Daily Appeal.

ATLANTA, GA.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28.

CONGRESS.

The closing session of the first Confederate Congress made on the 7th proximo. Whether, as has been suggested, it should have been convened by the Executive at an earlier day, is a question which he alone can decide. It is to be presumed, that as the discretion resided with him, to be exercised upon his knowledge of the exigencies of the Government and country, and as he has not done so, there was nothing calling for the co-operation of the co-ordinate authority of the Legislature, nothing calling for emergent legislation, nothing not capable of being managed by himself until Congress should meet according to adjournment.

We cannot say, considering all the emergencies of the time since the elections which gave existence to the present Congress, that the country has any very special reason to complement itself upon the possession of any very rare or extraordinary treasure of deliberative wisdom, or patriotic self-devotion. Upon the whole, we think—attributable to the fact that the best intellect and highest character of the country are for the most part in the army—that the first Confederate Congress has been rather a hum-drum concern, with here and there a man of high capacities, intellectual and moral, but upon the whole, hardly with those diffused specks of epic interest likely to engage the historical pencil of any future THUMBULL, in a work of art illustrative alike of genius and patriotism. Indeed, it seems to have been the old Congress sitting in Richmond, rather than a new one, the offspring of revolution—the Congress of 1860 sitting in Washington, rather than the Congress of 1776 sitting in Philadelphia—the Federal Congress fearfully sensitive for its perquisites of pay, and fearfully apprehensive of the retribution of the ballot-box, rather than the revolutionary Congress, pledging "its life, its fortune and its sacred honor." It may have its RICHARD HENRY LEES and CHARLES CARROLLS, and perhaps has, but if so, we think it will devolve on death or posterity to reveal the fact, or make the discovery.

It seems to us that its characteristic fault has been a want of earnestness, an earnestness which failed to grasp the whole of the situation; a want of seriousness, seriousness which seemed to rise fully to the overwhelming emergencies of a time in which all the country held dear was embarked; all that it had was imperiled. That it gave birth to much unwise and inconsistent legislation cannot be doubted, even by itself; legislation that must be amended in the few remaining days of its existence, or repealed by the new Congress destined soon to supplant it.

The two subjects which will, and should draw prominently, if not absorbingly upon their attention, will be the support and increase of our armies, and the financial relief of the Government. In regard to the first it will be necessary to modify, if not repeal, the enlistment and exemption laws, so as to leave the whole population between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to the operation of conscription, with only such exempts as may be necessary to the subsistence and supply of the army, and for the just maintenance of the political and civil interests of the State. In regard to the second it will be necessary to amend its legislation upon the subject of revenue by passing laws for absorbing and retaining as large a part of the present debt, and as great an amount of the circulation, by a mixed system of taxation and funding, as may be possible.

Upon the measure of relief, prompt and sufficient, furnished by Congress, in its legislation upon this subject, depends the existence mainly of the army, the Government, and the army. If the action of Congress is wise, the Government may remit its solicitude about its own credit and operations, as about the maintenance of the army. If a money tax of proper proportions be laid, it will not only deplete the currency and reduce the debt, but, by throwing the Government on the market for its supplies, will give it abundance, without a resort to the injudicious and unequal measures of impressment and taxation in kind, those legislative remedies, or apologies, for unwise or self compelled financial administration. No doubt there will be required, in order to effect all that may be needed, much legislation which will be auxiliary or subsidiary to these subjects.

The Congress will have with it at its approaching session the best wishes of the country, and its most earnest prayers for a holy inspiration in its labors, duties and responsibilities. It should remember that it has but one duty before it now, and that is to carry the country through this war, and that there devolves on it the sacred responsibility, not less than upon all others, of surrendering the sum of its energies, moral and intellectual, to the prosecution and attainment of the end. If they do their full duty by the country in this, the hour of its peril, in the gratitude of posterity will live their fame.

"That good fame,
Without which glory's but a vacant name."

☞ In the late capture and destruction of Gen. Wright's wagon train, Gov. Harris had the misfortune of losing his body servant, horse and the greater part of his wardrobe, all of which were with the train, though the Governor himself was absent.

PERSONAL.—Quite a number of distinguished Tennessees arrived in this city yesterday, of whom we had the pleasure of meeting Governor Harris, Hon. G. A. Henry, Generals Anderson, Wright and Whithorne, and Majors Ingram and Quarles.

