musket. This is the first campaign the Army of Northern Virginia ever fought behind breastworks, though not the first time it ever prepared such defences. Just now it is fashionable to laugh at Butler's canal.

P. W. A.

From North West Mississippi.

A correspondent of the Mobile *News* writing from North West Mississippi says:

Gen. Chalmers is watching their movements like a hawk, and he sent Mabry's Brigade up to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad a few days since on an expedition from which they have just returned, having burnt Wolf River Bridge and tore up a considerable amount of track, and thus rendered the railroad unserviceable to the Yanks for some time to come.

Lieut. Hammond, of Neely's brigade, succeeded in effecting an exchange of prisoners, by which the Irving Block in Memphis was emptied of all the Confederate soldiers that it contained. He was a prisoner himself, and was paroled by Washburne for the purpose of effecting the exchange. It was just what Forrest proposed to do the very day he left Memphis, but Washburne refused.

The announcement that Wheeler is to be transferred to this Department to take Forrest's place, does not seem to create any enthusiasm, as he does not seem to have won the confidence of this people. They had rather have Chalmers, and I do not see why he is not placed in command, for, with his experience and acknowledged bravery, he would give far more satisfaction than Wheeler, both to soldiers and citizens, and knows the country as thoroughly, perhaps as any officer in the army.

By a gentleman just from Northern Arkansas, I learn that Price has gone into Missouri with thirty-one thousand troops and plenty of extra arms, and that his force is increasing as he goes. Shelby and Marmaduke are with him, and they are sweeping everything before them. My informant thinks they will not stop short of St. Louis, but I doubt if they will go so far.

As indicated in my last letter, the Northern Democrats are "*harking*" to McClellan, and it won't be two weeks before the strongest peace men among them will swear by him like the "army in Flanders."

The New York Mercury, however, says that the plan of a general split up, and the formation of three or four Confederacies, with alliances offensive and defensive, was freely discussed in the Chicago Convention and agreed to, but not incorporated in the platform because it was deemed unnecessary and inexpedient to put it there, lest it might be used by us "rebel" as well as the Abolitionists. While this would be vastly beneficial to the Northwest, yet I do not believe a word of it.

The Memphis Bulletin has been asserting that all the rebels are for McClellan, and in order to make a little capital, the editor went into the Irving Block a day or two before our prisoners were released, and took a vote. The boys got an inkling of what he was up to, and out of sixty-one only one vote was cast for "Little Mac," while all the balance were given for Old Abe.—The Bulletin has said nothing about "rebel" suppers or "rebel" choice since.

CHARCOAL FOR SWINE.—It is perhaps not generally known that one of the best articles that can be given to swine, while in preparation for the tub, is common charcoal. The nutritive properties are so great, that they have subsisted upon it without other food for weeks together. Geese confined so as to deprive them of motion, and fattened on three grains of corn per day and as much coal as they can devour,

HEADQUARTERS, [illegible]

Special Orders No. [illegible]

[illegible]

By command of [illegible]

G. W. HOLT, [illegible]

V. It is therefore ordered [illegible] this city will be required [illegible] from these headquarters.

By command of Maj. [illegible]

To Civil Engineers, [illegible]

DRAFTSMEN.

[illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR [illegible]

A [illegible]

RANAWAY from [illegible]

WANTED [illegible]

A NEGRO [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED.

Imported Paper!

[illegible]

WANTED TO [illegible]

A [illegible]

HANDS WANTED.

To Make Clothing for the Army.

I WANT good hands to make Jackets and Pants for our brave men [illegible]

Apply at the Clothing Bureau, [illegible]

100 COMMERCE STREET. 100

J. F. JOHNSON & CO.,

HAVE on consignment, and for sale, [illegible] Sugar, Flour, [illegible] Tobacco, Whisky, Cigars, &c.

NOTICE.

A GOOD Cooper can find constant employment by applying to [illegible]

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I OFFER for sale [illegible] acres of land in the suburbs of the city, at a great bargain. [illegible] yard in good bearing condition, which will, if properly attended to, soon pay for the property. There are several beautiful sites for handsome residences, commanding and attractive views of the river and city. The soil is admirably suited for gardening. [illegible]

MISS SAVAGE

WILL open a School for Girls and Boys, on Monday, October 3, at the residence of [illegible]

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

WARREN & HURON, [illegible] Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Virginia and North Carolina, Manufactured and [illegible] ing Tobacco.

Have now in store, and daily arriving, a choice and well assorted stock of all grades, suitable for the trade at manufactured prices, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

IRON FOR RAIL ROADS, Planters and Manufacturers.

ORDERS will be received for [illegible] delivery, for the following sizes of the best quality of Bar Iron:

Round—[illegible] for Car Axles.

Square—5-16 to 2¼ inches square.

Flat Bar—[illegible] Orders will be filled regularly. [illegible] Kettles, &c. Apply to [illegible]

WYMAN, MOORE & CO.

J. JACKSON'S DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT

Montgomery Street, one door from the corner of Washington Street, Montgomery, Ala.

