MOBILE REGISTER AND ADVERTISER.

W. G. CLARK & CO. VOL. XXX.—NO. 157. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1862. VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 2. JOHN FORSYTH.

ADVERTISER & REGISTER.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
NO. 19 SOUTH ROYAL ST.

OUR REVISED TERMS.
SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper—For one year... $10 00
For any period less than one year, per month... [illegible]
Tri-Weekly Paper—One year... [illegible]
Six months... [illegible]
Three months... [illegible]
Weekly Paper—One year... [illegible]
Six months... [illegible]

ADVERTISING.

One Square—Ten lines or less—1 time... [illegible]

Advertisements of greater length than One Square or for a longer period than Three months, subject to special contract.

Steamboat Advertisements for the Summer Season $30; otherwise than by the season, at Transient Rates.

Subscriptions and Transient Advertisements must be Paid for in Advance.

Obituary Notices will be inserted at Ten Cents per Line. Notices sent by Mail must always be accompanied by the Cash to secure attention.

Advertisements inserted in both papers will be charged at the above rates as two insertions per day.

Displayed Advertisements will in all cases be charged fifty per cent additional.

Notices of a Personal or Private character will be charged Double the Regular Advertising Rates, and are inserted at the option of the Proprietors.

Mobile, July 20th, 1862.

Mobile and Great Northern Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Close connection at Mobile, Pollard and Montgomery, without change of Cars at Pollard.

Time, between Mobile and Montgomery, from 25 to 28 hours less than by any other route.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, October 1st, PASSENGERS going east by the Mobile and Great Northern and the Alabama and Florida Railroads, will leave Mobile at 1 P. M., and arrive at Montgomery at 5 o'clock next morning.

Passengers going west will leave Montgomery at 4 P. M., and arrive at Mobile at 8 A. M.

The steam ferry boat MARY WILSON leaves the foot of St. Francis street daily, at 1 P. M. for the Railroad wharf.

G. JORDAN, Jr.,
Chief Engineer and Sup't M. & G. N. R. R.

Change of Schedule.

OFFICE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD, Mobile, June 20, 1862.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, the 22d inst., the Trains on this Road will run as follows:

Two Passenger Trains will leave Mobile, *daily*, at 7 A. M. and 8 P. M., and Tupelo, *daily*, at 8 45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Freight Trains will leave Mobile, *daily*, at 7 40 A. M., and Tupelo at 9 30 A. M.

Through Freight will be carried on both Passenger Trains; Way Freight on Freight Trains.

By order of the General Superintendent.
J. P. FRESENIUS, Ass't Sup't.

Notice.

On and after Thursday, May 15th, the favorite low pressure steamer JUNIOR will leave her wharf at the foot of Government street, daily, at 5½ o'clock P. M.

P. S.—On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings she will go as low as Battle's wharf—returning to Mobile every morning.

CHAS. J. CONNER, Captain.

For Demopolis.

The Passenger steamer MARENGO, H. C. Arrington master, will run as a regular packet between Mobile and Demopolis—leaving Mobile every THURSDAY EVENING at 4 o'clock. On downward trip will leave Demopolis every MONDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, and Gladon Springs every TUESDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board.

ALABAMA RIVER PACKETS.
Steamboats Jeff Davis and Virginia, For Selma and Montgomery.

The splendid fast running passenger steamboat JEFF DAVIS, W. W. Buckley, master, will leave Mobile every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 4 o'clock, during the winter season, for Montgomery, touching at all the intermediate Landings on the Alabama River when there is any business offering.

Returning, will leave Montgomery every SATURDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and passing Selma at 8 A. M. on SUNDAY.

The elegant light draught passenger packet VIRGINIA will take the place of the JEFF DAVIS on the River, during the low water season.

The above Packets have both been thoroughly overhauled, painted, and have all the repairs done that are necessary to make them perfectly comfortable in every particular. A share of the public favor is solicited, and all business entrusted to the care of the officers of the above steamers will meet with care and prompt attention.

W. W. BUCKLEY.

For freight or passage on the above boats, apply on board or to
J. DAVID,
corner ... and Front streets.

NEATSFOOT OIL.
LEATHER VARNISH
SPIRITS TURPENTINE
TANNERS' OIL
LAMP OIL
and MACHINERY OIL, for sale at TODD'S Paint and Oil Stores, Nos. 47 & 49 Dauphin street.

Mobile Vinegar Distillery.

[illegible] JACKSON & CAMPBELL are prepared to furnish the Trade with a superior article of White Wine and Cider Vinegar, manufactured at their Distillery, corner Royal and Adams streets, Mobile.

Price reasonable. All Vinegar sold at this establishment warranted to be free from all poisonous acids.

Orders from the country, accompanied by the cash, receive prompt attention.

NOAH HIGGINS, 96
UNDERTAKER,

Michael, between Joachim and Jackson streets,

WILL keep constantly on hand a large supply of all kinds of COFFINS, HANDLES, SHROUDS, and everything in the line of an Undertaker, which will be furnished at any hour, night or day, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

☞ CORPSES prepared for transportation to any point, in the best manner.

C. BEROUJON,

City Sexton and Undertaker,

SUCCESSOR TO

DANIEL ROBERTSON

WILL FURNISH, at short notice, everything necessary for Funerals.

COFFINS of every description, including METALLIC ... of different kinds.

BODIES PREPARED *for TRANSPORTATION.*

Office on St. Emanuel street, third door from Dauphin street, Mobile, Ala.

A FEW MORE LEFT!

NOTWITHSTANDING THE BLOCKADE.

THOSE IN WANT OF SOAP can be accommodated at HOOD'S SOAPERY, near the head of Broad street, west of the jail, at the following figures: No. 1, 25c. per lb.; No. 2, 20c. per lb.; Soft Soap, 50c. per gallon.

The highest CASH PRICE paid for *Tallow and Grease*, fresh or rendered.

Turpentine and Rosin Agency,

MOBILE, ALA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having a large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE conveniently situated for Vessels to discharge free from drayage and wharfage, are prepared to receive consignments of the above articles, which are ... THOS. P. STICKNEY, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, will give his personal attention to this branch of our business.

LAMPKIN & RAVESIES.

Sterling Exchange.

BILLS ON LONDON. For sale by
GEO. MARTIN & CO.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, by authority, still continues the Agency of the SOUTHERN OIL WORKS, at his office Nos. 32 and 34 South Commerce street.

—Also, on hand, for sale—
TAR, PITCH, TURPENTINE, &c.
R. D. POST.

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c.

The undersigned Proprietors of the "SIDNEY NURSERY," situated immediately on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, one mile from Citronelle, offer for sale a large and fine assortment of APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, APRICOT, NECTARINE, PLUM and QUINCE TREES, selected with care by an experienced Horticulturist, who has charge of the Nursery, and selected with reference to their success and maturity in the South.

We also offer a fine variety of GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, ROSES, &c., all of which can be had upon the most accommodating terms.

Catalogues can be had by calling upon LAMPKIN & RAVESIES, or J. T. HEARD, Sidney.

J. T. HEARD,
G. W. LAMPKIN.

Orders sent to THOS. DUCKETT, Citronelle, or to LAMPKIN & RAVESIES, Mobile, will be promptly attended to.

To Sutlers and Merchants.

7 CASES choice TOBACCO; 24 bi bxs Anna Bleu 10 ... at store and for sale by
L. MERCHANT & CO.

Partridge Nets.

IN STORE complete with Hoops and Wings, for sale by
L. MERCHANT & CO.

To Planters.

WE HAVE our usual variety of small Seines on hand, and can supply you with those any length, or depth.
L. MERCHANT & CO.

Tar! Tar! Tar!

I WILL ... [illegible]
L. MERCHANT & CO.

[illegible]

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALA. & WEST FLA.—Mobile, May 20, 1862.

To All whom it may Concern.

Mr. CHARLES A. MARSTON is hereby appointed PROVOST MARSHAL for Springhill and vicinity, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Brig. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY.
R. M. CAMPBELL,
1st Lieut. Art. and A. A. A. G.

Recruits Wanted
FOR THE 21st REG'T ALA. VOLS.,

STATIONED AT FORT MORGAN.

All men liable to the Conscript Law, who enlist in this Regiment before they are enrolled as Conscripts, will be considered as Volunteers, and are entitled to the Privileges allowed to volunteers. They will receive Bounty, Pay, Clothing and Rations from day of enlistment.

☞ Apply to Capt. CHAS. De VAUX, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., at 31 St. Michael street, over Lefort's Restaurant.

Recruits Wanted
For the 21st Alabama Regiment,
FOR THE WAR.

UNDER the Recruiting Regulations, all free white male persons above the age of 18 years, and under the age of 45, being at least 5 feet 3 inches high, who are effectively able-bodied, sober, free from disease, and who have a competent knowledge of the English language, may be enlisted.

Persons under the age of 21, must procure the written consent of their parents or guardian, if they have any; if they have none the fact must be well authenticated.

None but men of good character, sound in body and mind, well formed, and fit in every particular to perform the duties of a soldier, will be received. All Volunteers will be entitled to Bounty, pay, clothing and rations.—Captain C. DeVAUX, 21st Ala. Regiment, is appointed Recruiting Officer, to obtain enlistments for said Regiment, and all persons who can fill the above requisitions and wish to enlist, will please report themselves in person to him at No. 34 St. Michael st., above Lefort's Restaurant.

Bounty, pay and commutation money will be furnished.

C. D. ANDERSON, Col. 21st Ala. Reg't.

Mobile, August 1st, 1862.

BOYLES'S BATTALION OF
Partisan Rangers, P.A.C.S.

ATTENTION! RANGERS!

MEMBERS of my Company, or parties wishing to join my command, will report at once, on arrival in town, at my office, No. 26 St. MICHAEL St.

The company is now ready to organize and elect their Lieutenants. This is the last chance for those owing military service to the State or to the Confederate States; the Conscripts are now being enrolled.

WM. MARTIN, Capt. Comd'g Co. P. A. C. S.

Attention! City Troop, Co. B!

You are ordered to appear every THURSDAY EVENING, at 5 o'clock, in front of the Armory, in full uniform for Company Drill.

By order of Capt. COTTRELL.
LEWIS, O. S.

"British Guard"—Attention!

The Drills of your Company will be, until further notice, as follows:

Company Drills on WEDNESDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Regular Monthly Meeting for the business of the Company will be on the first THURSDAY of each month at 8 P. M.

The By-Laws of the Company will be strictly enforced against delinquents from Drills and Meetings.

By order of Capt. D. WHEELER.
THOS. HOGG, O. S.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Mobile, June 24, 1862.

ALL PARTIES in the city or neighborhood having WAGONS or WAGON HORSES or HARNESS (single or complete) will report them immediately to this office.—Also, any SPRING WAGONS fit to be used as AMBULANCES.

