

Athens, Friday, April 24, 1863.

Athens Post-Office. We are requested by the Postmaster to give notice that there is a large number of letters in his office, which, if not called for soon, must, in accordance with instructions, be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, Richmond.

Meigs County.

Circuit Court met at Decatur on Monday. Attendance thin; and the session short. The truth is, nearly all the able-bodied men are in the army, fighting the battles of freedom. Some counties in East Tennessee have failed to come up to the full measure of their duty, but Meigs is not among the number. Her armor is bright with service, and her escutcheon untarnished. May the terrible struggle soon be terminated, and her gallant sons restored to their homes and firesides.

Wheat.

Accounts from every direction are highly encouraging. In this section the prospect is unusually promising, better than we have seen for several years at this season. With no accident, the harvest will be abundant.

County Salt.

There has been a car load of county salt in the depot at Athens for some time. We are requested to inquire why it is not distributed. There are many families in the county entirely destitute of salt, and there are several gentlemen in town who could spare time enough from the more laborious business of fishing for minnows to attend to the distribution.

Small Pox.

One case of small pox has occurred in this place—a young man belonging to the 16th Tennessee Cavalry, who reached here a few days ago from the neighborhood of Somerset, Ky. We understand the patient has been removed to quarters beyond the limits of the town and is being properly cared for. We believe there is but little danger of the disease spreading. But should any of our neighbors feel nervous about it, let them at once bathe the inner man liberally with Strychnin, for we are willing to take a Bible oath on a last year's almanac that neither small-pox nor any other malady will approximate within infecting distance of a body lined and soaked with that delightful beverage. An eminent scientific man told us, a few days ago, that he had analyzed some of the "product," and that anything mortal that Strychnin would kill was in danger of perpetual life.

Salt.

Last summer we advised people to lay in their supplies of Salt as early as possible. The advice however was generally unheeded, and the result the Salt fell into the hands of speculators and extortioners, and not only the most exorbitant prices were paid for the article in the fall, but many were unable to obtain a supply at any price. It is said that fools never learn except in the school of experience, and some fools won't even learn there. We reiterate the advice given last year. Purchase your supplies as early as possible, and you will make money by the operation, besides avoiding a good deal of annoyance and vexation.

The State Elections.

We spent all of last Monday at Decatur, and did not hear the subject of the approaching elections alluded to the first time. The same is true in regard to this, and some other counties we have visited lately. So that one of two things is true—either the voters, who few of them may be at home, are learning to care but little about such things, or they are unaccountably indifferent to the claims of the gentlemen who are already announced. We do not pretend to decide which is correct, but shall be pleased to know that the old system of electioneering and stumping is to be abandoned, and hereafter men are to be elected to public office on the grounds of merit and qualification.

Hog Cholera.

A large number of hogs have died in this neighborhood with cholera in the last few months. One plantation has lost as many as seventy. There seems to be no remedy for the disease.

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.

Sale of the Savannah Farm.

The Savannah Farm, Polk county, was sold by the Receiver, on the 21st, to W. E. ALEXANDER, of Georgia, for the sum of ninety-one thousand dollars.

PERSONAL.—Last Saturday we had the pleasure of meeting Col. Jno. M. Lillard, of the brilliant 26th Tennessee. He is on a brief visit to his home in Meigs county. Our friend, GARRETT TAYLOR, of old Monroe, gave us a call on Tuesday. Garrett was in the fight at Murfreesboro', and was captured by the Federals, since which time he has been on an excursion to Chicago and several other places out that way. He says he has seen right smart of the world since he left home, but don't care about repeating that portion of his trip which led through Lincolnland.

Brigadier General DONELSON died at Montvale, Blount county, on the 17th inst.

The Kookuk.

