The Memphis Appeal.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, January 28.—*Senate.*—A resolution was offered to pay for arms impressed from citizens, which was taken up under suspension of rule. Mr. Hurst moved to suspend so as to pay for the arms carried into the service before the operation of the act impressing the others. Mr. Hill urged the payment to be made by the Confederate service for all arms taken into said service, and not by the State authorities. The same policy was advocated by Mr. Hildreth, who urged that an account be taken, so as to have it for future reference, when the amendment was withdrawn and the resolution adopted.

Senate bill No. 8, to incorporate the Southwestern Express Company, was taken up, and House amendment non-concurred in.

Senate bill No. 25, to incorporate Savannah Female College, was taken up, and House amendment adopted.

Senate bill No. 60, to fix salary of adjutant general of Tennessee, with House amendment, was taken up.

Messrs. Hildreth, Lane, and Maxwell favored $100 a month enough, and they were for the original bill, as they thought these officers ought to help to bear the burdens.

Messrs. Jones, Cardwell, Bumpass, McNeilly, and Morris advocated the House amendment, as they regarded $150 per month about right for that officer, as that is about midway between what he now gets and what the original bill proposes.

Mr. Hildreth moved to non-concur in House amendment, which resulted thus:

Ayes—Messrs. Dunlap, Hildreth, Lane, Maxwell, McDearmon, Rosson, and Wester—7

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Barrow, Bumpass, Cardwell, Hill, Hurst, Jones, McNeilly, Morris, Turney, Wilson, of Lawrence, and Speaker Cheatham—12.

So the Senate concurred in the House amendment fixing salary at $150 per month.

Senate bill No 67, with House amendments, was taken up, and on motion, the House amendment, changing the name of Van Buren county to Barlow was non-concurred in.

Senate bill, No. 33, to incorporate Tennessee Bible Society, House amendment, giving succession for 99 years, was concurred in.

Mr. McNeilly moved to take up his motion entered to reconsider a vote rejecting a bill regulating the paying of taxes on land in the county in which the beginning corner is, which motion prevailed; and then the bill was passed over informally.

Senate bill, No. 125, to repeal an act authorizing the Governor to impress arms. Passed.

Senate resolution, No. 77, authorizing the appointment of a commissioner to adjudicate claims for army supplies, etc., was discussed, and then upon motion, the resolution was rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of Senate bill, No. 101, to provide for the payment of the Confederate war tax, the question being on the bill offered in lieu by Mr. Meek.

Mr. Carr offered an amendment to the bill in lieu, providing that the bonds to be issued to pay the tax shall have two years to run, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, payable at such points as may be designated in the bonds; and said bonds shall be in denominations of not less than $500 nor more than $1000; provided that the Confederate States shall deliver to the State of Tennessee the assessment books assessing said tax, with authority to the State to collect the same on account and for the benefit of the State of Tennessee. One half of the revenue is to be collected by the revenue collectors of the State the present year, and the remaining half during next year. The tax is to be paid quarterly as collected into the treasury of the State, and the treasurer is directed to pay the same quarterly to the holders of the bonds.

Mr. Carr said it was evident the Senate would not pass the committee's bill, while it was equally evident the House would not pass the Senate's bill. There were three parties in the House on this question. One in favor of the Senate's bill, another in favor of the committee's bill, and a third in favor of taking no action, and leaving the people to pay the tax. It was evident, therefore, that nothing could be done to meet the expectations of the people. He had offered his amendment to meet this state of the case. He had had a conversation with the President of the Bank of Tennessee, who had informed him that these short bonds would answer the Bank almost as well as cash, as they would form a basis upon which to draw on New Orleans. His amendment proposed to constitute the State the agent of the Confederate States in the collection of the tax, and by advancing its payment, save the ten per cent. This mode would not bear heavily upon the poorer classes, since $500 worth of property was exempt from taxation in their hands. He was satisfied the Senate would pass the committee's bill with his amendment, and he had prepared it with the view of obviating the difficulties that existed with regard to the propositions now before the House, and he called upon gentlemen to consider well the subject before they acted.

Mr. Gardner was decidedly in favor of the committee's bill. The Governor, who had carefully considered the subject in connection with the present condition of the people, and in his message to the present Legislature has recommended the assumption of the tax by the State. He thought the collection of this tax the present year would greatly embarrass the people, and would increase the dissatisfaction that existed in portions of the State, while if its payment should be postponed as provided by the committee's bill, the people would pay it cheerfully and scarcely feel it. This would greatly strengthen the cause and enable our government to sustain the war. He regarded the committee's bill as the greatest relief measure that the Legislature could adopt. He regarded the Senate's bill as very objectionable, but he was so decidedly in favor of the State assuming the tax, that he should vote for that bill, if he could not get the committee's.