☞ Major Ingram, of Bonnerk, Tennessee, was among the wounded in the late engagement on Missionary ridge. A minie ball penetrated his leg above the ankle, passing through between the ligament and the bone, inflicting a flesh wound only. The major arrived here yesterday en route for LaGrange, and is of opinion he will be ready for service again in some three or four weeks.

☞ James Wood, says the *Mississippian*, the leader of a secret Union league in Tallapoosa and Coosa counties, Alabama, was hung by some of the members of a cavalry company last week. Among the ignorant in some portions of Coosa are Tallapoosa he had disseminated his treasonable sentiments to a considerable extent, and a good many had joined his band of traitors.

☞ We learn that among the killed in the fighting around Atlanta, are our young friends Webb and Poston, of Memphis. We learn that their bodies were left on the field, their companions being unable to recover them.

☞ We would call the attention of dealers and others to the extensive auction sale of a large and fresh assortment of desirable imported and domestic goods, to be made by Messrs Brown, Fleming & Co., W. H. Barnes, auctioneer, on Thursday, December 3d, commencing at 10 o'clock, at their warerooms, Masonic hall. The goods are all in fine order, and there will be no difficulty in transportation from this point.

OUR REVERSE.

Governor HARRIS, who participated in the late engagement in front, arrived in the city yesterday, and reports that though our defeat may be regarded as something of a disaster, it is not one of such magnitude as first reports from the field were well calculated to make it. Our loss in killed and wounded is small, not amounting up, probably, more than one thousand. Our greatest loss is in positive and moral prestige. Another source of regret, too, is that a portion of our troops did not behave with that manly daring and heroic courage that have always hitherto characterized them.

We are gratified to know that the governor though somewhat mortified is not at all despondent in consequence of this reverse. The army as to numbers, is almost still intact, and will be enabled to hold the enemy in check on either lines little less defensible than was that of Missionary ridge.

Of one thing, however, there can be no doubt. The time has now come when Georgia and Alabama expect every man and woman to do their duty; otherwise these States will be speedily overrun by the raiding parties of the enemy, and the people robbed and impoverished. It is well that we should look the dangers that threaten us plainly in the face, and make the best preparations we can to meet them.

Let us not longer rely upon the delusive hope that our safety lies in the fact that the enemy becomes powerless for harm as he advances from his base of supplies. As we have hitherto remarked, he has the faculty of bringing up his base as he advances. Chattanooga, and not Nashville, is now the base of his future operations. Let us rely confidently upon the fact that he will provision his army there, and govern ourselves accordingly.

From the Front and East Tennessee.

From the Confederacy of this morning.]

Minute details of the storming of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge come in slowly, accounts dealing in general rather than in special narrative.

The night train brings down quite a number of wounded field and regimental officers, among whom is Brigadier-General Maney, of Tennessee, commanding the division which covered our retreat. He was shot by a minie ball in a severe fight with the enemy, three miles this side of Chickamauga, late on yesterday (Thursday) afternoon. The ball entered the shoulder, inflicting a severe and painful, but not a dangerous wound. The loss in Maney's division was not great, although his encounter with the advance of Grant's pursuit was spirited.

It is stated that the enemy is disposed to push his advantage vigorously; and a fight may be expected to-morrow at some point between Ringgold and Dalton. In our afternoon of this we shall endeavor to give a list of casualties.

We have just had a conversation with Mr. Simmons, chaplain of the 11th Georgia, Anderson's brigade, who arrived to-night direct from Knoxville, which vicinity he left last Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. When he left, everything was quiet around the city, which was completely invested. Previous to his departure from Longstreet's army, there had been fighting at Kingston, on the river, between a portion of our mounted force and a Yankee regiment and one battalion, commanded by the notorious Colonel Bird. Whether was entered down to Kingston, Monday, and on the Tuesday following heavy firing of artillery and musketry was heard in that direction, by Mr. S., from London. Mr. Simmons left London Tuesday, and learning that three thousand of the enemy from Grant's army was at Cleveland and advancing, he changed his course, and came through by wagon to Dalton. The information about the Yankee force at Cleveland came through reports from citizens, and captured Yankee pickets.