From a private letter we learn that our boats visited this ill-fated monster on Monday, preparatory to taking possession of such of her effects as are accessible. She was a complete wreck, fast on the bottom, and an effort was to have been made yesterday to take off her guns, which will be a valuable accession to our batteries. Those who examined the wreck state that seven shells passed entirely into one turret, and two or three into the other, and the impression is that all who were working at the guns were killed. A friend has enclosed us a portion of the battle flag of the Kookuk, which the curious in such matters can examine by calling at our office. Savannah Register, 14th.

Army Correspondence.

OUTPOST CAMP, Shelbyville & Murfreesboro', Pike, Tenn., April 17th, 1863. Editor Post: This lovely spring evening presents me an opportunity for penning a few lines, which I hope will not prove entirely uninteresting to you, nor to the readers of the Post, if you think proper to give them a place.

Our Regiment, the bloody 19th, as the boys call it, is still in Brig. Gen. Stewart's brigade, Maj. Gen. Cheatham's division. We are now on outpost duty, seven miles from Shelbyville and eighteen from Murfreesboro'. The health of our men is generally very good. I know but little of the approaching movements of either army, as every thing that sort has become quite a secret of late. We all are satisfied that Rosecrans is being reinforced, but to what extent I can't say. We are confidently expecting a move of some sort in a few days, as the time is certainly near at hand when the Spring and Summer campaign will open in Middle Tennessee, and the weather is quite favorable for army marches.

There is no excitement of any character among our troops—no fighting, even between the pickets, since Van Dorn and Morgan's recent affairs, which have turned out to be but small engagements instead of great reverses, as at first reported. They are the men who do not meet with great reverses.

Our brigade has gone out for review this evening. I guess it will make quite a display, as it has been drilling daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, for some time. Our regiment don't take much delight in drills of any sort. I heard Lt. Col. Moore, commanding, say one day or two since that he thought the regiment would rather go into a fight than go out for brigade drill. We are still getting most of our rations or commodities from about Columbus and Huntsville.—We have plenty to eat. You must continue to send us that ever welcome visitor, the Post, as it is our chief source of home as well as general news. With wishes for its and the editor's success, I am, K.

CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, April 12, 1863.

Dear Father:—We arrived here safe and sound and found the regiment in very good health. I am very well pleased with the country—a great deal better than I expected to be from what I had heard. We heard before leaving home that it was an awful country, and that the soldiers were all starving. Well, that is all stuff. We get plenty to eat, and that of good substantial diet. We draw bacon, beef, mutton, sugar, molasses, peas, and what extras we get we have to pay high for. We pay \$5 for coffee, \$1.50 for eggs, \$2 for butter, \$2 per gallon for milk, but as long as we do as well as we are now we ought not to grumble. There is some talk of us moving into Alabama or to Chattanooga, but I would rather stay here until the first of June, as it will be healthy here for that length of time. We have no fears of the Yankees attacking us here, and if they do we are so well fortified that they can't hurt us much. We have preaching every night. I attend regularly. Give all my acquaintances my respects. Tell them I am fat, strong and well pleased with the country, and camp life generally. John was here the other day. He is all right. H. W. G.

PICKET CAMPS, MURFREESBORO' PIKE, Near Shelbyville, April 17, 1863.

Dear Post:—It is with pleasure that I acknowledge, through your paper, the receipt of twenty pairs of Socks from Mrs. SALINA ALEXANDER, Athens, for my Company. On behalf of the brave soldiers of Company H, 19th Tennessee Regiment, I tender to her their grateful thanks and wishes for her happiness. Such testimony of appreciation at home and solicitude for our comfort while undergoing the hardships of camp life, nerves the arm of the soldier for the bloody conflict.

Hon. Ben. Wood's Speech.

"Ora," the Chattanooga correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, says that "of all the speeches North and West that have been made against the Lincoln dynasty, and for peace, that of Hon. Ben. Wood, of New York, is the boldest, the noblest, and the frankest. He urges peace at all hazards, and a separation and recognition of the Confederacy that there may be peace. It is the only speech that has yet been made in which the 'shirk for Union' was omitted and ignored. I knew Ben. Wood when a boy. He was born at Charleston, South Carolina, and always was true to his birthright. His manly course as editor of the New York Daily News, won him great distinction and celebrity as the bold advocate of the liberty of the press and the support of constitutional rights. He was even when a boy a deep thinker and a great reader; mild, yet brave and determined; generous and noble hearted. In the scale of high-toned principle he is far superior to his brother, Fernando Wood, who stoops to demagoguery."