ALL kinds of Gentlemen's wearing apparel cleaned, renovated or dyed, and made to appear new. Also, Tailoring of every description neatly executed, and done with dispatch.

Ladies' wearing apparel cleaned, renovated or dyed as well as can be done in any house North.

All sorts of Military Goods done at short notice. Goods not called for within three months will be sold.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of old TYPE, [illegible] office.

Montgomery and W. P. R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Commencing Sunday, [illegible]

DAY TRAIN.

Leave Montgomery [illegible]

Arrive at West Point [illegible]

Arrive at Columbus [illegible]

Leave West Point [illegible]

Leave Columbus [illegible]

Arrive at Montgomery [illegible]

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Montgomery [illegible]

Arrive at West Point [illegible]

Leave West Point [illegible]

Arrive at Montgomery [illegible]

[illegible]

The Daily Advertiser.
[illegible] ...1864.

The Extra Session.

The two houses of the General Assembly, [illegible] the [illegible] of Gov. Watts, adjourned [illegible] last night after a session of [illegible]. The Senate and House failing to [illegible] proposed to [illegible] to make any law operative [illegible] of Congress had taken [illegible] appropriating two millions to the in[illegible] soldiers, to be paid in Novem[illegible] ty-five years; and to prevent the oppression of the people of Alabama by the illegal execution [illegible] The peace resolutions were laid on the table [illegible] the Legislature is sound, and no fears need be entertained that this body will do anything to compromise the proud position maintained by Alabama soldiers on so many fields of this war.

NEWSPAPER EXPENSES.—The Richmond Enquirer paid the Southern Express Company a few days ago $8,200.00 for carrying ninety-one bundles of paper from Raleigh to Richmond. The paper used probably cost near $20,000. In ordinary times $1,000 would have more than paid for the paper and freight.

The new [illegible] type which we have ordered and in which we hope soon to dress the *Observer* will cost us at least $17,000. In ordinary times [illegible] the Raleigh *Confederate*, furnish[illegible] the cost of publishing [illegible] prices for printing materials, it is evident that an increase of price must be resorted to by publishers, in order to continue the publication of their papers.

[illegible] that General Ed. Johnson, who was among the officers captured at Spottsylvania Court House, and exchanged at Charleston, has been ordered to command Gen. French's Division of the Army of Tennessee.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

[CALLED SESSION.]

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1864.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Parker, of the Senate.

Mr. [illegible], of M., from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the House bill to amend [illegible]

Also, reported [illegible]

[illegible] from the Conference Committee, reported on the House bill to aid in the arrest of deserters and [illegible]

[illegible]

Committees of Conference on sundry bills were [illegible]

Senate adjourned [illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible] The Committee of Conference made a report on the Militia bill [illegible]

A bill for the relief of certain officers of the General Assembly [illegible]

[illegible] Senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Oct. 7, 1864.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. [illegible], of the House.

[illegible] Mr. Benners reported adversely on the Senate Amendments to the House bill to [illegible] collection of taxes, &c.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Dawson reported favorably to the Senate bill to prevent the oppression of the people of Alabama from the illegal execution of the Impressment Acts of Congress.

[illegible] Mr. Dawson reported adversely to the bill to repeal an Act to suspend [illegible] Claims during the war, &c.

[illegible] extend the time for grading the Alabama and [illegible] Railroad [illegible]

House appointed Committees of Conference on sundry bills.

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

A bill [illegible] was passed [illegible] Committee of Conference [illegible] the two bills to amend "An act to Reorganize the Militia," and the one to aid in arresting deserters and stragglers [illegible] The latter bill with amendments was reported back and [illegible] The bill simply [illegible] Militia [illegible]

At [illegible] the House adjourned sine die.

Settling With the Farmer.

[illegible] "Is he?" said the old man [illegible]

Our Soldiers at Fort Delaware.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 6, 1864.

Mr. Editor—Having been fifteen months in the hands of the "Philistines," and experienced something of the treatment of Rebel prisoners by the best government in the world, I desire, through you and other gentlemen of the press, to inform our people of the condition and treatment of prisoners of war, by a people who cannot afford to live without us, and are determined not to let us go in peace. I will an unvarnished tale unfold—"nothing extenuate or set down aught in malice," that our brave brothers in the field may know what is to await them, should they be so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of a people lost to all the higher instincts of humanity, and regard neither the teachings of law, religion nor civilization. May it nerve their arms and fire their hearts to redouble their blows and efforts for freedom.

I was severely wounded and captured at Shelbyville, Tenn., on the 27th of June, 1863, and before I was able to travel was started for Camp Chase, Ohio, where I arrived on the 27th of July. For the first two months we fared as well as we could expect, had plenty to eat, good water, &c., but there the rations were cut down, and it was literally taking the "entire swine."

