

ADVOCATE AND AMERICAN.

By MURPHREE & ADAMS.

The Confederate States—Now and Forever!

Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

VOL. I.

TROY, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

NUMBER 1.

ADVOCATE AND AMERICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

Terms of Subscription.
In advance \$2 00
If not paid within the first three months, 2 50
If delayed to the end of the year, 3 00

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One Column per annum, 30 00
Half Column per annum, 15 00
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SQUARES.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
1	\$2	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1
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3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills, and ordered their discontinuance.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the newspapers are sent to the former, directors, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for a period of evidence of intentional fraud.
6. The United States Courts have also repeatedly decided, that a Postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the master liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

Pike County Directory.

The population of Pike is about 18,000, and extends over 2,500 square miles. It is one of the most fertile and beautiful counties in the State. It is bounded by the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. It is one of the most fertile and beautiful counties in the State. It is bounded by the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

COMMISSIONERS COURTS—First Tuesday after the first Monday in April and November, and First Tuesday after the Second Monday in February and August.

Troy, Population, Officers, &c.

Population of Troy 700. There are within the corporation, two schools and three churches. There are five grocery stores; one drug store; one carriage manufactory; two blacksmith shops; five physicians, twenty attorneys and three Printing Offices.

MASONIC LODGES.

TROY LODGE, No. 60—Regular communications, 1st and 3d Saturday evenings of each month. John Key, W. M.; J. B. Goldthwaite, Sec'y.

Gravels and Departures.

ARRIVES, Mondays and Thursdays, DEPARTS, Wednesdays and Saturdays, Montgomery via Orion.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. B. Wilkerson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TROY, ALABAMA.
Office near Love's Store, June 18, 1861.

McINTYRE & BROTHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

James & Gillespie,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will practice in all the counties of the State, and particularly attend to any business in the counties of Pike, Barbour, Macon, Russell and Montgomery.

Bryant & Harris,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Montgomery, Ala.

Pugh, Bullock & McTyer,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
EUFULA, ALA.

Gardner, Worthy & Gardner,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
TROY, ALABAMA.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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Willis C. Wood,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
TROY, ALA.

Cato & Baker,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
EUFULA, ALA.

Bob. Wood,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
TROY, ALA.

Cunningham, M'Bryde & Thrasher,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
TROY, ALABAMA.

Bessant-Holley,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TROY, ALA.

Ruffin & Starke,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
TROY, ALA.

James M. Arrington,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TROY, ALABAMA.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE
AND
SURGERY.
CULVER & BROTHER,
TROY ALABAMA.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Troy and surrounding country. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Gen. Butler and Col. Magruder.

The Yorktown correspondent of the New Orleans Delta furnishes the correspondence between Butler and Magruder, in relation to an exchange of prisoners, after the victory at Bethel. It is so interesting that we give it in full. It will be seen that our gallant officer handles the pen as well as his artillery.

[Gen. Butler to Col. Magruder.]
HEADQUARTERS, YORKTOWN, VA.,
June 11, 1861.

Sir: Capt. Davies and Lieut. Potter of the 5th Regiment New York Volunteers, are about to proceed to the scene of the engagement near County Bridge, for the purpose of bringing away any dead or wounded that may have been left behind. I trust the courtesy of civilized warfare will be extended to these gentlemen, as I have no doubt they will be. I have some prisoners taken with arms in their hands, whom you might desire, or be willing to exchange for any persons that might have been so unfortunate as to have fallen into your hands. If you deem such a course desirable, a flag of truce with a proper cartel, might be arranged, through the bearer of this note, Capt. Davies.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

[Col. Magruder to Gen. Butler.]
HEADQUARTERS, YORKTOWN, VA.,
June 12, 1861.

Sir: Our people had orders to bring any communications intended for the commander of the forces at County Bridge or Bethel, to this place, and by a particular route—hence the delay. I understand from Capt. Davies, the bearer of the flag, that you had four prisoners, to wit: one trooper and three citizens, Messrs. Cooper, Whiting Lively and Merriam, the last being a citizen of Virginia, in your possession. And you state that you are desirous to exchange them for a corresponding number of Federal troops who are prisoners with me. I accept your offer for so far as the trooper who is a vidette is in question, and will send tomorrow, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon if it will be convenient a Federal soldier in exchange for him.

With respect to the wounded, my first care was to have them attended to. Medical advice and careful nursing have been provided.

Your dead I had buried in the field of battle, and this was done within sight of the confederations which were devastating the homes of our citizens. The citizen in your possession, are men who doubtless defended their homes against a foe who, to their certain knowledge, had, with or without authority of the Federal Government, destroyed the private property of their neighbors, breaking up even the pianos of the ladies, and committing depredations numberless and of every description. The Federal prisoner, if it were agreeable to you, will be sent to or near Hampton by a sergeant, who will receive the vidette, Carter, who was captured by your troops before the battle commenced. I do not think a more formal proceeding necessary. You have but one prisoner of mine, and he was not taken in battle. If my proposition be delivered to you, please inform me, or the officer in command at Bethel, and it shall be done. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the gentlemen who bore your flag have been received with every courtesy by our citizens, as well as by ourselves. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,
J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, Col. Com'g

Gen. Butler to Col. Magruder.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA.,
Fortress Monroe, June 13, 1861.

Sir: Your favor of June 12th, by Captain Davies, with a flag of truce, was this morning received. I desire first to thank you for the courtesy shown to the flag messengers. I will accept the exchange for private Carter. The two citizens, Whiting and Lively, were taken with arms in their hands, one of which was discharged from the house of Whiting upon the column of our troops, when all resistance was useless, and when his attack was simply an assassination, and when no offense had been committed against him. The house from which the shot was fired, and a building which formed a part of your outposts, are the only confagration caused by the troops under my command, and the light of these had ceased hours before your men ventured out from under their earthworks and ditches to do us the courtesy of burying our dead—for which act you have my sincerest thanks. After our troops returned from the field—hours

after—a building was burned which furnished our wounded some shelter, and from which we had moved them, but was not burned by our men. For your kind treatment of any of our wounded you may have, please accept my assurances of deep obligation, and with the certainty, each courtesy and kindness will be reciprocated.

I am sorry that an officer so distinguished in the service of the United States as yourself could, for a moment suppose that the wanton destruction of private property would in any way be authorized or tolerated by the Federal Government, and its officers many, of whom are your late associates. Even now, while your letter is being answered, and this is on its way to you, a most ignominious and severe punishment, in the presence of all the troops near this post, is being inflicted on men who have enlisted in the service of the United States, (not soldiers,) for plundering private property. All the private property which could not be secured by the strictest construction, be considered contraband of war, or means of feeding or aiding the enemy, which has been brought within my line, or in any way has come into the hands of my troops, and discovered with the strictest examination, has been taken account of, collected together to be given up to those peaceable citizens who have come forward to make claim for it. A Board of Secretary has been organized, and has already reported indemnity for the property of peaceable citizens, necessarily destroyed. In order to convince you that no wrong has been done to private property by any one in authority in the service of the U. States, I do myself the honor to enclose a copy of a general order from this Department, which will sufficiently explain itself; and the most active measures have been taken rigidly to enforce it, and to punish violations thereof. That there have been too many sporadic cases of wrong to private property, committed by bad men under my command I admit, and most sincerely regret, and believe they will in the future be substantially prevented, and I mean they shall be repaired, in favor of all loyal citizens as far as lies in my power.

