Macon Beacon.

"In essentials let there be unity, in non-essentials liberty, but in all things charity."

BY HENRY C. FERRIS. MACON, NOXUBEE COUNTY MI., JANUARY 15, 1862. VOL. XII.---NO. 23

...AT SOUTHERN & ...N REMEDY.

...RWIN'S ...AGUE PILLS.

...cure of Fever and ...ar consistent Chills ..., Billious Fever, ...all periodical dis... their origin in the ...arising from de...

...of cure all the above named ... AGUE AND FEVER ... daily with exposed ... "ANOINT OF ... AND OF CURE" ... Ague Pills" DEFER ... in the following ... form a speed, and perma... ...for only one class of dis... ...to talk ... ...a mineral, being pure ... ...of nations of the ... ...disease to prepare the ... ...provided with the ... ...Hamburg,' ... ...influence and others ... ...see these Pills, that ... for Yellow Fever ... ...times have done, ...on our sick beds, ...ial merit, we wish to ...the fact that in using ...only take a few Pills, ...able to swallowing a ...mixture which, at best, ...the same effect?

...PORTER & MERWIN, ...proprietors Memphis, Ten, ...on by H. DENT, ...MPLE & McLELLAND. GEO. COSTER. ...& Co., New Orleans, ...retail agents for the ... Apl 3 '61.

Saddles & Harness

AND DEALER IN

Saddlery and Hardware,

MACON, MISS.

...ssippi, ...ee County. ...OVEMBER TERM A. D. 1861. ...the petition of W. M. ...strator de bonis non of ...L. Andrews, deceased, ...to pay debts; ...that heirs of E. L. An... ...d, to wit: Joseph G. ...mon Andrews, Hyam ...Isabella Andrews; ...eby notified to be and ...fore the Probate court ...unty, and State aforesaid, ...held in the town of ...third Monday in Janu... ...2, it being the first day ...y term 1862, then and ...use, if any you can, why ...lands, lying in Lowndes ...State, to wit: W½ of the ...of the NW¼ of sec. 32, T. ...lot 7, sec. 8, T. 19, R. ...NE¼ sec. 31, T. 17, R. 19; ...of sec. 23, T. 18, R. 19; ...sec 31; T. 17, R. 19; ...¼, sec 32, T. 17, R. 19; ...¼, sec. 22, T. 18, R. 17; ...wing lands lying in Octib... ...in this State, to wit: E½ ...27, T. 20, R. 14; also, the ...ds lying in Noxubee coun... ...State, to wit: lots 10 and 15, ...16, R. 16, E., should not ...debts as prayed for. ...the 10th day of December.

CHARLES BETTS. Dec. 10, 1861. Clerk.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, NOXUBEE COUNTY.

PROBATE COURT, DECEMBER TERM, A. D., 1861.

In the matter of the final settlement of the estate of R. E. Yates, deceased—To Theresa Jennings, and her husband Jas. M. Jennings, non-resident heirs:

YOU are hereby notified to be and appear before the Probate court of Noxubee county, and State aforesaid, to be begun and held at the court-house in the town of Macon, on the third Monday in February, 1862, it being the first day of said February term, then and there to show cause if any you can, why the final settlement of R. E. V. Yates administrator of R. E. Yates, deceased, should not be allowed and approved and decreed accordingly.

Issued on the 30th day of December A. D. 1861.

CHARLES BETTS Clerk.

Jan. 1, 1862.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, NOXUBEE COUNTY

PROBATE COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, A. D. 1861.

In the matter of the petition of Samuel Hopkins, heir of Willis A. Hopkins, for division of slaves among the heirs. To Jane J. Hicks, Mittie A. Hopkins, Willis Hopkins, and H. H. Dunn, co-administrator of Willis A. Hopkins, deceased, non resident heirs—

YOU are hereby notified to be and appear before the Probate Court of Noxubee county, and State aforesaid, to be begun and held at the court house thereof on the third Monday in January A. D 1862, it being the first day of said January term, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why commissioners should not be appointed to divide the slaves of Willis A. Hopkins, deceased, for division amongst the heirs.

Issued December 16, 1861.

CHARLES BETTS, Clerk.

Dec. 18, '61. 4w*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned at the December term A. D. 1861, of the Honorable Probate Court of Noxubee county Mississippi on the estate of John Dew, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make immediate payment and all persons having claims against the same are required to present them duly probated and registered within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

Issued on the 16th December, 1861.

ELIZABETH DEW, D. B DEW, Administrators.

Dec. 18, 1861 6w*

State of Mississippi, Winston County:

[In Chancery Court of said County.]