Soon after my arrival, the Federal Surgeons called upon us to contribute money to buy medicines for our sick. We told him we had none, and we thought his government ought to furnish medicine. He said it had been ordered, but would not arrive for several days. Of course there were no drug stores in Columbus. Col. Webber, of Ohio, was put in charge, and I believe is a gentleman; that is, he did not treat us cruelly, but he was followed by one, Lieut. [illegible]sten or Potenskow, a brute, a perfect Haynau, aided by his man Friday, a Lieut. Hammond, as Provost Marshal.

Clothing sent to prisoners was not delivered, and in their stead a story [illegible] was given.—He pretended to distribute clothes to the needy, and often threw it down from the window to see the men scramble for it. When clothing was given out in the winter the pants were inferior Yankee blue, with the legs cut off nearly to the knee.

During the coldest nights of last winter, when all nature seemed congealed, prisoners were turned in late without a blanket, and if the men build a fire to keep from freezing, they were fired upon without warning. More than one Rebel was thus murdered.

They made us dig a ditch all round inside the pen to keep the men from "ground-hogging" out. They pretended it was to drain the camp, it was to fortify it. We were messed off 25 to 30 in a small room, and with a cooking stove in each, allowed to do our own cooking; and thus we kept comparatively comfortable; yet numbers were frostbitten. Part of the time we were allowed to buy from the provision sutler, which helped out our rations very much. We were frequently put upon quarter rations, because a hoe or an axe or spade was missing.

On the 29th of February, one thousand were sent to Fort Delaware, where they arrived on March 3d, and found that we had exchanged "the devil for a witch." The prison is built upon a marshy island, four or five feet below high tide. The mud often over ankle deep; but this in a measure had been remedied by a plank walk up the center of the space between each row of barracks, of an hundred yards in length, by thirty in width, and this was our space for exercise. There were three such rows and streets. Here the men were bare-footed, ragged and one blanket allowed. The rations were exceedingly small, say ten ounces of bread per day, with a quarter of a pound of meat, pork or bacon for breakfast and pickled beef for dinner. Up to May we had a cup of coffee in the morning, and when we got fresh beef, what was called soup, and when it was said to be bean soup it would be difficult for a search warrant to find the trace of bean. In the dining room, which would hold about 1,500, a Yank stood with "colt," "[illegible]" or "stick," ready to knock down and drag out and tie up by the thumbs he who ventured to "flank" a ration of bread or meat, which was no unfrequent occurrence making the blood fly.—To show you that our men did not get enough, I will state what is true, that I have seen numbers of men going up and down the barracks, picking up out of the dirt and filth, scraps of meat which had been thrown away, or pieces of moulded bread which had come in boxes. More than that, nearly every day bushels of meat, large good rations of both meat, bread and often potatoes and onions were thrown into the privy, and I have seen men taking it out of there and eating it! Surely nothing but the most dire necessities of nature could drive men to such extremities to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Often our water was so brackish in June, July and August that we could not drink it. I regret to state this, but they are facts witnessed by hundreds. We had frequent searches—and if a man was found with an extra coat, shirt or pair of drawers which he may have been permitted to receive from home, or from a friend a few days previous, they were taken from him, often leaving them without a change. Of course vermin were as plentiful as could be imagined, when the men were not allowed wood enough to heat water to scald their clothes. One blanket only was allowed during winter. One stove and about one bushel of coal to from 300 to 400 men for a day and night; and often the men were driven from the stove and not permitted to warm by it.—To keep warm and from freezing the men would have to "double quick" for hours at a time. But why proceed? They do not regard us prisoners of war, but as criminals, and they consider themselves as special executors of justice.

I cannot enumerate the half; this is enough to give you an idea of our treatment. When clothing was opened it was often the clothes of dead men, many of whom had died of small pox, and ragged and worthless.

I must say, however, that previous to the publication of a recent order, confining correspondence to immediate relatives of the same name, the necessities of many of the prisoners were relieved by the contributions of friends, relatives and charitable men and women in the Northern and border States—of Kentucky, Tennessee and New York, particularly. In most instances, we received the money sent to us, after being notified of the fact, but in numbers of cases the letters stated that money was sent, but it never came to hand. To make money to get tobacco, and an extra ration occasionally, our men made rings, fans, toothpicks, &c., which many of the Yankees would buy and send home. Latterly the inspecting surgeon condemned both the water and bread, and there has been an improvement in quality and quantity.

The hospital is neatly kept, and although there is a terrible amount of Chinese googing, much for show, &c., its appointments are as good as we could expect, and while rebel ward masters and nurses were retained our sick received pretty good attention; but for six weeks in the early summer there was little or no medicine in the hospital, and our men died rapidly. Under all these circumstances our men are cheerful, and are becoming stronger rebels every day, and long to be with their brave brothers in the field. They realize the fact that the contest is one for freedom or slavery to themselves, their children and all they hold dear upon earth, and they prefer death to the latter. "Oh, if we were but with our commands," say they, "how soon would the contest be decided." They sympathize deeply with our comrades in the field, and they feel that it will never do, while there is an arm to strike a blow, to be conquered by the Yankee nation. There is no such word as "fail" in their lexicon, and will fight for freedom as long as there is an acre of ground which they can hold. They have a universal love for and confidence in our worthy President, whom they consider a pure patriot, and one of the ablest statesmen of the age, and in our generals and brave armies, whose equals do not and have never lived. The blood of our slain brothers and heroes, and the wailings of the widows and orphans all over our land, cries to the living for victory to our cause, for freedom and independence, and should drive every lover of liberty to his post in the front, and make bombproof gents quake in their boots. They lament their helpless condition, but they are not despondent as to the final result.