An attack was intended to have been made upon Knoxville Tuesday night, which was prevented, from the fact that the enemy had set fire to a line of varnished frame houses close to their works, in order that they might not serve as a protection to an assailing party. The light from the conflagration was such as to expose to view any movement on the part of our forces. Mr. S describes the scene as most impressive, the country being lighted up for miles. It was believed to be the intention of Gen. Longstreet to attack the works on College hill. Two regiments had volunteered to lead the assault, under command of Gen. Little, but the movement was discovered by the burning of the buildings. The width of the enemy, bristling with guns, can be distinctly seen from our lines.

Governor Brown's Special Message.

The extract from Governor Brown's message, published below, contains fully the positions of the journal upon the general subjects of financial relief, taken some two weeks ago:

In the present condition of the country, it seems to me, that there is but one course left for the Government to adopt, which will do justice to all, sustain our cause, and be sustained by the people; and that is, to repeal the tithe law, go into the market, purchase its supplies at market value, and impose a tax payable in currency sufficient to absorb all that portion of the currency which it cannot induce the people to lend, and which is in redundancy, of healthy circulation. This would not only be the best legislation, but it would relieve the agricultural class of the subject and unequal burdens which are imposed upon them under the impressment acts as now executed, and cause the burden of sustaining the Government to fall alike upon all classes of our people.

I therefore recommend the passage of a joint resolution of this General Assembly, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all their influence and do all in their power, to procure the speedy repeal of the law which provides for the imposition and collection of a tax in kind; and to procure such modification of the impressment act as will compel the Government to pay the market value as just compensation for property impressed by it. And to urge the passage of such laws as will require the tax in future to be collected in currency, and will absorb any redundancy of the currency, caused by the payment of just compensation for property purchased by the Government.

I am quite sure the people of Georgia are willing to bear their just and full share of the burdens of the war, and to pay any tax necessary to sustain the credit of the Confederacy.

They are well aware that it is infinitely better to pay their debts in the present currency than to avoid taxation now and have to pay in gold or its equivalent after the war is over. This remark applies with as much force to the maintenance of State credit as of Confederate credit. I think I may safely say that there is not a member of the Senate or House of Representatives, who, in the management of his own private business, will borrow the present currency, and agree to pay back dollar for dollar in gold after the war is over. I will say further, that there is not a member of either house who has a single sensible constituent, who will make any such contract.

Now, then, can we justly our conduct, if we do not for the State that which no one of us would do for ourselves, which no prudent citizen of the State will do in the management of his own private affairs. If we refuse to assess a tax sufficient to raise the sums we appropriate, we are guilty, it seems to me, or this inexcusable folly, as we must then borrow for the State the present currency, and bind the people of the State to pay the amount we borrow, in gold, after the war is over. I am sure that nine-tenths of the thinking men of the State will agree that it is far better to meet our expenditures by taxation, to be paid in the currency, than to accumulate a State debt at present, payable to be paid hereafter in gold or its equivalent.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

GENERAL D. H. HILL'S CASE.—Gen. D. H. Hill having demanded a court of inquiry into the cause of his relief from command in the army of Tennessee, received the following letter from Adjutant-General Cooper. This letter is sufficiently explanatory and removes every imputation that may have been indulged in by the public or the press:

Your letter of the 13th inst., requesting that a court of inquiry may be ordered to investigate your conduct while connected with the army in Tennessee, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. In reply I am instructed to say that after careful consideration of the subject, there does not appear any adequate cause to justify an order for such court. No charges have been preferred against you, and no complaint, even of your military conduct, has been addressed to the Department. You have been simply relieved from duty at the request of the commanding general.

Your own military experience will readily satisfy you that the relief of an officer from his command constitutes no ground for a court of inquiry, and to allow it to be so would not fail to be injurious to the service. Other considerations than those of military delinquency, such as contrariety of views, want of harmony, or the like, may well have induced such application. Indeed, with an officer of your past service and approved gallantry, military delinquency is a presumption not to be indulged by any one, and certainly not in the absence of all charge or complaint sanctioned by the department. No injustice, therefore is done you, or certainly no reflection on your well earned military reputation is intended by the department, in declining from general considerations for the interest of the service, to grant a court of inquiry on your application.

The Late Campaign in Virginia.

From the Scottish American Journal.]