You have done me the honor to inform me that vidette Carter is not a prisoner taken in battle. That is quite true—he was asleep on his post, and informs me that his three companions left in such haste that they forgot to wake him up, and they being mounted, and my men on foot, the race was a difficult one. If it is not the intention of your authorities to treat the citizens of Virginia, taken in actual conflict with the United States, as soldiers, in what light shall they be considered? Please inform me in what light you regard them. If not soldiers, must they not be assassins?

A sergeant of Capt. Davies' command will be charged to meet your sergeant, at 4 o'clock, at the village of Hampton for the purpose of the exchange of private Carter.

I need not call your attention to the fact that there will be unauthorized acts of violence committed by those who are not sufficiently under the restraint of their commanding officers. My men complain that an ambulance having the wounded was fired into by your cavalry, and I am informed that if you have any prisoners they were taken while engaged in the pious duty to their wounded comrades, and not in battle. It has never occurred to my mind that either firing into the ambulance, or capturing persons in charge of the wounded men, was an act authorized, recognized or sanctioned by any gentleman in command of the forces in Virginia. Before this unhappy strife I had not been so accustomed to regard the acts of my late associate citizens of the United States, and I have seen nothing in the course of this contest, in the acts of those in authority, to lead me to a different conclusion.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
P. S.—Inclosed certificate, by Lively and Whiting, which will show you that they, at last, received no harm from the Federal troops. B. F. B.

[Col. Magruder to Gen. Butler.]
SIR: I have just received yours of the 13th inst. With respect to the firing on the ambulance by my cavalry, I have simply to say that the statement of your informant is entirely untrue. My cavalry was never ahead of your column, whose retreat was so rapid as to cause many of your wounded to be left on the field, while others were carried off in the rear instead of in the front of your column (as they ought to have been), and over bridges which were immediately broken down to prevent pursuit.

You say the citizens who defended their homes must be considered either soldiers or assassins. They are neither; but men defending their fire-sides against piratical invasion, and are entitled to the respect of all good men. Messrs. Whiting and Lively, whose certificates you have obtained

while in duress, were captured before Whiting's house was burned.

I stated that they knew the depredations which had been committed on their neighbors. These depredations are acknowledged by you, both in your order and in your letter to me. The last paragraph of your order guaranteeing protection only to citizens at peace with the United States—that is, only to persons who think as you think, destroys whatever merit there may have been in the previous clauses. With respect to the vidette private Carter, I desire respectfully to inform you that when a picket of four is placed out for twenty-four hours, as in this case, at least one is permitted to sleep. This picket had orders to retreat before the force of the enemy. Four men against five thousand constituted, however, such great odds as to have justified the retreat of the picket even without orders. Had private Carter been awake, perhaps a retreat would not have been necessary.

Reciprocating the kind expressions contained in your letter, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Colonel Commanding.

To Major General B. F. Butler, Commanding Fort Monroe, &c., &c.
I may state, (says the correspondent) as an incident tending to illustrate the sincerity of the Federalist officers in their protestations of a desire to put an end to the depredations and outrages committed by their soldiers, that Col. Stewart, whilst on a visit to Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce, recognized a mirror and other articles of furniture belong to him, in Col. Duryea's quarters. He called that officer's attention to the fact, but the stolen property was never returned.

NEWS FROM THE WAR!

The Montgomery Advertiser.

The great difficulty, not to say impossibility, of obtaining accurate news through the ordinary channels, has induced us to resort to the extra expense of employing a special correspondent, who will immediately proceed to the great theatre of war, in Virginia, and dispatch us regularly by letter and telegraph; all the information which will be most interesting to Southern readers. The gentleman who goes on this delicate and responsible mission, we know to be thoroughly reliable, intelligent, and conversant with his business, and occupying, as he does, a high social position, and enjoying the confidence of the controlling influences in the country, his facilities for securing the earliest and fullest particulars of all matters proper to be published, will be inferior to no one who writes from the seat of war. His letters and dispatches will therefore be looked for with the greatest interest.

Is it unjust or unreasonable for us to expect, in view of the constant addition of labor, attention and expense, which we are bestowing upon The Advertiser, that the public will reward our efforts to publish a first class newspaper in Montgomery? We do not complain. Our paper has a large and growing list of daily and weekly subscribers, rarely if ever attained by any other journal in Alabama. But when we say this it should be remembered we have been put to an outlay not in proportion to our income.

During all the great occasions of popular interest, for the last two years, no money or pains at our command has been spared to furnish our patrons with the best and quickest news from all portions of the country. For weeks and months of that time the single item of telegraphic dispatches has cost us far more per day than the yearly price of our daily issue, while our correspondence from various points by letter, and the immense draft upon our pecuniary resources at home, extending from year to year, has amounted in the aggregate to tens of thousands.

The Advertiser, it is unnecessary to say to fair minded men who read its columns, is not a partizan, but a political newspaper, battling with all its might to maintain the unity of our people, and to rally all as one man to the highest standard of liberty and independence. For the information of those who do not take our paper, we would state that it will be promptly furnished daily subscribers at \$3 weekly \$3. We take none but cash subscribers.

Our friends of the press will do us the courtesy to copy and notice this publication, as they, in common with the public, and ourselves, are interested in getting our news.—Montgomery Advertiser

We announce, as a fact, that a large quantity of arms was recently brought from Tennessee into Kentucky, by the Secessionists on Wednesday.—Louisville Journal.

The bachelor has to look out for number one; the married man for number two, and sometimes for number six, eight and ten.

From the Creek Nation.

The following is an extract from a letter to the Van Buren Press, dated Creek Agency, June 18 1861.

There is to be a Council of the Creeks with some of the wild tribes west of their nation, next Monday, at some point near Salt Plains. Several of the leading men are on their way to attend.

There are just as many reports flying about here as on your side of the line. The Cherokees were much exercised at the appearance of troops among them Gen. Pearce, with an escort, approached Tahlequah, Capt. Pike with an escort from the southeast; and McCullough, with a small party from the South. This looked like—they were "coming down" on John Ross in earnest. But as no damage was done, and as the Indians made a good many dimes by the sale of buckle-berries, (whortle,) the ridiculous tale of taking the chief prisoner, of course subsided.

If an individual opinion is worth anything, you may take mine that the South has nothing to fear from the action of the Cherokees. There was no demonstration of bad feeling on the whole march from Evansville to the mouth of Grand River. I do not believe the same number of Abolitionists could have passed through the country without being annihilated. Several Cherokees accompanied the command from Tahlequah to Fort Gibson, just because they liked to be along.

Gen. McCullough has been on a tour of inspection in the Nation. He will return to Fort Smith, on the South side of the river. What his intentions are you may ask him, if you are particularly anxious to find out. He keeps his counsels to himself, and is in no wise given to gabbling.

There never was the like of counciling going on before. You hear of new meetings every day. Capt. Pike has made his appointments, and in due course of time he will be met by the Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, Wichitas, etc., etc.—Washington (Ark.) Telegraph, June 26.

FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION.—A correspondent of the Van Buren Press, writing from Park Hill, C. N., on the 6th inst., says:

"Wednesday, Capt. Pike had an interview with the Chief, Mr. Ross. This was, in every respect, satisfactory. Mr. Ross had been represented as a *quasi* abolitionist, an enemy to the South, and heaven knows what more. Capt. Pike found him tractable gentleman, and easy to deal with. It is true he had assumed a position of neutrality in the war that exists; but this is not for the purpose of holding aloof from the South, but to preserve the nationality of his people. He cannot prevent the enlistment of many of the Cherokees in our army. There are several of them now in Capt. Lewis' company.

To day Capt. Pike left on his mission to the Creeks. He will return here at a specified time—say, two or three weeks hence.

Gen. McCullough, also had an interview with Mr. Ross. I was not present, but suppose it was agreeable to both parties. At least I hear no complaint on our side.