Putting Up the Market.

The following illustration of "total depravity" we put upon record, says the Richmond Examiner, as a proof to after generations of the degenerate times in which we now live:

In Farmville, a few days ago, a wealthy planter put up at auction a dressed hog and sheep. Another wealthy farmer bid up the hog to one dollar and seven and a half cents per pound, and remarked that he wanted it to go to one dollar per pound. The concerted purpose of the parties was to fix the market price for the control of the pig and sheep raisers under the impression law. We are authorized to say that the above instance of sharp practice can be proven should any person gain say it. We wonder how many committee members there are at this time engaged in setting up market value of meat and bread in anticipation of the Imprement Commissioners?

The Yankee Fire Raisers.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune gives a description of the burning of one of our towns:

Jacksonville, Florida, is in ruins. That beautiful city, which has been for so many years the favorite resort for invalids from the North, has to-day been burned to the ground, and what is sad to record, by the soldiers of the National Army. Scarcely a mansion, a cottage, a negro hut, or a warehouse remains. The long lines of magnificent oaks, green and beautiful, with the thickest foliage, the orange groves performing the air with their blossoms, the cypresses, the old century trees adorning every garden, the palmetto, bayonet trees, ever tropical in verdure, the rose and the jessamine—all that at this season, indeed, I might say through all seasons, has made Jacksonville a little Eden, has been burned, and scorched and crisped, if not entirely consumed to ashes, by the devouring flames.

The London Money Market.

The following is from the London Herald (city article) March 18: Business at the Stock Exchange continues to exhibit varying phases. Speculation is evidently rife in the several departments, and consequently the sudden daily changes in values. English securities were at one moment well supported, but later in the afternoon partial heaviness was again visible, the prices from fair-coming lower. It is asserted that the French Government have recognized the raising of the blockade of Charleston, which, it is believed, may lead to the arrangement of a peace. The advice, on the whole, were not considered favorable from the Continent, the progress of the revolution in Poland creating uneasiness.

The Fight at Charleston.

The following items in regard to the late attempt upon Charleston are from the New York Herald:

THE SITUATION.

The attempt to take Charleston is for the time abandoned. The iron-clad fleet of Admiral Dupont and the army of Gen. Hunter have been withdrawn from Port Royal. The experiment proved too hazardous. The batteries of the enemy at Sumter, Moultrie and Cummings Point, and the obstructions in the channel, presented obstacles too formidable to be overcome by the force brought against them. By the arrival of the Arago from Charleston on the 11th inst., we learn these facts. The fire from the batteries was tremendous, as the condition of the Scokok shows. She was fairly riddled through and through with highly polished steel shot, weighing hundred pounds each, furnished to the rebels by England. Our vessels fired in all one hundred and fifty-one shots at the forts, while the latter struck the boats over five hundred and twenty times. The armed transport George Washington, which was engaged by the rebels in Coosaw river, near Fort Royal, on Thursday morning last as before reported. She remained behind for special services under Col. Hawley, who was acting as post commandant at Hilton Head while the forces were away. Gen. Saxton who was in command at Beaufort, sent for the Washington to make a reconnaissance around the Island. In company with the gunboat Halse, she went up the Coosaw river, was attacked by a rebel battery, which sent a shot through her magazine and blew her up. The crew were fired upon while attempting to escape, and several of them killed and wounded.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The Herald says editorially: The repulse of Admiral Dupont's iron-clad fleet at Charleston, indefinitely suspending operations against that rebel stronghold. The door will doubtless be kept more closely guarded than heretofore against English blockade runners, with their "aid and comfort to the enemy"; but, as the sickly summer season in a few weeks will set in, the South Carolina "board" we conclude that nothing but some overwhelming Union success in other quarters will secure the capture of Charleston before the return of the malaria killing frosts of autumn. Indeed, it is broadly hinted in a leading abolition journal that the idea of a crushing spring campaign has been abandoned at Washington, and that probably our military operations, until the end of the summer, will be limited to pegging a little here and pegging a little there, as the occasion may invite or demand. The failure at Charleston together with the failure at Vicksburg, to gain any decisive advantage over the enemy, has, at all events, put an end to the confident expectations of the country in regard to a vigorous and decisive prosecution of the war.