By order of Brig. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY.
WM. McMINN,
Major and Chief Quartermaster.

Soldiers' Claims.

I WILL prepare the necessary documents and procure for the legal representatives of deceased soldiers the pay they may be entitled to at the time of their death. And I will also attend to other matters relative to Soldiers' rights.

J. R. EASTBURN,
No. 9 South Royal st. Mobile, Ala.

Military Companies

HAVING Old Style of Muskets, can have them converted into RIFLE MUSKETS at moderate expense and with little delay, at GELBKE & BRO., GUN MAKERS, No. 14 DAUPHIN STREET—those gentlemen having the most experienced workmen that can be procured. Also, Cannon Rifled on the most improved principle, and Patterns made for Balls.

BLANTON DUNCAN,

COLUMBIA, S. C. FORMERLY OF KENTUCKY,

IS prepared to fill orders to any extent in ENGRAVING AND PRINTING BANK NOTES, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. Engraving done on Steel or Stone.

Large supplies of Bank Note and other Paper will be kept.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED will redeem all CHANGE CHECKS issued by HOUSTON, PARKER & CO., of *Livingston Alabama.*

PARKER, LAKE & CO.

BLACKMAR & BRO.,
Publishers of Sheet Music,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

MESSRS. BLACKMAR & BRO., late of New Orleans, having removed a portion of their *Music Publishing Establishment* to Augusta, Ga., are now prepared to fill orders for their many popular publications.

We are now publishing "The Bonnie Blue Flag," "My Maryland," "The Volunteer, or, It is my Country's Call," "Missouri, or, A Voice from the South," "The Southron's Watchword," &c., and can supply customers with these popular Songs in large or small quantities.

Cotton Tie—Cotton Tie.

THE BIRD ROLLING MILL is ready to receive orders for Cotton Ties. "First come, first served," will be the rule. The Cash must accompany the order.

☞ Wrought Scrap Iron wanted at the Mill.
W. C. BIBB.

Memphis, Tenn.—Augusta, Ga.

W. & A. SOUTHWORTH, late of Memphis, Tenn., of the firm of Southworth, Nance & Co., have taken an office in Augusta, Ga., where they will be pleased to hear from their friends and to buy or sell DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES OR PRODUCE, and will also buy or sell GOLD, SILVER, BANK NOTES, &c. &c. Charges moderate and Returns promptly made.

☞ Orders for purchases must be accompanied with money to insure attention.

W. & A. SOUTHWORTH.

Hops! Hops!

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT—for sale by
BUTT, FOSTER & CO.,
Water street next to corner of St. Louis.

For Sale,

A VERY superior No. 1 Fast BUGGY HORSE, lately owned in New-Orleans.
Inquire at this Office.

Receiver's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Special Receiver of the Property, Moneys, and effects of the late mercantile firm of M. S. STATSON & CO., lately doing business in the city of Mobile, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said firm to make payment to him alone; and all persons having claims against said firm to file the same with him without delay.

Receiver's Office at the Courthouse.
JNO. M. TAYLOR, Special Receiver.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of SANDS & CO. was dissolved on the 12th inst., by the death of James Sands. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the same name.

LOUIS LURAND,
STEPHANNIE SANDS.

Mobile, Ju'y 14, 1862.

Wanted,

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE with Six or Seven Rooms, with Gas and Water, in a good neighborhood and in about 10 minutes walk of the Postoffice. Apply at this office.

Protect Home Manufacture!

BONES! BONES!! BONES!!!

BONE DUST, CRUSHED BONES, LAND PLASTER and CALCINED PLASTER.

☞ Fresh ground at the City Steam Mills, northwest corner Church and Commerce streets.

CORN MEAL, GRITS.

And all kinds of

☞ FRESH GROUND at these Mills.

—ALSO—

LIME AND CEMENT.

For sale by
S. A. MOUNTAIN.

☞ ORDERS from the city and country punctually attended to.

FITLER & GOLDTHWAITE'S
WOOD AND COAL YARD

CORNER DAUPHIN AND FRANKLIN STS.

☞ ORDERS received at the Yard, and at No. 20 St. Michael street.

☞ The CASH must accompany all orders.

OSCAR T. KEELER,
AUCTIONEER,

NO. 80 MARKET STREET

COLUMBUS, MISS.

☞ CONSIGNMENTS to sell at Auction solicited. ☞ Goods received to dispose of at private sale.

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,
ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Royal Street, Mobile, Ala.

☞ Manufacturers and Dealers in DOORS, GLAZED SASH, BLINDS, WOOD MOULDINGS, Mahogany Balusters, Newells.

—ALSO—

Builders' Hardware; a large assortment of French Window Glass, &c.

Spirits Turpentine.

200 [illegible]

[illegible]

PROSPECTUS.

WE will issue in this city (Richmond) on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 6th, the first number of the

SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the dissemination of useful knowledge, embracing—

LITERARY NOVELTIES,
HISTORICAL LEGENDS,
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,
THE LATEST CURRENT NEWS

And, indeed, every subject within the range of polite literature.

Having secured the valuable services of that excellent Artist, Mr. TORSCH, late of the "Maryland Line," who will be assisted by the artistic pencil of Mr. KING, long connected with the Minnis Gallery, we will be enabled each week to present to the public a HANDSOMELY EMBELLISHED LITERARY JOURNAL. The first number will contain an accurate portrait of

GENERAL "STONEWALL JACKSON,"

which will be accompanied with an interesting biographical sketch of the hero.

We have also consummated an arrangement with many writers, male and female, of acknowledged ability, which will enable us to put forth a paper in no respect inferior to those Northern and English periodicals with which the South has heretofore been inundated. Trusting that our enterprise may receive the liberal support of the reading public, we promise that nothing shall be left undone upon our part to render the paper in its Literary character, its Engraving and its Typography, acceptable to all; and whilst catering to the general taste, we shall not omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the special amusement of the Ladies of the "Sunny South," in the sunshine of whose favor we trust to make the "ILLUSTRATED NEWS" a flourishing and favorite journal.

E. W. AYRES,
W. H. WADE.

TERMS—Subscription, $5 per annum; $3 for six months.

☞ The Trade supplied at a liberal discount. Apply in the building occupied by Samuel Ayres & Son, corner of Cary and Virginia streets, Richmond, Va.

Home Manufactured Writing Paper!

WRITING PAPER!
WRITING PAPER!

☞ We are permanently engaged in the

MANUFACTURE OF WRITING PAPER,

And are now prepared to fill ORDERS for larger and smaller sizes.

S. H. GOETZEL & CO.,
Booksellers, Publishers and Stationers,
33 Dauphin street, Mobile, Ala.

300,000 Assorted Envelopes, Fine Letter Paper, Ink, Pens, &c.

I HAVE on hand and am constantly receiving of my own manufacture, a large supply of Envelopes of varied sizes and qualities, which I am able to sell Wholesale or Retail at prices much below what they have been offered at. ☞ The attention of *Quartermasters and Dealers in general* specially invited. ☞ Send for specimens and prices. Address
W. S. BARTON,
Teachers' Exchange, Montgomery, Ala.

BLOCKADE MATCHES.

J. HENRY TAYLOR,
Commission Merchant and General Agent,

WOULD inform his friends and Customers that he is permanently located at his Old Stand, formerly Taylor & Barkaloo, and solicits the patronage of his old patrons, so liberally extended heretofore.

—ALSO—

General Agent for the BLOCKADE MATCHES. No. 47 north Royal st. between St. Louis and St. Michael sts.

J. H. TAYLOR.

To the Public.

THE MONTGOMERY MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Alabama, are making and selling a limited amount of Copperas, and a solution composed of pure Stone, Copperas and fixed sulphuric Acid, at the low price of twenty cents per gallon by the barrel, for the solution, when delivered at the mines. The expense of transportation being added to other points. They will deliver at Talladega, Selma, Mobile, West Point, Montgomery, or Columbus, Ga. The above solution, at its present strength, will admit of three or four times its bulk in water being added, and is believed by experienced chemists to be superior to any process heretofore used to prevent smut or rust in wheat. Also, will sell the Copperas at eighty cents per lb. at the mines. Transportation being added to other points. Orders are solicited for the above. The Copperas is far superior to any imported article. Samples of the Copperas and also of the solution can be furnished when desired. Address,
W. TAYLOR,
Pres't M. M. and M. Co., Montgomery, Ala.

REFERENCES.—Gov. J. G. Shorter, the Judge of the Supreme Court, the Judge of Probate of Montgomery county; the Hon. Thos. H. Watts, Richmond; the Messrs. Rives, Battle & Co., Mobile and Mann White, Mobile.

Law Notice.

J. R. EASTBURN and F. K. COLLINS have associated together in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW. J. R. Eastburn will reside in Mobile, and F. K. Collins in Oahaba. They will attend particularly to investments and the collection of Claims. Any business entrusted to either will meet with prompt attention. Commissions to take depositions, or settlement of Estates in the Probate Courts, will meet with attention.

J. R. EASTBURN, 64 St. Francis st.,
F. K. COLLINS, Cahaba.

For Rent or Sale,

An exceedingly DESIRABLE PLACE two and a half miles from the River on the St. Stephens Road. The Place contains Six Acres of Most Excellent Land, in a high state of cultivation. The House has six Rooms and Kitchen Apartments all in good repair. There is a large Cistern on the place, and a Well of Water unexcelled. It has a fine Barn and all necessary Out-Buildings. The place also contains a good assortment of Fruit Trees, young and thrifty. The place will be rented to a good tenant from the first November, upon reasonable terms, or sold at a fair valuation.

☞ For further particulars, apply at
NO. 66 CONTI STREET.

For Sale,

The large Two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE situated on the south-east corner of St. Louis and St. Joseph streets. For particulars apply at the office of
H. O. BREWER & CO., 33 St. Michael st.

For Rent.

THE STORE and Rear Buildings No. 45 Dauphin street, from the 1st of November next. Apply to
L. AYERS, Adm'r or
F. BROMBERG, next door to the premises.

For Sale.

I offer for sale my RESIDENCE, on Government street, three miles from the Courthouse, containing about Eight Acres of Land, all in a good state of cultivation. On the place is a Dwelling, containing six Rooms and Cellar; Kitchen, with Dining and Store Room attached; Negro House, Stable and other necessary outhouses; a never-failing Well of cool, excellent Water; a fine Orchard of Apples, Pears, Plums, and some Quince, Peach and other fruit trees; also, Grape and other vines.

Also—One Sloat sewing Machine.
C. BRIGHT, Southern Bank.

For Sale,

A Desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, two and a half miles from the city, fronting on Dauphin Way. The House contains six Rooms, and all necessary Out-buildings in good repair. The Lot contains four acres of Land under good cultivation, with Fruit Trees, Grape Arbor, Shrubbery, &c. This property is within ten minutes' walk of either the Dauphin Way or Spring Hill cars.

