MISCELLANEOUS.

300 NEGROES WANTED!

TO work upon the fortifications at Fort Pillow.
W. J. ANDERSON,
mh19-1w Q. M.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

A GOOD DRILL MASTER, for Captain Wicks' Cavalry company. Apply at Camp, two miles east of Memphis, on the Germantown road, or at the Bank of Memphis.
mh12-3t J. W. CROCKER O. S.

RUN TO MISSISSIPPI!

I WILL sell or exchange for Memphis property, a beautiful BRICK HOUSE, at Sesna's, Miss., about forty miles from the city. It has two acres of fine tilled level land, dwelling house with six nice rooms, No. 1 cistern, an extra garden, a good front yard, lot, stables, etc. I will sell it for Confederate money, or exchange it for real estate in Memphis. Apply to Dr. J. P. Dromgoole, corner Beal and Hernando streets.
mh12-1w* A. F. CANNON.

ATTENTION, MILITIA!

HEADQUARTERS 154D REGIMENT TENNESSEE MILITIA,
MEMPHIS, March 11th, 1862.

ALL persons subject to military duty are ordered to report to their Captains without further notice, on THURSDAY, 13th inst., at two and a half o'clock in front of the South Memphis Market for Regimental drill. All absentees without good cause, will incur be penalties laid down in the Army regulations for disobedience of orders.

By order of F. M. COPELAND,
A. G. STONE, Adj't. Colonel Commanding.
mh12-2t*

FARM FOR SALE!

WISHING to concentrate my planting interests, I will sell, if application be made soon, the place on which I now reside in Panola county, Miss., directly on the Isle Island and Tennessee Railroad, at Sledgeville station, two miles below Como Depot.

The place contains about one hundred and forty acres, four hundred and twenty cleared, balance good wood land, with the usual improvements of a cotton farm. Possession of the premises and a part of the land given immediately.

If desired I will sell corn, fodder, a part of the stock, farm implements, etc., with the place.

mh12-1w* R. W. SEDFORD, Jr.

NOTICE.

HUMBOLDT, TENN.,
MARCH 10, 1862.

THE under signed have such been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a

Regiment of Infantry for the War!

The three companies already raised and organized, will be armed with the best arms and united in the same brigade. Persons having companies which they may desire to bring into either of these regiments, will report to either of the undersigned at this place until further notice.

Any communication to either of us will be forwarded if placed in the hands of P. Titus Esq., of Memphis.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT,
Sr. Col. Commanding Sr. Regiment Tenn. Vols.
JAMES R. EDMONDSON,
Capt. Commanding Co. B., 154 h Sr. Reg. T. V.
M. MALONEY, Jr.,
Capt. Commanding Co. C., 154th Sr. R.g. T. V.
mh10-m Available copy

WANTED!

TEN active MEN, to fill up Capt. J. A. Wiggs' company of Artillery, Calvert's battery. A bounty of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid. App y to
W. B. WIGGS 2d Lieut.,
mh11-3t 298 Main street.

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE on the northeast corner of Hernando and Linden streets, and part of the Furniture for sale. None but three-cent tenants need apply. App y to
J. V. FUSSELL,
mh11-3t* No. 35 Fr nt Row.

ELMWOOD CEMETERY!

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers an annual dividend of Ten per cent. upon the capital stock was declared, payable on demand to each of the stockholders by the President of the Company, who may be found at the Bank of Tennessee.

JOS. LENOW,
mh11-2t President Elmwood Cemetery.

GUNSMITH--HIGH PRICE.

THE undersigned, twelve miles from Memphis, on Big Creek Factory, will give eight dollars a day in cotton, or five dollars in money and board, for a first rate GUNSMITH, to make a newly invented rifle out and out. Apply by Sunday next to
J. STEELE & CO.,
mh11-3t Exchange Building.

SOUTHERN MOTHERS!

LADIES who were accustomed to Nurse at the "South Carolina Medical Rooms," are requested to give the same duties at the Overton Hospital, where their services are much needed.

By order of Vice-President Mrs. W. S. PICKETT.
mh11-3t MARY F. HOPE, Sec'y.

FOR RENT,

A HOUSE, with six rooms furnished. Also six acres of land attached.
J. W. SHAW
mh11-1w* Jackson Block.

MULES WANTED!

I WANT to purchase, immediately, about
Two Hundred Mules!
For which I will pay the highest price.
S. VEDER.
mh11-3t* At Cresswell's Stables, Monroe street.

AUCTION SALE!

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, at the
GOVERNMENT STABLES,
ON MONROE STREET,
64 CONDEMNED HORSES!
—AND—
3 CONDEMNED MULES!
On Saturday, 15th inst., at 10 A.M.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH ON DELIVERY.
JOHN V. GILBERT, Auctioneer.
E. P. CHEATHAM, A. Q. M.
mh8-2t

MEN WANTED!