Col. Mark Bean, of Cane Hill, accompanied Capt. Pike to this place, and was present at the conference yesterday. I believe he returns with confidence in the friendly disposition of the Chief.—Washington (Ark.) Telegraph, June 26.

UNITED STATES PRIZES RETAKEN.—A special dispatch to the Savannah News from Cedar Keys, Florida, dated 6th July, says the schooners *Fanny*, *Bassodes*, and the *Three Brothers*, of New Orleans, and *Olive Branch*, of Mobile, which had been captured by the Federal steamer *Massachusetts*, and sent as prizes to Key West, were recaptured by the Florida forces. They are loaded with railroad iron and brick. Lieut. Selden, of the Federal Navy, and nineteen seamen, were taken prisoners and sent to Tallahassee.

The captains and crews of the four vessels are at Cedar Keys, and will be sent home.

DANGEROUS POSITION.—Says the Norfolk Herald: "The Ellsworth Zouaves have to be punished to compel them to go on guard at Alexandria. Nine were killed on Friday night, and every night one or more finds himself a dead man. Each takes leave of his friends when he mounts guard, and the first thing he knows he is dead. They say we have Indians about who shoot them with arrows. Let every one die a dog's death. Jackson's brothers and friends have set a good example.

An Irish going to market, met a farmer with an owl.
"Say, mister, what'll ye take for yer big-eyed turkey?"
"It's an owl," replied the astonished farmer.
"Niver a bit do I care whether it's old or young—price the bird!"

Advocate and American

Thursday, July 18, 1861

G. J. L. CUNNINGHAM, Editor

J. D. MURPHREE, Proprietor

All letters on business must be directed to the Proprietor JOHN D. MURPHREE.

Agents for the ADVOCATE & AMERICAN. The following named persons are our authorized Agents to receive and receipt for subscription...

FOR FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES UNDER THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION:

JEFF. DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

AS ONE OF THE ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: WILLIAM P. CHILTON, OF MONTGOMERY.

ELECTOR FOR THIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: WILLIAM J. M'BRYDE, OF TROY.

FOR GOVERNOR: HON. JOHN GILL SHORTER, OF BARBOUR.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES UNDER THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION: HON. J. L. PUGH, ELECTION FIRST WEDNESDAY IN NOVEMBER.

On account of a hasty trip to Montgomery the first of the week, we have not given that attention to the present issue, that we desired. In fact circumstances have so transpired as to cause us to neglect for two issues to notice matters of interest. We will mention some of them next week.

The Advocate and American. As old party divisions have passed away, and the financial stress on our citizens forbid the press to tax their county pride to the extent of sustaining three newspapers, the proprietors of the "American" and "Advocate" have concluded an arrangement by which these papers unite under the proprietorship of Joel D. Murphree, to be published by Sam. M. Adams and Joel D. Murphree.

The office is well supplied with job type, and the publishers are prepared to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch. They solicit the patronage of the public. All business letters must be addressed to the proprietor, Joel D. Murphree.

Sam. M. Adams, Publishers. Joel D. Murphree.

N. B.—The last issue of the Advocate closed the first volume of that paper. Subscribers either to the Advocate or American, who may desire to discontinue their subscription, will please notify me by returning their papers, by letter, or by personal notification.

I take this opportunity to return my thanks to the patrons of the Advocate for their generous support; and ask of them and the former subscribers to the American, to favor us with a continuance of their patronage.

JOEL D. MURPHREE.

To our Patrons. By reference to the card of Messrs Adams and Murphree, it will be seen that the State Rights Advocate and the Independent American have united under the name of "Advocate and American."

We feel assured that this arrangement, and the motives that prompted it, will meet the approval of the friends of each of the former journals. Our readers know the publishers to be enterprising men, and may confidently expect to receive a paper whose mechanical character will compare favorably in completeness with any country paper in the State. As to the editorials, we will strive so long therein, to do our duty.

The War News.

The reports of our success in Missouri seem to be reliable. If true, the vandal hordes will soon be driven from the borders of that State. The reported fights in Virginia since our last issue, save one, have not occurred. It seems there was a fight at Laurel Hill between 10,000 U. S., and 2,000 C. S. troops, resulting in the repulse of our troops with a loss of sixty-five or seventy, and as many wounded, while the enemy's loss was twenty-five killed and some wounded. This news however comes from the enemy via Cincinnati, and should be received accordingly. We don't believe that two thousand of our men struck a blow at ten thousand of theirs and only killed twenty-five.

The Confederate Bonds.

A CARD. At the earnest request of those who have made subscriptions for their crops of cotton in patriotic support of our Government, and who will eventually become holders of the Government Bonds provided for by law, I write this communication. Those referred to comprised a large, respectable and wealthy portion of the citizens of Orion, Bughall and China Grove Beats. They are substantial men, whose patriotism does not consist in loud-mouthed vain-boasting, but in real, living ACTS. (Are you in that category?) They are men who, whether rich or poor, are the hope and reliance of the country, in this, its hour of gloom and peril. They are the men who must mainly contribute to wring from the New World Hesse, an acknowledgement of our sovereign independence—that priceless independence which our ancestors purchased at so vast an expenditure of treasure and most precious blood. Almost all of them have agreed to give as much as one half of their prospective cotton crops, and some of them have been confident and patriotic enough to give all they may make, in support of the good cause. No one, then, can wonder or complain, that these glorious, whole-souled patriots should demand of the numerous candidates for the Legislature, an expression of opinion as to the propriety of making, by legal enactment, the bonds issued by the government, in exchange for the people's cotton, as well as all Treasury notes of the Confederate States, a legal tender in payment of debts, within the State of Alabama? The quidam submissionists (?) of North Alabama have set an example worthy of her energy and ability. Shall loyal (?) South Alabama be backward? What deep degradation failure to respond might fasten upon our names forever! God forbid that we should be backward in patriotism!

It is expected, then, of those gentlemen who would receive the suffrages of the citizens of true Old Pike, that they respond earnestly and heartily, promising if elected, to use every honest means to secure the passage of such an act as will make the Confederate Cotton Bonds as nearly equivalent to gold and silver, as may be. No others will receive the support of those to whom I above referred. They authorize me to declare it. No others ought to receive a Southern patriot's vote.

It must be remembered, too, that those who have agreed to part with their cotton, in exchange for bonds, have then parted with their only means of liquidating the heavy indebtedness incurred during past years of unfortunate husbandry. Of course, they do not entertain the slightest doubt of the complete security on which the ultimate redemption of the loan rests; but they desire and have a right to demand, that such legislation be had, as will make the bonds, as to them and their creditors here, stand in lieu of money, as far as it may comport with the conscience of legislators and their constitutional duty.

I would say to the people of my county, that I have high hopes that Pike will do her duty fully in this crisis, both as to men and money. All that is wanting is a little study and a better understanding of the subject. A lack of interest in such a matter would be a damning disgrace.

Very respectfully, NORMAN McLEOD.

The captain of an Indiana company, which had been ordered to the seat of war, having resigned on the plea of private business, the entire company, with but two dissenting voices, also determined to resign out of respect for their captain.

For the Voters of Pike County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Before leaving for the seat of war, I take this method to communicate with you, and to say that notwithstanding my absence, I shall continue to be a candidate. As to the course I shall pursue as a Representative, should you again honor me with your confidence, I have only to say that I shall be guided by the interests of a common constituency, without reference to former party affiliations; and that my chief aim shall be to promote the general well-fare.