☞ Inquire of
W. B. HARWOOD & CO., 47 Dauphin st.

For Rent,

FOR ONE YEAR FROM 1st NOVEMBER NEXT, for endorsed notes at three, six and nine months:—Large two-story Brick Dwelling on east side Jackson, between Dauphin and St. Francis streets, now occupied by G. W. Ross. Rent $400.

Two-story Brick Dwelling northeast corner of Claiborne and Conti streets, now occupied by Mrs. Reed. Rent $300.

Two-story Brick Dwelling on the north side of Conti, between Claiborne and Jackson streets. Rent $150.

One-story Framed Cottage on St. Emanuel street, occupied by Mrs. Greer. Rent $200.

One-story Framed Cottage next adjoining. Rent $125.

One large Brick Double Store on Commerce, between Conti and Government streets, now occupied by R. D. Post. Rent $600.

One Brick Store and Dwelling above, on South side of Dauphin, between Claiborne and Jackson streets, now occupied by F. Smith. Rent $700.

One large Dwelling in Hagan's building, on Conti street, now occupied by Mrs. Kramer. Rent $300.

One Store in same building. Rent $100.

☞ Apply to
C. W. DORRANCE, 46 St. Francis st.

For Sale.

I OFFER for sale my residence at Spring Hill.

—ALSO—

The MARSHALL INSTITUTE—both too well known to need a further description.

BENJ. F. MARSHALL.

For Sale.

A desirable Country Residence on Cottage Hill, seven miles from the city. The place contains thirty acres of Land, good Dwelling, an abundance of Figs and Grapes, and fine cool Spring Water. Apply to
LAMPKIN & RAVESIES.

For Sale,

FOUR FINE BUILDING LOTS, three adjoining each other, on the northwest corner of Franklin and Elmwood sts, and one on Claiborne st. between Knox and Poe sts.—cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A highly improved Country Seat, known as the DEGRUSHE PLACE, on Shell Road 2½ miles from Courthouse, containing 10 acres, fine House with 8 rooms, all necessary outbuildings, fine Vineyard and splendid assortment Fruit Trees and Shrubbery. Cash or time. Inquire on the premises or to C. CUYLER, at this office.

Lost or Stolen,

THE FOLLOWING PIECES OF PAPER: A Draft by David Lee in favor of E. A. Binns, and accepted by us for Sixteen Hundred and Ninety-Eight 25-100 Dollars, dated June 26 1862, due 24 of April, 1863—the letter containing same being mailed at Marion, Ala., to Dan'l Sampson, Mobile.

Also, a Note by William Irvin, in our favor, and endorsed ... of Three Thousand and Fifty-... 100 Dollars, dated June 26th, 1861, due 1st of January, 1862; this piece mailed at Marion to Geo. McCoy, City Insurance Company, Mobile.

☞ All parties are hereby warned against buying the above described pieces of paper.

MARSHALL & HEEL.

Negroes Wanted.

OFFICE MOBILE AND GREAT NORTHERN R. R.

ABLE-BODIED Negro Men are wanted to work on this Road, for which $25 per month will be paid.

G. JORDAN, Jr., Chief Engineer.

$20 Reward.

FOR a Negro Man named SAMUEL, who left, or supposed ran away, on the 27th ult. He is about 30 years of age, very stout, 5½ feet high.

H. FORCHEIMER.

For Sale,

440 SACKS FLOUR—a Fine ... [illegible]

[illegible]

REGISTER AND ADVERTISER

Our Army Correspondence.

LETTER FROM MARYLAND.

The Battle of Sharpsburg—Full and Interesting Particulars.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

SHARPSBURG, Md., Sept. 18, 1862.

The fiercest and most hotly contested battle of the war was fought here yesterday. It commenced at early dawn, the enemy being the attacking party, and lasted, with occasional breathing intervals, until it was quite dark. Whether we consider the numbers engaged, the fierceness of the assault, the dogged courage of the Confederates, or the almost unparalleled duration of the fight, it must be regarded as one of the most extraordinary battles of modern times. In no instance since the revolution was inaugurated, has either party had engaged as many as 100,000 men at any one time. At Richmond each side had, all counted, perhaps as many as 100,000; but in no one of the series of battles fought around that city was any thing like that number engaged, either on the part of the Confederates or the Federals. I had estimated the force of the enemy [at] too high a figure, probably; but it it be reckoned at 125,000 men, and ours at two thirds of that number—say 80,000—we have two tremendous armies, such indeed as have not been seen on any battle field in this war. The enemy had brought up the last man he could get. The coasts of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia had been stripped of the troops sent to desolate them. Northwestern Virginia had been abandoned by Cox and his command, and all the new volunteers, except enough to garrison the works about Washington, had been sent to McClellan. These, with the army he brought with him from the Peninsula, now recruited and prepared for fresh labors, and Burnside's seasoned corps, give him an army formidable alike in numbers and material.

His artillery was on a scale commensurate with the great army he commanded. It was really superb, whether we regard the number of batteries engaged and the range of calibre of the guns, or the splendid manner in which they were handled. The men fought well, too—better in fact than the Federals have ever done before, except at Shiloh; and the new volunteers did about as well as the older troops. They are of a better class of men, and make up in spirit and intelligence what they lack in drill and discipline. There can be no doubt upon this point, since we took some of them prisoners, and know they fought well before they yielded. The Federals, doubtless, had been taught to feel that our movement into Maryland was an invasion of their soil, and that every blow struck within its limits was a blow in defence of their own homes far away in New England and along the banks of the Hudson and the Schuylkill. There are but few races, however cowardly and despicable, that will not fight the invader of their homes; even the worm we tread upon turns to sting the heel that crushes it to death.

McClellan commanded in person on the enemy's right, (our left) besides exercising a general supervision over the whole field; Burnside on the left, and Sumner in the centre. On our side Longstreet commanded the right wing, Jackson the left, and D. H. Hill the centre—the whole being under the calm and watchful eye of Gen. Lee. This order of battle brought McClellan and Jackson face to face, Longstreet and Burnside, and Hill and Sumner. Thus pitted and matched, the battle was opened as soon as there was sufficient light to point a gun, and continued for fourteen long and weary hours. It was dry and dusty beneath, but cloudy and pleasant above. The enemy had availed himself of the darkness of the preceding night to post his batteries at commanding points. This he was the more able to do, since he had subjected us to a heavy cannonade the day before, and thus forced us to develope our lines and positions.

The battle ground was along the banks of the Antietam river just in front of Sharpsburg. This lovely stream runs due south along the foot of the Blue Ridge, and empties its crystal waters into the Potomac a short distance above Harper's Ferry. The Confederates held the western side of the river, except for a short distance on the left and above, where the enemy's lines crossed it, and the Federals held the eastern side next to the mountain. Indeed, the general configuration of the country, as well as the positions of the two armies, recalls to mind the Chickahominy and the James river, and the position of the combatants in front of Richmond, except that the enemy had the Blue Ridge at his back here, whilst his lines were thrown across the Antietam on our left instead of our right as on the Chickahominy. With this exception, the lines of the enemy closely hugged the east bank of the river, which is shallow, easily fordable except for the artillery, and not more than thirty feet in width. On the swelling elevations between the stream and the Blue Ridge the Federal batteries were planted, whilst ours occupied the hill on the Sharpsburg side. The distance from Sharpsburg across to the base of the mountains does not exceed a mile and a half, and the river is about midway between the two. On our right was a wide stone bridge which it was important that we should hold. The ground was mostly open, but very uneven.

The respective positions of the two armies were equally strong, except in this, that the enemy had his back against the Blue Ridge, which would, under almost any circumstances, prevent a rout on his part or pursuit on ours.

The battle was opened by McClellan both with artillery and small arms on our left, where a fierce and nearly successful assault was made upon Jackson. Column after column was brought up and hurled against the Stonewall corps, which had been marching and fighting almost daily since it left Richmond, and for two hours or more our ranks were slowly forced back by the overwhelming numbers brought against them. Jackson reached his position the night before when it was quite dark, and consequently was entirely ignorant of the topography of the field. The old Stonewall brigade yielded the ground inch by inch, and Ewell's division, now commanded by Lawton, the best officer probably under Jackson, fought desperately. This division embraces some of the best regiments in the army, including the unconquerable Twelfth Georgia. Our ranks suffered terribly, and many a brave spirit was made to bite the dust. Among others, I may mention Brigadier General Lawton, who received a painful wound in the leg, and Col. Marcellus Douglas, of the 13th Georgia, commanding Lawton's old brigade. Seeing he was mortally wounded, Douglas refused to be removed, preferring, as he said, to die upon the field. His body was subsequently recovered and taken to the Virginia side.

Meanwhile, and almost simultaneously with the attack on the left, Sumner opened a terrific fire on our centre, which was followed by a like assault on our right by Burnside's corps. It was an indescribably sublime scene when the tide of fire and smoke swept slowly and majestically from the left down the valley past the centre, and on to the extreme right. The solemn Blue Ridge formed an appropriate background to the awful spectacle. The elevations upon which the batteries were planted, were crowned with wreaths of smoke of most fantastic shapes, nearly concealing "the valley of death" below where the infantry were engaged in a fearful struggle. Each party had probably as many as two hundred pieces of artillery on the field, though but little over half that number was brought into action at the same instant either by the Confederates or the Federals. But think of two hundred cannon of every available calibre engaged in deadly conflict at short range. The Federals directed their pieces chiefly at our batteries, and sometimes the latter were so enveloped in smoke from their own discharges and the bursting shells from the enemy's guns, that they were completely lost to sight. Our own pieces, on the contrary, were pointed at the infantry columns of the Federals, by special order of Gen. Lee. Artillery duels, so called, accomplish but little, except to enable the parties to display their gunnership. In the present instance, the departure from the old rule was productive of most beneficial results, in that the assaulting columns were repeatedly repulsed by the well-directed fire of our artillerists.

The great object of McClellan was to reach the Potomac on the left, distant not more than a mile and a half from the Antietam, and thus to enclose us, as it were, in a *cul de sac*. The two streams make a sudden curve towards each other at this point. Knowing that we would hardly attempt to cross the Antietam, along the banks of which, with slight exceptions, the two armies were engaged, ... an enormous column ... round our right ... [illegible]

... from Harper's Ferry some time during the previous night, and was sent to the relief of Jackson about nine o'clock. It arrived just in the nick of time. The enemy, already badly worsted by Jackson, were compelled to fall back with great slaughter before the impetuous charges of the fresh regiments, until the parties occupied their original positions in the morning. The fighting, however, was continued until night with occasional intervals, though without any particular advantage to either side.