A Vast Void.

Referring to the "Great War Meetings" which have been held in Northern cities, the New York Herald says: These meetings are in fact no longer necessary. The people have spoken enough. The President has obtained almost the powers of a dictator, and the capacity of exercising them is not longer dependent on popular opinion, but upon able men in the Cabinet and able Generals in the field. Congress has accepted everything upon Mr. Lincoln's except brains. It is Mr. Lincoln's duty to see that he is surrounded with this important article. That element of success is missing. Precious little of it was to be found in either house of the National Legislature; not enough even to devise one financial measure equal to the emergency. The concentration of power upon the President is tantamount to an admission on the part of Congress that it had no men competent to grasp the measures necessary for the time. The best thing it could do under the circumstances was to give large discretionary power to the President. But the wise exercise of this power requires intellect and capacity beyond the reach of the shallow politicians. It is incumbent, therefore, on Mr. Lincoln to see that he is surrounded by men of brains; and if he is not, then to get rid of them in the most summary fashion, and summon to his council men who are known to possess the qualities of statesmen and great administrative ability—cool, clear headed, plan and strong wills and indomitable courage to execute. And stern necessity demands the same kind of men at the heads of our armies in the field. The President has muscle and money at will. All that he needs for success is brains in the Cabinet and brains in the camp.

The Mobile Advertiser & Register says that a terrible epidemic prevails among Yankee steamers; whether transports, gunboats, or iron turreted monitors, none are free from it. It commences with violent eruptions, followed by an inflammatory stage, after which they sink rapidly. Sometimes the sinking condition supervenes without the occurrence of inflammation. Numerous cases have occurred on the Cumberland, Coosaw, Mississippi and Amite rivers, Plequimine bayou, off Charleston and elsewhere. The disease runs its course in a few hours, and invariably proves fatal.

LOOK OUT, WHISKEY DRINKERS.—It is understood that there are tens of thousands of bushels of corn belonging to the Government rotting at different commissary depots for want of proper care. This will be condemned and sold; the distilleries will buy it, and the liquor market will then be flooded with poison whiskey, of the same kind we used to get from Cincinnati, but at \$20 instead of 20 cents.

EXTORTION IN MOBILE.—A writer in the Mobile Register says that speculation is running riot there, and amongst some prominently engaged in it are members of the "safety committee."

ANOTHER GUNBOAT GONE.—Just as the Kookuk was going down in front of Charleston, another Yankee gunboat was following her example in the Coosaw river, a few miles distant. The Federal gunboat George Washington, Capt. Campbell, mounting four guns, anchored off Chisolm's Island, and shortly after the Confederate light artillery was brought to the bank and commenced pouring a hot fire into her; she took fire and was burned to the water's edge. Several of those wounded on board were burned to death. Another Yankee gunboat having come up, commenced firing on some of our soldiers who had gone out in a boat to take the poor wretches off the burning vessel.

A negro belonging to Mrs. McNish, near Nashville, died on the 9th inst., at the advanced age of 109 years.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston.