At Rules, before the Clerk of said court, at his office in Louisville, the 3d Monday of November, it being the 18th day thereof, A. D. 1861:

G. M. MALONE vs. PRUNILLA E. MALONE. } Bill for Divorce.

Upon opening and filing complainant's bill of complaint, and it appearing that the defendant in the above stated case resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed on her, it is therefore ordered that the said defendant enter her appearance herein on or before the fourth Monday of March next, at the chancery court, to be held for said county at the court-house in the town of Louisvile, and plead, answer, or demur to complainant's bill of complaint filed in this case, or the allegations thereof will be taken for confessed. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Macon Beacon, a newspaper published in the town of Macon for four weeks respectively.

A true copy from the Minutes.

W. B. SHUMAKER, Clerk.

Jan. 1, 1862. Prs. fee $7 50

W. S. Bolling, Solicitor.

WARD & McCLELLAND,

Drugs and Medicines,

Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass Putty,

Dental and Surgical Instruments,

Grass and Garden Seeds, &c.,

No 175 & 177 Main st. opp. Worsham House

Memphis, Tenn.

Mar. 5, 1861 1y

RUSSET SHOES.

THOSE wanting Russet shoes will please send in their orders to Moyer & Doby at Enterprise, as early as possible. If they delay too long we may not be able to supply them, for we are receiving orders almost daily—those sent in first will be served first. We cannot attend macon this fall with shoes, so send your orders, and we will do our best to fill them.

MOYER & DOBY.

Aug. 28, '61. tf

Sweethearts and the War

Oh! dear, its shameful, I declare.
To make the men all go,
And leave so many sweethearts here,
Without a single beau.
We like to see them brave, 'tis true,
And would not urge them stay,
But what are we poor girls to do,
When they are all away?

We told them we could spare them there,
Before they had to go,
But bless their hearts, we wern't aware,
That we should miss them so.
We miss them all in many ways,
But truth will ever out,
The greatest thing we miss them for,
Is seeing us about.

On Sunday when we go to church,
We look in vain for some,
To meet us, smiling, on the porch,
And ask to see us home.
And then, we can't enjoy a walk,
Since all the beaux are gone,
For what's the good (to use plain talk,)
If we must trudge alone?

But what's the use of talking thus,
We'll try to be content;
And if they cannot come to us,
A message may be sent.
And that's one comfort any way,
For though we are apart,
There is no reason why we may,
Not open heart to heart.

We trust it may soon come,
To a final rest;
We want to see our Southern homes,
Secured in peaceful rest.
But if the blood of those who love,
In freedom's cause must flow,
With fervent trust in above,
We bid them onward go.

And we will watch them as they go,
And cheer them on their way,
Our arms shall be the resting place,
When wounded sore they lay.
Oh! if the sons of Southern soil,
For freedom's cause must die,
Her daughters ask no dearer boon,
Than by their side to lie.

THE WOODSONVILLE FIGHT.

Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock two hundred of Col. Willick's German regiment, which is considered as one of the best in the Federal service, crossed Green river on four hour's picket duty under Lieut. Col Saxe. The main body ventured but little further than a mile this way, but a small skirmishing force was thrown forward, with whom shots were exchanged at 1½ o'clock, P. M, by some of Col. Terry's Texas Rangers. The skirmishers were driven in, followed by the Rangers. The signal had been given, and the Federals were reinforced by five additional regiment from the other side of the river, making their number consist of several companies, not less than six hundred. They were concealed in the lumber on each side of the road. Col. Terry divided his force and about a hundred charge each division up hill and into wood so thick that Rangers had to lie on the side of their horses keep the right leg behind the saddle to get through. The Federals were not organized but stood behind trees and fired under cover all the time. They were driven out of the woods each way at the first charge, meeting at the edge of a field. They took across the field and many were shot down as they ran. —They entered another skirt of woods across the field, and the Rangers were called off During the fight, re-inforcements were thrown across the river to the number of 2,500, and drawn up in line as a reserve. A field piece opened on them with cannister, and one shot was seen to plough their ranks. But it is not known how many were killed.

The engagement lasted about an hour. The Dutch were driven back leaving seventy-five dead on the field, besides those killed by the cannon, and nine captured by our forces. Two were so severely wounded that they cannot be removed, and we understand one has since died Seven prisoners were brought in Tuesday night, three of them were slightly wounded, but who are now being kindly cared for--John J. Helenkamp, (an orderly sergeant,) James Stall, Deidirvich Hilbers, John Wissenger, Phil Blistein and J. Hunb. We took a good many guns,

Our loss, in dead, are Col. Terry, who fell charging at the head of his men, and three enlisted men of his regiment, their names unknown; dangerously wounded: Lieut Morris and three enlisted men slightly wounded: Capt. Waler, two privates of the Texas regiment and two of the 1st Arkansas.

We learn from one of the prisoners that there are, immediately on the other side of Green river, three brigades of four regiment each, but we could not ascertain who the commanders were.

