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WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1863.

GENERAL FORREST.

COLUMBIA, TENN., Feb. 16th, 1863.

Editors of the Rebel:—Justice has never yet been done Gen. Forrest, for the services he has rendered the country. His raid in West Tennessee was the most brilliant of the campaign, and was more disastrous to Gen. Grant's army, than every other move that has been made. At the time Forrest entered West Tennessee, the enemy had full possession of all W. Tennessee, North Mississippi, to Coffeville, and the Kentucky purchase with an enemy reported at from 80,000 to 120,000 well drilled and disciplined troops, strongly fortified at Corinth, Memphis, Fort Pillow, Jackson, Bolivar, Trenton, Island No. 10, Hickman, Columbus, Paducah, and Fort Heiman. Gen. Forrest entered West Tennessee with less than 2,000 effective men, and six pieces of artillery, and successively captured Lexington, Spring Creek Humboldt, Trenton, Dyer, Rutherford, Kenton, Crockett, Troy Station, Union City, State Line, Moscow, Mt. Pelier, and Dresden, killing, wounding and paroling more than 2,000 federal soldiers, and then retired in the face of an enemy five times as large as his own, which he encountered at Red Mound or Parker's Cross Roads, with a loss of less than three hundred men. The history of that fight is very imperfectly understood. Gen. Forrest moved from Dresden, on Monday morning the 29th, in the direction of Huntingdon. He arrived at McKenzie Station, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and encamped. Shortly after, scouts reported the enemy strongly posted at Booth's Mill, on the Huntingdon and Paris road, where our pickets skirmished with the enemy all night. At 9 o'clock that night, the command was ordered to move by the way of King's bridge, and succeeded in crossing the river by an early hour next morning, continuing his march by the way of McLemoresville, and encamped on Tuesday night, at Flakes's Store, four miles northwest of Parker's Cross Roads.

The command moved at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, and had proceeded but a short distance before encountering the enemy's infantry and artillery, posted at the mouth of Britt's lane and at his house. Forrest gallantly charged and forced the enemy to fall back to the main body of their army, which was found heavily posted in an advantageous position, behind a fence and under cover of a wood. Shortly after 11 o'clock, the fight became general, and for over three hours the field was hotly contested; at last the enemy gave way and hoisted several white flags, and while we were preparing to receive the surrender, we were attacked in the rear by a largely superior force, which forced Gen. Forrest to retire and loose the fruits of a hard fought battle. During the entire engagement Gen. Forrest was exposed in person to the enemy's fire, encouraging his men by his example. He was the first man in the fight and the very last to leave the field. Gen. Forrest early that morning dipatched four companies to Clarksburg, to watch the movement of the enemy and give notice of any approach of the division believed to be in the vicinity of Huntingdon, and had they done their duty, that division would never have reached the field until we had secured the fruits of one of the hardest fought battles of the campaign. But these companies were never heard from until the command had recrossed the Tennessee river. During this raid, Gen. Forrest destroyed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Humboldt to Moscow, in ten miles of Columbus. So faithful did the General do his work that it will be impossible to rebuild the road before next Summer. It was over this road that Grant's army received their supplies, and its destruction forced him to evacuate the interior of West Tennessee and North Mississippi, leaving small garrisons at Jackson, Corinth and Bolivar, thus relieving to a great extent the interior of West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

Gen. Forrest's whole military career has been that of success. To him and the gallant Morgan the West is more indebted than any other men, and yet when the hour of promotion comes their chims are entirely overlooked, and one their inferior in point of service, and also in years, is, without a word, promoted over them. The writer has no unkind feelings toward Gen. Wheeler. He is a brave and gallant officer, and the country owes him much; yet I do not believe he should have been promoted over his senior Brigadiers, when the officer had shown himself well qualified to fill any and every position to which he had been assigned. As a Tennessean I think it was wrong, and as such I protest against it.