THIRTY MEN are wanted to complete a company of
Mounted Lancers!
For Col. Logwood's regiment. Equipments and subsistence furnished immediately, with FIFTY DOLLARS bounty. Headquarters in the Bradley Block.
GEO. W. NELSON,
mh11-1w A. J. WALT.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned are now organizing a company of
Mounted Lancers!
For Col. Logwood's regiment and want immediately one hundred horses with which to equip our company. We appeal to the patriotism of Farmers and others having horses to bring them to us at the "Bradley Block," by Saturday, the 15th instant, so that no time may be lost in going at once into service.

A guarantee will be given that the horses will be returned or paid for.
GEO. W. NELSON,
mh11-1w A. J. WALT.

SUNDRIES.

800 LBS. Nos. 10 and 12 Shoe Thread, I. R.,
1200 lbs. No. 7 Galvanized Telegraph Wire,
3000 lbs. 1 cn Wire, sizes ed from 5 to 20;
10 dozen Cotton Cards, No. 10 A.
This day received on consignment and for sale by
G. R. CARLESON,
mh9-1w* 345 Main street.
Atlanta Intelligencer please copy and send bill to this office.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE CALF SHOES!

230 PAIRS—assorted styles and of very superior quality—this day received.
ALSO—For sale
300 pairs Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes.
TAYLOR & MCEWEN
mh9-1m

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

Memphis and Ohio R. R. Company.

OFFICE CHIEF ENG. AND GEN. SUPERINTENDENT,
MEMPHIS TENN., March 9th, 1862.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 10th inst., the Passenger Depot of this Company, will be at the head of Main street, at Passenger Trains will arrive at and depart from that place.

SAM'L B. JONES,
mh10-1w General Superintendent.

ESTRAY!

STRAYED, on Tuesday last from the corner of Main and Winchester, a BAY PONY, one year in the forehead and hind leg white. A reward of five dollars will be paid for his delivery at Medder's Stable, corner of Main and Exchange streets.
mh10-1w M. McGRAW.

STRAYED!

ONE FORREL NAME MULE, five years old, lame in off fore leg.

One black horse Mule, 9 years old, with saddle back from harness.

TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for the delivery of the same at No. 4 Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.
mh7-1w W. J. CLEMENTS.

WANTED!
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY HORSES!

I WISH to purchase two hundred and fifty substantial draught horses, of good action, for Artillery service, to be delivered at Jackson, Tenn. Apply to me at Jackson.
J. H. McMAHON,
mh7-1w*d Major and Quartermaster.

The Memphis Appeal.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

CONFEDERATE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—According to the Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th inst., the bill to create the office of commanding general has proved a source of embarrassment as between the President and Congress—the former, it is said, having determined to delay the construction of his Cabinet until the determination of this measure; and, on the other hand, many members of Congress, doubting the propriety of passing the bill until the Cabinet is formed, and the office of commanding general can be established without reference to the present political combinations or the interference of any party influences whatever.

Gen. Lee was expected to arrive in Richmond on the 6th, having been summoned there, it is understood, by President Davis. He is named for the office of commanding general, should the appointment be committed to the Executive.

☞ The Richmond *Dispatch* thinks that the destruction of our staples, cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, in the event of danger of capture by the enemy, will teach the people of Europe how earnest the people of the South are in their determination to secure their independence. By such action they will understand that the South will never give up those articles to the Yankees, and that through their invasion the foreign manufactories can never be supplied with cotton. They will learn what a mistake they have made in respecting a blockade that is not efficient, yet has deprived them of that cotton which may now be destroyed, and the destruction of which must greatly prolong and increase commercial and manufacturing embarrassments and distresses, in the governments of Europe. They will be taught that a people who are ready to make such sacrifices cannot be conquered, neither can their country be overrun by an invading force. Independent of the spirit of resistance that would in this way be exhibited, the fact that the enemy would only seize ashes and smoldering ruins, instead of the millions of dollars he expects to acquire by overrunning the land, will have a potent effect upon him.

CONFEDERATE TARIFF AND FOREIGN AID. The Richmond *Examiner* says, a bill for the absolute repeal of the tariff laws of the Confederate States has been introduced into the Senate by Judge Oldham, of Texas. The vote on the reference of the bill is taken as indicative of the favorable disposition of the Senate; the motion to refer to the finance committee being defeated, and the bill placed on the calendar to be considered in committee of the whole. It will probably be reached in a few days.