We understood the 5th Arkansas was close by, but being ordered to maintain their place to prevent anticipated flank movement, were not in the fight.

Our information as to the number and precipitate retreat of the Federals we get from the prisoners. They admit they were very badly whipped.—*Bowling Green Courier.*

Terrible Exploit of a Rifled Cannon Ball.—The Boston Courier publishes a letter of a correspondent on board the United States steamer Massachusetts, off Ship Island, October 26, giving an account of the affair between that vessel and a Confederate steamer, in which the following extraordinary exploit of a rifled cannon ball is chronicled:

During the action I think we hit her four times, and I know she hit us once with a sixty-eight pound shell (that is the way we got the exact size of her rifled gun.) The shell entered on our starboard quarter, just above the iron part of the hull, it came through the side angling (as it were a little shaft his beam, when it struck us), and took the deck in passage way between two staterooms and completely cut off eighteen of the deck planks and then struck a beam which canted it up a little, so that it took the steam heating pipes under our dining table cutting off five of them, and tearing our dining table all to pieces—then went through the stateroom bulkhead and ceiling of the ship on the opposite side, struck one of the outside timbers, and broke every outside plank abreast of it short off from the spar to the gun deck; it then fell down on to the cabin deck and exploded, knocking four staterooms into one, all the glass and crockery ware, shattering the cabin very badly, breaking up the furniture, and, setting fire to the ship; but we had three streams of water upon the fire in very short notice, and put it out before it did any damage—keeping up our chase as though nothing had happened

Loss of Southern Trade by the Northwest—The St. Louis Republican in reference to the loss of Southern trade by the Western State says:

See what awfully desolating results have followed the cessation of that commerce. The Western States of Europe are trembling under it. Our own North, momentarily benefitted by a demand for army supplies, does not feel it, as it will by and by. But survey the West—with no choice of an outlet to Europe' save through New York—its products at half their former price, and all its purchases at double that price in fact, the the farmer of West can scarce raise produce at current prices. The gross yield of his farm would not pay the wages of the hands necessary to raise it. No part of the United States is more afflicted by the cessation of the Southern trade. Men now see the fallacy of all those theories, that belittled Southern industry, and the importance of Southern commerce with it, to the rest of the United States. Let us give some credit to the men, who, while sustaining a system which though legal, has been held up to unsparing odium, have made that system productive of so many and great benefits, that the withdrawal of them has sent fear and trembling through the nations.

HOGS.—We do not think our people need feel any fear in regard to a scarcity of the hog crop. There is a large drove of these valuable animals at Craft's lot, and they are certainly the finest collection of hogs we ever saw. They have also two very fine beeves. All these animals were raised in Obion county Tennessee.—[Mississippian.

ROLL MISSISSIPPI REBELS.

OFFICERS,

E. F. NUNN, Captain,
J. J. HIGGINS, 1st Lieut.
F. M. PRINCE, 2d Lieut.
S. R. STEPHENSON, 3rd Lieut.
J. E. Stepheson, 1st Sergt.
S. D Riebey, 2nd.
H. P. Haynes, 3rd.
James Scarbrough, 4th.
W. B. Malone, 5th.
William Hurt, 1st Corp.
A. J. Jernigan 2nd Corp.
J. P. Stone, 3rd Corp.
J. T. Bethany, 4th Corp.

Privates.

Anderson, T. F.	Davis, W.
Adams, J. A.	Finkley, H. R.
Bateman, John	Finkley, J. W.
Brown, W. D.	Fields, R.
Brown, G. H.	Grant, J.
Brown, J. T.	Garner, W.
Clark, J. F.	Gilpin, J. H
Clark, G.	Goodman, H. G.
Cobb, J. T.	Gray, J. W.
Dorrah, J. M.	Higgins, G. W.
Hammock, W. I.	Reed, G. D. C.
Hightower, W. A.	Russell, J. M
Hutchinson, James	Richardson, R.
Jamison, H. A.	Richardson, J.
Jarvis, E. R	Rogers, G. H.
Kelly, W. D	Rogers, G. T.
Malone, G. M.	Rodgers, M.
Moore, N.	Rackard, D.
McNair, J. W.	Stewart, G. W.
Moore, B.	Stewart, W. C.
McKan, D.	Slaughter, O.
Morris, S.	Swindle, J.
Metcalf, D. J.	Smith, T. W.
Mayo, A.	Smith, W.
Nunelle, C. N.	Vinson, J. B.
Picket, A. J.	Vandevender, A.
Penry, N. S.	White, J. L.
Penry, C. R.	

