

THE WAR NEWS.

January 9th.

Washington Star: Private information leads to the inevitable conclusion that rebel authorities intend moving military factories which are now located at Richmond to some point in South Carolina. This is the result of Longstreet's failure in the expedition against Vicksburg, as our occupation of East Tennessee entirely precludes the possibility of rebels retaining Richmond as the chief supply depot. It is said the rebels are trying to concentrate a force of 20,000 in Texas, but the Union forces have made all necessary preparations for their reception. A secret dispatch left New Orleans on Dec. 30th of length and destination unknown, but it is thought it is designed for Texas, while it is supposed it is for the capture of Mexico. A rebel brigade recently made a raid on North Carolina, with very tangible results. Nearly three thousand slaves were freed from bondage, with whom were taken about 350 ox, horse and mule teams, and about 75 saddle horses. The guerrillas lost 13 killed and wounded. Ten large, with many thousand bushels of corn were burned, besides two distilleries. Rebel camps were destroyed. One rebel camp was burnt. One hundred rifles were lost. A lot of uniforms and equipments fell into our hands. Our loss was 12 killed, and one taken prisoner. We captured 14 rebel prisoners, including 4...

confirm Judge Underwood's decision that Government has the right to sell in fee simple. Quartermaster Gen. Meigs has resumed the duties of his office. All public buildings are draped in mourning to-day in memory of Caleb B. Smith. Benjamin J. Harris, member of Congress from Maryland, died of small pox this morning. January 12th. Washington, 12th.—In the Senate yesterday McDougal introduced a resolution declaring that occupation of Mexico by the French was an act unfriendly to this Government, and demanding the withdrawal of the French army by the 15th of March, on pain of a declaration of war. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it will probably rest forever, as the Chairman is very hostile to anything of the kind. The total number of colored troops now in the service of the United States is sixty thousand, with quite as many negroes not armed in the service of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Engineer Departments. The total number of negroes of all ages and conditions, which the rebels have so far lost by the war, is estimated to be at least half a million. There were thirteen sales of confiscated property yesterday, amounting to \$5,000. A bill was introduced yesterday, and the consideration thereof postponed till February next, providing that within all territory of the Confederate States which have been, or may be conquered by Federal arms, all laws or parts of laws permitting slavery shall be abolished; that slavery shall never again be established within said territory, and said territory shall not be admitted into the Union as a State or be represented in Congress, except by Delegates, until the people within the territory forming such State shall by organized law, forever prohibit slavery therein. The bill of Senator Lane of Kansas, to set apart a portion of the State of Texas, for the use of persons of African descent, assigns them a region between the Colorado river in Texas, and the Rio Grande, in which they are allowed the privileges of the Homestead Law. The officer in charge of the emigration, hereafter to be appointed by the President, is charged with the execution of the Act, and appropriations heretofore made for colonization purposes are placed in the hands of the President to carry the provisions into effect. New York, 12th.—The New York Times Washington correspondent says: At least five Major Generals and over 20 Brigadiers will be restored to civil life by the consent of the Senate. Charleston takes fire and burns again from the effect of our bombardment. The fires always spread and burn several houses at a time. Last Sunday they burned eight houses in one mass. The obstructions laid away on the beach of Morris Island are sixteen bars of iron rails. The obstructions have been removed by natural causes, nothing now prevents the taking of Charleston from the Admiral's will. In a postscript to the correspondent adds that the rebels have three iron-clad buildings at Charleston two of them on the Dunderberg plan. An Army of the Potomac dispatch says the Commissaries are issuing diminished rations, which proves the army has not been depleted by furloughs. The New York Tribune's Washington dispatch says: No orders have yet been issued for the removal of prisoners to Gen. Butler's department. It is believed the House Committee on Elections will report against the cases of gentlemen claiming seats from East Virginia. Louisville, 12th.—Major Gen Grant and Staff arrived last night from Knoxville. St. Louis, 12th.