

The Athens Post

A. T. H. Blair

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862.

VOL. XIV—NO. 705.

TERMS:
THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
Two Dollars a Year, payable in Advance.
No attention paid to orders for the paper unless accompanied by the cash.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged \$1 per square for 10 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.
Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbidden and charged accordingly.
For advertising the names of candidates for office, \$5, each.
Obituary notices over 12 lines, charged at regular advertising rates.
All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.
All letters addressed to the Proprietor, will be promptly attended to.
No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

The Post.

Athens, Friday, March 28, 1862.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 19.—Congress—in the House, a resolution was adopted, that the Committee on Claims inquire into the expediency of providing means to pay for damages to private property by the military service.

On the 12th inst., a resolution was introduced returning thanks of Congress to the officers of regiments and companies, and the privates for their gallant defense of Fort Donelson. It was referred to the special committee, which reported through Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, the Chairman, a resolution of thanks to the General commanding. The resolution was put upon its passage, and the vote was a tie. It was then laid upon the table.

In reply to a resolution, asking the President for a copy of Gen. Crittenden's report of the battle of Fishing Creek, the Secretary of War says "Gen. Crittenden has demanded a Court of Inquiry into the battle, and the cause of the disaster, the proceedings of which have not been received, and no official report of the battle has been received."

Bills have been introduced, providing relief for the families of deceased soldiers, who are looking to relief by pensions or otherwise, and for discharged, sick, and disabled soldiers.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Passengers from Norfolk state that the steam frigate Minnesota, (engaged in the battle with the Virginia a few days ago) is entirely dismantled and now sunk.—The vessel and equipments are worth over \$1,000,000.

The flag of truce to Old Point is suspended. It will probably be resumed soon.

Disappointed.

In an able article, the New Orleans Picayune exhibits the severe lessons which the enemy has been learning from the recent disasters he has inflicted on the South. He has found that, for all practical purposes, the Union element which he confidently expected in the South, is a myth, and that the courage of the South rises with adversity, and that she is ready to redouble her military forces to supply the place and avenge the fate of those lost in the field.

Extortioners.

The extracts below, from Borra's History of the American War, will show there were speculators, extortioners and monopolizers in those times as well as at the present day:—

"There sprang up a class of men who sought to make their private advantages out of the public distress. Dependence or independence, liberty or no liberty were all one to them, provided they could fatten on the substance of the country, while good citizens are wasting themselves in camps, or in the discharge of the most arduous duties; while they were devoting to their country their time, their estates and their very existence, these insatiable robbers were plundering and sharing out without a blush, the public fortune and private fortunes. All private contracts became the object of their voracious interference and nefarious gains; all army supplies enriched them with speculations, and the Government often paid dearly for that it never obtained. This public greed grew wider every day, and it had already gangrened the heart of the public."

The Late Dr. Bell.

The Memphis Appeal contains the following in regard to the death of Dr. Bell. Among the killed on our side was Dr. Bell, the medical director of the division, and well known in Memphis. He was standing in the cabin of the Mohawk, between Gen. McCowan and the captain of the boat. The shot passed between the General's legs, cutting off both legs of Dr. Bell above the ankle, and going out between the feet of the captain.—Amputation being necessary, was performed by Dr. G. Thornton, but the shock was too great, and Dr. Bell died at 5 a. m. on Friday.

His loss is deeply lamented by the whole army, by whom he was so much loved, and who held him in the highest estimation. His body has been brought to this city.

NEWSPAPER EPIDEMIC.—Referring to the fact that there are now but three newspapers published in North Mississippi, the Oxford "Intelligencer" says:—
Had we the capital of Illinois had, we could not continue the "Intelligencer," for printing paper is not to be had now at any price. We have used the last sheet we had in our office. We are extremely sorry that we have been thus starved out; but it could not be avoided, on our part.

Hot Work Up the River.

We learn that a skirmish occurred Tuesday morning between our gunboats and a shore battery of the enemy, erected during the preceding night, nearly opposite to Tiptonville.

On discovering that the enemy had been at work on the west bank, our gunboats got up steam early in the morning and went out to attack them. The enemy had placed three twenty-four-pounder guns in position, for the purpose of cutting off our communication at Tiptonville, where the land transit across to Island 10 begins. The gunboats (wooden) engaged were the McRea, Lady Polk, Ivy, Ponchartraine, Livings, and Marapas.

