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TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1863.

Soldiers' Letters.

(Special Correspondence of the Rebel.)

P. O., CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 24, 1863.

In your issue of the 22nd you advise soldiers to write on their envelopes "Soldier's Letter," in order to derive advantage from the franking privilege granted to persons in the army.

You mistake the letter of the law in this case, and give advice which will rather increase than abate the very prevalent evil of depositing unpaid letters in the Post Office without the proper endorsement. The term, "soldier's letter," is too general, and liable to be fraudulently used; hence the law is explicit, and requires the name of the writer, his company and regiment, or rank, if a staff officer—all to be plainly written on the envelope, to entitle the letter to be forwarded without prepayment. This is the law, and the practice with Post Office officials, and all unpaid letters not having this form of endorsement are pretty sure to reach the dead letter office at Washington rather than their intended destination.

By calling attention again to this matter you will confer a valuable favor upon your many army readers.

Very respectfully,

H. T. PHILLIPS, P. M.

The Powder Mills in the Confederate States.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The London Times of March 18th, has another dispatch correspondence from the rebel States, dated Augusta, January 26th. It is written in the usual style of the Confederate correspondence of the Times, more eulogistic of the rebels than even the rebel papers are themselves. The following account of the powder mills established by the Confederate government contains some valuable information:

When, on the 13th of April, 1861, Fort Sumter surrendered to General Beauregard and the Confederacy, not a single pound of gunpowder was anywhere manufactured in the Confederacy. A vast frontier bordered on the seaports of the South was immediately commenced, during which the principal ingredient of gunpowder (saltpetre) had to be largely stocked in. At this juncture it seemed advisable to President Davis to invest to Col. Gorgas, formerly an officer of the United States army, the responsibility of raising and building a large Government [illegible] for the manufacture of gunpowder. For this position he possessed unique qualifications. He had been professor of chemistry at West Point, and for some years, since leaving the army, he had been at the head of some large iron works at Rowlett, on the Tennessee, Augusta, in Georgia, was selected as the site of the intended mill, and never, from so far as regards the person and the situation pitched upon, was happier sagacity evinced by the President. Following, so far as he was acquainted with it, that plan upon which the gunpowder mill at Waltham Abbey belonging to the English Government is built, Col. Gorgas proceeded to construct the works necessary for his purpose; and the success which has attended his efforts has been such as could never have been hoped before the piece, so brief was the period, and so serious Southern ingenuity and enterprise. The result is that, at the cost of about $20,000, one of the most perfect gunpowder mills in the world has been produced, which turns out five thousand pounds of powder per day, and could produce double that amount if worked day and night, and much more if pressed under the exigency of a pressing demand.

The cost of this powder is one of the dearest, as the saltpetre which must be introduced through the blockade, is about four cents a pound, which is about the same as it costs to import it. The mill has now been constantly at work for many months, and consequently, more powder than is likely to be required for years to come has already been produced. There is another government powder mill in South Carolina, resembling, I believe, in every thing, that of Augusta, but it is not so large. The wants (not only large enough in the Confederate navy. But all the gunpower used in the service of the Confederate armies in Virginia and the West, and also for the enormous [illegible] has come out of the mill at Augusta, and I understand to me by an ordnance officer in Charleston, that the powder which is used recently received there and tested, was very nearly up to the standard of the best English manufacture.

The extraordinary liberality with which the Confederate Government has engaged in many large and costly undertakings, requiring long time for their completion and many in novelty in their design, is the best earnest of its vastness and confidence with which they have from the very commencement looked at their independence. Its arms, which could not fail to obtain. These government powder mills in Columbia and Augusta are by no means the [illegible] of the Confederates in order to support their soldiers in the field. It may be noticed in the North, although the necessity for the erection of a Government powder mill has often been represented to the War Department at Washington, no such mill has ever been erected. It has been found that private interest have been too strongly represented in Congress to admit of the withdrawal of the government patronage from the great private mills in Connecticut and Delaware, between which it is divided. In hundreds of matters this necessity, which was thought by the North certain to crush the Southern power of resistance, has not developed anything for which the world, and especially England, was so little prepared.