The measure of Judge Oldham contemplates no temporary expedients, but the absolute establishment of free trade, proposing to operate on our foreign relations through the treaty-making power of the Executive, and confiding to future consideration such measures of discrimination against Yankee traffic as may be thought necessary.

The *Examiner* adds:

"We learn that there is almost a unanimous disposition in Congress to extend propositions to foreign governments for succor, those propositions to be grants of peculiar commercial privileges, and terms of years of free trade; but that this disposition has been checked by motives of delicacy, as the matter is considered to be one of the treaty stipulations, and to belong to the Executive.

"It appears to be generally thought by members that the suspension of the tariff, at present, would lose us an important element of power in our treaty stipulations, that might, too, possibly be used as a basis for propositions for foreign succor in the existing war. We ask advisedly when we notify our readers that propositions for the succor of foreign governments are likely to be soon considered in a secret session of Congress, so far as these propositions can be framed to avoid anything like humiliation, and to invoke no concessions other than commercial favors."

☞ Two men, Mr. Holcombe and Mr. H. C. Tunstall, between whom an old feud existed, met in Jacksonport a few days since, when a rencounter occurred, each firing at the other with double-barrel guns loaded with buckshot. Holcombe's fire took deadly effect, one shot striking Mr. Tunstall full in the forehead, killing him instantly. Holcombe was arrested and lodged in jail for security.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—We regret to learn that an explosion took place in the powder mill at New Orleans on Sunday last, killing five persons, destroying 1500 pounds of powder, and doing considerable damage to the machinery. The injury to the machinery will be repaired as soon as possible, and the works put in operation again.

MAJ.-GEN. PRICE.—The commission of major general, so gallantly won by this gallant officer, has been forwarded to him. When the nomination was sent to the Senate the usual formality of reference to a committee was dispensed with, and the nomination was at once, and as it were by acclamation, confirmed.

THE SLAYER OF CHARLEY DREUX KILLED. A letter from "Camp Dean, Warwick county, Virginia, February 22," says:

The wretch who shot the gallant Col. Dreux has been killed in a skirmish. It is stated that a member of the Warwick Beauregards was the avenger of his cruel death; but I do not know how true the statement may be, as false rumors are continually on the wing. A note-book was found upon the person of the Federalist, which gave an account of Col. Dreux's death and the date of the month he fell.

FROM BELOW.—The steamer Ida, Captain Cercopley, left our city on Saturday for Thunderbolt, and when passing into St. Augustine creek, fifteen shot and shell were fired at her from one of the Federal gunboats in our river, and a Federal gun-battery. There are now two gun-boats in Savannah river, one protecting Venus' Point battery, the other Oakley battery. All the shot thrown towards the Ida fell short, but several shell exploded near her. A Federal gunboat is near Elba island, and if she should come half a mile further she will prevent all communication by water from this city through St. Augustine creek to the South.—*Savannah News.*

☞ From the following, which we copy from the New York *Herald*, it appears that the London *Times'* correspondent has again been treading upon the toes of the Lincolnites:

Mr. LL. D. Russell has sent home another prophecy about the future operations of the army of the Potomac, coupled with a statement concerning the *morale* and discipline of the men. The first should ruin his character as a military seer forever, and the second is of equal value with his description of the battle of Bull Run. He says that the Army of the Potomac is not likely to move until winter is over, and adds positively that a "mutinous spirit" prevails among the men.

☞ The London *Times* of the 13th publishes further correspondence from Dr. Russell, from New York. In it the writer says that the army of the Potomac is not likely to move till the winter is over, and that a mutinous spirit prevailed among the men, many of whom are better off than ever they were; and that the various expeditions had, so far, accomplished nothing of moment. The spirit in Kentucky he regards as the greatest success yet achieved by the Federals.

THE NORTHERN CONGRESS.

The Confiscation of Southern Property—The Consequences of Subjugation—What we have to Expect.

In the Northern Congress the confiscation bill has lately been thoroughly ventilated. Mr. Trumbull, Senator from Illinois, has made a speech which may be received as the true expression of the deliberate intentions of the more moderate, or majority of the Northern rulers and people, with regard to the future treatment of southern people and property in case the Confederacy should be beaten in this war and the country subjugated by the United States. It will be perceived that Mr. Trumbull does not go so far even as Willey, the Virginian, the pride of the Pan-Handle. Willey's plan is short—It is to hang. The majority of the Yankees, however, are in favor of the middle course of Trumbull, and will, in case of success, do nothing worse to us than he has indicated in the following speech:

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Mr. Trumbull (Rep.), of Illinois, moved to take up the bill for the confiscation of the property of rebels. He said there was pressing necessity. Within a few weeks the property of a rebel general in this city had been sold, and the proceeds transmitted to him, while we were sitting here and imposing paper currency on suffering soldiers.