A correspondent of the Mobile Register corrects the impression that once prevailed, that Gen. A. S. Johnston, laboring under the sting of unjust reproach and denunciation, rashly sacrificed himself at the battle of Shiloh. He says: This was not so. I remember well being with him on the evening at Murfreesboro', after the retreat from the city, and the course of conversation I urged that he should in person himself make an explanation to the people. "Ah, my dear friend," he replied, "I cannot correspond with the people. What the people want is a bold and a victory. That is the best explanation I can make. I require no vindication. I trust that to the future, I should rest. Thus the great, magnanimous, and chivalrous Johnston bared his head to the storm of anathemas and denunciations without a murmur of complaint, or any attempt to shield himself from its fury. Under these feelings, there and under these circumstances, when on the battle-field of Shiloh he was as calm and unperurbed as a summer morning. Feeling no sting of conscience, no remorse, there he met his death, rather than to compromise in his acts. It was early on his horse, watching with his eye the "doubtful scenes of war." When he saw our lines waver, knowing that the critical moment had arrived, his victory or defeat must follow, then it was dashed forward, he rallied his soldiers, and led them in a glorious charge, upon which victory followed, but Johnston fell dead, his body was followed up, our victory would have been perfect, the enemy's defeat crushing.

Thus Gen. Sidney Johnston did not sacrifice himself at the battle of Shiloh, as was supposed from the cloud under which it was shrouded. It was obscured by the condemnation of the people; but it was because he felt it was his duty, and he deemed it his duty to make the effort to turn the tide of battle for his army; and some of duty alone impelled him to risk his life in leading a charge which he knew must prove successful. He was a man of noble and noble spirit, a man to whom the world was a brave man. Let our countrymen, then, do justice to his memory. Let our Government profit by his sacrifice.

BY THURSDAY'S MAIL.

Middle Tennessee. The Rebel, Thursday morning, contains the following: Quite a budget of News and gossip came up from the front of the army. The enemy is advancing. At least he has thrown forward bodies of troops to a formidable number in two directions:—the one toward the entrance, the other via McMinnville. The latter was occupied on Tuesday by a body of eight thousand infantry and cavalry, with artillery. The vicinity of Wartrace is also reported to be invested by an equal army.

In taking possession of McMinnville, the only property left to be destroyed or captured was an engine on the farther side of Hickory Creek, which could not be removed because of the bridge lately burned there. This, with one or two cars, all old and in an indifferent condition—were blown up, or otherwise rendered unfit for further use. What treatment was pursued toward the town and citizens has not yet come to light.

We persons believe these operations to indicate general advance, but a movement of the kind is intended, surely it will not be made by McMinnville and Shelbyville simultaneously, leaving a distance of nearly fifty miles between the extreme wings of attack, and dividing a large force into a pair of armies.

We regret that the demonstration on Wednesday at the occupation of McMinnville, affections of strategy. The fight at Tusculum appears to have been a signal victory to us. A large number of prisoners arrived here from that quarter last evening. They were paroled.

Chattanooga, April 21.—A number of prisoners, captured by Morley's cavalry, arrived here from Tusculum. The fight commenced at Deer Creek. The enemy, five thousand strong, drove our advance to Cave Creek, eight miles from Tusculum, where we made a stand, after a severe fight, capturing one hundred and seventy prisoners.

Our loss is reported at twenty killed, and forty wounded; their loss is said to be heavy. The enemy have not advanced—our forces still holding them in check.

Port Hudson, April 21.—The New Orleans Era of the 16th confirms the report of the destruction of the Queen of the West and the Diana. The former got aground at Grand Lake. The Yankees approached, and a fierce bombardment ensued. A shell from the Calcasieu exploded on the Queen of the West's deck, igniting a quantity of powder, which communicated with her magazine, and caused an explosion.

The Diana is reported burned by the rebels. One hundred and thirty-four prisoners, including seven commissioned officers, were captured both at the capture of the Queen of the West, and at the capture of the Diana. Among them was Capt. Fuller, commander of the fleet, slightly wounded in the ankle. He is now at the St. James' Hospital.