The conflict along the centre was severe, but owing to the nature of the ground, was confined chiefly to artillery. Indeed, the artillery took an unusually prominent part in the battle in every part of the field. The small arms were not warmly engaged for some time early in the day after a few volleys, except on the left. The Washington Artillery behaved splendidly; and so did Cutts' battalion, the former is attached to Longstreet's corps, and the latter to D. H. Hill's. The other battalions, and the heavy reserves under General Pendleton, performed their parts handsomely also.

The most formidable assault on the right was made about nine o'clock, and continued until after two. The object of the enemy was to gain possession of a stone bridge just in front of Toombs' division, which occupied the extreme right in Longstreet's corps. The Second and Twentieth Georgia, Lieutenant Colonel Holmes and Colonel Cumming commanding, belonging to Toombs' old brigade, and now commanded by Colonel Benning, were entrusted with the duty of defending the bridge. The regiments were very much reduced, but they discharged their duty most heroically. Regiment after regiment ... brigades, were brought up against them, and yet they held their ground and the bridge too, until they had fired their last cartridge. The men were clamorous for fresh ammunition; for it had now become a point of honor with them to maintain their ground, even if it cost the life of the last one of them. But owing to the furious onslaught made against the entire right wing, it was found impossible to supply them in time, and consequently they had to retire with the loss even of McIntosh's battery.—This was fifteen minutes after two o'clock, when a strange silence, broken only by a random shot, ensued for the space of two hours along the whole front of the army. The accomplished and chivalric Holmes, of the Second, fell, pierced through the body, a few minutes before the firing ceased, and died instantly. An effort was made to remove his body, but the persons who attempted it were wounded and compelled to leave it on the field. Major Harris assumed the command, and with Col. Cumming, of the Twentieth, displayed great coolness and valor. The enemy lay in heaps in front of the bridge, as they did on the left in front of Jackson. An officer who examined the ground over which McLaws and Jackson drove them says the enemy's dead lay so thick at one place, over an area of three acres, that he could walk over every yard of it on the bodies of the slain!

The silence which followed at a quarter past two o'clock, was all the more profound from the stunning fire that raged so furiously since early dawn. Was the enemy content with the possession of the bridge and the ground in front of it? Had both combatants had enough of the bloody work? or did they stop by mutual consent, in order to allow the exhausted fighters time to recover their breath? For hours the Confederates had been turning their eyes wistfully towards the Potomac, in hopes of seeing the head of A. P. Hill's advancing column. Would the Blucher of the day come up to time?

At length, about 8 o'clock, Hill made his appearance, and his brigades were quietly distributed along the lines where they were most needed. The enemy were hardly aware of his arrival; for his forces were advanced behind hills and thickets to their proper positions. Everything being ready, the Confederates renewed the conflict at 4 o'clock, and from that hour until night it raged without interruption. The fifteenth and seventeenth Georgia, commanded by Col. Milligan and Capt. McGregor, and a portion of the eleventh Georgia, which had just been brought up from the rear, where they had been on detached duty, united in the charge. Col. Milligan, addressing his men, told them to follow their officers, and if they fell, to march forward over their bodies—an injunction that was literally fulfilled; for the brave Colonel was killed, and his command dashed on over him as if nothing had happened. Toombs had dismounted and placed himself at the head of his small forces, and led them like a Captain to the encounter. He and they soon placed themselves in front of the remainder of the line, and dashing forward in the most impetuous manner, soon recaptured McIntosh's battery and drove the enemy pell mell across the bridge. The ground was strewn with the Federal dead, but our own loss in this charge was not very heavy, owing to the furious rate at which the men moved. The conflict of infantry on the right at this point, as on the left early in the day, was unusually severe—probably as severe as any that has occurred since the war. Pender's and Field's brigades, of A. P. Hill's division, and other forces, co-operated gallantly in the charge.

It was now near night. The combatants, with slight exceptions in our favor, occupied the positions they did in the morning; and when it had become quite dark, the firing ceased on both sides. It is probable that the enemy would not have renewed the contest at 4 o'clock, had the Confederates remained quiet. Many of the houses in Sharpsburg were riddled by the enemy's balls, which, passing over the heads of our men, entered the buildings on the rising ground behind. Many of the women and children had sought refuge in the cellars and behind the stonewalls of the houses and enclosures; others had fled to the country on horseback behind husbands and parents; whilst others had boldly stood it out, saying their Federal friends were not ignorant of their sentiments, and would spare them as far as possible. Some of the houses, and many hay ricks and stacks of wheat straw, were set on fire, and added no little to the sublimity and fearfulness of the scene. During the combat, three pigeons wheeled wildly over the battlefield, and rising higher and higher, disappeared in the clouds and ascending smoke. Alas! how many brave spirits did they accompany in their upward flight from that bloody field of death.

The results are easily summed up. It was McClellan's battle. He made the attack, and was repulsed with very heavy slaughter. His losses are variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20 000 killed wounded and missing; ours at from 5,000 to 10,000. These figures may be wrong; I am disposed to think they are too flattering to our own side, and offer them as rough estimates of others. We took but few prisoners—not more than six or seven hundred. The enemy captured as many, as you will see hereafter. Indeed, it was nearly a drawn battle—the enemy having the advantage in position and numbers; we the superiority in fighting, and in repulsing his assault. The only prisoner of distinction we took was Col. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, who was wounded and fell into our hands.

But I must close for the present. I write at a hospital in the midst of the wounded and dying. Amputated arms and legs, feet, fingers and hands cut off, puddles of human gore, and ghastly gaping wounds. There is a smell of death in the air, and the laboring surgeons are literally covered from head to foot with the blood of the sufferers. The wounded are lying in the house, on the piazza, under the trees, in the sun. Some have died; others are begging for water, though but few complain of their sufferings.

I turned aside yesterday in the midst of the battle to see how a true soldier can die. He was of twenty-two or three summers—of clear skin and mild blue eyes—John S. Hudson, of Elbert county, Georgia. His thigh had been torn off by a shell, and hung only by a thin piece of skin. He was calm and resigned, though his struggles were severe and protracted. Finally, as the dread hour of dissolution approached, he gathered up all his remaining strength, and turning to his brother, who hung over him in agony, he said: "Tell mother I die rejoicing, and die a soldier's death."

There was not a dry eye among the dozen spectators who, strangely enough, had stopped to witness the last moments of the youthful hero. May Heaven have mercy upon his soul, and upon our bleeding land!

Instances of the sternest heroism occur every hour, not among the troops of any one State, but of all of them. I more frequently mention those among the troops from my own State, because, being known to officers and men, they come oftener under my observation. A case of the kind is that of Brig. Gen. Wright, who, having been disabled by a painful, though not serious wound, begged his men to carry him on a litter at the head of his command, that he might still participate in the fray.

The battle has not been renewed to day, as we all expected it would be. McClellan has been busy shifting the position of his forces, preparatory, perhaps, to a renewal of the conflict to-morrow. We shall see; that is, if the army remains on this side of the river. A.

P. S.—I sent you a short account of the battle yesterday, with the names of such officers as were killed and wounded, as I could gather up. ... reported that Maj. Dinas, of Hampton's ... Col. Aiken, of South Carolina, were ... [illegible]

... of the Laws of War.—... informed that a soldier wounded in the ... in Mobile, who witnessed the execution of two hundred and ten Yankees who had been paroled at Manassas and were recaptured in Maryland. It is added that there are five hundred more to be dealt with. This information reached us yesterday by hearsay, and we give it only as a report, but we find something of a similar bearing in the Richmond Enquirer of the 25th ult., which reaches us this morning. It says:

Three hundred recaptured paroled prisoners were expected down last night by a special train, to be dealt with according to the rules of war in relation to the violation of parole.

NEWS HERE.—A Northern paper of the 19th says:

The most important news brought by the Ocean Queen from Pensacola to day, is the arrival at Mobile, on or about the 4th ult., of the famous rebel steamer "290." Naval officers who were passengers by the Queen say that the general description of the vessel corresponded with that recently furnished by the English papers.—She looked as if she was pierced for sixteen guns. Two of our gunboats gave chase, but she speedily found protection under the guns of Fort Morgan. It is supposed that she had a valuable cargo of arms and munitions of war.

"REBEL DESIGNS AT THE WEST."—The following paragraph, under the above caption, appears in the editorial department of the American:

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston has been assigned to a rebel command west of the Mississippi. This means business at the West. It means something different from the sort of campaigning indulged in by Pike, McCullough, Van Dorn, Hindman, and their associates. Our Government is therefore required to reinforce Butler, to strengthen Cairo, and to look to it that the Mississippi is kept open and free from obstruction.

☞ The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:

Habit has made many railroad conductors hereabouts regard soldiers as hogs. They care nothing whatever for them. Thousands have been sent up the Central road, turned into the woods, without food, or shelter, or guides, to make their way to the army of Maryland. But this is not the worst. The other day, four cars laden with pleasure seeking civilians left Culpeper, while hundreds of wounded soldiers lay strewn along the track, imploring piteously to be taken in. There they lay, with the cold Autumn rain pouring down upon them, and the conductor backed off hastily, heedless of their cries.

Scenes After the Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

A Federal letter from Harper's Ferry says that no sooner had the rebels taken possession of our camps than officers and men of both armies sat down to friendly conversation, which was kept up during most of the day. I add:

It must be said to their honor that the rebels conducted themselves in the most unexceptionable manner, from the highest officer down. Your correspondent spent several hours in agreeable conversation; sounding them on the great question and other matters. "We have," said a South Carolina Captain, "150,000 men on Maryland soil, but we do not come as an army of invasion. You go your way and we will go ours."

"What do you think about pushing us to the wall now?" playfully remarked another to me.—"How about that 'onward to Richmond?'" inquired a third. "Cincinnati is ours, and so will Washington soon be," said a Georgian.

A Virginia Secessionist informed me that Ewell was wounded at Manassas, and is now at Winchester. Lee they considered their most able General, Jackson the best for speedy marches and dashes. Beauregard had not fallen into disgrace, but was out of health. Magruder was drunk at Malvern Hill, and had been transferred to another command. "Had it not been for him and another drunken General, we should have bagged McClellan and his whole force at that time."

Sigel was considered among "his countrymen" our ablest General. McClellan's strategy no one feared. "How about that last retreat," they said, has "become a by word with all our soldiers." Pope was execrated by all. He thought him an able General, but constantly leaving gaps open.

"The only difference between us and you," said a rebel Colonel, "is, that you magnify your forces in the field, while we keep our estimates down." The most severe battle of the war for the number engaged was that fought before Charleston. "Jeff. Davis is very much behind the people in his measures."

Here I asked a South Carolinian, are you going to keep your Southern Confederacy together on the States Rights theory?

"Give us a chance, and we will show you," he retorted. "If we don't make it work, we may return to the old Union, but not with Abraham Lincoln as President."

The privates informed me that they had no tent equipage, and frequently marched twenty-five miles or more a day; but were content. "We are fighting for our country—what are you fighting for?" inquired a North Carolinian of me.