Cheering from Arkansas.

We continue to hear verbally the most encouraging accounts of the situation of affairs in the Trans-Mississippi department, so far as the organization of the army in Arkansas is concerned, and these are fully confirmed by our newspaper statements. A gentleman who had just arrived from the western part of the State, asserts the Richmond Whig that affairs are brightening under the advent of Kirby Smith and Price. The former was very favorably received by the people everywhere, and the latter possesses more of the confidence of the Trans-Mississippi department than any officer in the Confederate army. Possessing this he is an element of [illegible] new regime is rapidly bringing order out of chaos.

The Arkansas Patriot also notes as the result of a few short weeks the change has been magical, and that instead of an assemblage of disorganized [illegible] and distressed by gradual disorganization, the army has been converted into a well-ordered [illegible] with the spirit which never characterizes good soldiers. They now have pride in their commanders, there is emulation in discipline and department, the ranks are being filled by the voluntary return of absentees, and the health of the troops has improved to a great belief. Gen. Frost, at Fayetteville, [illegible] the men in person, and [illegible] them soldiers have proven entirely successful.

As showing the extent to which the ranks have been filled up, the Patriot [illegible] Marmaduke's brigade, [illegible] counties, within the [illegible] mented by the addition of [illegible] men. Old members, who [illegible] and other causes, have [illegible] voluntarily returned to their [illegible] foot at a distance, some of them [illegible] hundred miles. Other [illegible] have been more largely increased. We are [illegible] evidence we have that General Price [illegible] abled to give the Red-skins a [illegible] a portion of their [illegible] points, in Missouri, are longer [illegible]

The Fire Legend—A Nightmare.

FROM AN UNPUBLISHED POEM OF THE LATE EDGAR A. POE.

I.

In the depth (darkness) of midnight, while the sad and solemn owl
Still was flitting, faintly echoed from the forest chapel bell—
Faintly, sketchingly floating o'er the sable waves of [illegible]
That were thro' the midnight rolling, chanted and [illegible] with the tolling—
In my chamber I lay dreaming, by the fire-light's fitful gleaming,
And my dreams were dreams fore-boding and my heart [illegible] groaned to groan!

II.

As the last long, lingering echo of the midnight's [illegible] chime,
Still [illegible] through the sable billows of the thither [illegible] of time—
Leaving on the startled senses for a token [illegible]
Is a vague [illegible] which demanded, nothing more; [illegible] stamped
Startled to my feet to hearing, for my dreams phantom [illegible] fear
Painted [illegible] the fitful fire a frightful, fiendish, flaming [illegible]

III.

Quickly [illegible] of [illegible] of oak,
Seemed to glide and glide this phantom wraith, [illegible] for I swore;
And my chamber seemed its straining as I stamped [illegible] to the floor;
Still is that dread vision seeming, turned my gaze toward the gleaming
Heard and there—so God I saw it, and from its flaming jaw it
Spat a resistless, seething, hissing, bubbling, surging stream of [illegible]

IV.

Spectator struck with sudden silence, frozen to the floor I stood,
Till methought my brain was hissing with that hissing, bubbling blood;
Till I felt my life-stream cooling, oozing from those [illegible] lips;
Till the demon seemed to name me—then a wondrous calm o'ercame me,
And my brow, new cold and dewy, with a death-damp still and grey,
And I fell back on my pillow, in regardless soul-fill [illegible]

V.

Then all in death's sweet shadow, in the icy [illegible]
I lay, [illegible] reckless, came a hoarse and hideous murmur to my ear:
Came it in near like the murmur of a [illegible] sleep—
Murmuring, higher! higher! higher! I am decree of the Fire!
I am [illegible] head of the Fire! and each blazing ro[illegible] my pave,
And my sweetest incense is the blood and tears my victims weep!

