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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1863.

Latest from the North.

From the Baltimore *American* we clip the following items, which will be found interesting:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 3.—Gen. Hooker directs, on the information of the Medical Director of this army, that the wounded within our lines are properly cared for, and have every thing they need. Those of our wounded within the enemy's lines the enemy will not permit any person to visit, but they are all to be sent over to us.

If any aid is required it will be telegraphed for. The effect of the presence of State Agents has been to interfere with the necessary and proper system. The Medical Director does not desire them to be here at this time.

The Washington Star says that those who imagine that the events of the past week upon the Rappahannock have materially damaged the efficiency of Gen. Hooker's army will ere long find themselves much mistaken. It will not be very long before the rebels will find that what they now claim as a victory has damaged them vastly more than it damaged the Union army of the Potomac for what will follow in this spring's campaign in that quarter.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—MORGAN UNDER ARREST, ETC.

MURFREESBORO, May 8.—Trustworthy information from Manchester represents Johnston as in command there.

Gen. J. H. Morgan is under arrest for refusing to obey Gen. Wheeler, who has been placed over him. Morgan's men threaten to disband.

The rebels think we are poorly fortified here, and will fall back to Nashville when attacked. They say they will be in Nashville in fifteen days.

Major Wiles, Provost Marshal General, is organizing negroes in this department into brigades, to be armed with spades, axes, picks, etc., for building fortifications, digging trench ing and for general fatigue purposes.

Squads of thirty each will be placed under an East Tennessee refugee as overseer. One woman will be allowed as cook for ten men, and officers will be appointed to superintend paying and providing camp equipage.

Major W. thinks he will have two hundred and fifty in a few days. The rest of the negro women and children will be sent to the rear of Gallatin to work on plantations, to raise provisions appropriated to their use.

The following order is important to ladies proposing to visit this department, and then Rosecrans desires it thoroughly ventilated in the Northern papers:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, MURFREESBORO, May 8.—This being the season for active military operations, the presence of ladies, however desirable under certain circumstances, is not so now.

The General commanding directs that no passes be issued to ladies to pass from Louisville to Nashville, Murfreesboro or within the lines of this Department until further orders. Those residing in the North are warned to avoid the trouble and expense of traveling to Louisville, as they will not be admitted within the lines of this Department, except in the most urgent cases, and then under passes issued from the Department headquarters.

M. MILES,
Major and Provost Marshal.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—It is reported that the rebel cavalry under Morgan and Wheeler are at Lexington, Tenn., and moving towards Kentucky.

NEW YORK MATTERS.

SATURDAY, May 9.—Hambleton, lately editor of the Atlanta (Georgia) Confederacy, arrested some days ago, applied to-day for his discharge upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. This James P. Hambleton is the person who a few years since made up a list of New York merchants' names and sent them South to the Southern merchants. All those merchants who did not comply with the demands of Hambleton, in regard to his alleged expenses in getting up said list, were marked "black," and consequently received no Southern patronage.

He afterwards became the editor of the Atlanta Confederacy, and was lately found in this city under suspicious circumstances, and some $26,000 in Confederate money and bonds were found in his possession. He was arrested by Major General Wool and was conveyed to the Park Barracks, where he has since been detained.

Judge McCunn issued a *habeas corpus* yesterday to bring him before him, and to-day he was produced by Capt. Armstrong, of the Park Barracks. Judge McCunn adjourned the case until Monday, in order that Gen. Wool might make a return to the writ. Hambleton says he only claims a speedy examination—and some rich developments are expected.

It won't do for Scotsh to express their sympathies too openly. Two of them, Alexander Hutchings and Henry J. Kerner by name, were foolish enough to "hurrah for Jeff. Davis" in the street and were arrested therefor. They were discharged by one of the police justices at the tombs, but within an hour afterwards they were rearrested by order of Gen. Wool.

Twenty-four soldiers of the rebel army, recently captured, arrived here this morning consigned to the care of Col. Frank E. Howe, of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association. They have, without exception, taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and were glad to do it.

Their physical appearance does not show that they have suffered for want of food, tho they say their rations were only about one-fourth of what they should have had, and they speak with something like envy of the ample food served to our men. Their clothing, however, shows most deplorable signs of decay, and they were fast lapsing into raggedness when they effected their escape.

The Latest from Jackson.

The Mobile Register of the 16th which reached us yesterday, furnishes some intelligence concerning the Jackson affair, and lights up the mystery of the long suspense and the silence from that quarter relievingly. It seems that the sudden irruption of the enemy scattered the population of the capital of Mississippi, army correspondents, telegraphers, and others included. Our enterprising Mobile contemporary sent upa special reporter to the nearest station to Jackson to gain and transmit the correct information. From Brandon on the 13th, the following dispatch was received:—

BRANDON, May 13.—Grant's army occupied Jackson yesterday about noon.