Who could have believed, on looking at those groups of men scattered over the fields, eating, drinking, and conversing together, that they had in one short hour before been engaged in deadly conflict?

☞ A little girl of some five summers was not long since at a table where she desired to serve out a dish sitting next her.

"May I give you some?" she asked, turning to a lady near her. The lady, who was an invalid, replied with a smile—

"No, my dear; my mamma doesn't allow me any."

"Then, said the child, "I'll help somebody who haint got any mamma."

Lincoln's Abolition Proclamation.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1862.—I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon the continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued; that *on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three all persons held as slaves within any State or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free;* and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

OLD ABE'S PROCLAMATION.

Commenting upon this proclamation, the New York Herald says:

The President has issued a proclamation to the people of the rebel States. It will be found in another column of this morning's paper. It is one of the most important documents that has emanated from the Executive Department of the republic since the adoption of the Federal constitution.

On the 25th of July last, the President, in accordance with the act of Congress approved on the 17th of that month, gave sixty days' notice to those in rebellion that the property of all rebels would be confiscated and their slaves made free if they persisted in their suicidal course. The notice expires to day, the 23d inst., and the proclamation now issued presents the case in its new and significant aspect.

The gravity of this proclamation will strike every one. It has been forced upon the nation by the Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South. It inaugurates an overwhelming revolution in the system of labor in a vast and important agricultural section of the country, which will, if the rebels persist in their course, suddenly emancipate three or four millions of human beings, and throw them, in the fullness of their helplessness and ignorance, upon their own resources and the wisdom of the white race to properly regulate and care for them in their new condition of life. But the importance of this great social revolution will not be confined to the section where the black race now forms the chief laboring element. It will have an influence on the labor of the North and West. It will, to a certain extent, bring the black labor of the South in competition with the white labor on the extensive grain farms of the West, unless the existing stringent laws of some of the Western States, confining the negro to his present geographical position, are adopted in all the other free States.

Another Letter from Brownlow.

The traitor Brownlow has published another letter in the Northern papers, calling on the loyal Governors to meet at some point and adopt resolutions urging the United States Government to draft 500,000 more men, calling upon the President to reorganise his Cabinet, requiring a cessation of the "nigger" argument until peace is concluded, and calling for the formation of a party to be called "The Unconditional Union Party of America." He adds:

Let the Government and the army know, what they seem never to have learned—that is to say, that the rebels are a unit, fighting with a desperation and skill never surpassed by any people on earth; whilst we, who have a noble army of brave men, with money, credit, all else necessary, and truth on our side, are divided and distracted—whilst we are tolerating traitors and tories in our midst!

Inform our Government and people that our ship of State is now in a heavy sea, and that at no period since the rebellion broke out has so deep a depression fallen upon the hearts of loyal citizens as at present.

I would, gentlemen, start a new paper at once, at some eligible point, and urge all these considerations, and more, upon the minds of the loyal hearted men of the country, but for two good and sufficient reasons. First, I should be arrested by the United States authorities for stating facts, opposing follies, and declaring the honest convictions of my mind. And next, such is the rapid advance of the rebel forces that I should expect them to crush out my paper, as they did in Tennessee on the 25th of October last. I may be imprisoned for writing this article. I am not concerned about that. I suffered imprisonment, and the confiscation of all I had, on the other side of the line, for adhering to the truth, and I am ready to go to prison here for the same offence. If this rebellion is not put down, I have nothing to live for, and would as soon die in prison as elsewhere.

I improved the last Sabbath by preaching in the open air to the Philadelphia Corn Exchange regiment, a noble set of men, equipped by a noble band of patriots. I improve this Sabbath (September 7th) by writing this address to the Governors of the loyal States.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

THE RELEASE OF POPE'S OFFICERS.—The release and departure from Richmond of Pope's officers has been noticed. The Enquirer thus explains the reason of their release:

This action was taken in consequence of the explicit declaration, from the highest military authority of the Yankee Government, that the orders of Gen Pope, to which exception had been taken by President Davis, were no longer in force. The reason for their detention, according to the proclamation of President Davis, no longer existing, they stood upon precisely the same footing as other Yankee officers, and were, therefore, subject to parole and exchange. Our readers are doubtless aware of the ground upon which the close confinement of Pope's officers was placed. Our government, always anxious to conduct this contest upon the acknowledged usages of civilized warfare, was forced, by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, to adopt such measures of retribution and retaliation as would repress and punish the barbarities openly proclaimed by Pope.—The proclamation by the President was purely a matter of retaliation, forced upon him by the infamous orders of Pope. When those orders were made inoperative, and repealed, the necessity for that proclamation, as well as its justification, ceased. We are glad that the prompt and decided course of President Davis has thus caused these obnoxious orders to be repudiated by the Yankee Government, and, thus far at least, prevented the war from drifting into one of rapine and murder. We understand, further, that the Federal authorities have not only declared that the orders of Pope are not in force, but have communicated to our own authorities the additional facts that Pope has been relieved from his command, and his troops assigned to other corps.

Citizens' Relief Association.

FREE MARKET.

R. H. SLOUGH, Mayor and President of the Association.
M. BRIGHT, Jr., Secretary.
F. A. SHAFFER, Treasurer.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.
1st Ward—JACOB MAGEE.
2d Ward—C. E. BOOTH.
3d Ward—L. GUERINGER.
4th Ward—H. V. H. VOORHEES.
5th Ward—DANIEL FITLER.
6th Ward—M. BRIGHT, Jr.
7th Ward—F. A. SHAFFER.

Mobile, June 6th, 1862.

NOTICE!

THE Steamer JUNIOR will continue her regular trips to the Eastern Shore, commencing on THURSDAY, July 3.

P. S.—No freight taken on Thursday.
CHAS. J. CONNOR, Captain.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

5 CENTS PER POUND—CASH—paid for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags (no woolen) delivered in shipping order at any Railroad Depot in Georgia or Alabama.

☞ Address ROCK ISLAND PAPER MILLS, Columbus, Ga., or
C. A. GILBERT,
Mobile, Ala.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF THE GULF, Engineer Office, July 15, 1862.

Laborers Wanted
FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCES.

☞ 175 WHITE AND NEGRO LABORERS are immediately wanted by the Engineer Department for work on the Public Defences.

Apply between 12 and 2 O'CLOCK at Engineer Office.

☞ WAGES for White Men $1 50 per day and Board.

CHARLES T. LIERNUR,
Chief of Engineers, &c.

Alabama Insurance Company
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ARE prepared to take FIRE AND RIVER RISKS at the usual rates.

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☞ The undersigned is Agent of the above Company for this City, and is fully authorised to ... Fire, River and Marine Risks at the usual rates, also ... THE LIVES OF SLAVES AT THE COMPANY'S RATES.
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THIS COMPANY is prepared to do a general insurance business, taking risks on all insurable property, insuring the assured against loss by fire, marine and river navigation.

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MOBILE:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2.

☞ Our copious army correspondence again crowds our space to the exclusion of other matter of interest prepared for this issue. Our Maryland correspondence gives us the first full and authentic intelligence of the great and exciting events recently transacted in Maryland—culminating in the capture of Harper's Ferry, the grand conflict at Sharpsburg, and the affair at Shepherdstown—which has yet been published. Let no one fail to read his graphic letters.

Gen. J. H. Forney.—The report of the transfer of Gen. Forney from this post, though based upon a substantial fact, we are happy to learn is incorrect, and he still remains in command at Mobile.

☞ Our correspondent, "W. C. E.," having abundant leisure, and being ready with the pen, pitchfork, returns to the charge against our Columbus cotemporary. In his anger at the "ribaldry" and "contemptible tirade" of the Georgia editor, he is betrayed into expletives quite as harsh as the unhappy victim of his ire visited upon the Confederate Senators, for whom his sympathies are so strongly enlisted. When such experienced, politic and prudent men as he can thus inadvertently violate the rules of good taste in a brief article prepared at leisure in his office, it ought, one would think, to make them more charitable towards an editor who has, for the most part, to do his work *currente calamo*, without time to study the graces of style in the charms of rhetoric.

We have not the leisure, nor at present the requisite space, to continue the discussion with our correspondent, or to notice his rejoinders, except in very brief terms. He agrees with our doctrine that Senators, like other public men, are subject to criticism and censure as well as laudation, and only insists that they be treated like gentlemen, to which we cordially assent. In this we have no quarrel with him. He charges that the article of the Columbus editor "damns with deliberate slander a majority" of the Confederate Senate. Now we do not undertake to defend our arraigned cotemporary. We have not the means of judging fairly in the premises. It is not true, however, that the majority of the Senate are thus badly treated—the editor only impales a part of that majority. Whether the Senators he denounces are slandered or not depends upon the truthfulness of his statements. We know the old English maxim was, "The greater the truth the greater the libel," but in the more liberal pratice of modern counsels, the *truth* is allowed to be given in evidence.

The parties implicated can certainly cause the matter to be tested in a prompt and efficacious manner if they so choose.

We have only one remark to make in addition. We have never thought or intimated that the members of the Press should be exempted from military service, as any mark of privilege or favor. For ourselves we would not accept exemption on any such terms; sooner would we close the doors of our establishment. If it is not to the benefit of the great cause to keep up the public Press, let it die to day—the sooner the better. It is only in behalf of that cause and the good that we know the newspaper has accomplished—in behalf of the people whose light and bulwark it is, and who never more needed its vigilant eye and powerful utterance than in times of revolution—that we have spoken at all on the subject. But we do contend that if the Press is to be continued at all, that it be without such mutilation as the Senate bill proposed, which would deprive it of all power for public benefit and soon cause it to become a nuisance instead of a blessing to the people.—The true rule for exemption is: Send every man to the field who can do the cause more service there—keep all at home who can serve the country better there; and this is all we ask or the public require of Congress and the Government.

The News.

We are experiencing a lull in military affairs just now, like that which usually precedes and follows a storm, but matters are not in an attitude to permit it to last long. Bragg and Kirby Smith, having taken the initiative in Kentucky, will hardly return to a defensive policy without a decisive battle, at least not until that State is entirely cleared of the Yankee invaders; and they probably will not find it wise to give the enemy much time to prepare for the defence of Louisville. That half-abolitionized city should be wrested from the Federals, even if the shock of conflict should leave it but a heap of ruins. We must have no more hot-beds of anti slavery fanaticism on Southern soil when this war is over.

Our army of the Potomac, which is now, we believe, all on the south side of that river, is resting from its recent tremendous exertions—"like some tanned reaper in his hour of ease." Notwithstanding much straggling and desertion, always incident to long and rapid marches and severe fighting, it is recuperating rapidly, and is reported to be already in condition to take the field again. Our generals are not of the sort to remain long idle.