Athens District—Third Round. Maryville Station, May 17 Louisville Circuit, Mount Moriah, " 24 Madisonville " and Tel. Mis., Shady Grove, " 24 Sewater " New Hope, " 26 Kingston Circuit, Westover, " 21 Decatur " Goodfield, " 28 Athens " Cedar Springs, " 28

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS! We will pay Cash for all the clean Cotton and Linen Rags that may be offered. Without Rags it will be impossible hereafter to obtain a ample supply of Printing Paper. So we are advised by the Paper-maker.

Salt-peter Men. Any one wishing to take a contract for manufacturing Nitre from the dirt under old houses or in caves, can get a contract, and certificates of exemption will be furnished. For further information apply to E. W. WOODALL, Agent, 215 N. 2d St., Athens. E. W. WOODALL, Agent, 215 N. 2d St., Athens. Nitre & M. B. Dep't East Tenn. April 24, 1863—4f-761.

Notice. All absentees belonging to Co. D, 16th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, are hereby ordered to report to the undersigned at Sweetwater, on Sunday, the 19th day of April, 1863; and also Lieut. Montgomery of Co. A, with the Companies belonging to the Company on the day above mentioned. You are ordered to be prompt in your attendance. The Knoxville Daily Register and Cleveland Banner will please copy three times, and send charges to the undersigned, at Sweetwater. D. L. HASSLER, Capt. April 8, 1863.

OFFICE OF DEPOSITARY, Knoxville, Tenn., March 29, 1863. I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to give public notice that all Treasury notes not bearing interest, and dated prior to December 1, 1862, are entitled to be funded at this office at eight per cent. coupon bonds, up to the 23d April ensuing. Notes which bear date subsequent to the date of seven per cent. or in stock certificate, and payable in U.S. interest, bearing interest of 1000 each will be exchanged for the \$20, \$50, and \$100 issues of the Hoyer & Ludwig plates. See East Tennessee papers copy for April 22, and send duplicate bills to this office for payment. J. G. M. RAMSEY, Depositary. March 27, 1863-767.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE FUNDING AND FURTHER ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all Treasury notes not bearing interest issued previous to the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be fundable in eight per cent. bonds or stock, until the twenty second day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; that from that date until the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, they shall be fundable in seven per cent. bonds or stock, and after the said first day of August, they shall no longer be fundable at the pleasure of the holder, but shall be receivable in payment of public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace, as specified on their face. All Treasury notes not bearing interest issued after the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and within ten days after the passage of this act, shall be fundable in seven per cent. bonds or stock until the first day of August, next, and after the said first day of August, they shall be fundable only in bonds bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable at any time not exceeding thirty years from the date thereof; and all such notes not fundable, shall be receivable in payment of all public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and shall be payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States.

All call certificates bearing eight per cent. interest, shall, with the accrued interest, be fundable on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, into bonds of the Confederate States, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and payable at any time not exceeding thirty years after date; Provided, That the accrued interest aforesaid may, at the option of the holder, be paid instead of being funded. All call certificates of every description, outstanding the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be fundable only in bonds, to be issued by the Confederate States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and payable at a date not exceeding thirty years from the said first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Sec. 2. In lieu of the paper certificates, given by law to the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue Treasury notes, he shall be authorized to issue notes of the amount of such notes, bearing interest not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, which shall be receivable in payment of all public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and shall be fundable in seven per cent. bonds or stock until the first day of August, next, and after the said first day of August, they shall be fundable only in bonds bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable at any time not exceeding thirty years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Treasury notes, which by the operation of this act become fundable into bonds, bearing a yearly interest of four per cent., may be converted, at the pleasure of the holder, into call certificates bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable at any time not exceeding thirty years from the date thereof; and all such notes not fundable, shall be receivable in payment of all public dues, except the export duty on cotton, and shall be payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States.

Sec. 3. That all bonds or registered stock authorized to be issued by this act, shall be payable not less than thirty years after date; but shall be receivable in payment of public dues, at the pleasure of the government, and shall, in other respects, be subject to the same provisions as to the funding of the same, as are contained in the act to which this act is supplementary. Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury shall use any disposable means in the Treasury, which can be applied to that purpose without injury to the public interest, to the purchase of Treasury notes, to interest, and to the redemption of the same, until the whole amount of Treasury notes in circulation shall not exceed one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars.