VI.

"How I revel on the prairie! how I roar among the pines!
How I laugh when from the village o'er the snow the red flame shines,
And I toss the shrieks of terror with a life in every breath!
How I scream with lambent laughter, as I hurl each shrieking [illegible]
Down the hill, abyss of fire—until higher, higher! higher!
Lave the high priests of my altar, in their merry [illegible] death!"

VII.

"I am Monarch of the Fire! I am Vast King of [illegible]
Word enchanting, with the shadow of its doom upon my [illegible]
With the symbol of Hades darting from my [illegible] face!
I command the Eternal Face! Higher! higher! higher! higher!
Leap my minions, my demons, like the phantasmagoria [illegible]
Hurling Universal Nature in their hideous embrace!"

VIII.

Then a sombre silence, [illegible] in a solemn, shrouded [illegible]
And I shuddered like an infant in the cradle of the [illegible]
Till the [illegible] in the forest quivered with the mutter [illegible]
[illegible] from the edges of its [illegible]
[illegible] through the rustic arches, where the light [illegible]
Like a [illegible] through the [illegible]

IX.

[illegible] my [illegible] casements, filtered in a [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] hidden where the [illegible]
[illegible] at—
Quivering [illegible] door, calling [illegible]
Each [illegible] unbidden from my slumber, night [illegible]
[illegible] of that fire demon in my central [illegible]
Quivering eyes! interior mirror like the shadow of a face!

X.

Ah! the demon fire had smoldered to a white and [illegible]
And no [illegible] oak was [illegible] as it turned upon my [illegible]
But from the very centre, where the demon face had [illegible]
Forked shadows seemed to linger, pointing, as with [illegible]
To a [illegible], massive, golden, on a table carved and [illegible]
And I bowed and said, "All power is of God—or God [illegible]"

Highly Important from England—Orders to Capture Captain Wilkes and the Vanderbilt.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

LONDON, March 28, 1863.

I have heard from a private source, which I consider perfectly reliable, that Her Majesty's Government has ordered a large portion of the West India and North American squadron to some one point of rendezvous on the coast of the United States, and that probably direct orders have been sent out to Admiral Milne to capture the vessel that Commodore Wilkes (the Vanderbilt) has, and bring the ship, commander and all hands into an English port. The special ground now is the capture of the Peterhoff. You are probably aware that the government has had a most vindictive feeling towards Commodore Wilkes ever since the Trent affair. Often, too, Sir (Captain Wilkes) discovered an Antarctic continent that Sir John Ross failed to discover. So there is an old grudge. The English appear to think it very unfriendly, if not a hostile act, on the part of the United States in giving Wilkes a command within a thousand miles of the West Indies.

Another cause of irritation now is the law authorizing letters of marque and reprisal which the English think is aimed directly at them. This government will unquestionably aid as far as the war point as it is possible to do in those troubles that are now lowering so gloomy over us.

Two of the new war vessels built for the Confederates, I have positive information from an unquestionable source, sailed last week on their voyage to Dixie. A gentleman connected with the admiralty told me that this government knew that such was the fact. Two more, I understand, are to sail next week.

Maj. Randall Gibson Higgins,

CHIEF PAYMASTER LIEUT. POLK'S CORPS.

In further illustration of the introductory remarks prefacing the above sketch of Major Kennedy, no better nor brighter examples can be produced than that which is to be found in the person and history of that mild, urbane, prompt, experienced and ever accurate business man, Major R. G. Higgins, the Chief Paymaster of Lieut. Gen. Polk's corps, and the soul of integrity. Our Quartermasters, ex-officio Paymasters, especially those of a corps of several divisions, have more onerous responsibilities on their shoulders, and of that delicate character, too, requiring the possession and exercise of peculiar talents, than possibly any official in other departments of the service. With an unassuming modesty, rare as it is commendable, an instinctive shrinking from all the least publicity, prominence or notoriety, minding of his own business, eager to serve his country, and render his services most efficient and acceptable wherever and whenever he could make himself most useful, an early advocate of the cause of the South, and a staunch supporter of it in all its phases, he promptly entered the army as early as January, 1862, at Columbus, Ky., under Gen. Polk, being assigned at once to duty in the Quartermaster's department, and "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," is his well merited and universally conceded meed of praise now, after 15 months service, and in the discharge of services and important duties.