Gen. Joe. E. Johnston, who arrived there the night before, and took command, has fallen back towards Canton. His force is too small to give battle, but he hopes, Pemberton will rally up in the rear of the enemy from [illegible] molish him.

In the meantime, small parties have been sent out from Jackson in this direction, who are capturing horses and negroes and sending them to Jackson.

They are reported to have destroyed the railroad track from Jackson, within a few miles of Brandon.

They are momentarily expected here, and Brandon has the appearance of a Sabbath day.

C. S. J.

The Register of Saturday says:—

The occupation of Jackson by the enemy in force, is not so serious a matter in a military point of view as it appears at first sight. Gen. Johnston yielded it without a fight in preference to risking a battle with overwhelming numbers. He would have taken that risk if Jackson had been of greater importance than as a point of railroad in possession of the enemy. But that possession he already had at Clinton. That the movement of Gen. Grant is a bold one must be admitted—that it has been so rapid, as up to this point, to surprise and outgeneral the Confederate authorities, cannot be denied. But in the boldness of the enterprise consists its danger. He has stretched out his line from his base at the crossing of the Mississippi river, to Jackson, a distance of some seventy-five miles, and however great his force may be, a line of that length is tearfully exposed to even an inferior enemy of disciplined troops in the field. Near his left wing, resting on the Mississippi, in the neighborhood of the Big Black, is the main body of Gen. Pemberton's army. Gen. Johnston, with some 8000 men, is in front of his right, and subject to orders to cross Pearl River above Jackson and co-operate in a night with the enemy in front, or to cross below and attack him in the rear. There is also reason to believe that a column of reinforcements from Port Hudson is still behind Grant, and will be maneuvered to take part in the battle soon to come off.

The situation is briefly this: The enemy is many miles from his depot of supplies, with his line weakened by that extension; he is confronted by a large and disciplined army of splendid Confederate troops, in the hands of a master of the art of war; Vicksburg and Port Hudson are strongly fortified, and, as we know positively, are amply provisioned for a long siege; Grant's army must soon be weakened by the expiration of the terms of enlistment of many of his troops, and hot weather and Mississippi water will soon weaken it a great deal more by any number of indefinite leaves of absence.

There is nothing discouraging, much less alarming, in the aspect of such a campaign programme as this. It contains enough, however, to warn every man in Mississippi and Alabama to arm and prepare to fight the enemy.

In addition to the above, we clip the following letter from Jackson of the 6th, showing that the citizens were not altogether unprepared for the enemy's advance, and had time to remove a great many valuables:

The following letter, forwarded by private conveyance, has been delayed upon the road:

JACKSON, May 6, 1863.

People are leaving Jackson in numbers. The trains for the interior are crowded with non-combatants, and the sidewalks blocked up with cases, barrels, old fashioned trunks, and chests, which look antiquated enough to have come out of Noah's ark. One doesn't see the rosy, laughing faces of young girls upon the streets now. Only here and there is a crinoline to be met with. Sunday before last the churches were radiant with an array of beauty which the world could not surpass; but now, alas! the encroaching outposts of the enemy are within our county, and our women are wisely fleeing before their polluting approach.

To add to the gloom which the want of positive information creates, the weather this morning is unseasonably cold, and the sky lowering and stormy. The Yankees have brought Northern weather with them.

One of the prisoners who were taken in the first day's fight at Grand Gulf, a sergeant, and a very intelligent young fellow, says that 40,000 men had already been landed where he was captured, below our batteries, and it was the intention to land altogether 100,000. He asserted that these 40,000 were the flower not only of Grant's army, but of Hanks' division, and are flushed with the assurance of success. The transports which ran the Vicksburg batteries were as busy as ferryboats crossing the blue-bellies from the Louisiana shore. We are somewhat reassured by the street rumor that the peerless Beauregard is hastening to the rescue with large reinforcements from Charleston, and from Hill's army in North Carolina. God grant this be so. The name of Beauregard will thrill to the very marrow of our bones, and strike a corresponding terror to the hearts of the Yankees. His peculiar skill and genius are greatly needed now at Vicksburg, for the enemy are preparing to invest the place by regular process, and the greatest judgment is required to make good use of our means of defence and offence.