At last we have something like a connected and intelligent account of the retreat of General Meade from the Rapidan to Centerville, and of the most important events attendant thereon. The writer, Mr. William Swinton, of the New York *Daily Times*, although not in the field at the time Lee commenced his advance northward, appears to have arrived in time to see the upshot of the movement, and to survey the actual situation from an advantageous standpoint. We can not give the entire letter, but the most important passages deserve the prominence due to a truthful report—a thing so rare in newspaper intelligence from the battle field. "The real results," Mr. Swinton justly remarks, "of this invasive movement on the part of Gene al Lee are to be sought for, not so much in anything that has been accomplished here in Virginia, as in the relations of operations here to the whole field of war. In this regard it remains to be seen how far the progress and fortunes of the war will be affected by the rebel movement. At present it assumes the character of a diversion in favor of operations in the Southwest. There is not a shadow of a doubt that a considerable portion of the troops with which Lee threw back Meade are now on their way to reinforce the rebel army in Tennessee for active work against some portion of the great line now being held by the Union forces from Chattanooga to the gaps of Virginia."

The theory of the most intelligent officers in regard to Lee's advance, was that the movement was made for the purpose of throwing the army of the Potomac back on Washington and thus utterly destroying the railroad connecting Meade's army, on the banks of the Rapidan, with its base, thus relieving Richmond from the standing menace which the occupation of that point of operations held out, exhausting the season during which it is possible for to make a fall campaign, and throwing it over to next spring, when the dissolution of the army and prospective Confederate operations in the Southwest, should secure them peace. "These views," says Mr. Swinton, "were stated to me as those of the rebel leaders by (among many others) an intelligent and cultivated Englishman named Green, who lives in the style of an English gentleman on a charming estate at Greenwich, a few miles north of Warrenton, and with whom Gen. Lee and Gen. Ewell, and their respective staffs, stayed last Sunday night, while on the retreat."

The correspondent, however, thinks that in addition to this retreats of the Confederate advance, Lee really desired to bring on a general engage ent, as shown in the disputate Sunday they made at the Federal trains in Pleasant valley, and their repeated attempts to get between Meade and Washington. But he counts the loss of Lee serving any intention to invade Maryland—looking to the absence of any provisions for a lengthened journey, and looking also to the absence of any pontoon train. It was on Saturday the 10th, that Gen. Lee's advance from the Rapidan on Meade's right flank began to be fully understood. The geographical configuration of the region on the Rapidan peculiarly favors a secret measure of that kind on the part of the Confederates, for while on the north side of the Rapidan, occupied by the Federal forces, the face of the country falls down to a wide extended plain, on which every movement of the Northern troops could be seen with the greatest ease—the south, occupied by the Confederates, presents a succession of high ridges, which completely masks their movements.

Gen. Meade, in order to learn the design of the Confederates, sent out cavalry reconnaissances, and having satisfied himself that Lee was actually making a movement northward from Madison Court House, the army was on Sunday drawn back from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, passing the latter river at Kelly's and the upper fords. And it was on the Tuesday following that the Confederates passed through Warrenton, both pushing forward as fast as they could, parallel to each other and separated by but half a dozen miles or less—the Federals, some miles to the right, crossing Cedar run at a place named Auburn, five miles east of Warrenton. At Warrenton Gen. Lee formed the bold design of sending his corps (Hill's) by a rapid detour to seize the heights of Centerville, while his other (Ewell's) should fall upon the Federal flank and rear. It was on Wednesday morning when the whole Federal army passed Cedar run at Auburn, Gen. Warren's corps (2d) bringing up the rear.

To this commander was assigned the duty of covering the trains of the army, which were much delayed in the crossing of the pontoons. From Auburn, the main body of the Federals pushed on rapidly to Catlett's station. A couple of miles beyond Auburn, Warren received a message from Gen. Meade to hold on, to give time for his trains. The 2d corps, accordingly, for two hours exhausted all the resources of tactics to keep back the enemy, by forming lines of battle skirmishing, shelling the woods, &c. Meanwhile, the trains making vigorous efforts to get out of the subject and unequal burdens which are imposed upon them under the impressment acts as now executed, and cause the burden of sustaining the Government to fall alike upon all classes of our people.