Maj. Higgins is now about 33 years old, is a native Mississippian, was educated at Lexington, Ky., spent several years carrying on commercial business in New Orleans, when he removed again to his native State, his present home, and became largely engaged in the planting interest, supervising his own and several others in trust extensive and ramified. It was with no ordinary sacrifice, then, that this situated he tendered his services to his country, and by their prompt acceptance and his assignment to the pecuniary appropriate duties assigned him, he has done the State signal service. The warrior who has his thousands killed, revels in carnage, and dies or lives to relate the exploits, is a hero and historian. The paymaster who wields the sinews of war, and wears out body and soul, and mind and brain, without which heroes and history would be unknown and nonexistent, his a thankless office and dies forgotten, if not neglected and unappreciated, are his sad lot, life has set. It may be that common sense, honor and honesty may ignore this old-fashioned view, and inaugurate a different, better and more just policy.—*Knox. Register.*

A NOVEL DINNER PARTY.—The New York Home Journal says that the latest bit of uptown fashionable news is that exceeding sumptuous entertainment of two successive dinner parties, given to two betrothed pairs by a wealthy bachelor of their acquaintance, each party numbering about twenty persons, and the latter one including General and Mrs. McClellan among the guests. One very expensive and exquisite difference from ordinary parties, [illegible] novel furnishing of the table. It was oval shaped, and with no white cloth, only encircling its outer ring the whole interior being an exquisitely arranged parterre, filled with baskets of the most costly and unique of flowers; soft in soft sawdust and moss, and the air being thus taken with fragrance, while the dinner was handed round in a dainty succession of choice chaffing, according to the beautifully printed carte distributed to each. At the close of the dinner, each lady guest took (as a present from the host) one of these costly and superb baskets of flowers which had ornamented the center of the table—the beautiful burden of the banquet being thus borne away by the most admired of the admiring bachelors.

A letter from Murfreesboro, Tenn., to the St. Louis Republican says:

"The slaves continue to pour in from the adjacent country. The men of yesterday have been in, or off, some time ago, and now come the women and children, the aged and infirm. A negro camp has been established, and is fast filling up. From one farm of a man by the name of James King, thirty-nine negroes ran away, and came into Murfreesboro, during one night. The farm is seven miles from here. The blacks came in with all their plunder. They had taken their master's teams, three large wagons, each drawn by three yoke of cattle. They also rode in some mules and young horses—in fact, cleaned the place of live stock. The wagons were piled high with their beds and bundles, of whitish cotton cloth, and on top were literally covered with little and old negroes. The teams were turned over to the Chief Quartermaster, and the people sent out to the camp, there to be detailed to hospital work, cooking, put on the fortifications, and the like."

The New York Herald has an editorial to show that the Confederate purpose is to attack Norfolk, Williamsburg or Washington, N. C., in overwhelming force, and intimates that if Hooker lets Lee get away from him at Fredericksburg as McClellan let Johnston slip out of his hands at Manassas, that there will be no excuse for him, and adds: "The country between the Rappahannock and Richmond, having been exhausted of supplies, is of no further use to the rebels, it may therefore be wisely abandoned to Hooker. We apprehend however, that the War office is still solicitous about the safety of Washington, and he states to make a forward movement, not so much because of the muddy condition of the roads, as to get Lee back again into Richmond peninsula, and out of reach of Washington."