There has been no more desperate fighting during this war than was done by Gen. Bowen's men during the two or three days' engagement at Grand Gulf, and the slaughter of Quakees was appalling. Bowen's Missouri[illegible] are now at Big Black, absolutely used up with fatigue and want of rest. The poor fellows have thrown away their shoes and stockings to relieve their blistered feet.

The 3d and 4th Missouri and 17th Louisiana were ordered to retake the Virginia battery. The Yankees had left the battery apparently but feebly defended, but had concealed a large body, (a whole brigade, I hear,) so as to surprise any force of our which might attack at the tempting bait. The three Confederate regiments advanced boldly, but were met by a terrific fire. Too proud to retire before any odds of Yankees, they stood their ground until the ammunition was expended, retook the guns, with clubbed muskets kept off the blue-bellied myrmidons until they got under cover of our lines.

The Yankee prisoners confined here have all been sent to Selma. The privates were paroled not to attempt to escape during the journey, but the officers refused to be paroled on such terms, declaring a parole should be unconditional and irrevocable.

Everything in the firing line was impressed here yesterday; but no impression could be made this morning on the beal steak at the [illegible] House.

We have just received the news of a second great victory on the Rappahannock, and the joyful announcement from General Lee that not a Yankee is to be found in arms this side of that stream. This news imparts some cheerfulness, but the Yankees are too near Jackson for any hilarious demonstration.

The President has sent word to Governor Pettus, that steps have been taken to supply arms for all the men raised in Mississippi to repel the invaders. Forrest is looked for with his renowned cavalry; and with his 5000 horse, and the force which may at any moment arrive from Port Hudson, Gen. Grant will be as badly off as poor old Fuss and Feathers, with a fire in front, flank and rear. W.

JOHN MORGAN REDIVIVUS.

A VICTORY NEAR MONTICELLO—THE CHIEFTAIN IN THE SADDLE AGAIN.

[illegible]

[illegible] Ky., May 16, 1863.

[illegible] Yankees have moved across the river at this place and driven out Gen. Pegram's forces, Gen. Bragg ordered Gen. Morgan to move up from Liberty, Tenn., with his entire division (except one regiment) and either capture or drive them back across the river."

The command was at once put in motion, and having made a forced march of more than one hundred and twenty miles, swimming rivers and enduring all kinds of hardships, arrived in front of the Yankee encampment, in what is known as the Horse Shoe Bend, last Saturday. The General, with an advance of about 500 men, came upon a considerable force of the enemy some ten miles from the river, when a running fight commenced which lasted until night, the enemy disputing the ground and retreating from tree to tree.

The next day the firing commenced early in the morning, and was kept up at intervals for about six hours, the Yankees being strongly posted in the thick woods, with their flank protected by almost impassable ravines. At about two o'clock, the command made its appearance and the General prepared to make the attack. A portion of Col. Cluke's brigade, consisting of Cluke's, and Chenault's regiments, supported by a portion of Col. Duke's brigade, consisting of Ward's, Smith's, and Grigsby's regiments, were ordered to advance, and the fight commenced by a terrific volley of musketry from the enemy, with plenty of grape and canister and shells from their cannon. Nothing daunted, our brave boys never faltered, but madly pressed on, every one having made up his mind that the battery must be taken. After a most desperate resistance of about fifty minutes, the Yankee line commenced giving way, and the battery seemed almost within our reach, but thanks to the Yankee horses and the tired condition of our men, they literally out ran us and carried it off. The nature of the ground made it impossible to advance with any rapidity, as the growth of timber was very dense, and the ground much broken.

The enemy continued to retreat until they reached the river, about four miles, where they succeeded in crossing, not without considerable loss of life: many of their men rushing madly into the river and drowning. It was impossible to press them at the ferry, owing to the batteries of the enemy on the other side commanding the south bank for a mile, and effectually covering the ferry.

Never have I felt prouder of the command than on this occasion. Every one from the General down, seemed to vie with each other in daring. A private in Ward's regiment, by the name of McDaniel, having his leg torn off by a shell and dangling by a few shreds, as he was borne to the rear, in passing the General put his hand into his cartridge box and pulling out a few packages of cartridges, said, "Here, General, are some good Enfields. Give them to the boys who need them." Poor fellow! he died about six hours after the fight, no word of complaint having escaped him, only regretting that his life was not spared to his country.

Our loss was severe, some twenty killed and quite a number seriously wounded by the shell of the enemy. The enemy's loss was heavy, some thirty left dead upon the field and quite a number wounded. We took twenty-five prisoners, representing five different regiments, besides releasing quite a number of citizens that the Yankees were dragging from their homes. The party of Yankees most severely punished were just returning from a house burning expedition, but few of them escaped the punishment they so richly deserved.