Mr. Donaldson thought it was not the duty of Representatives to inquire and make statements as to what the Senate would do in regard to measures before the House, but as the matter had been mentioned, he would say that from conversations with Senators, he was satisfied the Senate would pass the committee's bill.

Mr. Schwerell replied to some remarks by his colleague (Mr. Martin, of Shelby), as to a permit which that gentleman stated had been granted by the President to a firm in New Orleans to ship cotton to Havana, and the consequence there was a good demand for cotton in Memphis at from seven and a half to eight cents. He thought his colleague was mistaken. During his recent visit home he made inquiry in regard to the demand for cotton, and he found there were parties who were willing to pay seven and a quarter to seven and a half cents for the pick of the planters' cotton. That would bring the medium grades down to five or six cents. His people were now able to pay this tax at the lowest from an intimate acquaintance with their condition. The passage of the committee's bill would enable them to pay it without any sacrifice. They could not get the money now, but perhaps a few months delay would enable them to dispose of their cotton at remunerative prices, and they would then be in a condition to pay. If this war should continue, there would be but little cotton planted. He knew planters in his county who were in the habit of sowing but fifteen or twenty acres of wheat, who had this year sown hundreds of acres. They would be in a condition to sustain themselves, because they were devoting more attention to the raising of grain and stock. If the payment of the tax should be postponed as provided by the committee's bill, these planters would be able to right themselves and to pay the tax without inconvenience. What was true of his people was equally true of West Tennessee and a large portion of Middle Tennessee.

Mr. Carthel would be in favor of the amendment if it were feasible. It was evident, however, that there was no authority to collect the tax, without additional legislation by Congress on the subject. The Constitution authorizes Congress to levy and collect taxes, but it does not empower Congress to authorize the State to collect the taxes it may levy and assess. He regarded it as clear that after the State shall have paid this tax, all the authority of Congress over the subject ceases. Aside from this objection to the amendment, he regarded it as furnishing no relief at all to the people. He favored the assumption of the tax by the State, both as a war measure and a matter of policy. He regarded the committee's bill as preferable to any proposition brought forward, and should support it.

Mr. Carr favored the assumption of the tax by the State, provided some plan can be devised to collect the tax under the assessment of the Confederate Congress. If this cannot be done, he should oppose all legislative action upon the subject. He was not satisfied with the objections of the Representative from Gibson (Mr. Carthel) to his amendment, and he called upon legal gentlemen to say whether some such plan as his could not be adopted to collect the tax.

Mr. Jones recived briefly the discussion, stating the positions assumed in regard to the payment of the war tax. He thought the Senate bill should be entitled, "A bill to bankrupt the Bank of Tennessee and ruin the credit of the State." He had heard Representatives say that they would vote for the Senate's bill, if they could get no better, as decidedly were they in favor of the State assuming the tax. For himself he would see the Confederate tax gatherers come into the State and appeal directly to the people before he would vote for the bill. He regarded the assumption of the tax as the best mode of sustaining the government, and proceeded to show wherein the collection of the tax by the Confederate government would fail to accomplish the object sought to be accomplished. The members of Congress entertained this idea of the matter, and hence they proposed to receive from the States assuming the tax ten per cent. less than actual tax. His opinion was that the true mode of sustaining the credit of the Confederate States, was for the several States to say to the government to levy its tax and we will promptly assume it. He was not particularly wedded to the plan proposed by the committee, but was in favor of the principle. He should favor the assumption of the tax by the State, if it were to be collected from the people during the present year. He regarded the amendment as impracticable, and he appealed to the friends of the States assuming the tax not to be distracted by details.

Mr. Estes regarded the plans proposed by the amendments as impracticable, illegal and unconstitutional. He argued that as the Legislature had no right to pass a law in conflict with the Constitution of the State, the amendment could not be passed into a law. He also contended that the Confederate States had no power to make such an arrangement.

Mr. Demoss, when the subject was first broached, was inclined to favor the assumption of the tax by the State, but a fuller investigation had satisfied him that the true policy was not to assume the payment of the tax, and there was no reason for its postponement. The taxable property of the State amounted to about $300,000,000, while under the law of the Confederate law it would amount to fully $400,000,000, and why should the State by assuming the tax, throw away the advantage of this additional $100,000,000. Can any gentleman tell why the property taxed under the State laws should be burdened to make up this deficiency? He showed that the individual deposits in the Bank of Tennessee and the Planters' and Union Banks were more than three times as large as at this time last year, while the circulation of those banks were nearly three times as large as at the corresponding period last year, and yet gentlemen say that money is not plenty. There is more money in circulation now than there ever has been, and why should we put off the payment of the tax?

Mr. Carthel moved to lay the amendment upon the table, which motion prevailed, ayes 42, noes 18.

Mr. Meek offered an amendment to the bill in lieu, to collect the tax under the Confederate assessment.

Mr. Estes moved to lay the amendment upon the table, which motion prevailed, ayes 36 noes 24.