—The Republican's Memphis correspondent says two important propositions have recently been made by the rebel authorities to the Federal Government: First—That the Quartermaster of the Confederate army at Herndon, acting by the authority of the Richmond officials, has offered to sell to Gen. Grant or Hurlbut all the cotton now remaining within a certain distance outside of the Federal lines. This offer embraces fifteen thousand bales, as is all Confederate cotton. Greenbacks will be taken for it. It is said Hurlbut fears the purchase, and has recommended that it be carried into effect. Second—It is stated that Kirby Smith recently sent an authorized messenger to Washington to propose to the Federal authorities to furnish every requisite authority to get out all the cotton in that portion of the Red river and Washita districts within rebel control, the money for the same to be paid the class of officers excepted from amnesty offered by President Lincoln, they to retire from the rebel army and go to Mexico. The Republican says, editorially: "Of the correctness of this information we have no doubt, for it comes from a source likely to have the best means of information; also, that this would involve a complete disbandment of the rebel force in Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas, and the immediate return of those States to the Union." January 13th. The time for the payment of bounties to soldiers has been extended to March 1st. It is reported that the rebel iron-clads at Richmond are ready for service. On the 17th of December they were ordered to make a demonstration on Hampton Roads, but after proceeding a few miles below Henry's bluff, the order was countermanded. A Chattanooga dispatch dated Jan. 12th, says: Affairs in East Tennessee are exciting. A heavy cavalry fight occurred near Strawberry Plains on Sunday, Jan. 10th. The enemy were repulsed with serious loss. Longstreet has been heavily reinforced from the armies of Lee and Johnson, and his headquarters are at Red Bridge. The pickets front each other at Blair's cross roads, twenty miles northeast of Knoxville. Longstreet's position is a splendid one, presenting a river and mountain front. Johnson presents a bold front at Tunnel Hill and Dalton. The dispatch also says our late repulse at Beans station was a trifling affair. Another contest for East Tennessee seems to be the rebel resolve. A letter from a clergyman in Charleston speaks of great suffering among the people there. Many hope and pray for redemption, even at the hands of the Yankees. In his opinion the time is rapidly approaching when it will be found necessary to give up the city to save the people from absolute starvation. All who can leave do so. In Georgia denunciations of the rebel Government are loud and emphatic, especially where no military surveillance is over the people. Intelligent refugees from the interior state fully two-thirds of the population, if allowed a fair expression of opinion, would elect to return to the Union. Thousands of Union men are serving against us in the Georgia militia, who, if an opportunity offered, would desert the sinking ship and swell the ranks of the Federal army. An entire Georgia regiment had made arrangements to cross our lines on Friday night, Jan. 8th, if they were put on picket duty. The opportunity was not offered, probably because the design became known. A Washington letter to the Tribune says: It has been decided to remove the rebel capital to Columbia, S. C. The Iowa Legislature organized Jan. 12. The Governor's Message indorses the entire policy of the Administration. General Meade was serenaded in Philadelphia, on Tuesday night. January 16th. Special Washington dispatch to Post, says: Letters received here from Robert J. Walker, now in London, states that a great revolution is going on in public opinion in England, in reference to financial strength of this Government. He says that a heavy tide of emigrants will sail for this country in the spring, which with Congressional action, may be swelled unto half million during the year. He proposes that no emigrants shall be liable to conscription during the war. This would disperse suspicion abroad. A considerable number of Congressmen are sick, not any of them dangerous however. New York, Jan 16th.—The Post has the following: A Union refugee who arrived in this city from Richmond, asserts that upon Christmas, at an early hour, persons passing the front of Jeff Davis' house, were surprised to see standing in front of the door, a coffin with a rope significantly laid on top. This was soon discovered by servants, but was seen by many people. Indianapolis, Jan. 13th.—Col. Wilder of the cavalry brigade now here, represents that Gen. Foster's forces are fully equal to Longstreet's, and says they cannot be suc-