In departing from amongst you, fellow-citizens, at this trying crisis, it pains me to utter a single complaint. But the conduct of the pending canvass demands it. Aspirants unjust as it is impolitic and unwise, has induced a war upon all the mechanical and learned professions; and they are to be proscribed to the advancement of the demagogical idea of an exclusive "Farmers' Ticket." The demagogues who seek to win upon this hand, strive to strengthen it by insisting that the lawyers and politicians have brought about the existing state of affairs, and that they should no longer be trusted. Leaving it to the good sense of men of all classes to refute so absurd a proposition, I will merely remark that there was but one way to avoid the struggle in which we are now engaged, and that was by submission to the wrongs and insults which had been endured for half a century with Christian fortitude by an outraged people. If this is the idea upon which the proscription of the fraternity to which I am proud to belong, is based, then I shall welcome the worse than Vandal persecution, and thank my maker that although such men may deprive me of a seat in the councils of the State, they cannot rob me of the consciousness of my own independence and a participation in the glories of the field.

I ask nothing for the sacrifices I am making in sundering the ties of home and friendship to take part in the dangers of the struggle in which my country now finds herself. It is my duty, and I am prepared to discharge it. But I do expect and demand of my fellow-citizens evanished justice. Confident that it will be awarded me, and that hundreds of true friends will rise up to vindicate me against the slanderer, and pointing proudly to my fidelity to your interests in the past, I leave the cause with you. If, in view of my former efforts in your service, you shall by your voice in August, pronounce the welcome and cheering plaudit, "Well done good and faithful servant," it shall cheer me in every vicissitude of after life. If otherwise, your verdict shall be my pleasure.

With sincere esteem I remain, Your obedient servant, A. W. STARKE.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—We learned from Prof. Holcombe, of the University of Virginia, who came passenger by the Alexandria train yesterday afternoon, that he had been advised of General Johnson's movements by persons direct from Winchester. After the enemy had taken possession of Martinsburg, Gen. Johnston sent in a flag of truce, requesting the place to be evacuated by the women and children. To this arrangement our valiant enemies objected, and refused to allow the inhabitants to leave, holding them as hostages to secure their own protection. The enemy thus manifesting their determination not to fight except behind barricades of women and children. General Johnson advised his army to fall back and await the movements of the Hessians. His men objected seriously to this, stating that they had come to meet the enemy and wanted to advance and fight rather than fall back. The General had to make them a speech and expostulate with them before they would consent to fall back upon their entrenchments at Winchester. It is his determination, we learn, to give them battle there, come in what number they may.— Lynchburg Virginian.

LORD LYONS AND MR. SEWARD.—The last arrival from Europe brings a copy of a letter written by Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, to Lord John Russell, dated May 2d, wherein he details the particulars of his attempt to obtain from Mr. Seward some clear view of what he means by a blockade of the Southern ports, and in what manner British interests would be thereby affected. Seward, as usual, shuffled, dodged and provaricated, and Lord Lyons says he has not yet had any satisfactory reply to the questions he proposed. The most significant thing about his Lordship's dispatch is where he speaks of the Southern States as having "withdrawn from the Union." Seward does not admit that the Southern States have "withdrawn," but Lord Lyons openly writes to his Government that they have. It will, we take it, be a little "binding" on Seward when he reads this declaration of the British Minister.

Sovereign States.

In his recent message to the Congress at Washington, Mr. Lincoln undertakes to prove that the idea of Sovereignty in States is a myth; that none of the States ever were or ever can be sovereign; that they are all mere dependencies of the Union, having no existence outside of it. He takes the bold ground that "our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution; no one of them ever having been a State out of the Union." We are at a loss to know how any man with a thimble-full of brains could be brazen enough to assert in the face of the plain reading of the Constitution—that "the powers not delegated to the United States by this Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively of the people"—that the States have no powers except such as are reserved to them in the Constitution. It will be seen that he makes the creature of the States the creator. The Constitution says the States or the people are the sources of all reserved power, but Mr. Lincoln, wiser than the framers of that instrument, says all power is in the Constitution, and that the States have only such as are expressly granted to them.

In his zeal to prove that there is no such thing as State Sovereignty, Mr. Lincoln, either willfully or ignorantly states that which is not true. He says none of the States either in substance or name have been independent States outside of the Union. He assumes that the Union of the colonies during the war of independence was a union for all purposes, and that the colonies were subject in all things to the Government of this Union. This every one acquainted with history knows to be untrue. The Union of the colonies was founded for certain specified objects, and for no other, and when their independence was gained the treaty of peace was made, not with the Union, but with independent States. They all had an independent existence outside of the Union, and when the present Constitution of the United States was framed each State was free to accept or reject it as the people of such State saw fit. That the idea of State Sovereignty was fully recognized in the days of Washington is evident from the fact that the States of North Carolina and Rhode Island, having refused to ratify the United States Constitution the Government went into operation without them and until they adopted it they were treated as sovereign, foreign States. Whatever may be said of the others, at least two of the original thirteen States had a separate existence outside of the Union, Mr. Lincoln to the contrary notwithstanding.

We are surprised that Mr. Lincoln, holding as he does, that there are no States, should not advise the passage of a law doing away with all such needless incumbrances as State Conventions and State Legislatures. The citizens owe them no allegiance, and therefore the sooner they are dispensed with the better. The idea that States are to be the sole judges of what is best for them to do in the last resort, is especially distasteful to Mr. Lincoln. As he himself says no attention to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the supposition is that he considers the President the proper person to adjudicate all constitutional questions. In his "argument" against the right of secession there is but one point which he has stated correctly, and that is his definition of a sovereign State. He defines it as a "political community without a political superior." He not only fails to comprehend the subject which he has attempted to elucidate but he has made some terrible mistakes in reference to historical points. Mr. Lincoln is not, never was and never can be a statesman. He is a low demagogue and trickster, unfit to preside over a community of intelligent men.— Montgomery Advertiser.

Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Montgomery, Ala., July 9, 1861.

Another call has been made upon the patriotism of Alabama. The President of the Confederate States requires of her three thousand volunteer, to serve for the war, in addition to those already in the field. These volunteers will be tendered and accepted by companies, and each company must consist of one Captain, one first Lieutenant, two second Lieutenants four sergeants, four Corporals, two musicians, and not less than sixty-four or more than one hundred privates. The volunteers furnish their own uniforms, other clothing and blankets, for which a commutation will be allowed them in money.

Tender of services will be made to the Governor through the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State, and the tender will in every case state the numbers of privates in the company. After acceptance the companies will rendezvous at camps of instruction to be formed in this State, at points which will hereafter be designated.

The Governor entertains no doubt that the patriotic volunteers of the State will furnish a prompt and ready response to this call.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State affixed at Montgomery, this 9th day of July, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the Confederate States of America the first year.

By the Governor: A. B. MOORE. P. H. BRITAIN.

Insane Ravings North.

We clip the following morsels from the New Haven Palladium. Surely a people who write or read with approbation such stuff must have largely eaten of the insane root which takes all the reason prisoner.

The Sepoys of the South—more cruel and cowardly than ever were the North American Indians—more degraded and loathsome in their horrible barbarities than the vilest of the tribes in the center of Africa—going beyond the East Indian Thugs, who simply strangle a man, and, so, quickly kill him—these savages seem bound to keep up their reputation for inhumanity and barbarism.

From a poem entitled "Ellsworth," and conspicuously published, we extract the following concluding verses: "Days of good-will, farewell! Prayers for a peace, adieu! By his great name that fell, Wipe out this tongue with Hell; Scour the land through! Utterly desolate all their proud States shall lie, Famine and pestilence walk where their standard fly. Blackened with crime, On to them now, Zouaves! Make it the land of graves—Cursed to all time!"