Mr. Meek's (the committe's) bill was then adopted in lieu of the Senate's, ayes 49, noes 12, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bowden, Britton, Brooks of Jackson, Brooks of Weakley, Bunch, Butler, Carter, Carthel, Caruthers, Donaldson, Dunlap, Easly, Estes, Eubank, Fleming, Floyd, Gardner, Garrettson, Hawkins, Hill of Haywood, Hodsden, Jarnagin, Jones, Jossling, Kennedy, Lea, Little, Martin of McMinn, Martin of Shelby, Martin of Smith, Martin of Wilson, McCallum, McClelland, McDowell, Meek, Millard, Moseley, Osborne, Paine, Parker, Patton, Raglan, Rogers, Somervell, Tucker, Ward, Whitten, Woods, and Speaker Keeble—49.

Nays—Messrs. Carr, Demoss, Edwards, Ellis, Garner, House, Lea, Miller, Randolph, Senter, Wallace and Warner—12.

The bill was then passed on its second reading—yeas 43, nays 18, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bowden, Brooks of Jackson, Brooks of Weakley, Bunch, Carter, Carthel, Donaldson, Dunlap, Easly, Ellis, Estes, Eubank, Fleming, Floyd, Gardner, Garrettson, Hawkins, Hill of Haywood, Hodsden, Jones, Jossling, Lea, Little, Martin of Smith, Martin of Wilson, McCallum, McClelland, Meek, Millard, Moseley, Osborne, Paine, Parker, Patton, Raglan, Rogers, Somervell, Tucker, Walker, Ward, Whitten, Woods, and Speaker Keeble—43.

Nays—Messrs. Britton, Butler, Carr, Caruthers, Demoss, Edwards, Garner, House, Jarnagin, Kennedy, Lea, Martin of McMinn, Martin of Shelby, McDowell, Miller, Randolph, Senter, and Wallace—18.

ARMING THE NEGROES.

(From the New York Herald.)

After a great deal of thought, reading, reflection, meditation and prayer, we have determined to assist Massa Greeley in his pet scheme of arming the niggers. Every day Massa Greeley looks and bellowsloudes about raising nigger regiments; and insists not only in carrying the war into Africa, but also upon carrying Africa into the war. We have opposed him long enough. We are now going to support his proposition; only, as we are as intensely practiced as Gradgrind, we intend giving it a practical form.

We are in favor, then, of immediately raising a brigade of five thousand niggers in this city, and of appointing Massa Greeley to command it. We can easily spare the niggers, and we be glad to get rid of Greeley. His commission as Brigadier-General Massa Greeley can easily be procured of President Lincoln; or, if the President still refuses to have anything to do with Greeley and his policy, let Governor Morgan be applied to; or, still better, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts. An easier way would be, however, to obtain a commission from Gov. Davis, of Coney Island, who has full authority in the premises, and whose commissions are just as good as those of Lincoln, Morgan, Andrew, or "any other man." There should be no delay in this matter; for we long to see Greeley in all the pomp and circumstance of war, shining like a comet in his appropriate sphere, with his white hat and coat exchanged for a general's plumed chapeau and glittering uniform, and his legs encased in a pair of seven leagues jackboots, of the style of Bombastes Furioso.

The commission obtained, we must consider where the funds for this nigger brigade are to be raised. Fortunately, there is not the slightest trouble about that. If the Union Defense committee have any money left after paying for Cummings' ale and porter, it is at Gen. Greeley's service. Then there are the treasuries of the anti-slavery societies, to which the general's friends are well know the road; and then—brilliant thought!—there is the Irish relief fund. Gen. Greeley could easily equip his nigger brigade from this $76,000.

The niggers would need very little clothing, as they are to go South, to the land of the olive and myrtle, sweet potatoes, straw hats, linen pantaloons and other cheap luxuries, and Cummings would supply them from some hardware store, and ask no compensation for his services. The socks and mittens for the brigade would be present'd, doubtless, by the strong-minded sisters of New England, who have but two ideas—one about slavery and the other about knitting—and who would supply these articles, at short notice, in good style and of unparalleled size.

The colors for the different regiments would, of course, be black, and might be made from the old black silk dresses—the dirtier the better—of Gen. Greeley's female sympathisers. The whole brigade, therefore, would cost but little, and if the sources indicated did not supply funds enough for its expenses, we conceive we would give $1000, cash down, for its benefit, provided that the position of the chief of the commissariat department were offered to our friend Downing, whose virtues and oysters are equally famous. On the principle that there is honor among thieves, we should think that there would be no jobbery in the getting up of Greeley's nigger brigade.