I therefore recommend the passage of a joint resolution of this General Assembly, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all their influence and do all in their power, to procure the speedy repeal of the law which provides for the imposition and collection of a tax in kind; and to procure such modification of the impressment act as will compel the Government to pay the market value as just compensation for property impressed by it. And to urge the passage of such laws as will require the tax in future to be collected in currency, and will absorb any redundancy of the currency, caused by the payment of just compensation for property purchased by the Government.

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JOSEPH E. BROWN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Virginia and East Tennessee.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Nov. 27.—The enemy is believed to have crossed in force at Ely's and German fords. Preparations are being made to meet them. Cannonading this morning. A fight is expected in the vicinity of Chancellorville battle ground.

AUBURDEN, November 27.—Nothing definite from East Tennessee to corroborate the reported surrender of Knoxville, though rumors are plenty.

CHARLESTON, November 27.—The enemy threw six shells into the city to-day. Three were only two buildings struck, and nobody hurt.

The shelling of Forts Sumter, Moultrie and Johnson, together with Battery Simkins, by the enemy's batteries from Gregg and Wagner has been lively and continuous.

The number of shots of all kinds fired on Sumter on Thursday and Friday, was 460, of which 208 missed.

No casualties, and no damage to the works.

CHARLESTON, November 28.—Nothing new this morning.

The shelling of Fort Sumter was continued throughout the night.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 27.—All advices from Northern Virginia indicate that a battle is imminent in the vicinity of Chancellorville.

Passengers from Fredericksburg this afternoon report that five thousand Yankee cavalry had crossed at Ely's ford on Thursday morning.

Considerable firing in that direction was heard yesterday, and to-day up to the time the train left.

The enemy is believed to be on the South side of the river in large numbers.

The French steamer Grenada brought a dispatch to the French Consul.

BRANCH BATHING HOUSE.—Our well-known friend, Joe Bearman, has opened a branch eating saloon in the basement of the southeast corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, where, at all hours, a craving appetite can be satiated with all the delicacies and dainties the country and market can afford.

MARRIED.

In LaGrange, Ga., on the 26th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, at the residence of Howell Jackson Esq., Brigadier-General W. T. C. HUNTER to Miss SAL. LIE J. KEMPE.

Also, at the same time and place, Captain WM. L. SCOTT to Miss SAL. W. STURM, all of Memphis, Tenn.

DIED.

At Griffin, Ga., on the 23d November, 1863, after an illness of four weeks, of typhoid fever, Mrs. MARY ELIZA, wife of Wyatt C. Harrison, recently of Columbia, Tennessee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PRINTERS WANTED!

ONE or two GOOD COMPOSITORS can find regular employment by applying at this office.

CARPET BLANKETS.

LADIES in the vicinity of Atlanta, desiring to contribute for the benefit of the soldiers of Hardee's army, under the recent appeal of Mrs. N. P. Jones, Chairwoman, LaGrange, Ga., will please call upon us for bales and information on the subject.

HARRIS, JONES & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

BLOCKADE OPEN TO THE ARCADE.

JUST received in store, and now on the way, a general assortment of

GOODS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
Etc., Etc.,

Which will be offered at fair prices

Next Week.

Fine Lot Overcoats!

Remember the Arcade.
When you want to trade!

M. C. GAYOR,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker.

NEGRO SALE.

ON MONDAY,

The 30th November, at 1 o'clock, precisely, I will sell

AT THE "ARCADE,"

ONE LITTLE FAMILY!

FANNY, 25 years old.

A choice woman, having all the essential qualities that could be desired, and her daughters,

MARY, four years old, and

MAGGIE, two years old

Don't forget this chance.

M. C. GAYOR,
Auctioneer.

ELEPHANT!

NOTHING LIKE HIM!

I WILL GIVE,

On Wednesday, the 2d of December,

A Delivery of FINE STOCK the BEST GRADE they have had since the war began to own the first

JACK

In the Confederacy.

CLARENCE,

The celebrated BARCELONA JACK, seven years old, imported into Charleston four years ago at an expense of eight hundred dollars in gold. I will not undertake to describe him, as his appearance will far exceed description. Sold for no fault—his owner, engaged in the war, cannot give the attention he deserves.

Other fine stock will be sold at the same time. Look sharp!

Parade, parade,
At the Arcade.