Now, when one thinks all this is said of a people against whom the North is making war to bring them back within the folds of a "loving Union," the conclusion is obvious that it must cherish the strongest attachment for evil association. If what is said of the South be true, in the name of reason and common sense, why is the North spending its substance and sacrificing the lives of so many thousands of its citizens to force a Union with a people worse than the "Thugs of India" or the "vilest tribe of Africa?" Why not let them go in peace and call it a good riddance?—N. O. Crescent.

FUNNY INCIDENT.—On board the steamer Idiana, on one of her trips down the Mississippi, there happened to be on board a Hoosier from the Wabash, who was going to New Orleans, and had provided himself with an old fiddle, fancying he could fiddle as well as the best man, and planting himself where he could attract notice, scraped away. The fellow could not fiddle any more than a setting hen, and the horrible noise disturbed his fellow passengers. A Frenchman of very delicate nerves and musical ear was especially annoyed. He fluttered, fidgeted, and swore at the fiddler. The passengers tried various expedients, to rid themselves of the Hoosier and his fiddle, but it was no go; he swore he'd "musick just as long as he pleased." At last a big Kentuckian sprang from his seat saying, "I'll fix him." Placing himself by the fiddler, he commenced braying with all his might. The effect of this move was beyond description. Old Kentucky brayed so loud that he drowned the screeching of the fiddle, and amid the shouts of the passengers, the disgraced Hoosier retreated, leaving the victory with the Kentuckian, and his imitation of Balaam's friend. The delight of the Frenchman knew no bounds, and quiet was restored for the day. During the night, the Kentuckian left the boat. The next morning, after breakfast the passengers were startled by the discordant sounds of the tormenter. Hoosier had discovered the boat was clear, and was bound to avenge himself on the passengers. Louder and worse than ever screamed the fiddle. The Frenchman, first seated to read his paper, on the first sound rose and looked anxiously around, shrugged his shoulders, and then shouted: "Vare is he? Vare is he?—Queeck! queeck! Vare is Monsieur Kentucky, de man vat play on de jack-ass?"

A NET FOR A LINCOLN.—In the Rev. Mr. Nolley's congregation, (colored) on Sunday afternoon last, a colored man walked into the church, clad in military costume. After a few moments of secret devotion, he sent to the minister a paper, which proved to be a certificate from the Rev. Mr. Keener, Presiding Elder of the New Orleans District, stating that the bearer was an acceptable member of the M. E. Church South, in the city of New Orleans—"a pious and a reliable man." At the close of his discourse, Mr. Nolley invited him to say a few words to the congregation. He readily consented. Among other things, he stated that he was connected with the "Washington Artillery," from the city of New Orleans, who had come here to resist the enemies of their country. He begged an interest in the prayers of the congregation in behalf of himself and his company; that, if they should be called into the field of battle, they might be "protected, and gain the victory over their enemies." At the close of his remarks, he offered up a prayer in the same strain. He prayed fervently for his master and mistress in the city of New Orleans. He prayed for his company of soldiers—that they might "get the victory." I need not say that the minister and whole congregation responded heartily "amens" to these petitions. This man is a type of the vast majority of the colored people in all the Southern States.—They will be true to their masters and true to their country. Let A. Lincoln and his horde of Abolitionists arm themselves well against the prayers and other efforts, even of the colored population of the South.—Richmond Dispatch.

"O, my dear, how come you so wet?" inquired an affectionate mother of her son. "Why, ma, one of the boys said I darren't jump into the creek, and by ginger, I tell you I aint to be daired."

Election Notice.

The following named gentlemen are appointed Managers of the Election to be held on the first Monday in August next, to-wit:

Allen's Beat, No. 1, 87th Reg. H. H. Cowdrey, J. P., Renben Cope, John F. Rhodes, Managers.

Charles Crawley, Returning Officer. Missouri Beat, No. 2, 87th Reg. N. A. Matherson, J. P., Geo. A. Rodgers, Managers.

McNeil, Returning Officer. Cross Roads Beat, No. 3, 87th Reg. Jere Babcock, G. P., Wm. Crosswell, Managers.

Nicholas Baker, J. P. Jenright, Returning Officer. Mitchell's Beat, No. 4, 87th Reg. J. A. Thompson, J. P., James Salter, Daniel Mitchell, Managers.

Harrell, Returning Officer. Orion Beat, No. 5, 87th Reg. W. J. Catrett, J. P., M. M. Dennis, D. W. Siler, Managers.

M. S. Hall, Returning Officer. China Grove Beat, No. 6, 87th Reg. D. L. Osborn, J. P., Samuel Townsend, P. B. Bickertstaff, Managers.

Jool Barfoot, Returning Officer. Lane Creek Beat, No. 7, 87th Reg. W. H. Harris, J. P., Marion Collins, William Bruce, Managers.

J. B. Youngblood, Returning Officer. Bug Hall Beat, No. 8, 87th Reg. J. I. Williams, J. P., D. W. Gilmore, John Germany, Managers.

John C. Rotton, Returning Officer. Monticello Beat, No. 1, 42d Reg. Allen Wallace, J. P., Eli Parks, Benjamin Register, Managers.

David Reeves, Returning Officer. Tom Yard Beat, No. 2, 42d Reg. L. Q. C. Reeves, J. P., S. N. Sneed, W. T. Harris, Managers.

James Shanks, Returning Officer. Grimes Beat, No. 3, 42d Reg. A. J. Mize, J. P., G. W. Hilliard, J. R. Johnson, Managers.

Wm. Huggins, Returning Officer. Dixon's Beat, No. 4, 42d Reg. G. C. Collier, J. P., W. N. Copeland, Wm. Cason, Managers.

Alex McCaskill, Returning Officer. Darby's Beat, No. 5, 42d Reg. J. A. Lawry, J. P., John Caldwell, Robert Sharpless, Managers.

W. H. Head, Returning Officer. Troy Beat, No. 6, 42d Reg. G. C. Powell, J. P., J. H. Waters, W. A. Sikes, Managers.

Goslen Hill Beat, No. 7, 42d Reg. J. N. Folmer, J. P., W. L. Spier, Levi King, Managers.

A. Fulmar, Returning Officer. Old Vally, No. 8, 42d Reg. B. H. Holladay, J. P., D. H. Finlay, Calvin Dorman, Managers.

John McDougald, Returning Officer. New Vally Beat, No. 9, 42d Reg. Thomas Hill, J. P., A. A. Benbow, John R. Caps, Managers.

There will also be an election held at the same time and places in the 42d Regiment, for a Lieut. Colonel and Major for the first and second Battalions. By order of JOHN W. MOORE, Col.

There will also be an election held at the same time and places in the 87th Regiment for Lieut. Colonel and Major, to command the first and second Battalions in said Regiment—the same managers and Returning Officers as already appointed. By order of W. H. ROBERTS, JOHN KEY, S.

July 2nd, 1861.

To the Voters of Pike County. I offer myself as a candidate for the office of TAX COLLECTOR because, if elected, the office will afford me the means of an honorable living, and also enable me to contribute more liberally to the maintenance of our soldiers, who have gone to the seat of war, for the defense of our rights in our new Confederacy; and I here make this proposition, to which I am honorably bound.

If I am elected to the office of Tax Collector of Pike County, at the ensuing election, I will contribute TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, over and above what I have already given, to the support of the families of our Volunteers. I further pledge myself to visit, three times a year, the customary places for collecting the taxes, and thus afford every reasonable facility to save trouble and expense to tax-payers.

In answer to the question, "how often has this man been before us for office," I answer, with a smile, "this is the first time that any of my family has asked for office in the county, notwithstanding we have been paying taxes for thirty-five years in the County."