I am happy to state that the Secretary of State, Hon. J. P. Benjamin, whom I addressed while in Richmond, in regard to relieving, in some degree, the sufferings of our prisoners, informs me, in a touching letter which has been published, that our President and Government is doing, has done, and will do, all that can, with honor, be done for their relief. He states that Col. Ould is upon the eve of negotiating for the privilege of supplying our men with tobacco, warm clothing, &c., this winter which arrangement he hopes will be effected.

Our prisoners are cheerful and confident, that with a strong, united effort, with every man able to shoot a gun at his post, and doing his duty, that victory will soon perch upon our banners. Now is the time for every man to nerve himself for the conflict. If we can defeat them this fall, all will be well. Their soldiers do not believe they can ever whip the South. They are heartily tired of the war, and an overwhelming defeat would demoralize their whole army. Light is breaking, let us usher in the day of freedom with an honest effort.

I would thank you to publish the enclosed list of names of Alabamians that their friends may know that they are well. I would have brought a list of the prisoners from our State at Fort Delaware had I known that I could have done so. The old prisoners do not suffer as much as the new ones, although the mortality was very heavy this spring. There are between seven and eight thousand prisoners at Fort Delaware. Some 4,000 have died there and are buried at New Castle, N. J. Only the sick and disabled are being paroled. God grant that a general exchange may soon be agreed upon, and that our brave brothers may soon return to their homes and their loved ones.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
STEPHEN F. NUNNELEE,
Co. H, 51st Reg. Ala. Cav., Eutaw, Ala.

List of Prisoners at Fort Delaware.

September 15, 1866.

51ST ALABAMA REGIMENT.

W D Bush, co A, Jacksonville, Ala.
W W Lindsey, " "
R A Bonds, " "
A B Hames, " West Point, Ga.
J W Hughes, " Cross Plains, Ala.
R D Roberts, " White Plains, Ala.
J W Roden, " Jacksonville, Ala.
G W Rountree " Cross Plains, Ala.
J Thomason " Corn Grove, Ala.
Wm S Lackey, co C, Corn Grove, Ala.
J Jourdan, " Chulafina, "
L D Patterson, " Van Buren, "
Elijah Pitard, "
David Stephens, "
W L Curry " Greensboro, "
Newton Williams "
E G Robertson, co D, Oxford, Alabama,
R J Beeson, "
Henry Coil, "
Jos Criswell, " Oxford, Alabama.
James Mackey, " Mumford, "
Wm M Striplin, " Oxford, "
W M Stephens, " " "
J L Whisonant, " Alexandria, "
W M Webster, " " "
L Bowlin, Co E, Ashville, "
S Goldsworth, " Springville, "
H J Cliett, co F, Childersburg, "
G H McKinney " Talladega, " dead.
W H Keith, " Childersburg, "
L C Roe, " Kymulga, "
J O'Simons, " Eastaboga, "
C P Smith, "
W J Turner, " Oxford, "
C H Tuck, " Talladega, "
J Morrison, " Columbiana, "
Geo Freeman, " Round Hill, "
Mathew Moore, " Rockford, "
Lazarus Quinn, Co G,
John Berry, " Sheffield, "
Wm Riley, " "
M M Cowling, Co H, Benton, "
J J Hardy, " " "
R G Street, " Tuscaloosa, "
W C Hufam, " Briar Hill, "
J H Scroggins, "
H D White, "
Q D Elland, " Pine Level, "
J M Mayes, Co I, dead.
G W Collum, Co K,
Wm Murphy, "
Wm James, "
Jas Burnett, "

MISCELLANEOUS.

S P Kennedy, Co D, 13th Ala, Oakfuskee, Ala.
W P Ware, Co E, 10th Confed, " "
D E Hawkins, Co A, 8th Confed, Oxford, Ala.
E M Miller, " " Talladega, Ala.
Wm Dale, Co H, 7th Ala Cav, Jacksonville, Alabama.
John Todd, 10th Confed, Todd Hill, Ala.
Frank Barlow, " Benton, Ala.
J A May, Co G, 3d Ala, " "
Jas Nall, 2d Fla, " "
W C C Foster, 1st Ala Cav, Montgomery, Ala.
A J Mosely, Co B, 14th Ala, Ramah, Ala.
Sam Boseman, 14th Ala, Hickory Grove, Ala.
P M Polk, Co B, 14th Ala, Rocky Mount, Ala.
Joel Mann, 2d Cav, Sharpville, Ala.
Matt James, 2d Ala, Montgomery, Ala.
John Wyley, 3d Ala, Mobile, Ala.
John Dickey, 6th Ala, Ramah, Ala.
E A Moore, 14th Ala.
Dan Calaway, 15th Ala.
John Bewlyon, 3d Ala, Mobile, Ala.
R B Sutton, 24th Ala, " "
O A Clark, 24th Ala, " "
O P Gregory, 44th Ala, " "
F D Meadows, Hayneville, Ala. Dead.
P A Weaver, 3d Ala, Co B, Eutaw.
U. S. PRISON, FT. DELAWARE, Sept. 15, 1864.