The fight continued some two hours. The fore and aft chains of the Marapas were cut by the enemy's shot. They all sent one shot clear through the Gen. Polk, which struck her, or came out, below the water line, but which we have not been able to ascertain. She immediately withdrew, and at last accounts it was found necessary to resort to her pumps to keep the water down.

The other boats continued their fire a short time longer, and then withdrew to their anchorage. They sustained more or less damage, but were in no respect disabled.

No one was killed on our side; only one person being slightly bruised by a splinter. We have no means of learning the loss of the enemy.

The Federal force on the other side of the river was estimated at one thousand men. They were engaged in throwing up intrenchments and strengthening their position.

On Monday six of the enemy's iron clad gunboats came down within three quarters of a mile of Island 10, and shelled the place through the day. They fired slowly, and seemed to direct their shot, not at our batteries, which returned their fire, but beyond, towards an open plantation where our troops were supposed to be encamped. Our guns struck the gunboats repeatedly, but none of the shot seemed to take effect.

The gunboats retired beyond range towards night. In their rear the river seemed to be white with their transports. Our loss was three killed and eight wounded. Loss of the enemy not known.

LATER.

We learn from a gentleman who left Island 10, at half past 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and arrived here last evening, that the enemy renewed the attack on the Island Tuesday morning with eight gunboats and three mortar boats. The fire was kept up at intervals until the hour of his departure.

One of the gunboats having ventured within good range, our big gun, the "Lady Polk," was turned loose at her. The first shot was a miss; the second took effect, and cleared its way through the boat from side to side. Assistance was sent her, and she was towed a short distance back, when she sunk.

At a later hour a second boat renewed the attack on the battery of the Lady Polk, which fired seven shot in return.—Four missed their mark; two struck and glanced, and the one, which was the seventh, passed through the boat, tearing off a piece of the iron sheathing, which could be seen from the Island. This boat was also towed back, evidently disabled, but to what extent our informant was unable to say.

It may not be improper to add that our officers felt confident of their ability to hold the Island. They have no idea of abandoning the position.

By passengers on the Republic who left Tiptonville yesterday morning, we have a confirmation of the fight between the gunboats and the enemy's battery.—The damage to the Gen. Polk was not so serious as at first supposed. One shot passed through the pilot house of the Marapas.—*Memphis Appeal, 20th.*

A Well Laid Plan Defeated.

We find the following in the New Orleans Picayune:—
I must relate to you a scheme, which the daring and dashing Capt. Morgan, of the Kentucky cavalry, came very near accomplishing. Gens. Buell, Mitchell, and Kosuth-Bull Nelson. It seems that on Thursday week last, Squire Enley, a very rich man who lives on the Nolensville pike, five miles from Nashville, in order to conciliate the Federals, invited three worthies to dine with him. Morgan found it out, and anxious to get a hostage for Buckner, concealed a number of his men in a canebrake, not far off, and stationed three sets of pickets to watch the road, which was also guarded by the enemy, intending to seize the three Yankee generals on their return from dinner. Unfortunately for the plot, two negro women of Enley's passed up the road, and discovering Morgan's pickets, whom they knew, gave the information to the Federal general, who, mounting their steeds, dashed back at a quarter past noon, and thus saved their bacon.

Plundering.

The Federals are literally robbing the people on the west banks of the river, so far as they have been able to occupy eastern Missouri. We have heard of numerous instances in which plantations were robbed of every article of personal property that could be of the least use to the invaders, and everything else was destroyed. This is the policy that will be pursued unless they are successfully resisted. Let our people prepare to protect their homes!

Authentic Particulars of the Fight at Newbern.

We copy the following from the Richmond Dispatch, of the 18th.