Very respectfully, Your fellow-citizen, SAMUEL MEDLOCK. 60-26

July 11, 1861.

B. M. TALBOT, FAMILY GROCER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF CONFECTIONERIES, TROY, ALA.

(Next Door to the Drug Store.)

WOULD respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a GROCERY & CONFECTIONERY STORE.

In Troy, and intends to keep the very best assortment of every thing in his line, and offers great bargains to those who may favor him with a call.

N. B.—We also have on hand a large lot of Tan Yard Shoes for which I will sell cheap for cash. B. M. T.

Trustees of Free Public Schools. CAN get all sorts of Blanks necessary for making out their reports, by application at my office. SHER. HUFFIN, Co. Supt. June 27, 1861. 46-27.

The MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.—We insert on our first page this week an article from this journal giving notice of its arrangements for reliable news from the seat of war.

We extend this courtesy cheerfully to the Advertiser, because we believe it worthy the aid of the press and people of our State. If the people will sustain the Advertiser and it maintains its present character, we have no doubt that "all as one man, will be rallied to the highest standard of liberty and independence," and that the character of journalism in our State, both at home and abroad, will be elevated.

Important to Pike County.

We insert the following from the President of our State University in reference to the number of students entitled to go from each county, free of all charges of tuition, room rent, fuel and servant's hire.

None of our young men have ever yet availed themselves of this privilege. This tuition will embrace a thorough instruction in Military tactics. Observe the following from the President and act accordingly: The scholastic year commences 1st October next. Apply immediately to the County Superintendent of Education:

"Each County in the State is entitled to send three students to the University, free of all charges for tuition, room rent, fuel and servant's hire. In order to enjoy this benefit, an applicant must present the written certificate of the Superintendent of Public Schools for the County in which he resides to the following facts: 1. That the applicant's character is unexceptionable, and his habits studious. 2. That this benefit is necessary to enable him to procure a University education."

From this it will appear that the applicant need not be a pauper wholly destitute of means. It is only one who can pay his board and clothing that can enjoy this benefit—and all that is required is, that the benefit be absolutely necessary to enable him to reside at the University.

L. S. GARLAND, President of the University. February 18th 1861.

The war begins to hurt some body, and it hurts the North ten times worse every way than it does the South. We can make bread and keep up an army at the same time. We can drive off the invaders. We have some trouble—some of our friends may be killed. But victory will be on our side!

We think the war will not last long, and when peace comes and with it our independence, then prosperity such as we have never known will enliven all our Southern country. We look for good times. We expect to see them. This being our faith, we wait with patience to endure hardships for a season. We must work, fight and wait. Things will come all right after awhile. —Bellefonte Era.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed agents for the Confederate Loan, will address the people of Pike County upon the subject at the times and places mentioned below. They will be in receipt of the latest news from the seat of war, and prepared to let the people know the true condition of our country. So let no one fail to come out and hear what they have to say.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Date. Includes A. N. WORTHY, JOHN KEY, Goshen Hill, Wednesday, July 17, Mt. Ida, Thursday, 18, N. Providence, Friday, 19, Henderson, Saturday, 20, Grimes (Slip Up), Monday, 22, Brumidgo, Tuesday, 23, Buckhorn, Wednesday, 24, July 1, 1861.

Confederate Loan.

The following is a list of patriotic citizens who have subscribed for the Confederate Bonds—some to the extent of their entire crop. This list will be kept standing and names added as they may be furnished by the several agents: B. F. Moore, Sol. N. Sneed, W. O. Krieh, Robt. Anderson, David Croskey, John Blair, sr., Samuel H. Wilson.

From PENSACOLA.—At a public meeting of the citizens of Pensacola, it was resolved to form an association to ferret out spies and require each member to subscribe the following:

I do most sincerely and solemnly swear before Almighty God, without mental reservation of any kind, that I will support and defend the Confederate States of America, and that I will in all things, demean myself as a true and faithful citizen of the said Confederate States, and I do promise that I will endeavor to discover and will report any and every unfaithful person of whom I may obtain reliable intelligence. There was a general rush of citizens to take it.

To the Voters of Alabama.

At the time I yielded my consent to become a candidate for Governor, I was impressed with the belief, that the selection of a candidate would, in courtesy, be conceded to North Alabama; and that aspirants in other sections of the State, would seek to harmonize, by withdrawing their claims. Subsequent events, however, have proved that in this I was mistaken. Other candidates are in the field, and there seems to be a disposition, in some quarters, at least, to conduct the contest with warmth, and even acrimony. This state of things, unanticipated by me, and most distasteful to my feelings, in this hour of our country's trial, has led to the determination on my part, to withdraw my name from the list of candidates. I could not, to ensure success, consent to be the occasion of strife and divisions, in the present crisis of our history. I cannot close without expressing my grateful sense of the compliment paid me by the people throughout this section of the State, in the zeal and unanimity with which they have pressed my claims. It is no small gratification, that the papers of North Alabama, with scarcely an exception, and without regard to past party relations, are giving me a generous support. I must also return my thanks to my many friends in South Alabama, and in other portions of the State, who, through the papers and otherwise, have manifested so warm an interest in my election.

Very respectfully, JOHN E. MOORE. FLORENCE, July 4, 1861.

P. S.—The papers throughout the State will oblige me by publishing, at an early day, the foregoing letter of withdrawal.

THE LATEST BUT NOT THE "BEST" DONOR.—The New York Herald's latest donkey is an expressed desire, or rather a deliberate attempt, to unite the North and the South in a war against Great Britain and Spain! This would be grand, indeed; but, as the Charleston Courier observes, "the South cannot be caught with such chaff. We fought the 'last war' with Great Britain for the rights and interests of New England, and we fought the Mexican war, as it has resulted, for the benefit of free soil influence. We are now fighting for our own rights, and if we ever undertake an European war, it will be for ourselves, not for our late friends of the North."

THE DIFFERENCE.—The New York Journal of Commerce says: "The rebels in the South who planned the dissolution of the Union, who advocated it in Congress and in newspapers, and on the stump, are the men who have taken the field; while the Northern editors and Congressmen and Senators who opposed compromise, who let us drift into this war, nay, who dragged us into it, are at home making contracts to supply army stores, and shouting 'traitor' at every man who ventures to remind them of the evil they have brought on the country, or suggest a remedy for it."

The State of Alabama—Pike Co. Hosca Holly, deceased. Register in Chancery Estate of Court, July 11, 1861. THIS day came Mrs. Harriet M. Holly, Adm'r of the Estate of John Holly, late of Coffee county deceased, who was formerly Executor of Hosca Holly, deceased, and filed her accounts, vouchers, and said Estate statement for a final settlement of said Executorship. It is ordered that the 24th Monday in September, 1861, be appointed a day for making such settlement, at which time all parties interested can appear and contest the same, if they think proper. July 18, 1861. W. M. MURPHREE, Register. 1-ly.

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of John A. Jennings having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Coffee county, on the last day of December, 1860, all creditors having claims against said Estate are hereby requested to present the same within the time specified by law, or they will be forever barred. LENTON L. MOSES, Adm'r. June 19, 1861. 6m.

August Sheriff Sales. WILL be sold before the Courthouse door, in the town of Troy, on the first Monday in August next, the following described lands, to wit: The S E 1/4 of N E 1/4 of Section 33; S E 1/4 of S E 1/4 of Section 28; N E 1/4 of Section 33; and five acres on the east end of N W 1/4 of Section 33; all in Township 10, Range 20; levied on as the property of Pitts & Thrasher, to satisfy a debt in my hands in favor of Martha Moses vs Cary Pitts and W. V. Thrasher. JOHN KEY, Sheriff. June 26, 1861. 1-ly.