The bill was taken up.

Several verbal amendments were made to the bill, when the morning hour expired, and the chair called up the special order, the "Starke case."

Mr. Trumbull (Rep.), of Illinois, moved to postpone the special order and continue the consideration of this bill.

Agreed to—yeas 22, nays 13.

Mr. Trumbull said the bill was calculated to affect the property of those rebels who are not under the jurisdiction of the United States at this time, and to avoid the charge of unconstitutionality that could forfeit the estate of traitors except during life. Mr. Trumbull referred to, and read at some length from, the decision of Judge Sprague, of Massachusetts, made last month on the condemnation of Warwick, and then proceeded as follows: But what seems to embarrass some minds is the difficulty of treating these men both as citizens and traitors. These rebels in the Southern States occupy just exactly that position in which a portion of our southern people, in proportion as this war and when armies are arrayed against each other, all the writers on international law agree that the rebels are entitled to be treated as belligerents and accordingly, since we have been treating the rebels at the South as belligerents during the present war.

We have sent flags of truce to them and taken them as prisoners, and whenever a rebellion becomes of such magnitude as to be entitled to be called a civil war, the parties are to be governed by the ordinary rules of war while it lasts, and in the prosecution of such a war the government is bound to observe the same rules as it would observe in a war with an independent nation; but that does not prevent the government, after the war is over, from trying as a traitor any person that may be in its hands, and that is the way, I take it, which this rebellion is finally to be put down. Nobody expects to try all the 300,000 men now in arms against the government and hang them, though they are undoubtedly traitors. But we will give them the rights of belligerents, and take them as prisoners of war, and when they return to their loyalty again, those who have been seduced from it, we will release them; but the ringleaders of this rebellion, the instigators of it, the conspirators who have been at our feet, will, I trust, be brought to the halter, and never be discharged unless they are discharged by a petit jury, who shall say they are not guilty of treason.

These are our rights as against these people; but our rights as against an enemy is a right of confiscation. We have now the right to take the personal property of the enemy and destroy it wholly, if necessary. I know that, according to the modern usage of civilized nations, total destruction does not follow. I know that, in our modern times, prisoners who are captured are not put to death or reduced to slavery, and property has not generally been confiscated; it has been the practice to confiscate property, real or personal, for there is no distinction, is applied, I look at the condition of things at Port Royal, where all the inhabitants have fled and left the country desolate. It is to remain accursed and a wilderness, or shall we treat it as the European nations did the places in this continent when the savages fled and left the territory unoccupied?

How does the conduct of the people at Port Royal differ from that of the aborigines? They leave everything to waste, abandon the country, and we now take possession of that country and apportion it out among the loyal citizens of the Union; and this act of confiscation by which we do this is not a bill of attainder. Some have objected to the constitutional power to pass this bill, because, they say, it is a bill of attainder. It is not a bill of attainder at all. It does not corrupt the blood of a person; it operates upon his property. The Supreme Court has expressly decided in the Grenville Sharpe vs. the United States, that Congress has authority to pass a confiscation bill. And if Congress has the power to confiscate the property of an enemy, then an act of confiscation must be something different from a bill of attainder; for the Constitution expressly declares that no bill of attainder shall be passed.

Again, if if Congress can take the property of a rebel forfeited, I want to know who is to controvert that position. If it is contended that, according to international law, Congress has no right to confiscate the real estate of a rebel, I ask who is to interpret international law? There is no common tribunal to which all nations resort; their decisions. International law is nothing more than a uniform usage of civilized nations, and each one at last interprets for himself, running the hazard, it is true, of fighting on himself for the maintenance of other nations. I suppose if a nation should violate a well settled principle of international law, such as violating the rights of an ambassador or of a passport, it would bring upon itself the condemnation of other nations. To confiscate the property of your enemy is not a violation of the principles of international law.

Suppose Russia, in those interminable wars going on between that country and Circassia, should take the land of the Circassians and apportion it out among the nobles of Russia, would Americans think of interfering and going to war with Russia? And if other citizens would not interfere, who would interfere? Can our country go in defiance of international law from what a foreign power gives it? Certainly not. The courts are bound by international law as the nation establishes it. They cannot overrule an act of Congress, because, in their opinion, it does not harmonize with international law. They have no such power. The Supreme Court said, in the case of Johnson against McIntosh, (8th Cranch, 543), that conquest gives a title that courts of judicature. That is settled by judicial decision. It does not lie in the power of Congress to settle international law. It only involves a question of policy and expediency, and that, I think, is so manifest with regard to this bill that I need not stop to discuss it.