The yellow fever continues to rage in Washington, and nurses and physicians are going to the relief of the suffering population. Gen. Beauregard has sent Dr. Choppin, of his staff, a physician of great ability and long experience in the treatment of yellow fever in New Orleans.

Yankee correspondents are boasting with characteristic mendacity about a "Louisiana regiment" that has been organized in New Orleans, Col. Holcomb, who commands it, is from Connecticut, and Fisk, the Major, is from Maine—but it will pass with the gullible Yankees as an exponent of Louisiana "Unionism."

An engineer has been sent by the Confederate Government to make a reconnoissance of the Chattahoochee river, for the purpose of locating obstructions and batteries. Our navigable rivers should be put in a condition of complete defence without delay.

General Pope telegraphs from the West that the Indians are more formidable than he anticipated, and asks for authority to have two regiments of volunteers mounted to pursue the Indian war parties.

Kossuth has published a letter denouncing the call of Garibaldi on Hungary to rise, and repudiating the use of his name in connection with the call.

Major Atwood, of New York, one of ninety-seven of Pope's officers, who were paroled and left Richmond on Wednesday for Varina, *en route* for Yankee land, was brought back on a charge of larceny, and is detained in prison in Richmond.

Before his capture, while out on a thieving expedition, he entered the house of Mr. Lewis Washington, between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and carried off a highly prized portrait of Washington, giving the overseer a receipt for it. After he had been released on parole and was on his way homeward, he was arrested and brought back, on complaint of Mr. Washington to the Secretary of War, and will now be exchanged for Washington's picture or atone for his crime in the Penitentiary.

[For the Register and Advertiser.]

The "Press" and the Confederate Senate—again.

Messrs. Editors: I have carefully read your long commentary on my short communication, both of which you publish to day. And I must confess to some regret that you had not at once admitted that your "news Editor," in copying the article from the Columbus Sun, had been guilty of violating your views, editorial, in reperusing and circulating a foul and contemptible tirade against the Senate of the Confederate States. You do say, it is true, that you "might even question the propriety and taste of a portion of that article." Now I would like to know of what part of the article you do not question the propriety and taste! It reeks with foul ribaldry! And you, gentlemen, will certainly attribute whatever success you may enjoy in your vocation, as a source as opposite as the poles from that indicated in the article you have copied and gave vent, circulation to. You say you did not endorse the article. True, you did not by any editorial comment, but you will please tell me what difference there is between the endorser of a false bill and the man who puts it in circulation? You admit that "we have in the Confederate Senate men of a high order of talents and irreproachable character." Yet, your "news Editor" has republished an article, which damns with elaborate slander, a large majority of that body.

You say that you dissent totally "from the doctrine promulgated by your correspondent, that there is any particular dignity hedging in Confederate Senators, that makes it sinful or presumptuous in editors or any other class of men to criticise their official acts or to hold them amenable to the bar of that public whence they derive their authority, &c." My communication contained no such doctrine even by implication. I say *hold them responsible, but treat them like gentlemen.*

You say that there is a "question made between the Senate and the Press." I do not admit that there is any such question. There is no more a question between the Senate and the Press than there is between that body and any other class of people claiming exemption from military service; and the people of the Press have no more rights in regard to exemption than any other people. As high a ground as I would willingly yield to the "Press," I would hold the people composing it, from editors down to printers' devils, to be subject to the law like other men.—If they get any immunity from public service, it shall be from public necessity and for no other reason. And I am sure that one of the best modes of convincing the people of these States that the Press is entitled to little favor, is the printing and circulating such articles as that you have published from the Georgia paper. Only write, Messrs. Editors, in the spirit of that article for a few weeks, and you will find your hitherto justly valued paper will make fewer demands on the teeming presses now groaning under the daily calls for the "Register and Advertiser" and its adjunct, the "News." W. C. E.

Mobile, October 1.

Our Army Correspondence.

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SMITHFIELD, VA., Sept. 19, 1862.

The Confederate army has returned to Virginia. Whether General Lee took this step from a military necessity, or for some strategic purpose, or because he had accomplished the object of movement into Maryland—the capture of Harper's Ferry—I am unable to say. The order was issued late last evening, and by the time it was quite dark, the wagons, artillery and troops began to move. All the wounded that were in a condition to be moved, had been taken across the river.—Those whose wounds were very severe or mortal, unfortunately, had to be left behind, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Some of the wounded had never been removed from the field, having fallen on a part of the ground still held by the enemy. Many of the dead were buried yesterday, and some were transferred to this bank of the river.

It was not quite three miles to the Potomac, and our wagon trains extended from Sharpsburg over to the Virginia side. There were only two ways by which we could proceed, one of which was taken by the troops, and the other by the artillery and wagons. Our line came up within a short distance of the enemy's, yet so silently and adroitly was the movement conducted, that McClellan was not aware of it until next morning. It had rained in the afternoon, and the roads were muddy below, while the heavens were covered with a light fog above; both of which facilitated the enterprise.

We had crossed into Maryland by the bright and early morning sun. We returned in silence and at the dead hour of night. The columns [illegible] their way over the hills and along the valleys, like some huge, indistinct monster. The trees and overhanging cliffs, and the majestic Blue Ridge loomed up in dim but enlarged and fantastic proportions, and made one feel as if he were in some strange and wierd land of grotesque forms, visited only in the hour of dreams.

What ever was the motive to the movement, it must be regarded as one of the most successful and extraordinary exploits in the history of any country, and stamps the man that ordered and executed it as one of the greatest military leaders in our time and generation. With the exception of the wounded and a few wagons that got turned over in the darkness, not a man or wagon, nor a single piece of artillery was lost.—Longstreet's corps, being nearest the ford, led the way, followed by D. H. Hill's and Jackson's in the order of their names. The crossing was accomplished by half past six this morning, and soon thereafter the enemy's artillery opened a harmless fire from the opposite heights. The bird had flown, however, and his rage was impotent.

There was formerly a splendid stone bridge at Shepherdstown where the army crossed, but the enemy destroyed it last year. The ford was three-fourths of a mile below the bridge, and this made it necessary to pass down the river bank that distance, and then up it on the other side by a narrow road b'asted out of the rocky precipice. The troops managed to work their way out from the river along some of the gorges that broke through the cliff, and a few wagons and artillery escaped in the same way. Thus you perceive the character of the Virginia side was almost as unfavorable as it could be to the safety of the movement. It is an exceedingly difficult undertaking at any time to transfer an army across a wide stream, but it is especially so under circumstances such as surrounded Gen. Lee.

I am frank to say I was in favor of the movement into Maryland; I am equally ready to admit that, under the circumstances, I now think it was a mistake. This conviction gradually forced itself upon my mind after I came up with the army and saw the miserable condition in which it was. A fifth of the troops are barefooted; half them are in rags, and the whole of them insufficiently supplied with food. Men in this condition cannot be relied on to the same extent as when they are properly clothed and subsisted. The best soldiers, under such circumstances, will straggle, both on the march and in battle. Since we crossed into Maryland, and even before, they frequently had to march all day and far into the night, for three and four days together, without food of any kind, except such apples and green corn as they could obtain along the way. Our supply of food was limited at best, and the base of our operations so distant, the intervening country so barren by reason of the spoliation perpetrated by Pope and his myrmidons, and our transportation so limited, that it was quite impossible to subsist the army as it should be. The difficulty of passing Confederate money in Maryland was another fruitful source of trouble.

The political effect upon Maryland of our retrograde movement must be highly injurious. We shall doubtless lose ground among the people, and it may be we shall have to make up our minds to lose the State itself. It should be the direct necessity, however, that would compel us to abandon Maryland. The waters of the Chesapeake are indispensable to the Confederate States as a naval power, as well as for our security and defence.

Gen. Toombs received a painful, though not serious wound in the hand last night, just as the army was about to move. He was mounted and at the head of his division, with his aids around him, when six or eight mounted men approached slowly along his lines to where his horse was standing. They were asked who they were, and remaining silent, Capt. Troup commenced to draw upon them, whereupon they said: "don't shoot; we are Massachusettsmen." Gen. Toombs was about drawing his pistol from the holsters, when Capt. T. fired upon them. They immediately returned the fire, and then wheeling their horses, disappeared in the darkness. Lieutenant Robert Grant received a slight flesh wound in the arm, also. The men were doubtless lost, and the affair may have contributed somewhat to the deception practised upon McClellan by Gen. Lee, in withdrawing his army across the river.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 20.

I came on to this place for medical treatment, being quite unwell, and to be where there are some mail facilities for getting off letters.

Intelligence has just been received that Jackson engaged a brigade of the enemy last evening at the Shepherdstown ford. Concealing his own forces he permitted the enemy's artillery to get into the river, and many of the troops to reach the Virginia side, when he opened upon them and had another Leesburg affair of it. He killed a large number of them [illegible] a good [illegible] gun report says nothing [illegible] of artillery. These who escaped, gave the devil [illegible] down to Maryland.

There is a report in circulation that we have [illegible] at Williamsport, but it is [illegible] entirely untrue. After Jackson's affair at the ford, he took up his position four miles this side the river. Thus a large number of our wounded, who had been transported to Shepherdstown, have fallen into the hands of the enemy. We hear they have been paroled. The enemy has also thrown forward scouting parties as far as Middleburg, Upperville and Paris on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge.

Nothing further has transpired in regard to the proposition reported to have been made by Gen. Lee to the Federal Government, and alluded to in a former letter of mine. I am credibly informed that such a proposition as that described was certainly made, and under circumstances that encouraged the hope of its acceptance. Recent events, however, may have given a different tone to the affair.

I have just heard of an instance of gallantry in the late battle that deserves to be put upon record. The Floridians always fight well, but the fifth Florida behaved with distinguished courage and intrepidity at Sharpsburg. The hero in this case was a private—Ban Flowers—of that regiment. He was wounded five different times and in as many different places; yet he continued to shoot away as fearlessly as ever, until he received the fifth wound, which disabled one of his hands, so that he could not load his piece. He is doing very well, and as soon as he is well enough, he says he shall be after the Yankees again.

Maj. Phillip Tracy, of the sixth Georgia, wounded in the leg, has since died. He was wounded at Richmond, and only rejoined his regiment the evening before the battle. He had quite recovered his strength, and the amputation to which his limb was necessarily subjected proved fatal. A.

LETTER FROM TUPELO.

The Iuka Movment a Successful Strategetic one—Why it was Made—History of the Movement—Shameful Injustice to Major General Sterling Price—The People's Attention Called to it.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

TUPELO, Sept. 29, 1862.