11TH ALA. REGIMENT.

N B Hogan, co A, Linden, Marengo, co.
A J Morgan " " " "
W A McLaughlin, co A, Linden, Marengo, co
F F Solley, co A, Linden, Marengo county.
H J Phillips, co B, Eutaw, Greene co.
W W Brown, Serg't, co F, Randolph, Bibb co
L W Frazier, co F, Centreville, "
J M McCraw, " " "
G F Woodruff, " " Randolph, "
Jesse Hughes, co G, Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa co
D H Ballard, co H, Gordo, Pickens co.
J J Funderburk, co H, Yorkville, Pickens co.
E F Bolton, co I, Newtonville, Fayette co
R S Sullivan, co I, Fayette, C. H., Fayette co
G L Trawick, " " "
J N Eskridge, co K, Marion, Perry co.
W H H Ratliff, " " Perryville, Perry co
Basil Jones, co A, 8th Confederate cavalry, Maplesville, Bibb, co.

3D ALA. INFANTRY.

Jno Wiley, S H Anderson, R J Wright, R Kincaid, P C Ryan,* Godard,* Fairchild,* T A Weaver, J F Beronjon, Joe A May, Ford, C D Porter, Sharp, co H; Woodard, co H; Ronde, co B; Mahoney, co F.

J R Sentell, co G, 7th S. C., Reg., N B Gair, 15th Ark; *J A Allen, 11th Ala. co H.

8TH CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

E M Miller, co A; J H Gillam, co B; W T Holcom, co A; Cicero C Herrington, co E; L Williams, co G; Jno Williams, co H; J W Parker, co D; D Adair, co K; J Andrews, co E; J W Barnett, co K; J Brooks, co B; Barnett, co C; W Ball, co D; A Erwin, co I; H Foreman, co H; J Fulgiam, co F; H Gillespie, co K; L P Hill, co K; S P Horton, co K; D Hawkins, co A; R Hairston, co E; R Haws, co I; H Wheeler, co K; B Weston, co D; T Wells, co F; B Jones, co A; A Lyon, co K; R K Lea, co F; S Muray, co E; J Montgomery, co F; W Norris, co E; T Rodwell, co G; B Schmidt, co A; J Chappell, co G.

This is all of the 8th Confederate cavalry Regiment, at Fort Delaware.

A Woods, co D, 4th Ga., Infantry.

*Have *Galvanized, i. e.* taken the oath.

MARRIED:

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. M. B. Hardin, at Union Springs, Macon county, Ala., Maj. GEORGE W. [illegible]KIN, of Montgomery county, and Mrs. SUE J. BRIGGS, of the former place.
Mail please copy.

GOOD LARGE BROKE MULES
FOR sale at Montgomery Stables. Call on
oc8d2t WALKER.

BOARD
CAN be had in a private family, with one, two, or three rooms. Families preferred. A few day boarders can be accommodated.
Apply to Box 61, Postoffice, Montgomery.
oc8d6t

THOS. A. POWELL,
AUCTION AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
88 Commerce St., Montgomery, Ala.
Quick sales and prompt returns.
Consignments solicited of all kinds.
oc8 dlm

THOMAS A. POWELL.
Negro Brokerage.
AT my old stand, south side of Market street, above the Montgomery Hall.
All orders promptly attended to.
oc8dlm

NO. 1 SEAMSTRESS,
VERY young and likely, for sale.
oc8d6t THOS. A. POWELL.

Mortgage Sale of Land and Houses.
BY virtue of a mortgage executed to me by John A. Jackson and wife, I will expose to sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in November, 1864, in front of the court-house door, in Camden, Wilcox county, Ala., two fine Dwelling houses and 480 acres of Land. There are 250 acres of land cleared on the place, three wells of fine free-stone water, and a valuable orchard, with a variety of fruit-bearing trees.
The houses are within one-fourth mile of each other. Each of the houses have six rooms and good out-houses, situated in as healthy a place as any in the county, and about three miles of Camden, on the public road.
Terms of sale $4,000 cash, and the balance on a credit of 12 months, with interest from date, with the privilege of the purchaser of paying all cash. If a note is given for the credit, two good and approved securities will be required.
For further information apply to C. Dear, Camden, Ala.
oc8dow4w F. K. BECK, Mortgagee.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
A PLANTATION of 600 acres, in Southeast Alabama. On the premises are a large storehouse and a well-constructed tanyard. It is in a section less likely to be visited by Yankee raiders than any other portion of the State.
I would also sell 500 or 600 acres more in the vicinity. Address J. M. Bridges, Barnes X Roads, Dale county, or E. H. McCall, Lowndesboro, Ala.
oc8 6t W. T. McCALL.