It is hardly time yet to discuss in detail the minor officers of Brig.-Gen. Greeley's brigade. Undoubtedly, however, the whole *Tribune* staff would be appointed; Dr. Beecher would be chaplain, Dr. Cheever general spiritual adviser, and Abby Folsom, *aide-de-camp*, or daughter of the nigger regiments. With officers and men thus ready to his hand, Gen. Greeley ought not to be above a week in getting ready to start; and his expedition would embark at the battery, on board of Alderman Boole's Hackley gunboats, and accompanied by a strong artillery train of Smith's street cleaning machines, with which to sweep the South as with the besom of destruction.

The destination of General Greeley's nigger brigade ought, necessarily, to be kept dark, and very likely would be—as the *Tribune* would then be discontinued—unless the disloyal *Times* get hold of the information and published it for the benefit of the rebels. We are permitted to say, however, that the nigger brigade would land in the heart of the enemy's country, and not upon the coast, for General Greeley regrets that other commanders have found it necessary to attack the coast first, and argues that, as the enemy is prepared on the coast, it is far better to come back on him from the interior of the South, and not waste time in a mere coast survey. As soon as landed the brigade will immediately seize Charleston, Richmond, Galveston, Savannah, Memphis, Manassas, Norfolk, Nashville, and other strongholds of the rebels, which our West Point generals have weakly allowed them to retain. If the rebels can accustom themselves to the idea of mortal combat—which Gen. Greeley doubts—he will vanquish them and give us one good bloody battle to chronicle, it being the fault of our present incapable commanders that we have no genuine fighting.

Then General Greeley will march through the South, emancipating everybody and everything, putting the loyal slaves in the places of their disloyal masters and making all white rebels slaves, provided they do not at once make tracks for parts and swamps unknown—the general being opposed to the oath of allegiance. Thus will General Greeley carry out those great plans of a military campaign which set him wild about Manassas times, and which he must get rid of somehow, or die by spontaneous combustion.

We are anxious to see him try it. We approve of his nigger brigade. We have had enough of him as a nigger journalist. Let us see how he will do as a nigger general.

THE ENEMY'S DOINGS OFF CHARLESTON HARBOR.—Observations made yesterday afternoon show that the Yankees have sunk ten old hulks on the Rattlesnake Shoal, about six miles from Beach Channel. There is one vessel with her masts still visible, just inside the Rattlesnake Shoal, not yet sunk, but evidently ready for sinking.

The blockading fleet yesterday afternoon consisted of three steamers or gunboats and one bark. The other vessels were seen steering southward. One of these appeared to be sailing in towards Stone Inlet. She proceeded quite slowly, evidently intending to feel her way.—*Charleston Mercury, 28th.*

☞ A private letter received at Mobile says a schooner successfully run the blockade at Pensacola on the 25th, and carried in 80 sacks coffee, 170,000 cigars, drugs and medicines, and a lot of fruit. Major Lewis, who was seized on a British vessel at the same time Mr. Zacharie was taken, and who was sent to Fort Lafayette, was a passenger on the vessel, having been released by the enemy and sent to Havana.

BRIG.-GEN. S. R. ZOLLICOFFER.

Proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature.

MONDAY, January 27.—*Senate*—At half-past ten o'clock, A. M., the Speaker being absent, on motion of Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Anderson was called to the chair.

Mr. Barrow rose and presented the following preamble and resolutions, relative to the death of Brig-Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, and his brave compatriots who fought and fell at the battle of Fishing Creek, in Eastern Kentucky, on the 19th inst. Mr. Barrow prefaced the introduction of the resolutions by very appropriate, forcible and eloquent remarks, paying a just tribute to the many virtues and excellencies, both private and public, of the gallant, gifted and patriotic, but now lamented dead. We regret that we were unable to get a report of his speech, as it was but the overflowing of his true, patriotic heart in admiration of the noble dead, and sympathy for the surviving friends. His thrilling, heart-felt and heart-touching remarks were the one feeling and only sentiment of the Senate. All hearts seemed bathed in tears as he alluded to the character of the heroic martyrs who sacrificed their lives for our glorious cause and our rights. His brief speech we regard as the happiest effort of his life. He gave way for others who spoke after the reading of the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Our arms have met with an unwonted but sad reverse, and Tennessee mourns the loss of many of her most gallant sons. It is fitting that her Legislature should acknowledge their worth and services, and that we should mingle our tears and regrets with those of our bereaved and sorrowing constituents.

Be it resolved, therefore, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That in the death of Felix K. Zollicoffer, our young nation has been deprived of one of its wisest statesmen and most efficient and faithful military leaders. Strong in intellect, clear in judgment, calm in counsel, patient and thorough in investigation and firm and unyielding in action—qualities which had attracted public attention and confidence to his political career, and which must be possessed by the accomplished and successful soldier—there was no misgiving felt by his countrymen, when with but little previous military experience, he was made a brigadier general of our army, and was at once placed in a most important and responsible command. How he discharged all the duties of his high position—a position which involved grave and delicate questions of public policy—is fully attested in the increased respect and confidence of his countrymen while he lived, and their universal and heart-felt sorrow at the tidings of his untimely death.