There are many inquiries as to the object and result of General Price's late march to and retreat from Iuka, and a great desire to know whether it resulted in any advantage, or proved a failure or reverse. The palpable evidence of his having been obliged to retire from his position at Iuka is accepted by some as a proof that he was unsuccessful. Nothing could be further from the fact. Early in August, so soon as General Hardee had moved his forces and placed the railroad at Gen. Price's disposal, the latter made preparations for an advance, and communicated with Maj Gen. Earl Van Dorn, stating his intentions and desiring co-operation, assuring him that so soon as the armies formed a junction he would cheerfully turn over the command to him. The proposition was favorably accepted, but circumstances at the time forbade Gen. Van Dorn's leaving his position, and so he was by a superior and exasperated foe. Meantime Gen. Bragg had accomplished the great task of concentrating his forces at Chattanooga and confronted the enemy with an army that not only stayed their further progress into our land, but threatened their destruction. Soon the Yankees turned their cowering front towards Nashville and were rapidly followed by the Army of Mississippi. Bragg felt confident that he could ruin the fleeing army in his front, but had some misgiving should they be reinforced by the 25 or 30,000 under Grant and Rosencrans, then extended from Columbus and Memphis to Tuscumbia. All the information that he could gain of the enemy tended to their leaving West Tennessee and reinforcing Buell. This he informed Price of, and desired him at any sacrifice to hold the Federal army in West Tennessee in check and prevent their escape, at the same time ordering Van Dorn to act in concert with Price. Price sent an aid to Van Dorn with his plan of operations, desiring his approval and co-operation, and again assuring him that when a junction was formed he would willingly merge the commands and place Van Dorn in the position of Commanding General. This proving acceptable, both parties prepared for the march, Gen. Price gradually advancing his forces by rail and march to Pocahontas, and himself moving his head-quarters to Guntown, where he reviewed a portion of the troops and personally inspected their movements. Up to the day of marching from Baldwin, the 13th, it had not been determined by what route to march upon the enemy, but information having been received that they were at Iuka 8,000 strong, and intended crossing the Tennessee at Eastport, *en route* for Nashville, the troops were moved forward on the Marietta road and "Natchez trace" to Iuka, which place the cavalry reached on the 18th, finding the enemy entrenched, and awaited the arrival of the infantry, which by a forced march arrived at the place early on the morning of the 14th, only to find that it had been evacuated during the previous night. Possession was taken of the town, and the weary and hungry soldiers fed substantially and luxuriously upon the commissary and sutler stores captured by their valor.

Considerable study was given to the topography of the country, strange to us but familiar to the enemy. The Federals had not attempted a passage of the river at Eastport, but had been withdrawing for some time their forces from Tuscumbia, Decatur and points east, sending them to Corinth, where it was learned nearly all the available forces in West Tennessee were concentrated and reported to be withdrawing to Humburg and Pittsburg Landing, and there crossing the river. Gen. Price sent a courier with this information to Gen. Van Dorn, who had been advancing his forces by the Mississippi Central road, and who was then at Davis' Mill, in the vicinity of Grand Junction, proposing to form the junction at some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, or convenient to supplies, and advance in a solid body upon the enemy's force at Corinth. This was acceded to, and the place of rendezvous named, and marching orders were issued on the morning of the 19th to march on the succeeding day.

During the 19th the scouts and pickets came in from various quarters and reported the enemy advancing, laying waste the country in their line of march. About 4 o'clock Hebert's brigade were ordered out to meet the enemy and found them in force within a mile of town on the Corinth or Marietta road. The engagement commenced, the enemy having the advantage of position on a ridge of hills and of masked batteries and concealed forces. Martin's brigade came forward to the aid of Hebert, and the struggle commenced furiously, and the rattle of musketry and roar of artillery ceased not for a moment during the severe engagement of an hour and a half. Gens. Little, Price and staff were upon the field, and the other two brigades of Little's division were ordered forward to the support of Hebert and Martin. The brave commander of the division had but given the command when a death-speeding Minie ball pierced his brain, and reeling he fell from his horse at the side of Gen. Price, with whom he was conversing at the last recorded moment of his fatal hour. It would be doing injustice to one of our most skilful, patriotic and brave officers to omit the encomium Gen. Price, in his official report, passed upon him.

"It will thus be seen that our success was obtained at the sacrifice of many a brave officer and patriotic soldier, chief among whom was Brig. Gen. Henry Little, commanding the first division of this army. Than this brave Marylander no one could have fallen more dear to me, or whose memory should be more fondly cherished by his countrymen than him. No more skillful officer or more devoted patriot has drawn his sword in this war of independence. He died on the day of his greatest usefulness, lamented by his friends, by the Brigade of his love, by the Division which he so nobly commanded, and by the army of the West, of which he has from the beginning been one of the chief ornaments."

But two brigades, Hebert's and Martin's, of this brave man's command, were in the engagement, the others arriving at night fall. The forces of the enemy under the personal command of Rosencrans, encountered and driven back, numbered 8,000. Their loss could not have been heavier than our own; that of Hebert's brigade, composed of those veterans of Oak Hill and Elkhorn, the 51 Louisiana, 3d Texas and Whitfield's Texas Legion, and the 14th and 7th Arkansas, whose reckless bravery, says Gen. Hebert, set at defiance the base doubts which some entertained of their courage, and the 40th Mississippi, which proved their proud right to couple their arms with veterans of Louisiana and Texas—the loss of this brigade in the hour's struggle was 68 killed outright and 290 wounded among whom were the commanding regimental officers of several of the regiments. Martin's Brigade, composed of the 35th, 37th and 38th Mississippi and 37th Alabama, supported Hebert, and to the 27th Alabama and 36th Mississippi, (which I regret to say I mentioned in connection with the 37th and 38th in a former letter) Gen. Price accords great praise, they standing the fire of the enemy [illegible] while some [illegible] Gen. Martin's brigade [illegible] fame brighter [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Oct. 2, 1862.

	A. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun sets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon rises	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon sets	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Arrived from Montgomery [illegible]
Gen. Rolle has accepted Manchester, Ala. [illegible]

The Yankee Guests.—Most of our readers will recollect the riddle of 1813, to which this name was applied. We have encountered something very much like it, if not, as we believe, the identical thing, within a few days past. It is a hazardous conjecture, and easily got rid of by a proper exhibition of stimulants—that, we think, is the popular remedy—but it is *awful mean* while it lasts. We hardly know whether to reckon it pre-eminence in the way of making one "feel bad," to the gripes or to the near relative the break-bone fever.

Pomegranates.—We see some mention of this fruit for sale in town, recently, we are told, from Blout. Why the abominable prejudice which so unjustly visits the name of the pomegranate should be cultivated where such as these can be produced we do not know.

☞ The Dry Goods Sale at the store of H. & M. Marx will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock. The Worsted Goods will be reached to day.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Talladega, Ala., on the 15th ultimo, Benjamin W. Miller, father of Thomas P. Miller, aged 78 years.

Deceased was born in the State of Massachusetts, but emigrated South nearly a half century ago, and was for many years a resident of the city of Mobile. He was a member of the St. Francis street Baptist Church in this city, and adorned his profession by a pious, consistent and orderly walk. His voice will no more be heard in the social prayer-meeting below, but will be employed in the higher and holier exercise of praise in the Upper Sanctuary. C.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Died, on Wednesday, 1st October, Amant E., wife of Gen. T. L. Toulmin.

☞ The funeral will take place from the family residence at Toulmin'ville, THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 5 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Carriages will be in waiting at Haden's stable.

The Public Schools.

☞ Notice is hereby given that the MOBILE PUBLIC SCHOOLS will be re-opened on

Monday, October 6th, 1862.

Applicants for admission—as new pupils—into the Grammar or High School Departments, will make application at the Baton Academy, on Thursday, Friday or Saturday next, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock each day.

The Boys' High School will not at present be opened as a distinct department, but a High School class will be organized in the Boys' Grammar School, to which pupils of the High School grade will be attached.

Rates of tuition will be the same as heretofore. It is earnestly desired that pupils will be prompt in entering, that the work of organization may not be hindered.

TO TEACHERS.

Teachers elected for the ensuing school year are expected to meet the Executive Committee in the room of the Boys' High School on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. G. CLARK,
Chairman Executive Committee.

sept29 N&W1w

Attention 47th Troop—Co. B

Attend a special Meeting of your Company TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, October 2d, 1862 at 10 o'clock, at the Armory.

E. A. LEWIS, Secr'y.

oct1 N&Mit

HEADQUARTERS CARONDELET REGIMENT, September 24th, 1862.

(GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.)

I. Absent officers and Men will report, without delay, at Algiers, Louisiana.

II. Those unfit for duty will forward Surgeon's Certificates.

By order of Colonel G. F. McPHERSON.

JAMES B. ROSSER,
Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

oct1*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ENROLLING OFFICE, Mobile, Oct. 1st, 1862.

ALL PERSONS in Mobile and vicinity, between the ages of 18 and 35 yrs. liable to enrollment under the Conscript Act, are hereby ordered to appear at this office and enroll their names. Persons in Government employ will also appear for that purpose, when, on application to the proper officer, they will be detached from Corps of Instruction. All persons failing to appear will be arrested and summarily dealt with.

By order of Major W. G. Swanson, commanding Camp of Instruction.

LIEUT. J. H. SEAWELL,
Enrolling Officer, Ninth District.

oct1 3t

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

MADAME KOWALEWSKI will reopen her Musical Academy for the Winter Session on WEDNESDAY, the first day of October, at her Residence, on Government street, corner of Hamilton. oct3 1w

For Rent,

From first November 1862—the Stores now occupied by H. Stein as a Grocery, with its Upper Apartments, situated on the corner of Lawrence and Dauphin streets. For terms apply to JAMES SILLY, corner Hamilton and Dauphin sts. oct3

For Rent,

A Neat House, situated between Conti and Government streets, on Dearborn, west side. Possession given on the first of November. Apply to JAMES SILLY, corner Hamilton and Dauphin sts. oct2

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED, on Str. Ariel, SIX NEGRO MEN. Wages $25 per month. Apply on board. oct3

Sunflower Seed.

CASH will be paid for SUNFLOWER SEED of this Fall's growth at LEE HAMILTON'S DRUG STORE oct 3 10t

Shoes! Shoes!

600 PAIRS BROGAN SHOES Apply at oct 2 3t* 53 North Water St. oct.

ROPER HOUSE RE-OPENED.

The above House has been RE-OPENED by the undersigned, and is now ready for the accommodation of its old Patrons and the public generally.

sept10 N&W1m* M. R. O. M. ROPER.

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD FARM HAND, who understands Gardening, to go into the country. To a steady colored man, possessing the requisite qualifications, permanent employment will be given. Apply at THIS OFFICE. sept30 M&W

Notice to Shippers.

IT IS IMPORTANT for the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad to give full security to goods passing over the road in consequence of the disorganized condition of their Cars and the occasional depredations of troops. From this date shippers must take all risk, as no more bills will be paid on account of Loss, Leakage or Damage to Goods shipped over the road.