CARD.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he, in connection with Mr. Augustus Cook, became the proprietor of the Montgomery Omnibus Line, in January, 1864, and that the same is now entirely under his control. He hopes, by close attention to his business, to merit the patronage of the public.
He has for sale one excellent cavalry horse, and one or two large fine Mules.
C. W. KENNEDY,
oc8d3t Montgomery Hall.

NEGROES AT AUCTION.
WILL be sold Monday, 10th, at the Artesian Basin, at 11 o'clock,
1 Woman, 24 years old;
1 Girl, 15 years old;
1 Boy, 10 years old.
oc8d2t M. HARWELL, Auctioneer.

WANTED,
A MUSIC Teacher in a first-class Institute. A gentleman who can come well recommended. Apply to S. W. Fowikes, Marion, Ala.
oc8d6t

1,000 Hands Wanted.
THE whole line of the COLUMBIA and HAMBURG RAILROAD is to be let.
It is the desire and intention of the Company to press this work to early completion.
Contractors who may be accepted, are specially detailed by the Secretary of War, and all of their necessary supplies are exempt from impressment.
Shovels, Picks, &c., can be furnished by the company, and unusual facilities for the procurement of provisions can be extended. Refugees are particularly invited to examine the proposals.
For further particulars parties are referred to J. C. TERRY, Esq., at Carrollton, Ala., and to Engineer's office at Augusta and Columbia.
JAS. S. GIBBES, Chief Engineer.
Will also hire Hands. oc8d10t

$50 REWARD.
LOST on the 7th inst., on the Plank Road, near the West Point Railroad, a BILL BOOK, containing about $900 in money, and my exemption papers as Mail Carrier between Montgomery and Selma, from the 6th Congressional District. My name is on the back of the Book.
I will pay the above reward for the Book and Papers, if left at this office.
oc8d3t C. A. RAY.

$500 REWARD.
STOLEN from my stable last night, my Horse, a dark bay, of common height, a strong, compact and well-made animal, very kind and gentle, paces altogether when allowed to do so, and is a good saddle horse. He trots in harness when carefully driven. He is eight years old. There was also taken with him a quilted horn saddle, badly torn on the near side, but carefully sewed up again.
Also a chesnut sorrel Mare, with white blaze and two white hind feet, five years old, a nice and pleasant looking animal; goes well either in harness or under saddle. She had on when taken a horn saddle, with black seat and pommel skirt.
I will pay the above reward for the horses and thieves or $100 each for the recovery of the horses.
oc7d6t S. SCHUESSLER.

Leather in Exchange for Corn.
I WANT 1500 Bushels Corn, which I will exchange Leather for, at the market price.
Also, 5 Mules to sell at a reasonable price. Enquire at the Stable. oc7d3t

FOR SALE,
THE Steamboat Alfarata, as she now lies, in perfect running order, in Coosa river. She is 150 feet long, and 22 feet beam. Her machinery is as fine as any of the size in the Confederate States, consisting of one locomotive boiler 43 inches in diameter, with 38 4-inch flues, 12 feet long, 5 foot 5 box; two 18 inch cylinders, 3½ feet stroke; shaft, 28 feet long, 6 inches in diameter. She has a fine doctor engine, and all her steam pipes of the finest copper.
For further information apply by letter to
GEO. P. WARD, Agent,
oc7d6t Eastaboga, Ala.

EXTRA FLOUR.
A LARGE lot of superfine and extra FLOUR. For sale by
oc7 CATER & NICKELS.

SHOES,
LADIES' Kid and French Calf Walking Shoes, for sale by
oc7 CATER & NICKELS.

The Presbytery of East Alabama,
WHICH will meet in Lowndesboro' on Friday, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, a. m., will find conveyances at Newport Landing on that morning.
GEO. L. DAVIDSON,
JAS. HARRISON,
GEO. E. HARRISON,
oc6d3t Committee.

LOST.
A POCKET Book, containing about $900 in Confederate Treasury notes, part of it old and part new issue, besides some private papers. My name is on it. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery. I think it was lost in passing from the cemetery to the river, and thence to the Artesian Basin.
oc6d3t JOHN HACKET.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Yankee Accounts from Missouri.

Price Ubiquitous.

FORREST ON THE CHATTANOOGA ROAD

SHERIDAN RETREATING DOWN THE VALLEY.

Battle Near Richmond.

CONFEDERATE VICTORY!!!

300 Prisoners, 100 Horses and 9 Pieces Artillery Captured.

GENERAL GREGG KILLED, &c. &c. &c.

Telegraphic Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

MOBILE, Oct. 7.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* from Senatobia, 6th, says the Chicago *Times* of the 30th September, and Memphis papers of the 4th inst., have been received.