We had an interview last evening with Capt. Edelin, of Company "B," 1st Maryland regiment, who arrived yesterday from North Carolina, on official business. It will be remembered that the gallant company commanded by Capt. E., after re-embarking for the war, came to Richmond from Manassas on furlough of sixty days, about the time of the surrender of Roanoke Island, and that every man at once relinquished his furlough and proceeded to the advance of the Federal army into the interior. They were stationed in Fort Allen during the time of the fight at Newbern, and rendered efficient service. The following particulars are furnished by Capt. Edelin, and may be relied upon:

The enemy, with fifty-six gunboats, approached Newbern on Wednesday, and dropped anchor for the night some twenty miles below the town. Early on Thursday morning they were reinforced, and commenced landing troops below Fort Dixie. They then approached opposite Fort Thompson and opened fire from their boats, which was kept up until night.—The force in this fort consisted of two companies of North Carolina troops, commanded by Captains Whitford and Herring. The loss during the day was four men wounded.

On Friday morning, the 14th, the Yankees commenced the attack upon our lines at seven o'clock, and were repulsed three times successively by our infantry, with the assistance of Fort Thompson.—The fight lasted till ten minutes past one o'clock a. m., when the enemy banked our forces on the right, which caused a panic amongst the militia. Captain Latham's battery sustained a loss of twenty-seven killed, and all the guns were captured. During the period, Forts Allen and Ellis remained quiet. The prompt approach within point blank range, when Captain Edelin received orders from Col. Lee, (the second in command of the field), to evacuate his position in Fort Allen, a casemate battery. Capt. E. opened fire, and sunk one of the gunboats and crippled the other. Col. Lee then told him to retire as quickly as possible, which order was obeyed, and the men were safely landed on the other side of the river. Before retiring, however, the Maryland boys blew up the magazine and destroyed the guns. Captain Mayo, who had command of the enemy's boats, blew up his magazine and dismantled his boat, but lost one of his eyes and had a leg broken by the explosion. It is supposed that he was captured.

All the batteries on the river were under the immediate command of Col. Croston. In the attack upon Fort Allen 25 gunboats were engaged. The prompt fire of the Marylanders put a stop to the chase up the river and protected the retreat.

Our loss will not exceed 500 killed, wounded, and prisoners, whilst that of the enemy was estimated to be 1,200. The statement that the enemy committed a shelling of the town while the women and children were running about frantic with fear, is confirmed. All the cotton in the place, with most of the Government stores, and several houses, including the Washington Hotel, were destroyed in pursuance of orders. The General was not burnt, and Gen. Burnside now has his headquarters there.

Col. Campbell, who was reported killed, returned safely with his regiment to Kingston on Sunday; also, Col. Vance. Our army arrived at Tuscarora in good order. The Maryland company, consisting of one man—Andrew O'Neil—who was sick at Newbern and taken prisoner.

The enemy's attacking force is variously estimated from 20,000 to 28,000.

"Talk on 'Change' of the New Orleans Crescent says:

There was some talk about the lukewarmness of our authorities at Richmond, and the want of tact, skill and talent in not procuring larger supplies of arms from Europe. Good guns, muskets and rifles could have been procured in Europe at about twelve cents, and delivered in Havana and Nassau for a trifle. They could have been brought from these ports at five dollars each, and delivered in New Orleans. There were twenty steamers in our port, which could have run the blockade any time between July and January last. One hundred thousand stand of arms could have been laid down here for one million seven hundred thousand dollars, according to our figures. And what would these guns now be worth in the hands of our volunteers and soldiers now in the Mississippi valley? Figures can hardly answer the question. Will twenty-five millions of dollars and the loss of hundreds of thousands of valuable lives compensate for the oversight and neglect of our authorities? We might elucidate our views with a long array of figures and strike a balance sheet with an enormous weight against our Secretary of War, who, in December or January, 1861, in consulting with an eminent citizen and planter of our State, said there would be peace in sixty days from that time.

A Problem for Stinky Men.

By hoarding your money and refusing to contribute toward the equipment of volunteers for the war, you are paving the way to the loss of every cent you have in the world—money, land, negroes, homesteads, "everything." It is not a good investment, even as a Yankee "calculation," to expend a third of your wealth and thereby save the remainder! A few thousands of dollars donated to the soldiers of liberty is just like putting seed corn in the ground. The fruits will be an hundred fold when we obtain an ultimate victory over our enemies. So says the Vicksburg *Whig*, and we endorse every word that is said.

The Cabinet.