I know nothing of our future movements, if anything happens (and things will happen, you know,) I will write you again. E.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.]

THE TAKING AND EVACUATION OF JACKSON.

Large amount of Property Destroyed.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

BANISHMENT OF VALLANDIGHAM.

HE IS SENTENCED TO DRY TORTUGAS.

THE NORTH CONCILIATORY.

GREAT MEETING OF THE GERMANS IN ST. LOUIS.

They denounce Military interference and Declare for Freedom of Speech.

NORTHERN EULOGIUMS ON JACKSON'S CHARACTER.

BRANDON, MISS. (via Montgomery) May 17.—Two gentlemen rode to Jackson this morning and traversed the city. The enemy evacuated at 2 o'clock. Their strength estimated at 30,000. They retreated towards Vicksburg. Firing heard in that direction. Pemberton supposed to be in their rear. Before leaving they burned the Confederate House, Depots, Penitentiary, Green & Phillips' Factory, Stephens' Foundry, Lanier's hat factory, a block of buildings on State street, including the Medical Purveyor's, and other Government offices, both the bridges over Pearl river, and destroyed several miles of railroad track.

It is reported in Mobile that some of this burning took place before we retreated. Confederate House, Stake proprietors.

[illegible] 16th.—Northern dates up to the 14th received:—The Washington Chronicle says Vallandigham has been sentenced to "Dry Tortugas" on the coast of Florida, for two years. It is said there was a majority in favor of sending him South until the close of the war. The Herald says the report [illegible] of the proposed [illegible] meeting [illegible] Democratic Convention for Eastern States are published of a meeting to be held in New York city, on the third of June. The address [illegible] for a vigorous prosecution of the war [illegible], and whilst we will submit to no dismemberment and no terms not justified by every principle of honor, we will go far in a spirit of conciliation to restore the Union.

Eight thousand Germans held a meeting at St. Louis on the 10th, and adopted resolutions condemning the removal of Halleck, and the promotion of Freedman Butler, Sigel and Genl. Davidson. The Administration of the department notified them that in no case should be discarded their duty to support the President and his appointed agents. Nevertheless the resolutions were adopted and the interference of the military authorities with the freedom of speech was denounced.

The Herald alluding to the death of General Jackson says he resembled Napoleon in his early career, more than any other General of modern times. The victory at Chancellorsville was dearly bought. Jackson was a universal favorite in the Rebel army, and popular even in our own. The Herald gives a lengthy sketch of his military career. The Washington Chronicle says, that while we are only too glad to be rid of so terrible a foe, our sense of relief is not unmingled with emotions of sorrow and sympathy, for the death of so brave a man. Stonewall Jackson was a great General, a brave soldier, a noble christian and a pure man. May God throw these virtues against the sins of the second and advocates of crime.

RICHMOND, May 10th.—The tax bill was approved by the President on the 24th of April, the ad valorum tax on merchants dates from that day inclusive. Commissioner of taxes not yet appointed by the President.

TULLAHOMA, May 17.—Everything still quiet in front. There are many rumors flying about, but nothing important or reliable.

RICHMOND, May 18.—The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 15th says it is reported at Washington that the President had changed the sentence of Vallandigham, to sending him South. Apprehension was felt at Washington of a raid of the Rebel cavalry on the National Capital. The planks on the bridge have been removed and a battery stationed at the Aqueduct bridge.

A dispatch, dated Washington May 4th, asserts that there is no indication of a movement of the Federal army to the south side of the Rappahannock.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Enquirer says on the alleged authority of a Yankee General that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded, prisoners and deserters, is forty thousand; also that Hooker was much injured at Chancellorsville, and has not left headquarters since the fight.

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. [6m10 3m.]

TAKEN UP

AND committed to jail by the military authorities at Chattanooga, on the 3d of October, 1862, and more recently committed by an acting justice of the Peace for the county of Hamilton, Tenn., on the 19th of December, 1862, a negro boy, calling his name JOHN, and says he belongs to W. P. Jones, of Memphis. Said boy is black, 20 years old, 5 feet 3½ inches high. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail.

dec20 J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.

RIO! RIO!! RIO!! RIO COFFEE.

JUST received
15 Sacks Rio Coffee,
40 " Red Peas,
66 Boxes Tobacco, medium & fine, part to arrive.
45 Sacks Virginia salt, for sale by

apr22 1m R. R. RYNRS.