Again, I see that some of the papers are calling the late raid upon Fort Donelson "Forrest's raid." The fact is, Gen. Forrest was not present when the attack was planned, and though, in obedience to orders, he joined the expedition, he never at any time approved it. He was absent at Tullahoma and Chattanooga when the raid was planned, and when the command moved, and only overtook it within sixteen miles of Donelson; yet his command had to, and did, bear the brunt of the battle. My information is that the attack was planned and the command moved with not more than twenty rounds of ammunition to each man, and not more than forty rounds of ammunition for the artillery. This was known to the command, and was well calculated to dampen the ardor of the men. Yet, notwithstanding, when the hour for action came, the gallant Forrest at the head of his command, charged and drove the enemy from the rifle pits and houses, into the fort behind his breast works; during the charge Gen. Forrest had two horses shot dead under him. Night came on, and not being sustained as he had expected, his ammunition being exhausted, he was forced to retire. This much I have thought it due to Gen. Forrest and the country to say.

M. D. C.

☞ Col. Steel, editor of the Atlanta Intelligencer, pays the following compliment to our friend, "Ora," the correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser & Register, who was formerly "Sparta," of the New Orleans Picayune at the time of the battle of Shiloh, and who afterwards wrote for the Memphis Appeal:

We first met Mr. Sam. C. Reid, or "Ora," at Washington, during Mr. Polk's administration. Mr. Reid was then the youngest lawyer ever admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. He had previously been a student of the distinguished Gen. Jno. A. Quitman, of Mississippi, from whom he learned his strong State Rights doctrines. He afterwards served with distinction in Ben McCullough's Texan Rangers in Mexico, and after the war wrote a very interesting work on the Scouting Expeditions of the Rangers, when he resumed his profession in connection with the celebrated jurist, Col. J. B. Grymes, at New Orleans.

It was Mr. Reid's father who fought the celebrated naval battle of the privateer Brig, General Armstrong, and who, in 1818, designed the formation of the American Flag, as then adopted by Congress.

Mr. Reid has been long known as a bold, fearless writer, and no man has labored harder with his pen to sustain our cause, or its principles, years before the accession of the South. His reply to Lord Brougham's speech on the Emancipation of Slavery, some years ago, we well remember as a most masterly refutation of that British Statesman's views, and vindication of our slavery institutions, as well as being an admirable State paper, which, we regret, we cannot obtain to republish at this time.

SPRING HILL, TENN., March 5—via SHELBYVILLE, 6th.—Gen. Van Dorn achieved a perfect success over the enemy to day between this point and Franklin.

The fight continued four hours, and resulted in our driving the enemy from a strong position, killing 100, wounding 400 and capturing five regiments—two from Indiana, one from Ohio, one from Wisconsin and one from Michigan.

Two thousand five hundred of the enemy escaped with one battery and three regiments of cavalry, the remainder of his force, to Franklin.

One hundred and twenty-five wounded and thirty killed will cover our loss.

Col. Earl of the 3d Arkansas, was killed while gallantly leading his men into action, and Captain Watson, of Gen. Armstrong's staff, while intrepidly leading a charge.

Lieut. Sullivan, of Gen. Van Dorn's staff, had two horses shot under him while gallantly leading a charge to King's 1st Missouri battery.

The success is due in a great measure to Gen. Forrest, who, by coming up in the enemy's rear, compelled their surrender.

N'IMPORTE.

THE ENEMY.—A profound quiet reigns along our coast. Hardly a Yankee vessel is to be seen, and all the iron-clads have departed to parts unknown. Everybody asks, what can be the intention of the enemy; where are they going; what do they intend or expect to do? &c., &c., but nobody can answer. It is not known whether the Ogeechee fleet went north or south. Some think south, for a movement against Mobile; others think for Hilton Head, preparatory to an attack on Charleston, whilst others believe they have turned their prows in the direction of North Carolina. Nothing is known definitely—in our opinion, even by the enemy himself. He seems to be floating about at random from point to point, with the hope, like Micawber, that something will turn up to give him an opportunity to move with success.