A dispatch from Richmond of the 18th says: The Cabinet is formed; and the Senate confirmed the appointments this morning, as follows: G. W. Randolph, of Va., Secretary of War; Thos. H. Watts, of Ala., Attorney General; J. P. Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State; C. G. Manning, of S. C., Secretary of Treasury; S. R. Mallory, of Fla., Secretary of Navy; and J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Post Master General.

The Federal Programme.

It was the remark of an eminent and experienced statesman, that the opposition of bad governments consisted chiefly in the perversion and abuse of the power of taxation. If the South could be subjugated by the North, our people would be literally taxed to death. In the first place, their slave property would be liberated, and their cotton, tobacco, and other agricultural products seized and confiscated. This, of itself, would be ruinous to a large proportion of our citizens, but this would be only "the beginning of sorrows." With resources thus diminished, the former rate of taxation would be a cruel burthen, they would be required to pay the entire expenses attendant on the war of subjugation. Upon this point the purpose of the North is fixed and openly proclaimed. If the war were to end to-morrow, the war debt of the United States would not fall short of twelve hundred millions of dollars. The annual interest upon this vast debt would be, at seven per cent., eighty-four millions, all of which would be wrung from us by taxation. But this would not be all. The enemy would quarter upon us, at our expense, to keep us in subjection, an army of not less than 100,000 men, and this would cost us a hundred millions more per annum. Besides, we should be compelled to pay all the expenses of our provincial Governments—the only Governments that would be allowed us—and Northern manufacturers would wax rich by means of prohibitory tariffs upon all the articles fabricated by them and consumed by us.

We, and our posterity for untold generations yet to come, would toil hopelessly through life for a scanty and precarious existence. Our beautiful land would be the desolate abode of white slaves, who would be ruled as with a rod of iron by greedy and pitiless Northern taskmasters. Better, far better, and a thousand times more honorable, that our men should all perish gloriously upon the battle-field, and that our wives and children should immolate themselves upon the dead bodies of their natural protectors.

The Merrimac—Her Armament.

Since the Merrimac, or the Virginia, has been the means of gaining such a glorious victory, the following from the Richmond correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent will be read with interest:

As it is almost certain that the Merrimac will either have proved a brilliant success or a miserable failure before this reaches you, it will not be improper in me to give your readers a few facts in regard to her. In the first place, her engines are 510 horse power; and in spite of her great weight, it is thought she will make from twelve to fifteen miles an hour. She does not draw by a foot and a half as much water as was expected. When she presents to the enemy only a roof above the water. All of her machinery is below the water line. Her sides and roof are composed of oak 28 inches thick, covered with six inches of plate and railroad iron. She has an apparatus for raising her water on board. Her armament consists of ten guns only, all rifled.

The guns in her sides, four in number, are 80 pounders. Those at the bow and stern throw a 100 pound solid shot or a 200 pound shell, and these guns have the ports, which enable her to give a broadside of six guns. She is furnished for heating shot. Her crew consists of fifty lieutenants; and three hundred and fifty picked men; and among them are the best gunners in the old navy. She has under water a wedge-shaped prow of oak and iron 33 feet long. Commodore Buchanan commands her. She is second in command is Catesby Jones—both of the highest order of courage. Buchanan has confidence in her, and says he is going to glory or a grave in her; Jones is less confident, but says she is as good a ship to die in as a man could have. The objection to her, and it is a serious one, is the fact that she is entirely dependent on her machinery; if that gets out of order, she becomes a mere log in the water.—But if that holds out, it is fair to expect that she will do some damage to the two Yankee frigates now lying off Newport News before this week ends. Let us not be too sanguine, but hope for the best. She may help to help us out of our great difficulty.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has the following expose of office-seeking at the Federal capital:

Office-seeking in Washington is more of a disease than ever. There are no less than eighteen hundred applications for army paymasters. For places in the departments the applications are legion. There is a talk of reducing the pay of chaplains. While there are so many fat offices whose salaries are dependent upon the continuance of the war, we may be sure that there will be no speedy advance of the army—no immediate termination of the struggle. It will be protracted indefinitely. A reform and retrenchment in the army expenditures—not in the pay of the soldier, who gets little enough in all conscience, but in the fat offices and contractors—would have a most beneficial effect. The strife for chaplain is most disgusting, and really looks as if many of the clergy had their feet in the mire. The two thousand dollars salary of the office. These devotees may act very worldly and look sharp after their temporal interests.