M. C. GAYOR,
Auctioneer.

Dr. J. B. GENTRY,
The Celebrated Oculist, of Frankfort, Ky.

Is now in Griffin, Georgia, for the purpose of treating all diseases of the Eyes.

He refers to the officers and soldiers of Kentucky and Tennessee.

For Mayor.

At the request of many friends JAS. R. WILLIAMS, Esq., is a candidate for Mayor of this city, at the ensuing election in December.

COOKING STOVE,

LARGE size, suitable for hotel, restaurant or boarding house. For sale by

M. C. GAYOR,
At the Arcade.

BROWN, FLEMING & CO.

WM. H. BARNES,
AUCTIONEER,

WILL sell at their WARE ROOMS, Masonic Hall, Atlanta, Ga., on

Thursday, December 3d,

Commencing at 10 o'clock, a large and fresh assortment of

DESIRABLE IMPORTED and DOMESTIC GOODS,

Consisting in part of

ENGLISH BLUE CLOTHS,
Gray Cassimeres,
Brown and Irish Linens,
English Shirtings and Sheetings,
Striped Fancy Cassimeres,
Woolen Goods and Satinets,
Jeanettes, Jeans and Denims,
Welsh and English Flannels,
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Merino and Shetland Shirts,
Merino and Wool Drawers,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Coats' and Clark's Thread,
Agate (pants and vest) Buttons,
Laces and Trimmings,
Pilot, Beaver and Cloth Overcoats,
English and French Prints—with a large variety of

DRY GOODS,

French and English Shoes and Gaiters,
Men's and Boy's Brogans,
French Calfskins,
English Kipskins,
Bridles, Breastbands and Lines,
Green Tea, Starch, Soap, Farina,
Macaboy and Scotch Snuff,
Borax, Sal. Soda, Yellow Ochre,
Chloroform, Quinine, Salad Oil,
Indigo, Potash,
240 gross Matches,
200 boxes Candles,
Paper and Envelopes,
Pens and Pencils,
Ink, Teeth Brushes,
Virginia Dare Smoking Tobacco,
Liquors, Cigars,
Cotton Cards, etc.,

Together with large amounts of desirable goods too numerous to be described within the limits of an advertisement.

Catalogues will be ready on day of sale.

No difficulty in transportation from this point.

BROWN, FLEMING & CO.,
Masonic Hall,
Atlanta, Ga.

$30 REWARD.

LOST, on the cars, between Atlanta and Stone Mountain, on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst., a BLACK CARPET BAG and BROWN SHAWL. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the above articles and receipts at the Tyler House, or at the Ticket Office of the Georgia Railroad at Atlanta.

J. P. MOONEY & K.

WANTED.

AT the ATLANTA HOTEL, one or two good women for chambermaids. Also, two good COOKS.

HENDERSON & GOODSON,
Proprietors.

CAPITALISTS and REFUGEES.

Real Estate for Sale or Trade.

FARMS, CITY LOTS and unimproved lands. Prices moderate. Office at Stewart & Meaver's Decatur street, Atlanta.

M. H. MOORE,
Nov 15, Atlanta, Ga.

J. C. HENDERSON.....JOHN GOODSON.

ATLANTA HOTEL,
Atlanta, Ga.

THIS HOTEL has been through a thorough renovation and is now open. The proprietors promise their united exertions and attention to make it a first class hotel, and a favorite one with the travelling community.

J. C. HENDERSON & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, Montgomery Advertiser, Mobile Tribune and Richmond Examiner will please copy one month and send bill for insertion.

J. N. BAKER.....JOSEPH HODGSON.

THE FLORENCE HOTEL,
Selma, Ala.,

WILL be opened on TUESDAY, the 17th November. The proprietors promise their utmost exertions and attention to make this Hotel a favorite one with the travelling community.

J. N. BAKER & CO.

FOR SALE!

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, within five minutes walk of the business part of the city, containing eleven rooms, kitchen, cellars, carriage house, servants' house, garden, and all conveniences necessary for the comfort and profit of a good family. Apply to

R. M. CLARKE,
Whitehall street.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

SPRING COMMANDER POST,
CARTHAGE, Ga., November 16th, 1863.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to any Provost Marshal of the following

DESERTERS

From the Floyd House Hospital at this place, or thirty ($30) dollars for each. The descriptive list is unknown.