Thus stand matters for the present, but we should be most unwise to fall asleep in fancied security. Let every city in the South act as if the accursed armada was to be directed specially against itself; we shall then have nothing to fear.—*Savannah Republican*

THE PROVISION QUESTION IN RICHMOND.—A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing on the 3d, says:

The food question is alarming to persons of limited exchequer. Family flour is quoted to-day at $30 per barrel. No kind of fresh meat can be obtained for less than a dollar a pound, and some of the butchers have closed their stalls from inability to purchase stock. Butter will be up to $3 before the close of the week; indeed, twenty firkins were sold at auction this morning at $2 62. The "leading" hotels now charge $7 per day, furnishing in return a meagre bill of fare; and proprietors of private boarding houses are trying to mimic the hotels.

The Petersburg express of the 5th says:

Extra Superfine flour was firm in Petersburg yesterday at $35 per barrel. It will be $40 in less than one week from to-day.

SOUTHERN PATENTS.—Among the patents issued at Richmond, during the past year, were the following to citizens of Tennessee:

TENNESSEE.—Cotton tie, J. S. Peete, Tipton; breech loading cannon, M. Bridges, Memphis; projectile, Wm. S. Wingfield, Springfield; waterproof cloth, John R. Ward, Memphis; submarine battery, J. Nichols and J. Bennett, engineers to F. Smith Memphis.

Review of the Hon. John C. Gaut's Opinion in the McMillin Case.

From the Athens Post.]

It is difficult to imagine why this opinion was published. No novelty attached to the question involved, and it is evidently discussed by Judge Gaut with less than his accustomed care. As Chancellor Welcker's signature is given as a mere matter of form, he is not responsible for the opinion, and we shall treat it as purely the work of Judge Gaut. It appears in the columns of a newspaper, thus inviting criticism. It merits criticism, if ever judicial action did. There is not the semblance of law in it.

The following is the statement of facts, as given by the Judge:

"That the said petitioner, Thomas F. McMillin was, on the 21st day of January, 1863, duly and legally appointed and qualified as deputy Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Cleveland, Bradley county, Tennessee, and from that time up to the time of his arrest he performed the duties of Clerk and Master of said Court, receiving the fees and emoluments of said office; that, by reason of his said office, William L. Campbell, Chairman of the County Court and Enrolling officer of said county, on the 17th day of October, 1862, gave the said McMillin a certificate of exemption from military service in the army of the Confederate States of America, during his continuance in office as Deputy Clerk and Master as aforesaid, which was approved by Col. Blake at Knoxville, the 10th December, 1862; that on the 29th day of December, 1862, the said McMillan was arrested as a conscript by order of Maj. John L. Hopkins or Lieut. Col. Blake, or both, and the proof did not distinctly show which one made the order—he was ordered under guard with the others who were put in jail; that said McMillin was transferred to the defendant's, Capt. Alvin Beegle's, Company to avoid going to said jail, but under protest that he was not a conscript and was not subject to said arrest."

And this is his statement of the law:

"The second section of the Exemption Law, passed by the Confederate Congress and approved on the 21st day of April, 1862, exempts "all clerks and officers of the State and Confederate governments allowed by law" and "all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate and State governments," from military duty and from enrollment under the Conscript Act of the 16th of April, 1862. The first section of the Exemption Law passed by the Confederate Congress and approved 11th of October, 1862, exempts from military service in the army of the Confederate States, under the law of the 27th September, 1862, extending the conscript age from eighteen to forty-five years, "the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State governments," and "all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and State governments authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees."

We will strip the case of the superfluous law.

The Exemption Act of April 21st, 1862, was repealed October 11, 1862, and Judge Gaut knew it when he penned his opinion. Why does he use a law that he well knew had ceased to exist for three months before he tried the cause?