A story is told of a daring, reckless Secessionist, named Shields, who, when Kosuth-Bull Nelson was in the State House square, at Nashville, attending the hoisting of the polluted stars and stripes, rode up to him and asked if he intended to afford protection to the women and children? Nelson replied that he should not answer the question. "If you do not," said Shields, drawing a pistol, "I shall blow your brains out on the spot!" "Certainly," replied Nelson, quaking with fear, "I intend to afford protection to the women, of course."

Bill for the Enslavement of the South.

A bill has been agreed upon by committees of both Houses of the Northern Congress to reduce the Southern States to the condition of Territories, and to establish provisional governments for the same. We have a copy of the bill before us, and proceed to lay before the reader a synopsis of its ample provisions:

1. The bill authorizes and requires the President of the United States to take possession of and occupy the insurrectionary States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Eastern Virginia. It is made the duty of the President to institute, and protect with the military and naval force, a temporary civil government, with such increased geographical boundaries as he may designate. The civil governments thus established will be continued until such time as the "loyal people" shall form new State governments, and apply for and obtain admission into the Union as States. The States thus erected, will be admitted with the express stipulation that they shall forever remain a part of the American Union.

2. The temporary governments hereby authorized for the several districts will consist of an Executive, a Legislative and Judicial Department. The Executive power is vested in a Governor, and his powers and duties are made the same as those conferred upon the Governor of the Territory of Washington. The Legislative power is vested in a Council of not less than seven, nor more than thirteen, and the Judicial power in a superior court, and such inferior courts as the Council may establish. All these officers will be appointed by the President, and will hold their offices until otherwise directed by Congress.

3. The third section declares that no "act shall be passed by the Council establishing, protecting, or recognizing the existence of slavery, nor shall the temporary government or any department thereof, give sanction to or declare the right of one man to property in another, in either of said districts, and no law or act of the Governor or Legislative Council shall be valid, which is disapproved of by Congress."

4. The Governor and Council are "authorized to take possession of all abandoned, forfeited, or confiscated estates within the limits of said districts, in the name and on behalf of the President and the Congress of the United States, and to lease the realty thereof on such terms and for such time, not to exceed five years, as may be prescribed by law: 'Provided, That all leases shall be to actual occupants who are loyal and have not been in rebellion against the government of the United States.' The 'leases shall be for limited quantities, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres to any one person; it being the intent and purpose of this to establish justice, and promote the peace, safety and welfare of the inhabitants, by securing to all the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the fruits of their own labor.'

The fifth section provides for the establishment of a school system. The sixth sets apart all the public lands in the rebellious States to be divided among the Federal soldiers and sailors, and the families of such as may die in the service, or be killed. The seventh provides for the organization of the courts. The eighth declares that no person who has taken part in the rebellion, either in the civil or military service, or given aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, "shall act as juror, or be entitled to the privileges of elector, or be eligible to any office under the General Government, or in either of said districts." The remaining sections relate to details, and are of no special importance.

People of the South, such are the chains which your enemies are now forging for your subjugation and enslavement. It is their purpose to reduce our States to the condition of Territories, and to place Northern task-masters over us—to overthrow the institution of slavery—give our public lands to their armed soldiers—cut up and divide our plantations into sections of 100 acres, and to lease the same to loyal negroes and Yankee emigrants—and to deny us the privilege of sitting upon juries, of holding office, or voting at elections. In other words, we are to be converted into slaves; and our negroes, and what is worse, our Yankee masters, are to lord it over us.

Shall this thing be done? Shall our States be reduced to the condition of Territories? Shall our slaves be emancipated and permitted to sit on juries, vote at elections, and hold offices, while the same privileges are withheld from ourselves? Shall our estates be confiscated and our lands divided among the fanatical race who are now seeking our subjugation? Shall the sons and daughters of the South be reduced to the condition of slaves, to be insulted and spit upon by sneering abolitionists and amalgamationists? Never!

It is too late now to retrace our steps if we were base enough to desire it. Our wretched masters say that all who have taken any the least part in the rebellion, either in civil life or on the field, or who have in any way given aid and comfort to the rebels, shall bow their necks and pass under the yoke. Such is to be our doom if we throw down our arms; and such it

can only be if we are whipped; Who can hesitate what to do?