H. L. MAGY, private company A, 5th Alabama regiment. Deserted October 26th. Right shank swelled and large in walking.

JASON DYSON, private company K, 30th Alabama regiment. Deserted October 26th.

WM. M. FULDING, private company B, 47th Georgia regiment. Deserted October 26th.

SAMUEL FORD, private company I, 46th Georgia regiment. Deserted November 1st.

G. W. BUTLER, private company G, 46th Georgia regiment. Deserted November 1st.

J. R. HAMMOND, private company G, 46th Georgia regiment. Deserted November 1st.

W. H. MANN, private company H, 12th Georgia regiment. Deserted November 14th.

JOHN T. PRICE, private company B, 15th Georgia regiment. Deserted November 16th.

W. S. McPHERSON,
Lieutenant, Commanding Post,
Gainesville, Ga.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

"COLIGNY."

THE VALUABLE PLANTATION recently purchased of Dr. R. T. M. Miller, situated on the Hamptonville road, one and a quarter miles from the city of Rome, Ga., containing about two hundred acres of land, the most part river bottom, now seeded, and in a high state of cultivation. Upon the premises is a fine

Cottage Residence,

Two stories, containing eight rooms. The house is finely finished, and is in an excellent state of preservation. There are on the premises all the necessary outbuildings, which are of the best quality. The grounds immediately surrounding the residence are well laid out and adorned with a variety of flowers. The garden is in an excellent state of cultivation, containing a large grapery, several peach, apple, plums, etc.

There are six hundred forty acres of land, divided which I propose to sell with the place, and distant about two miles, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which are cleared, and in a moderate state of cultivation. There is a saw mill, with stables, corn house, also an excellent orchard, a fine spring, which affords an abundance of water for stock. The balance of the land is heavily timbered, and in close proximity to the city of Rome makes it all very valuable.

A further description of this really valuable estate is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will do well to view the premises.

J. MANDERSCHEIT.

Columbia Superior Court—September Term, 1863.

James J. Hamilton, Commissioner of Augusta Depot Co.
vs.
M. A. Pulliam and others.

Bill for marshalling assets and distribution.

IT being represented to the Court that James S. Whitley and his wife Jane, deceased, in said bill, resided in the State of South Carolina, and that Adelaide B. Vaughan and his wife Eliza, that Olympia Randolph, Sylvia Randolph and Anna Randolph, resided in the State of Tennessee, and finally the only resident in the State of Alabama, or within reached, that the above named parties be and appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the premises, or should decree.

And it is further ordered that the same rule be published once a month for four months previous to the next term of this Court, in the following gazettes: the Macon Daily Journal, Columbus Enquirer and Montgomery Advertiser.

A true extract from the minutes of said Court, October 20th, 1863.

W. A. HOLLOWAY, Clerk.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD COOKING STOCK, with all the necessary utensils. Apply at the Appeal Counting Room.

AUGUSTA AUCTION SALE!

DAY, WALKER & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Octavus Cohen,
Of Savannah,

Will sell in the CITY OF AUGUSTA, Ga., on

Thursday,

The 17th day of December, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

FOUR CARGOES OF

DRY GOODS,
STATIONERY,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Imported in the steamers DON and HANSA, and selected by Messrs. Collie & Co., of Manchester and London.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Etc.,

80 cases 35 and 36 inch White Shirtings,
2 cases 68 inch White Sheetings,
2 cases 80 inch White Sheetings,
2 cases 100 inch White Sheetings,
24 cases 40 inch White Pillow Case, extra,
2 cases 36 inch extra fine Cambric,
4 cases 36 inch extra fine Shirting,
4 cases extra super Muslin.

Prints and Ginghams.

36 cases 3¼ inch Fancy Prints,
44 cases 2¾ inch Fancy Prints,
3 cases Fancy Plate Prints,
4 cases Black Ginghams,
3 cases solid Check Ginghams,
3 cases Purple Prints,
10 cases Madder,
6 cases superior Dark Prints.

Linen Goods.

12 cases Spanish Linen,
2 cases Huchabacks,
5 cases Check Linsey,
2 cases Damask,
3 cases Pantaloons' Linen,
5 cases Shirting Linen,
1 case Drawers Linen,
1 case Brown Holland,
2 cases Sl