Again: By the act of September 27, 1862, all clerks in the offices of the State governments "authorized by law receiving salaries or fees" are exempt. This clause could not apply to McMillin, for the law gives him as a deputy neither salary or fee. His principal hires him, and may give him what compensation he pleases, but he gets nothing under, and by the law, as an officer. In the act of April, the words "receiving salaries or fees" do not occur, and they were doubtless used in the act of September to exclude all but clerks who were appointed or elected as principal clerks. If the language of the old law had been continued in the new, it might have strengthened somewhat the opinion, but it must be a weak cause indeed, that appeals to a repealed statute to support it.

The only clause then by which McMillin could pretend to exemption is that which exempts "all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate and State governments."

"Let us glance at the facts. The Judge says that McMillin was appointed deputy Clerk and Master, and he performed the duties of Clerk and Master, receiving the fees and emoluments of the office. The profession would term this language exceedingly careless, for every lawyer knows that a deputy does not and cannot by the law receive "the fees and emoluments of the office." If he gets the fees of the office, it is as wages given to him by his employer. This language was evidently intended to make a case under the act of September, of a clerk "receiving salaries or fees." The point of failure is this: "Salaries or fees" in the law means "salaries or fees" allowed *by law* to the clerk, who receives them; and "fees and emoluments" in the Judge's case, mean, although he failed to so state, receiving pay of the clerk as his hired servant. In the Judge's case the services are rendered in the name of the clerk, the fees are taxed in his name, and must be received and receipted for by him, or in his name. The deputy has nothing to do with it for himself. The deputy represents not himself, but the clerk.

The truth of the "arrest" is this: On the day that the conscripts of Bradley county were ordered to assemble, Maj. Hopkins and Col. Blake held that McMillin was subject to conscription, and he, like other conscripts, was placed under guard. When or by whom the order to confine him in jail was given, we presume neither of the gentlemen know. If, however, the order was made by any one, we suppose it was deemed to be necessary. We understand that McMillin voluntarily joined Capt. Beegle's company after it was held that he was a conscript. If that be so, and we believe the fact is too notorious for denial, he could not be released from his obligation as a soldier. To obtain such relief his enlistment must have been compulsory, and not voluntary. Even the "jail" order does not amount to compulsory enlistment.

The Judge, after these remarkable statements of law and fact, proceeds to make his argument. He rests his case upon the question: "Is McMillin a clerk *de jure* by the laws of Tennessee?"

He shows by the Code that the clerk can appoint a deputy, who, after taking all the prescribed oaths, has power to transact all the business of the clerk by whom he is appointed, and then concludes: "We think it is clear beyond question that McMillin is a *clerk* of the State of Tennessee, with the same power and authority as his principal while in office in discharge of the duties thereof"—"and in this view of the case we are sustained by the Supreme Court of Tennessee"—6th Humphreys, 478.

If Judge Gaut had said, "we think it clear that McMillin is a *deputy* clerk of the State of Tennessee," he would have been right. That he is *de facto* and *de jure* such deputy is not denied. The Judge has a singular dislike for the word *deputy*. He points out the manner of making a deputy, the manner of swearing a deputy, and the powers of a deputy, and, having done so, calls him *clerk*.

The case referred to in 6th Humphreys was this: Rose was duly appointed, in writing, a deputy county court clerk. Before he was sworn, he certified for registration the probate of a deed. The validity of the act was the question before the court, and it has about as much to do with this case, as does the act of Congress that was repealed just three months before the case arose.

One of the Judge's strongest points now follows:

"And as such deputy clerk he is exempt from performing military duty by the laws of the State of Tennessee, (see Code, section 470,) except in cases of invasion or insurrection;—and nothing less than the requisition of the Governor of Tennessee, who as the commander in-chief of the militia of the State, in case of invasion or insurrection, actual or imminent, can take from the clerk of a court his privilege of exemption from military duty."

This is not the law. Section 470 of the Code of Tennessee says, "the clerks of the courts" are exempt from military duty. Section 323 says, clerks of the chancery courts are appointed by the chancelors and hold their offices for six years. The two sections would read thus: "Clerks of the chancery courts who are appointed by the chancellors, and hold their offices for six years, are exempt."