The second section of this bill forfeits the claim of any person to any person held to service or labor, if the person so claiming has in any manner engaged in the rebellion, and it makes the person owing such service ever afterwards free. I take it there can be no doubt of the power of Congress to pass this law. Congress has the power to raise armies, and it may make rules that may take from my friend from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) his hired man, whom he has hired at a stipulated price to work upon his farm for the next year. Right in the middle of the contract, in the midst of the war, the government of the United States may draft that man into its service. What becomes of his contract? Can you keep it? Can the courts decide that you are entitled to the services of this man, and that you must give them? No. Here comes the paramount authority of the United States and takes this man, if it is necessary to use him for the defense of the country. It is a question of power and the power to do it is not questioned. Does the master hold his slave by any stronger tenure? You cannot draw a contract so strong by which one person shall give his time and services to another, that the paramount authority of the government cannot abrogate that contract, and take from your control that person, and bring him into the service of the country.

This can be done also in reference to your own child. By the law of nearly every State in this Union a parent has control of his child till the age of twenty-one years; but, notwithstanding that, if the public necessity requires it, the government may take your son at eighteen years of age, or even younger, from under your control, and bring him into the army of the United States, and into the battle field, in defense of the honor and integrity of the nation. And does the master hold his slave by any stronger tenure than this? Why, the person and property, and everything connected with your enemy may be taken and confiscated and destroyed, if it be necessary for the preservation of the country; and not only your enemy, but you may take the property of *your* friends. We are taxing the loyal men of this country now to the tune of hundreds of millions, and we are not to touch upon them personally to serve in the army. Willie we cannot all this, can it be pretended that we cannot control the negroes and the men who fight against the government? I have been for the conscription from the commencement. I know that, while loyal men have been suffering in person and property, the property of disloyalists has been untouched. I know that, while my people are to be taxed to support this war, we are not to touch the property of rebels in arms against the government.

But it is said that you cannot enforce the laws in these Southern States now. True, we cannot till the armies advance, and when they do advance, let us take that property, make it contribute toward the expenses of the war, and save the property of loyal men, and let the men who have instigated the war pay the expense. I know there are various policies pursued by different commanders. One commander, Gen. Halleck, forbids all fugitive slaves from coming within his lines. I want it upon the statute book that he shall not determine any thing about fugitive slaves; and if he knows them to be such he shall not surrender them, but shall treat them as persons, as they are, and make no distinction between them and other persons who be may meet; but there may have a uniform policy in the country, and have one portion of country to ascertain whether a man is free or slave, and then engage in surrendering him up to his supposed owner. The third section is more germane for the negroes who may be liberated by the act. There is a very great aversion in the West to have anything to do with the negro at all. They don't want the free negro to come in and settle Illinois. This bill proposes to colonize them. Such are the main features of the bill; and I now submit it to the Senate.

Mr. Pomeroy (Republican), of Kansas, objected to the third section, which provides for colonization. He thought we could not afford to send out of the country the laboring men and producers; and, if instead upon, he should move to expend by providing colonization for slaveholders, who are dangerous to the country, and whose loss would not be felt.

Mr. Willey (Union), of Virginia, wanted to know where there was any constitutional power for the President's colonizing negroes. He was willing to operate in the most stringent measures for the confiscation of property, but had the Senator from Illinois counted the immense cost of the scheme of colonization? It would cost $100 a head to colonize and keep them out of slavery.

Mr. Pomeroy said his amendment would obviate that, as there would be only a few slaveholders to colonize.

Mr. Wilkey—I propose to hang all such traitors, and thus save all the expense of transportation. Applause in the galleries, which was immediately suppressed by the chair.]

Mr. Ten Eyck (Rep.), of New Jersey, thought the third section "bad policy." He said there was great aversion at the North to having large masses of free negroes turned loose among them to injure other laborers, nor could they be allowed to remain at large in the South.

Mr. Sumner (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said he entirely agreed with the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Pomeroy) in objecting to any recognition of the fugitive slave law, which he thought never had authority in the Constitution. He moved to make a verbal amendment to obviate all suspicion of anything of that kind. The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Powell (Opp.), of Kentucky, further consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

CONSPIRACY IN ALEXANDRIA.

The following extract from a letter written at Washington to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, contains the northern account of the alleged Confederate conspiracy at Alexandria, Va.:

The indefatigable government detective, L. C. Baker, and his assistant R. W. Morton, were engaged last night and this morning in bagging a nest of traitors and conspirators, whose dark and treasonable operations have been going on ever since the breaking out of the rebellion, and yet whose plans were so secretly and admirably planned that it is only now that the evidence is secured and the infamous wretches captured.