In private life Gen. Zollicoffer was also eminent. His integrity and honor were unquestioned, his "walk and conversation" pure and upright; while few men ever possessed, in greater degree, the affection of his friends and the respect and confidence of all who knew him. In his family circle he was almost an idol. In view, then, of such a life and such a death, it may be truly said:

"The elements were so mixed in him,
That nature might stand up and say to all the world,
'This was a man.'"

Resolved, That to the survivors of Gen. Zollicoffer's staff, and of our regiments, officers and men, who were engaged in the deadly conflict of January 19th, 1862, we tender the approbation and thanks of the people of Tennessee, for their noble and successful efforts to uphold her ancient renown in arms; while for the gallant dead, whose ears are forever closed to the sound of the praise which they so justly merited, we can only express our sorrow and admiration, and offer to their relatives and friends our deepest sympathy in this their bereavement.

Resolved, That while we mourn for the dead, our hearts sink not, but swell with increased indignation; and we again resolve never to abandon the just and glorious struggle in which they fell, until the last wicked and ruthless invader is driven from our soil, and until our rights and independence are secured and established.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect the General Assembly now stand adjourned until to-morrow morning.

After appropriate and eloquent remarks from Messrs Cardwell, Maxwell, and McNeely, the Senate adjourned.

House—Senate resolutions touching the death of Gen Zollicoffer, and those who fell with him were taken up. Messrs. Jones, Demoss, Edwards and Martin, of Shelby, paid eloquent tribute to the memory of the gallant dead, when the resolutions were concurred in unanimously, and the House adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST.

(From the Savannah Republican, January 28.)

We had quite an excitement in the city yesterday, caused by a report that six vessels of the enemy had entered the river back of Little Tybee, and had passed up to the north portion of Wilmington island, to a position where they could readily shell vessels passing up and down the river. This report was brought by the Ida, on her return trip from the fort, and she bore the marks of its truth about her. Several shots were fired at her on her passage up, and a shell exploded in some twenty feet of her, injuring no one, but breaking a portion of the glass about the boat by the concussion. Should they be allowed to remain where they are, the navigation of the river may be considered as closed to unarmed vessels.

We saw two gentlemen last evening who were hunting in a boat at the north end of Wilmington when the Yankees made their appearance. They shelled the island in every direction, and indicated by their movements that they intended to effect a landing at Screven's plantation. The chapel leading to the city around the north end of Wilmington was heavily piled some months ago, and it will be impossible for the Yankee boats to pass until the obstructions shall have been removed, which will prove no easy task.

Should the enemy succeed in maintaining his present position, communication with Fort Pulaski will be cut off, for the reason before stated, though we have the means of making their berth anything but a comfortable one. The fort is well supplied with provisions and water, perhaps enough for six months, and has little to fear from an attack.

Upon the arrival of the Ida, information was immediately communicated to the military and naval authorities, who took prompt measures to meet the emergency. Unfortunately, Com. Tattnall's little fleet was at Thunderbolt, having been attracted by the warlike demonstrations of the enemy in Warsaw sound, and to remove his vessels to town was a matter of immediate and pressing importance. We were at Thunderbolt, when the fleet turned their heads up stream, and notwithstanding they had to pass in the neighborhood of the enemy, the commodore was hopeful of getting through in safety. He had not arrived when this was written, but will probably be up in the course of an hour. He was determined, if opposed, to fight his way through, which we believe he is fully able to do. Though we shall hear fully before we go to press, and will add what we have to say in a postscript.

All the vessels that went into Warsaw, Saturday afternoon, left yesterday morning, but eight of them returned in the afternoon.

It is but proper that we should exhort our people to be calm and resolute under the circumstances that now surround them. We do not consider the city in any immediate danger, if in danger at all, and hence, can see no ground for alarm, whilst we have every reason to be diligent in our preparation to meet every emergency that may arise.

P. S.—Just as our country edition goes to press, we are gratified to be able to announce the safe arrival of the commodore and his vessels. There were seven vessels at the north end of Wilmington, engaged in efforts to remove the piling across the channel.

The *News* of the same date, referring to the affair, says:

The steamer Ida arrived from Fort Pulaski about half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Shortly after leaving the fort, her officers observed that several of the enemy's gunboats that had been lying in the rear of Little Tybee, got under way and were rapidly approaching the Ida through a cut called Freeborn's Creek, which leads from Little Tybee into St. Augustine creek. The Ida put on all steam, but, by the time she reached a point opposite Cabbage Island, six of the gunboats were in full view, and one supposed to be not more than a mile and a half distant, opened fire. The first shot passed the stern of the Ida. The second passed some ten or fifteen feet over her walking-beam, the third, a shell, exploded within a few feet of her bow, the concussion of its explosion shattering the glass of her sky-light. Two other shots were fired at the Ida, but fell considerably short. The Ida made good speed to the city, where she arrived without injury.