Take Judge Gaut's law, and it would read thus: The deputy clerks of the chancery courts, who are appointed by their principal clerks, and hold their offices at the will of their employers, are exempt.

The law books carefully distinguish the clerk from the deputy clerk, but Judge Gaut will not do so. He ignores the deputy, or rather he ignores the clerk and makes the deputy take his place.

But more of this last extract from the Opinion. By section 470 of the Code, clerks—not deputy clerks—are exempt from military service—"except in cases of invasion or insurrection," and by section 471, the requisition of the Governor on the militia is evidence of an insurrection or invasion so as to take away the privilege of exemption. These sections mean this: When the State is invaded, clerks are not exempt. If the Governor makes his requisition on the militia, it is evidence of the invasion that already existed, and which took away the right of exemption; it is the invasion, and not the requisition, that takes away the right. When the invader comes, the right is gone, even though the Governor should never make his requisition. Well, is the State of Tennessee invaded? Judge Gaut may not think so, but with two thirds of the State in the hands of Lincoln, and much of the other third in the hands of Lincoln's friends, most persons would conclude that it was an invaded State. If then, in fact, the State is invaded, the clerks themselves—much less deputies—are not exempt from military duty.

I need not remark, that to meet this invasion Gov. Harris did make his requisition on the militia—the order, so far as I know, remains unrevoked, and the invasion has been continuous to this day. Here is an invasion, and the *evidence* of it—the Governor's requisition. By the Judge's own argument the right to exemption is gone, and every clerk in Tennessee is, by State law, liable to military duty. That being so, what says the act of Congress on which the Judge relies to save McMillin? "The officers judicial and executive of the Confederate and State governments, * * * * *except such State officers as the several States have declared*, or may hereafter declare, *by law to be liable to militia duty*," are exempt. By our State law, clerks are now liable to militia duty, and consequently are not exempt from conscription. Thus the laws introduced by Judge Gaut to save the deputy clerk from conscription, show most conclusively not only his liability to conscription, but that of the clerk also. His Honor must have drank of the wine that makes men mad.

We are through with this Opinion.

It is understood, that on the day of McMillin's trial, Judge Gaut also discharged a deputy county court clerk of Bradley county, who performed *no official act prior to his enrollment*, and probably not until after his discharge by the Judge. If my information is correct, I call for the Opinion in *that* case.

There is but *one* clerk of the chancery court at Cleveland. Who is it? The officer appointed by the Chancellor for six years, or the deputy? If it be the latter, then scripture is fulfilled, and the last is become first. A deputy is allowed for the clerk's accommodation. The clerk is the officer. He is elected by the people, or is appointed by the Chancellor; he gives the bonds, and in his name the business is done. The law looks to him, holds him responsible, and gives him the fees. It is the clerk who acts by his deputy—A. B., clerk, by C. D., his deputy. If the clerk desires it, he dismisses his deputy, and the State cannot complain. In the clerk's name, the work is done; in his name the fees are taxed; to him the law gives them, and in his name they are collected, received and receipted for. The deputy gets as compensation whatever the clerk gives him, and no more. He is simply a hired servant or agent, whose appointment is authorized by law, and whose acts are valid when done for the clerk and in his name. His death causes no vacancy in office, and his removal affects only his employer.

Much remains to be said—enough has been said. This paper is already too long.

SOUTHRON.