They say that on the 27th the Confederates made a desperate assault on Pilot Knob, Missouri, and were repulsed with a loss of 1500, including Gen. Cabell. The Yankees evacuated the place on the 28th, spiking the guns and firing the Railroad depot. The Confederates captured three guns and Ewing's train of 40 wagons and escort, burning the Iron Works and all the Government buildings. It is supposed that a complete smash was made of the drafting apparatus and records. The vallies and mountains are literally covered with Rebels.

Later reports say Price overtook Ewing and badly used him up at Harrison Station.

The Yankees evacuated Potosi, Mineral Point and DeSoto.

A. J. Smith was flanked and fell back to Jefferson Barracks, fortifying.

A Rebel raiding party went to Chalmege within 4 miles of the city.

The Chicago *Times* thinks it strange that Ewing should evacuate Pilot Knob after slaughtering so many Rebels and only losing 69 men.

Bill Anderson embarked and killed 100 of Johnson's six months men. Anderson says that he intends to kill every man he finds wearing the Yankee uniform, they having killed his father, mother and sisters.

Price conscripts all Union sympathisers.

Large numbers of volunteers are joining him. Many drafted men who escaped from St. Louis, have joined Price.

Rosecranz has issued orders to shoot every man going in that direction.

Nashville dates of the 30th report Forrest at Fayetteville on the 28th with nearly his whole force, moving on the Chattanooga road, and a small portion of the road destroyed. All the bridges are destroyed between Athens and Pulaski.

Rousseau was at Tullahoma.

Forrest had twenty ammunition wagons, nine guns, including two 10-pounder Parrots.

Decatur was reported captured by Wheeler.

The Confederate loan declined three per cent.

In Europe, the capture of Atlanta was considered the crowning success of the Western army.

Gold in New York on the 1st was 193¼.

Morgan L. Smith commands in Memphis, Washburn being absent on leave.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says Caleb and Bourbon on the Pacific road were burned; and that Price moves rapidly and seems ubiquitous.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.

Unusual quiet has prevailed to-day, and for the past week.

Grant is still busy with the spade in his new position near Fort McCrea.

It is rumored that Gen. R. H. Anderson will be assigned to the command of Beauregard's troops and department.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 7.

An officer just arrived here direct from Harrisonburg, states that Sheridan retired from that place and moved down the valley.

Our Cavalry has entered the town.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7.

Gen. Lee reports to the War Department this evening that a dispatch from Early says Sheridan is retreating from Harrisonburg down the Valley.

A fight commenced early this morning on the Darbytown road on the north side of the James, which extended along the line to Fort Harrison, and ceased at 2 o'clock. As it is reported, we carried two line of breastworks, took 300 prisoners, hundred horses and 9 pieces of artillery.

Gen. Gregg, of Texas, was killed. Gen. Britton, Col. Haskell and Maj. Haskell, of South Carolina were slightly wounded. Our loss was slight, that of the enemy heavy. There is nothing official yet.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 12.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 20, 1864.

ALL officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4, 1863, who reported for duty at any parole camp east of the Mississippi, prior to September 16th, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

oc7d6t RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

New Advertisements.—Montgomery Stables—Good, large broke mules.
Board—Can be had in a private family.
T. A. Powell—Auction and commission and negro brokerage.
F. K. Beck—Mortgage sale.
W. T. McCall—Valuable property for sale.
C. W. Kennedy—A card.
M. Harwell—Auction next Monday.
Wanted—A music teacher.
James S. Gibbes—A thousand hands wanted.
C. A. Ray—$50 reward.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 7, 1864.

Mr. Editor—A communication appeared in your paper this morning, addressed to "Walter L. Coleman, Esq., Mayor of the city of Montgomery," suggesting to him the necessity of taking some steps to relieve the wants of those of our needy sick who have not the means to purchase medicines prescribed for them by the physician in attendance. I think the communication is proper and well timed, and should receive the immediate attention of the city authorities.—The motive of the writer, R. A. C., was doubtless one of charity, and being thus surrounded by the first principle of Christianity, is deserving of our fullest approbation; but does he not reflect unnecessarily, perhaps unintentionally upon the charitableness of the Montgomery druggists.—He says, "the doctor in attendance cannot relieve the suffering patient, unless he pays for the medicine prescribed."

The statement, Mr. Editor, I think is incorrect. I can not, will not believe, there is a druggist in this city so heartlessly and peculiarly low in the scale of humanity as to refuse to prepare any prescription for a worthy object of charity, and especially so when that object is made known by the Physician coming for the patient. On my own prescription file there is placed daily, from three to ten prescriptions as so much charity to those who are unable to render a five cent shinplaster as an indemnity, and I presume each druggist in the city has as much evidence, if not more, that Physicians can relieve their charity patients without, in addition to their professional services, being compelled to pay for the medicine prescribed. Prescriptions are not the only means druggists are constantly called upon to bestow to alleviate the suffering of the poor, but as it is unnecessary with a generous public to itemise them, I will leave this hasty and humble defence of the Montgomery druggists to the approval of those who know them best—the Physicians who practice by the bed of the poor, and the poor who are the recipients of their charity.

R.