Sec. 5. The Treasury notes hereby authorized to be issued, shall be of any denomination not less than five dollars which is now authorized by law; and the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the issue of Treasury notes, bearing interest at the expiration of the first year, or at the end of two years, should the war continue so long.

Sec. 6. In addition to the authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue Treasury notes, he shall be authorized to issue notes of the denomination of one dollar, and of two dollars, and of fifty cents, to such amount, as, in addition to the notes of the denomination authorized by heretofore issued, shall not exceed the sum of fifteen millions of dollars; and said notes shall be payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, and in payment of all public dues except the export duty on cotton, but shall not be fundable.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sell bonds bearing six per cent. interest per annum, and payable as heretofore directed, at par for Treasury notes issued since the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to such of the Confederate States as may desire to purchase the same, or he may sell such bonds, when guaranteed by any of the States of the Confederacy, upon such plan as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury; Treasury notes on such terms as he may deem advisable, to the highest bidder and not below par; Provided, however, That the whole amount of such bonds shall not exceed two hundred millions of dollars; and provided further, That the Treasury notes thus purchased shall not be reissued, if the effect of such reissue would be to increase the whole amount of Treasury notes, bearing no interest, which are in circulation, to a sum greater than one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized, at his option, after the first day of August, next, to issue Treasury notes, to issue and sell, at not less than par, as estimated in Treasury notes, coupon bonds of the Confederate States, bearing six per cent. interest per annum, and payable as heretofore directed. The said coupons to be paid at the pleasure of the owner, either in the currency in which interest is paid on other bonds of the Confederate States, or in the currency in which interest is paid on other bonds of the Confederate States, or in the currency in which interest is paid on other bonds of the Confederate States.

Sec. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sell bonds bearing six per cent. interest per annum, and payable as heretofore directed, at par for Treasury notes issued since the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to such of the Confederate States as may desire to purchase the same, or he may sell such bonds, when guaranteed by any of the States of the Confederacy, upon such plan as may be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury; Treasury notes on such terms as he may deem advisable, to the highest bidder and not below par; Provided, however, That the whole amount of such bonds shall not exceed two hundred millions of dollars; and provided further, That the Treasury notes thus purchased shall not be reissued, if the effect of such reissue would be to increase the whole amount of Treasury notes, bearing no interest, which are in circulation, to a sum greater than one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized, at his option, after the first day of August, next, to issue Treasury notes, to issue and sell, at not less than par, as estimated in Treasury notes, coupon bonds of the Confederate States, bearing six per cent. interest per annum, and payable as heretofore directed. The said coupons to be paid at the pleasure of the owner, either in the currency in which interest is paid on other bonds of the Confederate States, or in the currency in which interest is paid on other bonds of the Confederate States, or in the currency in which interest is paid on other bonds of the Confederate States.

Sec. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this act, to make publication of a copy thereof in each State, in at least two newspapers, published in the State, and to have said publication continued until the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. Approved March 25, 1863. April 17-18-63-762.

CONGRESS. We are authorized and requested to announce the name of Hon. SAM. A. SMITH, of Bradley county, as a candidate for Congress in this (the Third) Congressional District.

We are authorized to announce the name of Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN as a candidate for Congress, to represent the 34 Congressional District of Tennessee, at the next election.

We are authorized and requested to announce Col. WM. L. MCKINLEY, of Meigs, as a candidate for Congress, for the Third District.

We are authorized and requested to announce Maj. L. B. HURST, as a candidate for Joint Representative for the district composed of the counties of Meigs, Polk and McMinn.

We are authorized and requested to announce SLAS G. LATHAM as a candidate for Joint Representative for the District composed of the counties of Meigs, Polk and McMinn.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CONSCRIPTS, Knoxville, Tenn., March 11, 1863.