BOTH SIDES. THINK OF THE WOUNDED.—A Federal soldier, writing from camp near Fredericksburg, says:

"We often stand in sight of each other on the Rappahannock. Some times we amuse ourselves by shaking our fists at the rebels. The inhuman practice of picketing has at each other has ceased. We converse together very often, and they, as well as ourselves, are tired of this barbarous war, and wish it stopped without any more bloodshed.

The fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald says: "Twice has Longstreet laid down pontoons, and each time have our Parrott guns played such havoc in his ranks that the attempt was given up as futile, and, to all appearances, has retired, perhaps to patch some plan in a different shape."

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—A soldier fell from the cars at the station above this, last Saturday, and had both legs badly crushed. We did not learn his name.—*Athens Post.*

The Situation at Suffolk.

The New York Herald, of the 18th inst., thus sums up the news from Suffolk:

The latest news concerning the state of affairs around Suffolk, Va., is to the 16th inst. The attempts of the rebel General Longstreet to cross the Nansemond river with the aid of pontoons, were defeated by the fire of our artillery. One of our gunboats—the Mount Washington—was fired into and disabled by the rebel batteries while coming down the river on the 14th instant. She was, however, taken in tow and brought safely through the heavy fire of the enemy.

With regard to the news from the vicinity of Suffolk, we may state that there is a good deal of feeling in this city relative to the shooting of Lieut. Col. Kimball by Gen. Corcoran.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the same paper writes:

The good intentions of the enemy towards us in paying us a friendly visit by way of the Nansemond river were understood by our gunboats during duty in that stream, and they have placed such obstacles in his way that up to this time he does not make much headway in the advance. Twice has Longstreet laid down pontoons and each time the old Parrott guns played such havoc in its ranks that the attempt was given up as futile, and, to all appearances, he has retired, perhaps to patch some plan in a different shape.

The following is the dispatch of acting Rear Admiral Lee to the Yankee Secretary of the Navy:

Reports from Lieuten ats Cushing and Lawson just received. The enemy have not crossed the river, and there is every indication that they are retreating, though they still have some artillery and small bodies on the Nansemond.

Our loss was about a number of their men—may well consider. We have had three wounded, making in all five killed and eighteen wounded in our little fleet, to which, from what I can learn, the fight has been pretty much confined.

"Deserters" inform the Yankees that Longstreet's force numbers nearly fifty thousand. It is understood that the greatest portion of the rebel army has been withdrawn from the Rappahannock, and are concentrating in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina.

Upon this point, the Herald says, editorially:

The escape of the army of Gen. J. Johnston from Manassas is a fine moment from the attention line cry against General McClellan; but if, after the escape of Manassas and Corinth, the rebels are permitted to play the same game at Fredericksburg, what possible defense can be made available to the Secretary of War and his right hand man, General Halleck?

The country between the Rappahannock and Richmond, being been exhausted of its supplies, is of no further use to the rebel army. It may be wisely abandoned by Hooker to General Hooker; and he may be left to render his own road to Richmond, while Lee is marching out the peninsula and meeting with an overwhelming force upon Norfolk. We apprehend, however, that the War office is solicitous about the safety of Washington, and hesitates to make a forward movement, not so much because of the muddy condition of the roads, as from a desire to get Lee back again into the Richmond peninsula and out of the reach of Washington.

But enough for the best, and that our small detachments of troops on the peninsula, and on the Rappahannock and in North Carolina, will not be "gobbled up" by overwhelming numbers of the enemy, after the position of Harper's Ferry, before our Army of the Potomac can come up to the rescue.

Buried Treasure Unearthed.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Era, writing from Brashear City, says:

A few evenings since a deserter from Camp Bisland, came over to our picket lines, and was brought by the guard into the office of Provost Marshal Captain Fitch, in Brashear City. Noticing that the prisoner was exchanging gold coin for greenbacks with the soldiers, Captain Fitch interrogated him and ascertained that he had a considerable amount of the precious metal in his possession. Besides the money he had exchanged, the prisoner had $5,000 in twenty dollar gold pieces.