NEGRO BARBARITIES.—An Abolitionist living in the town of Denmark, Lewis county, loved the negro not wisely but too well, and believed in the equality of the whole human race, and has just been brought to grief in the most heart-rending manner. He preferred to employ an uncouth, burly negro on his farm, and treated him as an equal. The result of this is not only very sad but very shocking. The farmer has just learned that the negro has ravished his three daughters, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen and thirteen years! The silly minded father has paid dearly for his misapplied philanthropy, and is now an inmate of the Utica Lunatic Asylum. This is truly a sorrowful and heart rending case. And yet radical cry in "Make room for the nigger!"—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier.*

MORE IRON CLADS.—Two more iron-clads have been turned over to the Yankee navy, having been finished by contractors—the Catskill and Nantucket. The former carries one 11 and one 15-inch gun, and is an exact copy of the Passaic and Montauk. Both will soon proceed to Fortress Monroe, and thence South. The Erickson Monitor Sangammon arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 14th, awaiting the arrival of the Catskill and Nantucket before proceeding to Port Royal.

DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS FROM THE YANKEE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—One Lieut. Colonel, two Majors, eighteen Captains and forty-three Lieutenants are dismissed for absence without leave, from the army of the Potomac, by a single order published in the Washington Chronicle of Tuesday last, and four hundred privates, who had deserted, are reported as having been sent back to duty in the past two weeks.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY REBEL.]

RICHMOND, March 8.—The New York Herald of the 4th says gold closed at 171; Exchange 188 to 189. The Herald says comments of the London Press on the Charleston blockade will teach the Rebels what British sympathy is worth. The Herald hears gratifying reports of the improved condition of the army of the Potomac, and says it will soon move forward. The Washington correspondent says: At the House of Congress money was rated with prodigality, and every body seemed jolly. The copper-heads attempted to leave off Sumner's anti-mediation resolutions, but the bill passed by a strong majority, when Kirregan's name was called in the yeas; nays, on the Missouri Emancipation bill in the House, he denounced it in such terms that he was ordered by the Speaker to take his seat. He did not sit down until he remarked, that the people and the army would not consent to so much legislation for negroes. The scene arose to a high pitch in a few moments.

A dispatch from Hilton Head, of the 27th ult., says troops are under orders to embark, and the next steamer will probably bring intelligence of an attack on Charleston.

Gen. Stevenson has been released from arrest by Gen. Foster, and restored to his command.

The Propeller Dalton arrived at Fortress Monroe, on the 20th from New York, with a ton of cotton seed to be planted on old plantations at Hampton.

The Havana correspondent of the Herald of the 25th says, the re-establishment of the blockade off Galveston and Charleston, has been published in the official organ here, and notice of it been communicated to the Government by the Spanish minister at Washington.

The Herald says, by latest advices by Europe, the insurrection in Poland, had resumed more formidable proportions. Prussia had an engagement with Russia, to allow Russian troops to pass over her territory. The English, French and Austrian cabinets have taken umbrage at the understanding which seems to exist upon the subject, between Russia and Prussia. It is evident all Europe will feel the influence of this great and sustained revolutionary movement in Poland, and that Napoleon will find scope for his energies quite near at home. This, says the Herald, will leave us to deal with our affair without any undue meddling, as we shall now have no more of Napoleon's mediation, save in a pacific manner.

RICHMOND, March 9.—There is no truth in the report published this morning of a fight on Sunday in Gloucester county, Va. It was ascertained by reconnoisance that the enemy had returned to strong fortifications at Gloucester Point, and no attack was made.

RICHMOND, (via Raleigh) March 9.—The State Journal's Kinston correspondence, dated the 8th, says the enemy, reported 12,000 strong, encamped last night ten miles below Kinston, and their troops are in motion. A special dispatch to the Journal says the enemy have fallen back. All quiet. Six Yankees killed, two Confederates missing.

VICKSBURG, March 9.—One of the enemy's gunboats approached opposite the city on the other side of the peninsula, and threw a few shells, all but one falling short. Nobody hurt on our side. Our batteries did not reply. The enemy is reported moving their forces further up the river. Two gunboats were seen in the canal yesterday, supposed to be removing troops from opposite Warrenton. The object of the movement is not known here.

RICHMOND, March 9.—In the Senate Mr. Clay, of Alabama, introduced a resolution to repeal the naturalization laws. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Maxwell submitted a preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, earnestly recommending the agriculturists of the Confederate States to direct their labor to the production of such crops as will secure a sufficiency of food for all classes and for every emergency.