Consignees per Ala. & Fla. R. R.
Jas Davidson, F Hergrove, B Dunham, W P Kirkpatrick, F Hobe & Son, E M Dillard, Major Wagner, Col J R Powell, C A Clapp, Taylor & Bedford.

WANTED.
TO Hire, a Seamstress and Waiting Maid, one accustomed to the care of children.
A permanent situation and liberal wages to one fully competent. Apply at the drug store of Hutchings & Williams. oc7d3t

FOR SALE.
FINE Cavalry Horse. Apply at No. 7 Court Square.
oc8d3w F. C. GREGORY.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, my Boy Henry, formerly owned by A. H. Woods of this city.
Henry is about 19 years old, dark complexion. Had on when he left, a straw hat and white cotton clothes, and is lurking about the city. The above reward will be given on his delivery to me.
oc7d6t B. V. POSEY.

COACH AND HARNESS FOR SALE.
I HAVE a fine Hook Calliah Coach, with harness, for sale. It is as good as new, having been used only a little in town. The horses being taken, the parties wish to sell the coach. Apply to me at Tuskegee.
oc7d1w WM. EDMONDS.

IMPORTANT TO REFUGEES.
VALUABLE FARM FOR RENT
BEING unable to give personal attention to my business, I offer for rent one of the healthiest and most productive places in Montgomery county. It is situated only seven miles from the city, and the whole place embracing 810 acres, 360 of which is in a high state of cultivation, is productive prairie land. I will sell to the lessee corn, fodder, molasses, pork and stock hogs, and milch cows, at the ruling market rates.
For further particulars enquire of Mr. Walter Flores, in Montgomery, or Maj. A. M. Allen, in Columbus.
oc7d2w EDW. E. HOLT.
Columbus Sun copy two weeks and send bill to this office.

$50 REWARD.
FOR girl Georgiana, 19 years old, yellow complexion, medium size, teeth a little spaced from decay, and very likely.
oc7d3t J. B. S. HARRIS.

To Housekeepers.
WE will sell on Monday, the 10th instant, in front of our Store, at auction, a choice lot of Furniture to-wit—
One Fine Cottage Sett, consisting of—
1 French Bedstead, 1 Bureau, Washstand,
Hat Rack, 1 Table and Chairs,
1 High Post Bedstead, nice article;
One sett fine Mahogany Parlor Furniture, covered with red velvet, consisting of—
6 Chairs, 1 Large Chair, 2 Ottomans, Sofa,
Rocking Chair, Marble top Table, Mahogany,
3 Splendid Brussels Carpets, perfectly new,
1 Fine Terpe-ply Carpet, 6 splendid Rugs,
2 Matrasses and 1 Feather Bed;
One magnificent Dining sett of ornamented French China.
oc4d3t LEE & NORTON, Auctioneers.

NOTICE.
OFFICE CITY CLERK,
October 7, 1864.
ALL Free Negroes residing within the corporate limits of the city, are required to report themselves at this office within the next ten days, in order that their names, residences, occupations, &c., may be registered. The ordinances of the city will be enforced on all such as fail.
oc7?3t A. UNDERWOOD, Clerk.

FOR SALE.
GET a good Buggy while you can, they are getting scarce.
Henry Fountain has on sale a fine open Buggy, with a weather apron, almost new. Call soon or you loose it. oc7d6t

SCHOOL.
MISS SCOTT will resume her school on Bibb Street, on the first Monday, in October.
Terms, $100 for the first half session, payable in advance. oc6d6od6t

DISSOLUTION.
THE firm of T. L. FRAZER & CO. was dissolved on the 1st of October, by mutual consent.
The Negro Brokerage and Commission Business will be continued by the undersigned, under the style and firm of
PITTS & FRAZER,
who pledge themselves to make every effort to give entire satisfaction to the friends of the old firm. A continuance of the public patronage so liberally bestowed heretofore, is most respectfully solicited.
All orders carefully filled and punctually attended to.
W. H. PITTS,
oc7d6t T. L. FRAZER.

WANTED.
A SITUATION as Teacher in a private family, by a Lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching. References given. Address L. N., Montgomery. oc6d6t

FOR SALE,
A VERY superior horse, suitable for either harness or saddle.
oc5d6t S. KIRTLAND.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
250 OUNCES best quality, of Quinine, and 10 doz. of Choice French Calf Skins,
Coffee, Choice Sogars, &c.
oc5d6t D. S. ARNOLD.

WOOL CARDS, COTTON CARDS.
JUST received and for sale at Lines Hall.
oc6d6t D. BROWDER & CO.

LOST.
A PLAIN single-set Diamond Breastpin—the pin broken off and wrapped in a piece of newspaper.
oc5d5t J. F. JOHNSTON.

$100 REWARD.
TWO Boxes Gun Sights, taken from the Wharf on the 9th September, 1864. The above reward will be paid for their delivery at Maj. E. H. Harris's office.
Mail copy. oc5d6t

FINE MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.
A FEW Choice Brands, just received, which we offer to the trade at Manufacturer's prices.
oc5d6t WARREN & BURCH, 96 Commerce Street.