Captain Fitch made some inquiries to find the source of so much wealth in the keeping of a rebel soldier. From the prisoner's statement it appeared that he had for some time known where $200,000 in solid gold was buried in the ground. Taking advantage of the darkness on the previous night, he went to the hidden treasure and took all he thought he could carry away in safety, amounting in value to a little more than six thousand dollars and then came over to the Federal lines.

The place where this treasure is concealed is exactly known, and at the proper time it will be properly cared for, if not previously appropriated.

The papers generally are making a botch of the motto adopted by the House of Representatives for the seal of the Confederate States. One which just meets our eye has it *Deo Duce Vincemus;* another spells the first word *Duo,* and a third plays the very *deuce* by putting an extra letter into the second. Some radicals of literature object to the use of a Latin motto; but the custom of using that language on such occasions is an established one, and established on good grounds. Latin is the language of the civilized world, and a Latin inscription is intelligible alike all over the world. It would have been better, however, to have adopted some memorable sentence, than to have made one up for the occasion. It is rarely that so impressive a motto as *sic semper tyrannis* is originated.—*Mobile Register.*

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury expresses the opinion that the success of the Confederate loan in Europe is all that could be asked, and adds: It is idle to deplore what might have been" had the Government availed itself earlier of the latent power in our great staple. Enough to know that we have received practical recognition from far-seeing cautious men of business, and that henceforth we shall not be compelled to stop the war for want of money." We get offers of five times as much as we ask for; our enemy is unable to raise a dollar; that is the verdict of timid capitalists of enlightened Europe on our struggle.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says that:

The Administration has determined to employ negro soldiers on a large scale, but has not settled on a plan. It has been sending agents to various points in the South to collect the facts bearing on the subject, so as to act most wisely. Adjutant-General Thomas is one of them.

EXPORTATION OF LABOR.—The New York Herald has an editorial under this heading, in which it mentions that five hundred negroes are to be sent to Hayti by the administration. This it says is wrong—the negroes will be needed after the war to cultivate cotton. "We want to get rid not of the niggers but the nigger heads."

Edward VII. will be the name, title, and style of the Prince of Wales when he ascends the British throne.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.]

SAVANNAH, April 24.—The sloop Eagle, Capt. Brown, laden with cotton and tobacco outward bound, was beached, and fired in Warsaw Sound on Thursday night, to prevent her capture by the blockaders. Crew safe.

TUSCUMBIA, April 25th.—The enemy are falling back. All quiet in front.

RIO! RIO! RIO! RIO COFFEE.

JUST received
15 sacks Rio Coffee,
40 " Java,
66 Boxes Tobacco, medium & fine, part to arrive.
45 bales Virginia salt, for sale by
apr22 2m R. M. SYERS.

SOLDIERS

AND Surgeons of Hospitals, please notice My son Wm. Perry Hughes, a lad of 17, left Louisville, Kentucky, and went to Frankfort in September last, to enlist in the Confederate army, since which time I have heard nothing of him. He is nevertheless, in the army somewhere, unless he has been killed in battle or has gone into a sick hospital. I could never learn what regiment he joined. Any friend of mine, or other person who can give me information of this boy, will do me a great kindness, and relieve the anxiety of an afflicted mother and sisters, by writing to me concerning him and directing to Bainbridge, Ga.
JAS. N. HUGHES, Asst. Surgeon.
mar26-1m* Brazy Hospital.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to jail by the military authorities at Chattanooga, on the 3d of October, 1862, and now recently committed by an acting Justice of the Peace, for the county of Hamilton, Tenn., on the 19th of Dec., 1862, a negro boy who says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to John Pride, of Sparta, White county, Tenn. Said boy is black, 24 years old, 5 feet 8 inch high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail.
J. H. SWAIM, Jailor.
dec21

FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized and requested to announce HON. SAM. A. SMITH, of Bradley county, as a candidate for the Confederate Congress, from the third District.