NOTICE! DR. J. M. O'BRIEN! (Near Farrisville, Pike Co., Ala.) OFFERS his services in the several departments of his profession to the citizens of that community and the public generally. He flatters himself that twelve years' experience with the diseases incident to the South, will enable him to give general satisfaction. Cases requiring Surgical operation, and Chronic diseases which have resisted ordinary treatment, will be most carefully scrutinized and particularly attended to. Satisfactory testimonials of his professional attainments will be exhibited if solicited. By addressing him at this place, persons at a distance describing their disease will receive information in regard to its nature without charge. Farrisville, July 18, 1861. 1-4t.

Military Uniforms made on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner by E. HALFMAN. Montgomery, July 18, 1861. 1-4t.

R. J. HIGGINS, PRACTICAL JEWELER, Troy, Alabama. WILL be found prepared at all times to repair WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., &c. Shop at Lowe & Higgins Store. Troy, July, 1860.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY! NO MORE CREDIT! HAVING to pay CASH, in every instance for Drugs, I am compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM from this date, without discrimination. I have closed my books, and will now sell at Montgomery Retail Prices for Cash. EDMOND P. CULVER. Troy Ala. May 30th, 1861. 44-4t.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. We are authorized to announce GREEN CARLISLE, of Dixon's Beat, as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce DR. FRANK PARK, of Orion, as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature.

The friends of JAMES D. DAVIS beg leave to announce him as a candidate for election to the Lower House of the General Assembly, at the next ensuing August election.

Many friends announce JOHN H. RAIMER as a candidate for a seat in the Legislature at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JACOB R. BROOKS, Esq., of Old Monticello Beat, as a candidate to represent the people of Pike county in the next Legislature of Alabama.—Election first Monday in August next. MANY FRIENDS.

A. W. STARKE will be a candidate for re-election to a seat in the Representative branch of the next Legislature of Alabama.

We are authorized to announce DAVID B. SWINLEY as a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Alabama.

We are authorized to announce M. S. TAYLOR as a candidate to represent the people of Pike county in the next Legislature of Alabama, by MANY FRIENDS.

For County Surveyor. THE friends of GALAMIEL SELLEYS announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Surveyor.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR. We are authorized to announce WILLIAM HANSEN as a candidate for election to the office of Tax Assessor for Pike County, at the ensuing August Election.

The friends of JOHN S. CARTER, of Mitchell's Beat, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Assessor for Pike County, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of JEFFERSON M. TOWNSEND, of China Grove Beat, as a candidate for Tax Assessor, at the ensuing August election. Jan. 24, 1861.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER SUMERSETT, as a candidate for Tax Assessor for Pike county, election 1st Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. BIGGS, of Troy Alabama, as a candidate for Tax Assessor, at the ensuing August election. February 14, 1861.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. H. HYBART, as a candidate for Tax Assessor, for Pike County, at the ensuing August election. Feb. 14th 1861.

We are authorized to announce J. P. FRENCH as a candidate for Tax Assessor at the ensuing August election. March 14, 1861.

We are authorized to announce Wm. HARRIS, of Goshen Hill Beat, as a candidate for Tax Assessor at the ensuing August election. March 21, 1861.

We are authorized to announce MASTIN E. BERRY Jr., as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Pike county, election 1st Monday in August next. March 28 1861.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR. We are authorized to announce JAMES T. ANHOLD as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES D. STEWART, of Goshen Hill as a candidate for Tax Collector, Election first Monday in August. April 18th, 1861.

We are authorized to announce WINNIGHT LAWSON as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing August Election. April 1st 1861.

We are authorized to announce J. T. SPINSON, of Valley Beat, as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing August election. April 1st 1861.

We are authorized to announce DANIEL MOORE, of Mt. Hilliard, as a candidate for Tax Collector, at the ensuing August election. February 7, 1861.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL MEDLOCK, as a candidate for Tax Collector, at the ensuing August election. February 7, 1861.

We are authorized to announce J. A. RAMSAY, of Dixon's Beat, as a candidate for Tax Collector, at the ensuing August election. Troy, March 7, 1861.

DRUG STORE, DR. EDMUND P. CULVER, HAVING purchased the Drug Store, formerly owned by Farris & Carr, Troy Ala., is now prepared to furnish Physicians, country Merchants and all, in want of pure Drugs and Medicines at reasonable prices, for cash, or on short time, to prompt customers. It will be the purpose of the proprietor to please all, and meet the wants of the community. The stock is now being replenished, and in a short time, will be completed. All are invited to call, that need any thing in the Drug line. EDMUND P. CULVER. I shall be assisted by my brother Dr. E. V. Culver, an experienced Physician and Druggist, in the preparation of Medicines and in conducting the business generally. Jan. 17, 1861. v1-n25 4t.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY! NO MORE CREDIT! HAVING to pay CASH, in every instance for Drugs, I am compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM from this date, without discrimination. I have closed my books, and will now sell at Montgomery Retail Prices for Cash. EDMOND P. CULVER. Troy Ala. May 30th, 1861. 44-4t.

H. M. BARKSDALE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND Solicitor in Chancery, CLAYTON, ALA. Will practice in all the courts of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court, at Montgomery. June 13-ly

MEDICAL NOTICE. DR. J. P. W. AMERINE having located six and a half miles south of Troy, on the Smutye road, near Spring Hill Church, for the purpose of practicing MEDICINE and its collateral branches, would most respectfully tender his services to the citizens of that neighborhood and surrounding country. He is prepared with a full supply of INSTRUMENTS to perform operations in Surgery, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of FAMILY MEDICINES. He has an experience of fourteen years in his profession. June 27, 1861. 48-4t

Co-Partnership Notice. I HAVE, this day, associated George P. Culver with me in the DRUG BUSINESS, and the business hereafter, will be conducted under the firm name of E. P. CULVER & BROTHER. We invite a continuance of public patronage, pledging ourselves to deal fairly and uprightly, with an eye to mutual interests. Our prices will be as moderate as low times will allow. EDMUND P. CULVER, GEORGE P. CULVER. Troy, June 27, 1861. 48-4t

SOLDIERS FOR THE WAR! "THE JACKSON AVENGERS" want a few more men to fill out their ranks. Uniforms and complete camp equipage furnished free of charge. The company is now in camp, and awaits the completion of ranks, when it will march in James Cantey's Regiment for Richmond, Va. For further particulars, call on W. J. BRADFORD, Capt. or to W. H. PHELPS, 1st Lieut. Columbus, Ga., June 27, 1861, 48-4t

TROY CABINET WORK. Patronize Home Industry! The undersigned would call the attention of the public to the fact that they are well prepared to manufacture

FURNITURE of all kinds suited to the wants of this community. Such as, BEDSTEADS, SAFFS, TABLES, WARDROBES, SECRETARIES, &c., &c. Repairing also done at short notice. We respectfully solicit orders and shall endeavor to give entire satisfaction, both as regards the price and quality of our work. June 6, 1861-4t J. F. RIDDICK & BRO.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE! THE undersigned, owner of the Livery and Sale Stable, on the south west corner of the public square, in the Town of Troy, will keep constantly on hand a good supply of HORSES, BUGGIES, &c. FOR SALE OR HIRE. He will thank the public for their patronage

JAMES K. MURPHREE, Troy, Ala., Oct. 18, 1860. 12-4t

D. C. W. SNOW, SURGEON DENTIST, TROY ALABAMA WOULD inform the citizens of Troy and vicinity that he has located here, and respectfully solicits the patronage of those who wish to avail themselves of his professional services. He is prepared to mount Teeth on Gold, Silver or from one to a full set, in the latest and most durable manner. Those who live at a distance can procure his services by dropping him a line to that effect. April 18, 1861. 4t