The conspiracy has been organized under the pretended form of a Relief Association, and comprised all the treasonable objects of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. A fund was obtained from rebel sympathizers, for the purpose of supporting the families of rebels who have gone to the "Confederate States," on the identical plan of the noble Relief Commission of Philadelphia, established with such different motives. It also has been engaged in the manufacture of rebel uniforms, which were distributed among subordinate female associations.

The purpose of the plotters were, also, to furnish arms and munitions of war. A considerable quantity have been discovered concealed for shipment, consisting of bayonets and weapons. Letters were found acknowledging the receipt through the agency of the association of rifles and pistols in Richmond.

The association was organized under ex-Mayor Price, Hiram O. Claughton, chairman; James E. McGraw, Wm. W. McGraw and Wm. W. Harper, while Henry Peale acted as secretary. It afterwards permanently organized by electing Wm. M. Brown, treasurer, E. B. Hough, secretary.

The ring-leader appeared to be Henry Dangerfield, who has a brother a major in the rebel army, and who is one of the wealthiest men in the State of Virginia. He resided in a magnificent mansion in Alexandria, and is estimated to be worth a million of dollars.

Among his papers were discovered invoices for $300,000 worth of tobacco, shipped from Baltimore to Europe, and which was owned by parties in the rebel States. A prominent actor was Charles Marbury, cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria.

All of the parties were arrested last night, and will be sent immediately to Fort Warren.

Mr. Baker, the detective, has been for weeks unravelling this plot, which has, until now, baffled the skill of all the detectives.

Among the papers secured are many letters implicating parties heretofore unsuspected. The whole number of arrests is twenty-seven, and the parties are from among the F. F. V's.

Besides the large number of letters, papers and contraband articles captured, is one which possesses great interest. It is a new company flag, belonging to the Eleventh Zouaves, and which was lost in the sortie which occurred on that fatal morning when the gallant Ellsworth fell by the hand of an assassin. It was found in the house of Mrs. McKnight, a strong secessionist, secreted between mattresses, where it had remained since the day it was stolen.

The papers seized are highly interesting, but for reasons at once apparent, cannot now be published. They comprise written speeches, proclamations, subscription lists, maps, plans, passes, and all the minute machinery to be used for the nefarious purposes that have been so opportunely disclosed.

The greatest consternation prevails among certain classes here and in Alexandria, and those with guilty consciences are quaking in their shoes.

Internal Machines in Savannah River.

The *National Intelligencer* is indebted to the Navy Department for the following official description of the infernal machines discovered in the Savannah river:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, during the burning of Wright river, under the direction of Lieutenant-Commanding Rankhead, a "torpedo" or "infernal machine" was discovered floating down the Savannah river, in the channel we had to cross. It consisted of five metal cases, serving as "air chambers" and "buoys," to five other chambers, and each containing about thirty pounds of powder. I had were so arranged as to be covered at any stage of the tide when the bar was practicable for vessels; but they were exposed at low water.

One of them was brought by Lieut. Com. Rankhead, on board of the Wabash, where I was.

Preparatory to examining its machinery the powder chamber was laid bare, but I thought it too dangerous, with an unknown "torpedo," to proceed further until the powder had been removed. To this end I had it set upon a bank and a rifle ball fired through it, when it exploded.

The machinery, however, was recovered uninjured. Upon the inside of the powder chamber a "friction tube," such as is used in the army for discharging cannon, was arranged so as to ignite the "blowing up" upon the pulling of a string. This string was tied to a wire coil upon the head of the buoy. The coil of wire was to be drawn out by the impact of a passing gunboat.

Another machine exploded about midnight after the Susquehanna's launches, towing a flat with army artillery, to Tybee Creek, had passed to Savannah river, about two hundred yards above them. Lieut. Com. Rankhead informed me that some of them might be connected by galvanic wires with Fort Pulaski. I gave orders to Lieutenant-Commanding Rankhead to sink the remaining machines with rifle shots, which he did.

I beg leave to hand in the exploding apparatus of the machine we procured, with a drawing of its arrangement. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,
JOHN RODGERS,
Commander United States Navy.

Sharp Sabers for Cavalry.

Capt. Nolan, who was killed in the celebrated charge on the Russian line at Balaklava, before Sebastopol by the Light Brigade, was considered one of the ablest cavalry officers in the British army. Having seen much service in the oriental wars, his experience there suggested many improvements, and the following, which we copy from an old English paper, may be invaluable to us in the present state of affairs, when we must largely depend upon irregular cavalry to harass the enemy in Tennessee and elsewhere, and confine him to the towns and forts he may hold:

Capt. Nolan would improve the army of our cavalry, and especially desires to see that an end should be put to the existing method of getting the sword edge as blunt as the top of a fence rail. He says that the soldier is sent out to meet his enemy. The blunting of the swords in the steel scabbards is no theoretical advantage to the cavalry arm in European armies. The use of wooden scabbards, which have been found to be less durable, or more likely to break than those of steel, would get rid of a defect, the seriousness of which is suggested to us very forcibly in the succeeding extract.