To Capitalists.

A PIECE of property yielding one hundred dollars clear profit per day, can be bought for Fifteen Thousand Dollars—the owner being unable from ill health to give his attention to it. Apply to
J. H. WILLY,
mar31 Commission Merchant.

NORTH CAROLINA POWDER MANUFACTURING Company. The Mills of this Company located 12 miles West of Charlotte upon the Catawba River, are now in full operation with a good supply of material. All orders from any section of the Southern Confederacy for the rifle and sporting Powder, as also orders from Rail Road Contractors, Miners and others for Blasting Powder will be promptly filled. Address
S. W. HAVIS, Pres.
mar25-1m Charlotte N. C.

Runaway Negro---Catch Him.
$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from me at Kingston, Bartow county in February last, a very likely yellow or light upper colored Negro Boy, about 17 years old, named Tom—calls himself Thomas Jefferson; writes a pretty tolerable hand, and wrote his own pass; was raised in Charleston, S. C. I will give $100 to any one who will deliver him to me, or put him in any safe jail and notify me so that I can get him. Address me at Kingston, Ga.
SAMUEL SHEATS.
apr22-2w

FRESH MEATS.

CAN be had every morning at the Market House, consisting of Beef, Pork and Mutton; also Bacon, Lard and Tallow. Market hours, from 4 to 9 o'clock A. M. Call at Stand No. 1.
C. LINDEMAN.
apr22-1m

HEAD'Q'RS SUBSISTENCE DEP'T,
2d MIL. DIST. DEP'T MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Vicksburg, Miss., March 7, 1863.

HAVING received authority to exchange Sugar for Bacon and Pork, parties desiring to enter into contracts for such exchange, are invited to forward proposals to the undersigned, stating the quantities they propose to deliver, its location, and at what points delivery can be made.

Sugar will be delivered either here, or at Meridian, Mississippi, and transportation will be furnished to parties entering into such contracts from every point on the line of Railroad, to the above point, at the expense of the contractor.

GEO. L. GILLESPIE,
Major and Chief Commissary.
2d Mil. Dis. Dept. Miss. and East Louisiana.
apr4-1m

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]

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, } Gen'l Partners.
W. A. ROBINSON }
JAS. S. CLAGHORN, Special partner
Etowah, Ga., Jan. 21, 1863. [febl0-3m.]

WANTED.

DEPARTMENT EAST TENN. OFFICE A'T Q. M. Knoxville, March 24, 1863.

50 Shoemakers to work in Government Factory at this Post. None but No. 1 workmen need apply.

The applications of enlisted men of commands in this Department, accompanied by the approval of their commanding officer, will receive the attention.
LOUIS DELAGLE,
mar26-1m Capt. and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE.

ON Saturday morning next, 25th, inst., at 10 o'clock, I will sell at my store to the highest bidder, several packages of goods, consisting in part, of Linen Sodas, Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hose and half Hose, Pins, Needles, Fine-tooth and Dressing Combs, Shoe Thread, Sewing Silk, Spool Thread, Pocket Knives, Agate and Horn Buttons, Fine Colt's Pistols, large lot playing Cards, &c., &c.
[apr22-4t] J. H. WILLY.

LEIPER & MENEFEE,

PRODUCE DEALERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MURFREESBORO, TENN.

Oct. 25th, 1862—1y

FOUND.

A BLACK Memorandum Book, containing a list of names, evidently the property of an exchanged Confederate soldier, or officer—supposed to belong to Jno. E. Glass 41st Tennessee regiment. Can be obtained by application at this Office. [apr19]

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

SEVENTY acres valuable land, lying adjoining Corporate limits of Chattanooga, near the N. & C. Railroad; also, 120 Boxes of old Virginia Tobacco, for sale at reduced rates. For further information, apply to
R. M. BOOKER,
apr22-1w N. & C. Railroad Office.