In the House the Impressment bill, as amended, was rejected by a tie vote. The vote was reconsidered, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, in secret session, some amendments to the Currency bill were concurred in, and the bill was returned to the House.

Nothing important in the House in open session.

SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Hamilton county, I will sell at the Court House in Harrison, the 4th Monday of March next, to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy a R. fa. judgment and cost, the Bank of Chattanooga recovered against P. W. Humphreys, W. H. Alexander and John H. Alexander, in said court, the following town lots, levied on to satisfy said judgement and cost to-wit: one town lot in Chattanooga, Tennessee, the property of P. W. Humphreys, fronting on Vine and adjoining the lands of Lemuie Hair, Thos. Callie and W. H. Alexander, and opposite the property of Jno. L. Hopkins, also one other lot on Vine Street, in Chattanooga, adjoining the Hair and Humphreys, and opposite Hopkins' property, levied on as the property of W. H. Alexander, and will be sold unless judgment and cost are previously paid.

Feb4-tf A. R. COULTER, Sheriff H. C.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at private sale, one 30 horse power Engine and Boiler, with Muley Saw, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging. Also one 30 inch Circular Saw, with irons attached—together with 60 feet of Shafting, and Pulleys. One Rip Saw, Cutoff Saw, with gearing, &c.

JOSIAH FISHER, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Feb10-tf

☞ Selma Reporter copy 2 weeks, and send bill to this office.

A BARGAIN!

TO ANY ONE DESIRING A GOOD HOME.

I OFFER for sale or rent, my HOUSE AND LOT, in the town of LaFayette, Ala. It is one of the most desirable and best improved situations in town. The dwelling is large and completely finished with seven rooms 20x20, and a passage, twelve feet in width, running through. The dining room is large, with a pantry. The out houses are good, consisting of a kitchen, smoke-house, meal-house with 2 rooms, dairy, hen-house, 3 negro houses, barn with 2 stables, a carriage-house large enough for 2 carriages, buggy-house for 3 buggies, and a cow-house and lot. There is also a comfortable office. There are 2 wells of as good water as can be found in the country. There is a good garden, containing one acre. Attached to this there is an acre or more. The enclosures are of heart lumber and painted.

The dwelling is situated on the Southern side of the town, in a beautiful grove, with 40 acres of land belonging to the lot.

There are good male and female schools, and three churches in the town.

Possession given immediately.

Living is cheaper here than in most places; and I will state that any person purchasing the above property, can, also, if they wish, procure a good farm, of a thousand acres, near town. Address, immediately,

mar3-6t B. F. REA, LaFayette, Ala.

The Empire State Iron and Coal Mining Company,

(OFFICE OVER STROHECKER'S DRUG STORE,)

MACON, GEORGIA.

ELAM ALEXANDER, President.

WM. B. JOHNSTON, T. R. BLOOM, E. L. STROHECKER, J. COWLES, A. M. LOCKETT, A. E. THOMPSON, } Directors

JAMES A. NISBET, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. R. THOMPSON, General Superintendent.

Jan. 14th, 1863. 6m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Quinby & Robinson, of Memphis, Tenn., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present the same to W. T. Quinby, who is alone authorized to pay, and all persons who are indebted to said firm, will make immediate payment to said Quinby, who has been authorized to settle said firm's business.

WM. T. QUINBY, W. A. ROBINSON } Gen'l Partners, JAS. S. CLAGHORN, Special partner.

Etowah, Ga. Jan. 21, 1863. [feb16 3m.]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have associated themselves together under the style and firm of BONDURANT & MATTHIAS, for the purpose of conducting the GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, in Lynchburg, Va.

We shall keep constantly on hand as large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES and STAPLE DRY GOODS, as can be obtained, and will spare no pains to serve our customers at all times.

Conducting the business on the CASH principle, we will be enabled to offer inducements to city and country purchasers, either by wholesale or retail.