The Ida reports two gunboats lying at the Carolina side at the mouth of Wall's Cut, near where our reconnoitering party destroyed their huts on Sunday.

The Mosquito fleet, which went down the river in the morning, and was understood to have gone to Skidaway, returned to the city last evening.

The appearance of the enemy's gunboats in our creeks took our citizens somewhat by surprise, as it was believed that the minor inlets to our harbor had been effectually obstructed. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the creeks and cuts leading into our main channels to know whether the enemy's vessels can come in through them, and thus cut off our communication with Fort Pulaski and our other fortifications.

THE SECOND STONE FLEET.—On Saturday last the weather having moderated, some of the steamers of the Lincoln fleet towed to a position on or near the Rattlesnake Shoal, several of their old hulks, which were soon afterwards sunk. They continued this work up to yesterday evening, when they had placed five of their wrecks on the bottom and had four others ready, which were no doubt filled with water on Saturday night. The purpose of the enemy appears to be to throw obstacles in the way of vessels coming in or going out of this port, which may have to pass in the neighborhood of the Rattlesnake. There were three steamers and a bark blockading this port yesterday.—*Charleston Courier, January 27th.*

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

(From the New Orleans Picayune, January 30.)

We received yesterday, from Havana, the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 17th inst. According to the advices from Vera Cruz, which we find in that paper, the tripartite expedition suffers considerably for want of provisions, as numerous troops of "guachinangos guerilleros" cut off every communication between the city and the country. In consequence, every article of food is awful dear in the old town. Chickens are at three dollars a head; tomatoes, as small as a pigeon's egg, a picayune apiece; wine, almost too bad for decent folks' mouths, twenty-five dollars a bottle, and everything else in proportion.

It was reported on the 8th that Gen. Prim, wishing to put an end to that rather uncomfortable state of things, projected to send out two or three thousand men, to clear out the surrounding country of all these guerrillas.

There are large numbers of Mexican troops between the Chiquihuite and Puebla; but as most of them want arms, it is supposed they will offer little resistance, avoid a regular battle, and content themselves with harrassing the invaders guerilla fashion. Nevertheless, the Havana writers don't think the expedition will find serious impediments on their march to Mexico.

An American vessel arrived at Vera Cruz with four thousand English muskets and a quantity of gunpowder intended for the Mexican government, but the allied generals confiscated the whole of it. Two batteries of rifled guns were expected every day from the same quarter, and will share, of course, the same fate.

The *Diario* has a lengthy article on the production of sugar in the island, and shows in a very concisive manner that every year this production increases in a very large proportion. However, our Cuban confrere can hardly account for the falling off which is discovers in the exportation of sugar from the island to New York, as it may be seen by the following statement of the quantity of that important article remaining on that market on the 1st of January, 1861, and the 1st of this year:

	1861.	1862.
Cuba ..... hogsheads	34,849	17,662
Porto Rico	1,138	1,635
New Orleans	920	376
British West Indies	790	469
No' digin	....	570
Total hogsheads	36,643	20,762

We notice that all the Cuban papers denounce with indignation the stone blockade of some of our ports by the northerners. The *Diario* of the 17th has a fling at it, and translates a remarkable article of the *Courrier du Havre*, on that most important subject. Civilized nations, says, in substance, that moderate French paper, respected at all time that old maxim agreeably to which "an enemy ought to be treated as if one day he might become a friend, and must not, in consequence, receive injuries which he could never forgive." Tis for that very reason the French and English kept, for such a long time, and at a great expense of men and money, an army of one hundred thousand soldiers before Sebastopol, rather than to sink at the entrance of that port about fifty old vessels loaded with stones.

The Mother of a Union Prisoner Visits Charleston.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

I read in this morning's *Free Press* an item announcing my return from Charleston, whither I had gone for the purpose of taking necessary clothing for my son, as well as contributions from friends in Michigan to several other prisoners confined in the Charleston jail.

I wish to correct misapprehension which might grow out of a statement in that item, that I was obliged to conceal the money which I took to some of the prisoners.

Money was concealed in some of the clothing forwarded in my charge, but I was not aware of it when it was sent, nor would it have been at all necessary to conceal it. I wish to resort to no underhand means of conveying things to our friends in Charleston, but meant that everything which I did should be open to the strictest scrutiny.

I would be wanting in gratitude if I should withhold the present opportunity to thus publicly assert that, from the time I left Fortress Monroe, under the flag of truce, until I returned to our lines, on my way home, I met with the most kindly attentions and the most gratifying sympathies from all parties (with one exception) with whom I came in contact. At Norfolk I waited upon Gen. Huger, for the purpose of obtaining his authority to let me pass through the country unmolested. He informed me that he would with pleasure give me a letter to Gen. Ripley, at Charleston, and would have it ready and bring it to the Atlantic Hotel, where I had put up. While at the hotel, the train for the South was about to start, when his son, Lieut. Huger, came to me and asked me whether I got his father's letter. Finding I had not, he immediately wrote a few lines to Gen. Ripley, and informed me that his father's letter should be forwarded by post to Gen. Ripley by the next mail. Thus provided for, I continued my journey to Charleston, via Petersburg, Virginia, and throughout the route I met with marked attention from the conductors in seeing to my baggage when there was change of cars, etc., being about sixty hours in going from Norfolk to Charleston.