But we shall not be whipped. If we but stir up our brave men, and rush to the battle, a just God, who hates wrong, and loves right, will be with us and of us, and give us the victory.—*Memphis Appeal.*

The Commanding General.

The following bill to create the office of Commanding General, was passed on Friday by both Houses of Congress.—
A bill to be entitled "an act to create the office of Commanding General of the Army of the Confederate States."

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be, and is hereby created, the office of Commanding General of the Army of the Confederate States, which office shall continue in existence during the pleasure of the President.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said officer shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. His usual headquarters shall be at the seat of Government, and he shall be charged, under the direction of the President, with the general control of military operations, the movement and discipline of troops, and the distribution of the supplies among the armies of the Confederate States; and may, when he shall deem it advisable, take command in person of our army or armies in the field.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the pay of the Commanding General aforesaid shall be four hundred dollars per month, without allowances; and, if the officer appointed under the provisions of this act shall be an officer in the permanent army, the appointment shall not affect his rank as such, but he shall receive none of the pay and allowances of his grade as an officer of the permanent army while holding the office created by this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the staff of the Commanding General shall consist of a military secretary, with the rank of colonel, four aide-de-camp, with the rank of major, and such clerks, not to exceed four in number, as the President shall from time to time authorize. The pay and allowances of the military secretary and aide-de-camp shall be the same as those of officers of cavalry of the like grade; and the salaries of the clerks shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum for each of such officers; office furniture, fuel and stationery, shall be provided for the Commanding General as the duties of his office may render necessary, to be paid for out of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the War Department.

A Letter through the Blockade!

The Columbus "Times" of the 15th inst., says: A gentleman of this city has just received a letter through the blockade, from his Liverpool correspondent, who resided in the South over twenty years. We are permitted to make the following extracts from the letter, which is dated January 31, 1862.

"To my great satisfaction, I received yesterday, your letters of December 20th; all previous letters after November 28th, have failed to reach me. No letters by the Tampico route, have come to hand, and the talk upon change is, that that route is a failure. Don't make any advances on cotton, it will be a long time before it can be shipped, and our cotton dealers and manufacturers look for very low prices when the blockade is removed. They say that the large supply from India and other places brought to market by our present high prices, together with your crop now on hand, added to the crop, your planters will soon put in the ground, even if only part of a crop, will swell the quantity to be thrown on our markets, and produce very low prices. Our people, almost, universally sympathize with your Confederacy. We all believe that you cannot be conquered if you are united and determined. Our government no doubt entertained the same view, but appears resolved to act the part of neutrals, and thus leave you to fight it out. Mason and Sidell arrived on the La Plata. All England and France are indignant at the cowardly act of blockading Charleston with a stone fleet. You have a glorious future before you. If your people are true to themselves, you will be triumphant and command the acknowledgment of all nations."

Gen. McIntosh.

Gen. McIntosh, who was killed at the late battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, is generally supposed to be Chillum McIntosh, a half-breed Creek Indian, and a Baptist minister. This is a mistake, as a friend informs us.

Gen. McIntosh is the son of Col. James McIntosh, of Georgia, U. S. A., who fell in the Mexican war, and nephew to Maj. McIntosh, of Savannah, almost an acquaintance, but who recently volunteered to serve with Commodore Tatnall in one of his attacks upon the Federal blockaders.

What is Your Post-Office?

When you write to us for the paper, tell us the name of your Post-Office; and when you want a paper changed, tell the name of the office where you want changed from, and where you want it to go.

Treason Near Home.

A friend writing from Rome, Ga., on the 16th inst., says: "A man by the name of Webb was arrested and 'jugged' in our city yesterday, for expressing treasonable sentiments."

The Gun Factory at Holly Springs, Miss., is now turning out 40 good muskets per day. It will soon be able to turn out 100 per day for the government. Muskets are the best weapon for three-fourths of the army. It shoots strong, far, accurate, and never gets out of order.

PASSAGE OF ARMS.—The Montgomery "Advertiser" of the 13th inst. says: A large quantity of arms for service in the Confederate army, passed through this city yesterday. They were part of a recent arrival in this country from across the Atlantic, and the will probably be heard of somewhere before long.