"When I was in Italy (he says) a regiment between Naam's irregular horse and a numerous body of insurgents took place, in which the horsemen, though greatly inferior in numbers, defeated the Italians with great slaughter.

"My attention was drawn to the fight by the doctor's report of the killed and wounded, most of whom had suffered by the sword; and in the column of remarks, such entries as the following were numerous:

"'—ra cut from the top of the shoulder.'

"'Head severed.'

"'Both hands cut off—apparently at one blow—above the wrists in holding up the hands to protect the head.'

"'Leg cut off above the knee,' etc., etc.

I was astonished. Were these men giants, to lop off limbs thus wholesale? or was this result to be ascribed—as I was told—to the sharp edge of the native blade, and the great weight of the drawing cut?

I begged a sentence to see those horsemen of the Kizam, to examine their wonderful blades, and learn the art of lopping off men's limbs.

Opportunity soon offered—for the Commander-in-Chief went to Hyderabad on a tour of inspection, on which I accompanied him. After passing the Kistna river a squadron of these horsemen joined the camp as part of the escort.

And now fancy my astonishment!

The sword blades they had were chiefly old dragoon blades cast from our service. The men had mounted them after their own fashion. The hilt and handle—both of metal—small in the grip, rather flat—not round like ours, where the edge seldom falls true; they all had an edge like a razor (can heel to point), were worn in wooden scabbards, a short single sling held them to the waist belt, from which point they dangled through the hilt to a button in front, to keep the sword steady, and prevent it from flying out of the scabbard.

The swords are never drawn except in action.

Thinking the wooden scabbards might be objected to as not suitable for campaigning, I got a return from one of those regiments, and found the average of broken scabbards (being that of the regulars, who have steel scabbards) was much greater than that of the men who were using these, bonus. They are not in the man's way; when dismounted, they do not get between his legs and trip him up, they make no noise; a soldier or sentry of a night can't be surprised by a noise about without betraying his position to an enemy by the clanking of the rings against the scabbard. All that rattling noise in column, which announces its approach when miles off, and makes it so difficult to hear a word of command in the ranks, is done got rid of; as well as the necessity of wrapping straw or hay around the scabbards, as now customary when engaged in any service in which an attempt is to be made to surprise the enemy.

A Sikh, after the review of our cavalry, said to me, "Your sabers are very pretty, but they are not out of time, and had not received any information of an extra train being on the road. Of course the facts of the case will come out on his examination and trial.—*N. O. Delta.*

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The opening of the British Parliament is usually an occasion of much interest. This year it has been particularly so. We give the following paragraph from the Queen's speech, delivered by the Lord Chancelor:

A question of great importance, and which might have led to very serious consequences, arose between her majesty and the government of the United States of North America, owing to the seizure and forcible removal of four passengers from on board a British mail packet, by the commander of a ship-of-war of the United States; but that question has been satisfactorily settled by the restoration of the passengers to British protection, and by the disavowal by the United States government, of the act of violence committed by their naval officers. The friendly relations between her majesty and the President of the United States have therefore remained unimpaired. Her majesty warmly appreciates the loyalty and patriotic spirit which have been manifested on this occasion by her North American subjects."

Immediately following the Queen's speech, came the opening addresses, delivered by the most celebrated and leading men of the country, not one of whom spoke in complimentary terms of the United States, or uttered a word against the South. The moving address was by Lord Dufferin, an Irish peer, generally considered a representative of the more aristocratic clubs. He spoke with great severity against the government of the United States, and mentioned its disruption as an accomplished fact. Capt. Wilkes he characterized as "a blundering sea captain, besotted with a vulgar lust for notoriety," and condemned the "unsound and exceptionable explanations which dimmed the grace of reparation," in the Trent affair. This address was sounded by the Earl of Sherburne, who bore at length upon the hostile feeling existing in the United States toward England, while he denied that either the English government or the English people had given occasion for such animosity. The Earl of Derby was the next speaker, and he freely expressed his sentiments of the present war. In one instance he said:

I think it greatly to be regretted that, having made up his mind that reparation and apology were necessary, the American Secretary of State should have waited until the formal demand was made, not privately, but officially and formally; thus waiting, not to consider how much reparation he should give, but how small a measure of reparation would satisfy the imperative demands of Great Britain. [Cheers—and cheers in the House of Lords means something.] By the course which they pursued, the Federal government have placed themselves and their people in an undignified and an unworthy position, and have shown that they apologized, not from a sense of justice, but on a demand backed by force, and that they only gave the reparation we asked for because they knew that this country would be satisfied with nothing else. [Hear, hear.]