Consignments of Flour, Wheat, Corn and all other country produce solicited, and prompt returns in all cases, as soon as sales are made.

Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco and Snuff of all grades always on hand.

We solicit a share of the public patronage.

J. P. BONDURANT, dec17-6m JAMES MATTHIAS.

FARM FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale, a Farm containing 160 acres, adjoining the lands of Mark A. Kennedy, situated on the Missionary Ridge, four miles East of Chattanooga. Five acres of the land are cleared and fenced, with a small cabin thereon, a nursery of fruit trees—select apples and pears—and two good springs.

feb16-1m C. F. BRUCKNER.

"SOMETHING NEW."

100 Bush. Herd grass seed, sow from Feb. to June.
50 " Orchard. " " " " " "
5000 Spanish Segars.
15 gross best quality, Lucifer Matches,
25 Boxes choice Candy, (in 20lb Boxes,)
200 Sacks Ground Peas—for sale, for cash, by

mar3-1m* JOHN L. M. FRENCH.

For Sale or Rent,

THE large three Story Brick Hotel, known as the City House; and for sale two dwellings near the Academy. [feb21m*] J. J. BRYAN.

PIANOS FOR SALE.

TWO good second hand Pianos for sale by

mar7-tf J. H. WILLY, Commission Merchant.

CHEAP SHOES.

20 pairs Oxford Ties, fresh stock, for sale low by

may1-tf J. H. WILLY, Commission Merchant.

Carriage, Phaeton and Buggy.

THREE good second hand vehicles, for sale by

mar-tf J. H. WILLY, Commission Merchant.

FOR SALE.

A FINE saddle and harness Horse, 6 years old spirited and gaited. For sale by

may7-tf J. H. WILLY, Commission Merchant.

$5500 TENNESSEE MONEY.

THE above amount in notes, of the old banks—for sale by

mar7-tf J. H. WILLY, Commission Merchant.

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CLEVELAND, TENN.

Rev. J. N. Bradshaw, Principal.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the FIRST MONDAY of January 1863, under the direction and professorship of the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, who has had charge of it for the last 15 months.

The Trustees in making this announcement would most especially appeal to all citizens who have daughters to educate, to send them to this institution. Mr. Bradshaw has had charge of the school for the last 15 months during which time he has rendered ample, and we might say, universal satisfaction to the Trustees, patrons and pupils. There never was a better time for men to educate their daughters than now—money is plenty—everything a farmer raises bears two prices, and the Tuition to this school is the same that it was when everything was at low figures.—What excuse can there be now for a man who neglects to educate his daughter? None. Because here, in Cleveland a healthy locality, we have an Institute, with an excellent Instructor, aided by a sufficient corps of Assistants, to instruct all who may favor it with their patronage. Let one and all put their shoulder to the wheel and build up such a School as will be of incalculable benefit to us and an honor to our town.—We have the building and we have the Teachers—the balance devolves upon the people. We hope they may nobly perform their duty.

The Trustees are thankful to the citizens for the patronage bestowed upon Mr. Bradshaw heretofore, and are glad to know that under his administration of the Institution has not lost any of the enviable reputation it sustained in "the better days of the Republic."

TERMS OF TUITION.

Primary Department,	$7 00	per Session.
Preparatory "	10 00	" "
Freshman Class, "	14 00	" "
Sophomore "	19 00	" "
Junior "	20 00	" "
Senior "	25 00	" "
In Music, Piano, Guitar or Melodeon,	35 00	" "
Thorough Bass Comp. &c.,	25 00	" "
French and other Modern Languages,	2 00	" " each.
Incidental Fee,	1 00	" "

In the Ornamental Department full provision will be made, at the ordinary prices.

The rule of payment is one-half in advance, the rest by the middle of the term.

Board can be had in good families, and at convenient boarding houses here purposely for young ladies at reasonable rates, ranging from $15 to $20 per month.

G. W. PARKS, dec20 Secretary and Treasurer.