At Charleston I put up at the Charleston Hotel, arriving in the evening of the 26th of December. I made no effort until the morning to see Gen. Ripley, who I found was boarding at the same house. At ten o'clock I took a carriage and was conveyed to his office, near the ruins of the late fire, and was ushered into an ante-room thereof, until a messenger could take my card and Lieut. Huger's note to Gen Ripley. The messenger brought back word that the general would pay no attention to my application, and my heart sank within me. The messenger served to sympathize with me in my affliction, knowing I had come a great distance to see my son.

I returned to the hotel and waited until I could get an opportunity of meeting General Ripley as he would be leaving the dining room from dinner, he having been pointed out to me by one of the attendants of the house. I succeeded in a moment's interview with him, which resulted in the most painful disappointment. His manner was repulsive and haughty in the extreme, and he would but barely glance at Lieut. Huger's letter, and informed me if I had anything for the prisoners I should take them to the quartermaster's department, and very abruptly left us. Several of the lady boarders overheard the brief interview, and immediately summoned their husbands to go in quest of such aid as would secure me a meeting with my son at the jail. To these kind friends I owe a world of gratitude for their assistance. One of them, Mr. James McCarty, went to the general's office, and procured a pass for me into the jail, and also brought to me the minister of the church, to whom I had a letter. In short, I was from that moment taken in charge by the kindest and best Christian friends.

I would rather have thrown a veil over the shortcomings of Gen. Ripley, for he was the only individual who caused me to feel an utter destitution throughout the whole of my journey.

Nor would I now speak of my journey thus publicly, were it not that I would correct the misapprehension into which your statements might lead some persons.

I would add that Gen. Ripley (as I learned before I left Charleston) is an Ohio man, having married a rich southern lady; and that his strained zeal in the cause of the southern rebellion is particularly noticed and remarked of by those who proclaim him unpopular in Charleston.

MRS. I. W. INGERSOLL.

DETROIT, January 8, 1862.

Gen. S. R. Anderson.

Brigadier-Gen. S. R. Anderson arrived at home on yesterday morning, on a brief visit to his family and home in this city. We were pleased to see him looking well after his hard service in Western Virginia.

We learn from him that his brigade was at Romney when he left them, and that the gallant men composing it were enjoying excellent health, notwithstanding the hardships and fatigues to which they have been exposed in the recent marches they have made. It is probable that their stay at Romney, which is in the mountains, will not be long and that they will soon be ordered to a service, where the climate is milder and the exposed picket duty not so great. The brigade are now in winter quarters, but necessarily there is much picket duty and scouting to do, which is very severe.

We are much gratified to hear that a removal to the valley, where the climate is much milder, is contemplated. We also learn from Gen. Anderson that the brigade are favorites with the gallant Gen. Loring, to whose division they have been constantly assigned since they first went to Virginia, and that the brigade entertain the highest affection, attachment and respect for General Loring, from whom they always received the most kindly and assiduous care and attention.—*Nashville Union.*

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT THE NORTH.—No military movements have been made by the enemy since our last advices. McClellan, who was represented as being ready and eager for a forward move, has declined making the same until he hears from the Burnside expedition. The fact is, the failure of the Burnside expedition has not only affected the plans of the enemy on the Potomac, but everywhere else. Not even his financial affairs have been spared; and, as we mention elsewhere, the banks refuse to loan their funds to a government whose hopes are tied to so uncertain an event as the success of the Burnside expedition.—*Norfolk Day Book, January 27th.*

FROM CRITTENDEN'S COMMAND.—A reliable dispatch was received yesterday from an officer in Gen. Crittenden's command at Livingston, which states that our loss in the battle of Fishing Creek was about 125 killed, 300 wounded and missing, and that the enemy's loss greatly exceeded ours. Gen. Crittenden will fall back to Gainsboro, on the Cumberland river, about fifteen miles above Carthage. This note also confirmed the safety of Capt. Monsarrat's battery. Other advices state that Crittenden's forces are perfectly organized and in good condition.—*Knoxville Register, January 30.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1.