SPARTAN MOTHERS.—By private letter from Winston county, in allusion to articles previously published in this journal, in regard to the patriotism displayed by our ladies in furnishing the soldiers with comforts, the writer says:

"I know a lady, Mrs. F. M. Ball, living ten miles from Louisville, who has spun, wove, cut and made, four jeans coats, six pair of jeans pants, four pair of woolen drawers, four flannel shirts, one pair of blankets, knit ten pair of socks, and sent them to the Winston Guards; she also, wove twenty-one yards of Jeans and sent it to Louisville to a Tailor to be cut, and made for soldiers who had no mother to furnish them with clothes. I know of a dozen ladies in the county, who have made from one to three suits for the Winston Guards."

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—It has been supposed by the people of the South that Archbishop Hughes, of New York, had been sent to Europe for the purpose of advancing the interest of the Lincoln government by using his influence to counteract the representations of the commissioners sent from the South. But the Staunton Spectator expresses its gratifications at learning from a satisfactory source, that his mission is for a contrary purpose. From a priest of the church of which Archbishop Hughes is the the head in this country, and who lives beyond the limits of the Southern Confederacy, the Spectator learns that the archbishop has been deputed by a council of the "Fathers" of his church to use his influence to secure the intercession of foreign powers in behalf of peace and a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

RED HOT SHOT.—We learn a good deal about firing red hot shot, the burning of vessels, and the prospective destruction of cities by means of them. But few civilians are acquanted with the manner of their heating and firing. They are terrible weapons and require great care in handling and using them. They are heated in proper furnaces and transferred to the guns by means of iron claws—and the ordnance is elevated to the position desired before it is shotted. The powder is kept from explosion by means of three layers of wadding—that next to the ball is dry, the second is wet, and upon the powder a dry piece rests. The ball, of course, is immediately discharged from the cannon, and by its rapid motion and the friction with the air, it becomes more and heated until it strikes.

☞The good people of our quiet little village were very much astonished at the discovery of the body of a man hung to the limb of a tree in the Court House yard on Tuesday morning last. It proved to be the body of A. J. Vick, late of Tensas parash, who had been forcibly taken from our jail during the night and hung. He had been arrested in Tensas parish and charged with the crime of entering the sleeping room of Mrs. Tyson at the dead hour of night & cleaving open the head of her sleeping infant child and dealing a murderous blow upon the head of the mother, besides inflicting a mortal wound upon a servant girl, with a hatchet, leaving there the awful evidence of the most shocking tragedy that it has ever been our painful duty to record. He had some two weeks since been transfered from the parish jail of Tensas, to our parish jail for safe keeping, where he met the awful doom which we have related. An inquest was immediately held upon his body, with a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by being hung by persons unknown to them." His body was removed on Wednesday by his relatives for interment. This melancholy affair has cast a gloom over the feelings of some of our people who have known the unfortunate deceased for many years

Concordia Intelligencer.

AN ACT to extend the time for the collection of the Taxes of the current fiscal year.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the time for the collection of the State and County taxes for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of May last, be and the same hereby extended as follows, to-wit: Immediately after the first day of June next, the Tax Collectors shall proceed to collect the said taxes by distress and sale of personal property, and to advertise the lands of all persons who shall not have previously paid their taxes, for sale on the first Monday of July following. The tax deeds to purchasers shall be filed with the Probate Clerk on or before the second Monday of the said month of July, and the collectors shall at the same time file with said clerk the list of the lands sold to the State or to individuals, and shall at the same time present to the Board of Police of his county the report insolvent and delinquent tax-payers and of the said Board of Police shall meet on that day to receive and act upon the same and a list of the allowance made shall be certified by the Clerk, and transmitted to the Auditor on or before the twentieth day of the said month of July. The collectors shall only be allowed an additional compensation of five per cent on taxes collected after the said first day of June, and they shall pay over all taxes collected to the State or County Treasurer within thirty days after the said, first day of July, or be subject to all the penalties by law, for not paying over such taxes within thirty days after the first day of June, and all the laws regulating the collection of taxes shall apply to the collection of said taxes, except so far as the same are altered by this act, and that this act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, December 20 1861.

AN ACT in relation to Slaves.

SECTION 1. Be enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That no master or employer of any slave or slaves shall keep or suffer any such slave or slaves to be quartered, or to reside at any distance greater than one mile from the residence of the master or employer, without an overseer or some white male person having charge of such slave or slaves capable of performing patrol duty, and any person who shall offend against the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be indicted therefor, and on conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than two hundred dollars, nor exceeding one thousand dollars; and that so much of article 39, of section 8, of chapter 33 of the Revised Code as conflicts with this act be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, November 29, 1861.

The Lynchburg Virginian says it has received confirmation of the report that a Maryland regiment had deserted the Federal service in a body, bringing their arms with them into the Confederate army. The regiment was sent out on picket from Alexandria and when they reached the front of our lines, they hoisted the Confederate flag and marched into Centreville. They were accompanied by their colonel and all the officers of the regiment.