☞ The Company will exercise every possible care in the transportation of the same.

oct1 G. JORDAN Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

For Rent,

From the First November—the Dwelling on the west side of Hamilton street north of Mrs. Robb's residence, occupied by Mr. Charles Drahon.

Also—Office and Bleeding Room in Mrs. Robb's Building, east side of Royal street. Apply to

MRS. ROBB, no 4 door, or to WM. A. LEBARON, 18 South Commerce st. oct1 1m*

For Rent,

THE COMMODIOUS STABLES on the north west corner of St. Joseph and Conception streets, having room for One Hundred Horses. Apply to

MORTON TOULMIN, Executor, oct1 1w* At Cotton Seed Oil Mills, Commerce street.

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Apply at the residence of Mount Johnson, U. S. Navy, Spring Hill Road, first house beyond Reservoir, or on board the U. S. Steamer Bailie. oct1 tf

400 SACKS COFFEE—a good article. In new cotton bagging, in store and for sale by W. GOUCH & BRANCH, 44 north Com. st. sept30 3t

FRESH HOPS—One bale just received and for sale by (oct1) CLARK, GEORGE & CO.

BLACK PEPPER—5 sacks just received and for sale by (oct1) CLARK, GEORGE & CO.

COCHINEAL—Just received and for sale by oct CLARK, GEORGE & CO.

CHLORATE POTASH—Just received and for sale by (oct1) CLARK, GEORGE & CO.

Oil! Oil! Oil! Oil!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT LOW AND REGULAR Prices—

15,000 GALLONS CAR OIL
10,000 do PAINT OIL
12,000 do TANNERS' OIL
2,000 do BURNING OIL (for any lamp)
3,000 do MACHINERY OIL.

oct1 1w E. D. POST, Agent.

Rice Flour.

300 SACKS just received per S. S. Gamer Duke, on consignment and for sale low by G. DAVENPORT & CO. sept30

Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.

TO ARRIVE, THE FOLLOWING CHOICE BRANDS:

COMET—in half boxes.
CROWLEY do do
GAIL—in three-fourth boxes.
JORDAN do do
McU. BELL & BURKE—in three-fourth boxes.
SIMMONS— do do do
CONTEST— do do do
MURIAN— do do do
CALVIN— do do do

☞ Samples at our office on consignment. For sale by SANDS & CO. sept30

On Consignment,

6 DOZEN HOOP SKIRTS.
12 do Ladies' Misses' and Children's SHOES
4 doz INDIA RUBBER PIPES
400 GIGS Re-Regulo Cigarettes.

3 barrels Long Cut CHEWING TOBACCO; 25 boxes CHEWING TOBACCO of the best brands, and a large assortment of SMOKING—Kentucky, Myco, Nat Flue Uncolored Mecrschaums, &c.

16 Fine Watches; 18 Gum Glass Jars, for Preserves or Pickles; 4 dozen bottles of Lime Juice, for medicinal use; and for sale at the Depot of Havana Cigars, by Government permit, by

sept 30 1w* O. SUGHI, Agent.

Bacon! Bacon!

10,000 Lbs. RIB AND CLEAR SIDES to arrive per steamer from Cincinnati, and for sale by C. A. COLLIER, 6 north Com. st. sept30

CHOICE TEAS AND GREEN TEAS.

[illegible]

THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....W. H. CRISP

Thursday Evening, October 2d.

MR. AND MRS. W. H. CRISP

☞ Will appear over five act Tragic Play of the

WIFE: A TALE OF MANTUA!

Supported by the Favorite Characters of Mr. PISANI and MANAGER.

Leonardo Gonsago.....Mr. P. S. Pisani
Lucio.....Mr. C. H. Wells

MUSIC AND SINGING!

☞ To conclude with the laughable Farce of

POOR PETER PILLICODDY.

Pillicoddy.....Mr. Anderson
Captain O'Grady.....Mr. C. H. Wells
Mrs. Pillicoddy.....Mrs. G. Drew
Mrs. O'Grady.....Mrs. Gertrude
Sarah Blunt, with songs.....Mrs. Jessie Clarke

☞ Friday—The Fine Comedy of MARRIED LIFE!

☞ Box Office open daily, where Seats can be secured. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½. oct1

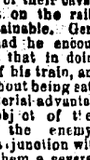
To the Theatrical Profession.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of established ability and character desirous of engagements, will please address (stating line of business and salary), A. WALDRON, Augusta, Ga.

—1 or 2 good, two or three first rate Orchestral Performers wanted. sept26 10t

RIVER PACKETS.

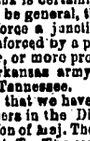
For Montgomery.



The fine, new and fast running passenger steamer DUKE, Owen Thomas, master, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings on THURSDAY, October 2d, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

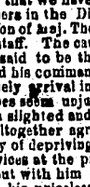
sept 30 1w* COX, BRAINARD & CO.

For Montgomery.



The fine passenger steamer SENATOR, H. C. Baldwin master, will leave for the above and all intermediate landings on FRIDAY EVENING, 3d October, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board. oct3 1w* COLLMAN.

For Bladon Springs—Twice a Week.



The fine fast-running passenger steamer DEMOPOLIS, R. W. Abels master, will run to the above place twice a week until further notice—leaving Mobile every SATURDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 4 o'clock, and Bladon Springs Landing every SUNDAY and THURSDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock. 1y18MANU

JACKSON STREET INSTITUTE

WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, Oct. 6th, 1862. The Course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough English and Commercial Education, with the Latin, Greek, and French and German Languages when required. Particular attention will be paid to Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Letter-writing, &c. Terms the same as heretofore.

☞ REFERENCES—C. W. Gassam, S. H. Goetzel & Co., I. J. Jones, Charles L. Baron.

sept30 J. A. RINDGE.

Mrs. Latham's School

WILL RE-OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st of October. sept 5 3m

MISS CHANDLER'S SCHOOL

WILL BE OPEN TO THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS on Monday, 13th of October. sept8 1m

CENTENARY INSTITUTE,

Summerfield, Ala.

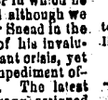
THE SESSION OPENS on the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER. The charge for the whole session (NINE Months, for Board and Tuition, will be $75; each pupil furnishing his own linen and towels. For the Female Department, Music, Languages and Ornamental Branches, will be charged extra at the old rates.

Each pupil will be charged from the time of entrance till the close of the session, and no deduction will be made for absence except in case of protracted sickness. Further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

R. G. RIVERS, President Female College.
JNO. S. MOORE, Principal Male Department.

Summerfield, Ala., Sept 20, 1862. sept26 1w*

H. E. PEASE,



Piano and Organ Tuner

ORDERS left at B. Newmann & Co.'s Piano-forte Warerooms, or at Mr. PEASE'S Residence, No. 42 south Hamilton street, will receive prompt attention.

☞ LESSONS on the PIANO and in SINGING given as usual. sept11 ns3

Strayed or Stolen.

TWO OXEN, from Planters' Pre's Wharf—one a Brindle, with white piece of rope on horns; the other is Red, and also has a rope tied to his horns. Any person detaining them will be rewarded on delivering them to me, at Beck & Co.'s, will receive a reward of Five Dollars.

sept10 1w* J. H. ARNETT

For Rent,

From the first day of November, the Two-Story BRICK BUILDING situated on the southeast corner of Water and Church streets.

Also—My Two BRICK HOUSES situated on the southwest corner of Royal and Congress streets. Apply to PHILLIP BOULI,
sept20 1w* Southwest corner St. Francis & Order.

Wanted,

A GOOD COOK AND TWO DINING-ROOM SERVANTS, to go to Meridian, Miss. Apply at the KENNEDY HOUSE, corner St. Louis st.

For Hire,

A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Apply to sept30 1w JAMES BRUCE.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife, ADELAIDE MYER, having left my bed and board on Thursday, the 4th of September last, without just cause or provocation, I hereby forewarn and notify all persons not to harbor or credit her on my name, as I will not pay any debts or accounts contracted by her.

sept30 3t* NATHAN MYER.

NEW CORN MEAL—a small quantity for sale by sept 8 P. BULL & CO.

YARNS, OSNABURGS AND KERSEYS, for sale by sept28 6t P. BULL & CO.

Gardener Wanted.

A GOOD STEADY MAN, who understands Gardening and the care of a Farm, and can be well recommended, can have employment. Apply to

sept7 tf J. EMANUEL.

Wet Nurse.

A YOUNG, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, with a child three weeks old, will be hired as a Wet Nurse.

JOSEPH BYNACH,
sept27 1w* Southwest corner Conti and Jackson sts.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

JUST OPENED, A SPLENDID LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING!!

FANCY CASSIMERE COATS,
BLACK DOESKIN COATS, BEAVER COATS,
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF VESTS, DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS, &c., &c.

—Also, a Large Stock of—

FRENCH CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
500 yards GRAY JEANS—a very superior article,
50 pieces FINE CONFEDERATE GRAY CLOTH,
STAFF BUTTONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERED STARS &c., &c., for sale by

STOCKLEY & SCOTT,
sept27 1w* 10 and 12 Royal street.

HAVING PURCHASED FROM T. ADAMS & CO. their entire

Stock of Winter Clothing!

We offer them at Wholesale or Retail, at the old stand, No. 14 South Water street, consisting in part of—

BLACK DOE-SKIN PANTS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SATINET PANTS,
KERSEY PANTS—for Negroes,
HEAVY TWEED PANTS,
FINE CASIMERE PANTS—Assorted,
BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BUSINESS COATS,
GREY BLANKET COATS,
ENGLISH KERSEY COATS,
BLACK AND BLUE SATINET JACKETS,
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VESTS,
WHITE COTTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS,
Do Do DRAWS,
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS,
Do DRAWS,
Do HALF-HOSE—Assorted Colors,
COLTON AND WOOLEN HALF-HOSE,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK and LINEN,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
AN ASSORTED LOT OF CRAVATS,
Do Do GLOVES,
MEN'S SUSPENDERS,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE SHIRTS,
A LARGE Do Do YOUTHS' CLOTH'G,
Do Do Do MEN'S AND BO S'
OVERCOATS,
SILD AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

WARD & BELDEN,
sept5tf

Sundries,

FLOUR—500 barrels Extra.
SUGAR—5 hhds Choice Brown and White Clarified,
LARD—5 bbls Choice Leaf, just landed from str.
Oil spice, for sale by JOSEPH E. SMITH,
sept28 No. 31 and 33 north Commerce street.

Black and Green Teas.

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS—45, 60 and 65 per pound.
RICE SUGAR
MOLASSES MUSTARD
NUTMEGS CREAM TARTAR
TOMATO KETCHUP. For sale by
LEWI & CO., 52 & 54 Gov't st reet.
sept26

For Sale,

TWO YOUNG HORSES, suitable for Saddle or Harness—would make good mission. Inquire at the cor. Church and Broad sts.

s