Having been informed that there are in East Tennessee a number of officers under the orders of General Pillow, or General Bragg, to procure recruits—this is to notify such officers that they will be held responsible for any interference with the operation of the conscript law, and enrolling officers are directed to report to me any interference on the part of such officers, and they will allow no persons enrolled as conscripts to be transferred to any other than such officers as may have written orders from me. W. D. BLAKE, Lt. Col. C. S. A., Commandant of Conscripts. March 20, 1863—5f-756. Tennessee papers copy five times and send bills to me.

DIED.

Of influenza, at Sweetwater, Tenn., on the 12th inst., THOMAS CAMPBELL BOGART, aged 3 years and 19 days. When the violet in the spring-time Could be the name of the day, He was carried out to slumber. Sweetly where the violet lies. "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

ATTENTION, COMPANY B. ALL ABSENTEES FROM COMPANY B, 16th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, are ordered to report at Kingston by Monday, the 27th, or they will be regarded and treated as deserters. WM. N. KING, 1st Lieut. Co. B. April 24, 1863—1f.

WANTED. 2,000 PAIRS OF SOCKS, FOR WHICH I WILL PAY \$1.25 PER PAIR. AGENTS: Frank McCorkle, at Decatur; Geo. W. Cobb, at Washington; David McKinney, at Reville; Thomas B. Hines, at Benton. Please call on the above named gentlemen and they will pay you the cash. GEO. W. ALLEN, Maj. & Q. M. C. S. A. April 24, 1863—6f-761.

MORE NEGROES FOR SALE. FOUR SALE TWELVE LIKELY NEGROES. They can be seen at the subscriber's residence, Mouse Creek Valley, 2 1/2 miles North of Athens. D. E. GILLESPIE. April 24, 1863—1f-761.

SPUN COTTON. I HAVE ON HAND A LOT OF COTTON Yarn which I will exchange for Cattle. JOHN BENTON. McMin Co., April 24, 1863—2f.

TAN BARK. I WISH TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS with responsible parties for furnishing 500 cords Tan Bark—to be delivered at Athens, or on the line of the East Tennessee & Georgia Rail Road. J. H. HALE. Athens, April 24, 1863—1f-761.

\$30 REWARD! WILL BE PAID FOR THE APPREHENSION of each of the following named deserters from the 37th Tennessee Regiment: PATRICK PURKEY, of Co. G. ROBERT G. MARSHALL, " " JOHN SHADDEN, " " THOMAS S. GARDNER, " " WILLIAM HARRIS, " " All live in Monroe county, Tenn. THOS. L. BROWN, Capt. Com. Co. G, 37th Tenn. Vols. April 24, 1863—3f-761.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED Not to trade with my wife, Parthenia Pearson, on my account as she has left my house and her own accord and without cause, and taken up board elsewhere, for will not be accountable for any debt she may make. J. P. PEARSON. April 24, 1863—1f.

Chancery Court at Madisonville, Tenn. George W. Alexander, executor of the will of Mary E. Temple and others, heirs of George Alexander, dec'd.

IT APPEARING FROM COMPLAINANT'S bill that defendant, Mary E. Temple resides in the State of Tennessee, and is to be sued for four successive weeks in the Athens Post, requiring said non-resident defendant, Mary E. Temple, to appear at the Court house in Madisonville, Tenn., on the first Monday of June, 1863, and answer the bill filed against her and others in said Court, or the same will, as to her, be taken as confessed and heard ex parte. J. A. COFFIN, C. & M. April 24, 1863—1f-761.

FOUR NEGROES FOR SALE. A FAMILY OF FOUR NEGROES, consisting of a Man, Woman and two Boys, four and six years old, can be bought low, if application be made soon. The man is 48 years old and is an excellent cook and house servant—would do a hotel or man-of-war. The woman, a good cook, washer and ironer, 39 years old. The boys, likely and healthy. Enquire of S. P. IVINS. April 17,