cessfully attacked. He thinks Longstreet will have no difficulty in maintaining himself where he is. His communication with Lee is open and easy. Charleston, Jan. 14th.—The enemy kept up a lively shelling all day. Since Tuesday 12th, four hundred and twenty-one shells have been thrown at the city, causing some damage but no casualties. Enemy have masked two or three more Parrotts at Gregg. Shelling is very heavy this evening. Fortress Monroe, Jan 14th.—Flag of truce arrived this evening from City Point. Indications admit no doubt that if exchange of prisoners remains in hands of Gen. Butler a satisfactory exchange will be effected. Washington, Jan. 14th.—Ex-rebel Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, yesterday presented himself as head of delegation of people of that State in relation to reconstruction of State Government, which is looked upon by the Administration with the highest respect. Gen. Gantt, it will be recollected, left the rebel service some time ago, and ever since has been radical Union. It is understood that more than one tenth of the voters at last Presidential election in Arkansas are ready to reconstruct the government, but as yet have indicated no particular place. Des Moines, Iowa, Jan 13th.—Legislature in Joint Convention to-day re-elected James W. Grimes to U. S. Senate by a vote of 128 to 62. New Hampshire Democrats held a Convention a few days ago and elected 15 delegates to National Convention. Chicago, Jan. 14th.—A Washington letter, dated Jan. 11th, says: The Union men of both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature have, on joint ballot, nominated Abraham Lincoln for the next Presidency. The resolution, which, with the preamble, are engrossed on parchment, have been committed to Simon Cameron to bring to Washington to present to the President. New York, Jan. 15th.—The Times' special dispatch says that the National Union Committee, appointed by the Chicago Convention, has been summoned to Washington. SPECIAL NOTICES. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. A neglected Cough, Cold, an Irritated or Sore throat, if allowed to progress results in serious Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic Diseases oftentimes incurable. Brown's Bronchial Troches reach directly the affected parts and give almost immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs the Troches are useful. Public Speakers and Singers should have the Troches to clear and strengthen their Voice. Military officers and soldiers who overtax the voice, and are exposed to sudden changes should use them. Obtain only the genuine. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army, and have received testimonials from many eminent men. Sold by all the Druggists and Dealers in Medicine in the United States and most foreign countries at 25 cts., per box. Agents for California, REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco. jan2w4

WIGHTMAN & HARDIE, SUCCESSORS TO FRANK BAKER, 416 and 418 Clay St., San Francisco, Importers and Dealers FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Dry Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, Mattings, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, PAPER HANGINGS, For sale in quantities to suit. ESTABLISHED 1760. PETER LORILLARD, Snuff and Tobacco MANUFACTURER, 16 and 18 Chambers St., N. Y. (Formerly 42 Chatham street, New York.) Would call the attention of dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz: Brown Snuff: Macao, Demigro, Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia, Crown Rappee, Natchitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen. Yellow Snuff: Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Landyfoot. Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of fine-cut chewing and smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality. Tobacco: Smoking: P. A. L., or plain, Spanish, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, No. 2, Sweet-Scented Oranoco, Capator, No. 3, 1 & 2 mixed, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish Granulated. N. B. A circular of prices will be sent on application. Nov. 28, '63—y1 NEW FIRM. KENDALL & BOLT, SUCCESSORS TO M. B. MORRIS AND WM. NANCKE, Kerbyville, Josephine County, Ogn. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of M. B. MORRIS, and also the interest of WILLIAM NANCKE, of the firm of NANCKE & BOLT, would most respectfully inform the citizens of Kerbyville and vicinity that they have merged the two firms into one, under the name of "KENDALL & BOLT," doing business in the building formerly occupied by Nancke & Bolt, where they intend to keep a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, MINERS' TOOLS, ETC., ETC. We would most respectfully request the citizens of Kerbyville and vicinity to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. All goods delivered in the vicinity free of charge. DAVID KENDALL, JOHN BOLT. Kerbyville, June 24, 1863. ylm2 '49 '53 THE VERY BEST LIQUORS Can be profitably sold at ONE-BIT A GLASS, Of which you can be satisfied by calling at the EXPRESS SALOON. WE keep constantly on hand the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and invite our friends and the public to call and test them. We have reduced the '49 prices heretofore prevailing, and are confident of our ability to make a fair living by furnishing the best articles at legitimate prices for 1863. LUNCH at 11 A. M., and 10 P. M. Ice in abundance. R. K. MYERS & CO. Jacksonville, July 22, 1863. Notice. ON or about the first of October, 1863, Mr. Wilbur Beeson gave me a note for the sum of one hundred and ten dollars, with interest from date at the rate of ten per cent per annum, due on or about the 1st of June, A. D. 1865, and payable to Norman L. Lee or bearer. Said note has been lost, and the said Wilbur Beeson has paid to me the full amount of the same. Any person finding the same is hereby notified of said fact, and is requested to send the same to me. NORMAN L. LEE, Jacksonville, Jan. 7, 1865. jan7w2 Spondulix Wanted. THOSE indebted to Smith & Brown, of Phenix, Oregon, are hereby notified that their notes and accounts are placed in our hands for collection. Please call and settle immediately, and save costs. JACOBS & RUSSELL, Jacksonville, Jan. 14, 1864. jan16w4

WOOD AND WILLOW WARM at BRADBURY & WADES.