TRI-WEEKLY APPEAL.—Many of our cotemporaries have, within the last few months, been compelled to suspend publication, on account of the entire impossibility of obtaining paper to print their articles upon. Many of them have had the support of a wide and liberal circulation, but the patronage that in other circumstances would have brought prosperity, only had the effect of increasing their difficulties, and the more surely rendered suspension necessary. To escape such a contingency in their own case, the proprietors of the APPEAL have been, and are compelled to make exertions of no ordinary character, and personally to travel over hundreds of miles to obtain a supply of the material upon which that journal is printed. But what is more than this, they are obliged to pay a very much higher price than was formerly charged. This change in price to them, compels a rise in price to their tri-weekly readers. That edition of the APPEAL costs for the blank paper alone, all that is now charged for the printed sheet; from this date we shall be compelled to raise the terms of subscription, and the price of the tri-weekly APPEAL will, for the future, be six dollars a year.

THANKS.—We thank Messrs. Borden and Keating, of the Southern Express, for favors.

MANIFEST.—We publish the manifest of the Ferd. Kennett, now on her way up from New Orleans, this morning.

COAL.—Ten tuns of Nickajack coal, brought in by the Charleston railroad, are on sale. See Dr. Sneed's advertisement.

SCARCE.—Local news has been very scarce during the last few days. On applying to a policeman last night for intelligence of anything going on, he replied: "There is nothing at all; there is too much mud for mischief."

ENVELOPES.—During the present scarcity of this important article it may be interesting to our country friends to know that an old one carefully opened and turned wrong side out, may be easily pasted together and made to serve the purpose of a new one.

DIRTY.—Has the reader noticed that the street lamps at the present time scarcely give a ray of light at a distance of twenty or thirty yards from the post? Such is the fact and the reason is the glass of the lamps is foul with dirt. Let it be seen to.

ARKANSAS FARMS FOR SALE.—Messrs. Passmore, Lide & Marshall advertise two very valuable plantations for sale, with negroes, stock, etc., which are offered on terms that will be made known on application to those gentlemen, at their place of business, corner of Court and Main streets.

MEMPHIS BRANCH OF BANK OF TENNESSEE. The following gentlemen compose the board of directors of the Branch Bank of Tennessee at Memphis for the present year: Jos. Lenow, D. S. Greer, A. N. Edmonds, W. R. Hunt, B. F. Dill, S. T. Morgan, R. B. Hawley, Jas. M. Williamson, Eli Rayner, Wm. Park, E. Magevney, S. Bailey.

A FRENCH PAPER.—We received several numbers of *L'Estafette du Sud*, published by E. Lefranc, New Orleans; it is a sprightly paper and has Eugene Sue "Mysteries of the People" and other stories running in it. French readers will get it by sending $1 for 20, or $4 for 60 numbers, to box 3570, New Orleans post office.

COMPANY WANTED.—We are informed by Col. John D. Martin, now stationed at Bowling Green, that there is a vacancy of one company in his regiment, which he is anxious to supply. Any company already organized and desiring to enter the service, could not enlist in a better regiment or under a more clever or popular leader. Col. Martin will remain in the city some four or five days, after which reports may be made to him at Bowling Green.

SALTPETER.—We sometime ago gave an account of the saltpeter caves of Arkansas, and stated that machinery was being sent from this city for working some of the caves up White river; so successful has been the experiment that the Jacksonport *Herald* states that a Mr. Carlton ships about a ton and a half of saltpeter every week to Nashville, to be made into powder, and that he soon expects to ship two and three tuns per week.

THE SOUTHERN MONTHLY.—The February number of this serial, published by Hutton & Freligh, was laid on our desk last evening. The first article is of a character we like to see, solid and thoughtful, though we would not undertake to admit many of its propositions. It is entitled, "The Protective System a Necessity." The interesting article on "Chivalry" is continued. "The Art of Painting" contains some useful information. "The Life and Writings of Mrs. Jameson" is another article of the kind we like to see. There are several stories and some poetry—the word "poetry" being understood to include a portion of "prose gone mad," as for instance:

"There is a pang, woe they was not, and they
Nor may know, who, unswayed, wend the rutted
Path of each day's life-path, and be
The" Southern" is not fortunate in the poetry line. We except the lines "To Lutie" and another piece from this criticism. This number is well printed, and generally pleases us, but we would respectfully and affectionately say to the editor, "Beware, oh beware!"—of "*pieces.*"

NO COLLISION.—The following, from Mr. Dodamead, of the Ohio railroad, explains itself: "Your article in the APPEAL day before yesterday, headed, "Collision on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad," has caused numerous inquiries to be made; I therefore deem it proper to give a statement of the facts: On the night in question, a heavy loaded freight train was on its way to Memphis, when between Shelby and Union stations, owing to the slippery state of the rails in consequence of the rain, the engine was unable to haul the train over a heavy grade. The conductor directed a part of the train detached and carried forward to Union station, leaving the balance of the train standing on the main track, with a signal man with lights to warn the passenger train from Humboldt, which was nearly due at that point. On the arrival of the passenger train, the engineer of that train mistook the signal for one usually shown at night at flag stations for a signal to stop at Bond's flag station; and although he had