EXCHANGE BAR BY WILLIAM R. RICE, (EAST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE) TROY, ALA. AT this house may be found, at present, one of the largest and best assortments of both Foreign and Domestic Liquors ever opened in the town of Troy. These Liquors embrace in variety

THIRTY DIFFERENT BRANDS! all of which are warranted to be the thing represented. They were purchased, principally, at one of the best houses in Baltimore, and with an eye single to a

Pure and Unadulterated Article. ALSO BOTTLE GOODS EMBROIDING LONDON CORDIAL GIN, SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, BRANDY PEACHES, LEMON SYRUP, RASP BERRY SYRUP, WINES, ALE, PORTER, &c. ALSO FINE HAVANNA CIGARS, FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, GOVE OYSTERS, NUTTS, SARDINES, CANNIES, RAISINS, CANDLES, STARCHES, SOAP, SODA, PICKLES, PEPPER SAUCE, &c. ALSO, FAMILY GROCERIES! Such as FLOUR, COFFEE, RICE, &c., &c. All of which will be offered for sale upon the most liberal terms, for CASH AND CASH ONLY. The undersigned having heretofore received a liberal share of patronage, he hereby returns his thanks to his old customers and friends, soliciting and hoping to merit a continuance of the same. Having adopted the cash system entirely, he makes "SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES" his motto. W. R. RICE. Troy, Ala., April 9, 1861. 37-4t

JOHN F. WILSON, HAVING supplied his Stables with new Buggies and Fresh Horses, is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Persons failing to return Horses and Buggies in the same condition they received them, will be charged accordingly. Positively no horse harnessed or saddled until the cash is paid. Pine Level, April 4, 1861. 4t.

FAMILY GROCERY AND BAR ROOM. W. C. KING, [WEST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE.] Has furnished his Bar with a choice assortment of LIQUORS, SEGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES, &c. Also, constantly on hand, Flour, Rice, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Spices, and a general assortment of Family Groceries. Troy, March 14, 1861. 4t.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established for the Special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhoea, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President. Nov. 1, 1860. 14-4t

NEW LIVERY STABLE. THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Livery Stable on the South side of Public Square, immediately in the rear of Corley's Hotel. They have ample room to accommodate the public. They have Vehicles of every kind for hire, and Horses for the Saddle or Harness. They will be well supplied with Provender and attentive Ostlers. Their own personal attention will be at all times bestowed upon the Stable. The following are our rates of charges: Horse and Carriage per day, \$5.00; Buggy and Horse per day, 2.50; Ditto with Driver per day, 3.50; Horse per single feed, 50; Horse per month, 15.00; Horse per week, 7.00. Drivers will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms. J. HARLOW, J. M. PARKER. January 17, 1861-ly

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, For the Whiskers and Hair. The Subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States that they have obtained the Agency for and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article. THE STIMULATING ONGUENT is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE. In from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is a universal use. It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting by its magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towly hair black, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Onguents" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it. The Subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed. Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguents" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price, and postage, \$1.15. Apply to or address, HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS, &c., 24 William Street, New York, April 11, 1861. 4t.

WYMAN, MOSES & CO., SIGN OF THE 106 AND 108. COMMERCE STREET, (Successors to Hall, Moses & Roberts,) Importers and Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARD-WARE, Iron & Steel, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Hubs, Spokes, Axles &c. OPPOSITE EXCHANGE HOTEL, Montgomery, Ala. November 8, 1860. 16-6m.

PRIVATE BOARDING. Persons desirous of procuring private Board can be accommodated by applying to the undersigned. Terms—Board per Month, \$12.50. Board and Lodging, \$15.00. G. W. LOCKEY. Troy January 10th 1861. v1-n3-6m.

Columbus Advertisements.

CHANGE OF FIRM. The firm of GUNBY & CO., from and after this date will be known and designated under the name, firm and style of GUNBY, CROFT & CO. The new firm expect to continue the General Grocery Business, and solicit that patronage so liberally extended to the old firm of Gunby & Co. All persons indebted to the late firm of Gunby & Co. which expired by limitation on the first day of January last, will please call and settle their accounts at once as the books must be closed. R. M. GUNBY, EDWARD CROFT. Feb. 14, 1861.—4t

FOUNTAIN WAREHOUSE, Columbus, Ga. WOOLFK, WARNOCK & CO. Having secured the above well known Warehouse, are prepared to do a general Warehouse, Receiving, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. Liberal advances made to Planters, and particular attention given to the storage and sale of Cotton. BAGGING, ROPE, SALT, &c. furnished at the lowest market prices. WM. G. WOOLFK, S. B. WARNOCK, WM. L. SALISBURY. Agents for marking cotton furnished on application to us by mail or otherwise. Nov. 22, 6-mo

HUGHES & HODGES, (SUCCESSORS TO HUGHES, DANIEL & CO.) FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS LOWELL WARE-HOUSE, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA. Will give strict attention to the sale of Cotton and other Produce, and the Receiving and Forwarding of Goods. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON COTTON & OTHER PRODUCE, Either in Store or for Shipment. August 2, 1860-1-4t

GREENWOOD & GRAY, WAREHOUSE AND Commission Merchants, COLUMBUS, GA. Usual advances made on Cotton, Bagging, Rope, Twine and Family Supplies furnished when ordered. July, 26-4t

BEDELL & CO., WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY MERCHANTS, Upper End Broad St., COLUMBUS, GEORGIA. Will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of every thing in their line, such as—BAGGING, ROPE, SUGAR, COFFEE, SYRUP, MOLASSES, SALT, FLOUR, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c., &c. We would call special attention to our large lot of Bacon, comprising about—200 Casks, Bone, Rib and Clear Sides, Shoulders and Hams, and 75 Barrels Rump Pork. ALL of which we offer to our customers, and the public generally on as good terms as any house in the city. Particular attention paid to orders. Give us a call. August 2-4t

A. F. O-O. F. A., WM. H. H. PHELPS, Columbus, Georgia. [Under Cook's Hotel.] MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER. BREAD, CAKE and CRACKER BAKER, and dealer in FRUITS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, JELLIES, CIGARS, TOYS, NUTS, RAISINS, &c. Dont forget the place. Terms cash. April 4, 1861. 4t.

BURRIS & SPRINGER, (SUCCESSORS TO WM. HANKIN,) 169 Broad St. (Opposite Cooks Hotel), COLUMBUS, GA. INVITE the attention of Planters and the Public generally to their stock of PLANTATION and FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting in part of SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BACON, LARD, SALT, BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE, &c. SEGARS, FLOUR, &c., &c. March 21 1861. 4t.

JENNINGS, THOMLINSON & CO. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in SADDLES, HARNESS, COACH TRIMMING, &c. 157 MEETING STREET, OPPOSITE CHARLESTON HOTEL, Charleston C. S. April, 18, 1861. 6m.

RAILROAD. Notes given for the extension of the Mobile and Girard Railroad from Bruce Bridge through Pike County, and due January 1, 1860, have been placed in the hands of Murphree & Jones, for collection. The work for which said notes were given has been completed, and as I am very much in need of funds at this time, I propose not to charge any interest on said amount paid before the 15th of March next. Notes in persons living near Orion are in the hands of Park Brothers, Certificates of Stock accompany the notes. T. G. WOOLFK. Jan. 31, 1861. 4t. Contractor JOHN F. JOHNSON & CO. 21 Commerce Street. Present bill to this Office for payment.