STRAY HORSE.—Escaped from me on May 8th, 1863, at Dalton, Ga., a small dark bay Horse, with a star in his face, branded on the left shoulder with a capital C, about 8 or 10 years old, he is fresh shod round with old shoes, has a quick short pace; any person delivering said Horse to me will be reasonably rewarded.

may17-1awtw WILEY E. WOOD.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'L OFFICE, RICHMOND, May 11th, 1863.

General Orders, No. 88.

I. The following notice, relative to exchange prisoners, is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 8.

RICHMOND, May 8, 1863.

The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to May 6, 1863.

2. All officers captured at any place before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All men captured in South Carolina or Virginia before 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee in December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lt. Col. Stewart at Van Buren, Ark., January 25th, 1863; by Col. Dickey in December, in 1862, in his march on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and by Capt. Cameron at Corinth, Miss., in December, 1862.

6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Miss., on the 23d of December, 1862, at Doe Arp, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, La., on the 28th February, 1863.

7. All persons who have been captured on the seas or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.

8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 8th May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any, and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person shall take the oath of allegiance to the United States or give any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.

9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prisons, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

may19 3t.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have associated themselves together under the style and firm of BONDURANT & MATTHEWS, 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 made 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,
JAMES MATTHEWS.

dec17 6m

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2, Tullahoma, Tenn., Feb. 27, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

I. Frequent inquiries at these Headquarters indicate that numbers of able-bodied men [illegible] are still employed in various departments of the army against orders.

II. It is therefore ordered that Enrolling officers, that no exemption of any kind whatever, exempts [illegible] enrolled. Applications for [illegible] ded by the Enrolling officers. [illegible] recognized by the department as having any control of the matter.

By command of Gen'l Bragg.

(Signed) P. H. THERSON,
Lt. Col. A. A. G.

OFFICIAL:
S. A. Cooper,
A. A. G.

may10-tf

EXTRACT

HEADQ'RS VOL. & CON. BUREAU A. T., Huntsville, Ala., May 6, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 124.

1. All officers of the following regiments are relieved from duty in this Bureau and will immediately rejoin their commands: 22d, 28th, 90th, 29th and 41st Alabama regiments, 24th, 27th, 29th and 30th Mississippi regiments.

All officers thus relieved will report the result of their labors to these Headquarters.

By command of
Brig. Gen. PILLOW,
Chief of Bureau.

Jno. C. Burch,
A. A. G. [may19.2w]

NB. Atlanta Commonwealth, Memphis Appeal (Jackson) and Montgomery Mail, copy and forward accounts to Maj. M. Cheatham, Asst. Q. M. at this place.

The Empire State Iron and Coal Mining Company,

(OFFICE OVER STROBECKER'S DRUG STORE,)
MACON, GEORGIA.

ELAM ALEXANDER, President.
Wm. B. JOHNSTON,
T. R. BACON,
E. L. STROBECKER,
J. COWLES,
A. M. LOCHRET,
A. E. THOMPSON,
JAMES A. FISHER, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. E. THOMPSON, General Superintendent.

Jan. 14th, 1863. 6m

CORN MEAL AND FLOUR.—Three thousand wire cloth Seives, for Corn Meal and Flour. Manufactured and for sale by

C. M. CALDWELL,
may5-tf Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

A. J. HARALSON. L. G. PIRKLE.

HARALSON & PIRKLE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
and COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Market St. 3d door North Market House.
Refer to business men of Chattanooga.

[mar11-6m]

M. J. HUGHES,
Attorney at Law, Claim Agent and Notary Public,
RICHMOND—VA.

CLAIMS of every description against the Confederate Government settled with accuracy and dispatch. Attend all the Confederate States courts held in the city of Richmond. Address Box 1160.

jan22-1y

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—I am desirous of selling that charming little place in the suburbs of Chattanooga, that I now live on. The place consists of 4 acres of land lying just within the corporate limits of the town, on the W. & A. R. R. It is well improved, has a very neat and comfortable cottage of 4 rooms, a fine well of never failing water, besides a No. 1 cistern, all the necessary out buildings, a splendid assortment of the most choice varieties of vines and fruit trees, also two small lots of grass and clover. Possession to be given the first of January, 1864. Apply to

may12-tf W. F. HOOPER.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED to the jail of Hamilton county, Tennessee, two negro men, John and Ben, who say they belong to John Levitt, of Augusta, Ga. John is very dark, and Ben, is of a light copper color. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

WM. M. McDALLASTER,
Jailor Hamilton Co.

apr25-tf

LAIRD & MOFFETT,
PRODUCE DEALERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Oct. 8th, 1862—1y

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:
300 Sacks Salt,
50 Kegs Nails,
[illegible] Tobacco,
50 Boxes Candy.

apr28 JOHN H. FRENCH.