Earl Granville, the president of the council, admitted, in so many words, that there was a possibility that England would pursue some other course besides that of neutrality, and declared that in case of difficulty with the United States, "the first operation would be to blockade, and that in a very efficient manner, all the ports of that country, thereby putting a considerable and speedy check upon the American trade." Earl Russell spoke honestly and at length, and his words expressly declare that he and his government already recognize privately, two distinct nations, the United and the Confederate States. In one place he says:

For my own part, and on the part of the government, it is our earnest wish to be enabled to preserve unimpaired that neutrality which we have hitherto maintained. [Hear, hear.] I consider it of the greatest importance to do so. I cannot but think that before many months are over it will be ascertained whether the States of America are able to accomplish that task they have set themselves of reconstructing the Union with the Southern States of America. If they are not able to do so, I am convinced it is far better that they themselves, their government, their Congress, the people, should be persuaded of the inability of their efforts, and be ready to form a treaty by which the independence of the Southern States should be acknowledged—It is far better that this conviction should come to them from the failure of their own efforts than from the intervention of any foreign power. [Hear, hear.] * * * If they should be convinced that it was by foreign interference and force that the Southern States had maintained their independence, depend upon it there would be a rankling feeling against that country that first interfered—an enmity and bitterness we might have to deplore for several generations. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Carnavon, late secretary for the Colonies, asked for the production of all evidence tending to show the inefficiency of the blockade. Such a demand could not have been prompted by mere curiosity. The debate was closed by Lord Kingsdown, a strong conservative, formerly known as the Hon. Pemberton Leigh. He was exceedingly bitter against the United States, and declared that to his mind the quarrel with America "had been anything but satisfactorily settled, because the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Sidell had been unattended by an apology for the outrage committed on the British flag, or by the slightest compensation to the victims themselves." The noble barrister deeply regretted that the "doctrines of international law should have been scouted and repudiated by Mr. Seward on the part of the American Cabinet."

In the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. Portman, of Dorsetshire, moved the address, and in the course of it deprecated the existing feeling in the United States. Mr. Western Wood, of London, said that "the redress for the insult to the British flag had not been conceded as promptly as was consistent with the character of this country, and, he would add, with the character and dignity of the United States." Mr. Disraeli indorses the action of his government regarding the Trent affair, and, in conclusion, peremptorily insisted upon the immediate production of all the evidence relating to the inefficiency of the blockade. This demand, also, could not have been made out of motives of mere personal curiosity. Lord Palmerston sustained the government in its course, and complimented the cabinet on their "courtesy, consideration, firmness and decision."

Mr. Hatfield endeavored to say a few words in vindication of the course pursued by the United States, *but was hooted down.*

It would appear that Parliament, even if it should not recognize our independence, has no good feeling for the United States.

The English Demand.

When the papers relating to the Trent affair were published, allusions were made to a letter of Lord Russell to Lord Lyons, stating that he should only wait a few days for Seward's answer. The letter was not published by the Yankee papers, and they were rather disposed to ignore its existence. Recently, it has been forthcoming, and we subjoin it, that it may be seen under what sort of threat, Seward surrendered Mason and Slidell:

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 30, 1861.

In my previous dispatch of this date, I have instructed you, by command of her majesty, to make certain demands of the government of the United States.

Should Mr. Seward ask for delay, in order that this grave and painful matter should be deliberately considered, you will consent to a delay not exceeding seven days. If, at the end of that time no answer is given, or if any other answer is given, except that of a compliance with the demands of her majesty's government you (ordship is instructed to leave Washington with all the members of your legation, bringing with you the archives of the legation, and to repair immediately to London.

If, however, you should be of opinion that the requirements of her majesty's government are substantially complied with, you may report the facts to her majesty's government for their consideration, and remain at your post till you receive further orders.

You will communicate with Vice-Admiral Sir A. Milne immediately upon receiving the answer of the American government, and you will send him a copy of that answer, together with such observations as you may think fit to make.

You will also give all the information in your power to the Governors of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Jamaica, Bermuda, and such other of her majesty's possessions as may be within your reach.

ARRESTED.—It will be recollected that on the occasion of the late fatal collision on the Jackson road, the engineer of the lumber train, W. D. Foster, escaped. He has been arrested by Lieut. Thomas Boylan, having returned to the city for the purpose, as he avers, of surrendering himself. He justifies his conduct entirely, as we understand, saying that he was not out of time, and had not received any information of an extra train being on the road. Of course the facts of the case will come out on his examination and trial.—*N. O. Delta.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

OFFICIAL POST OFFICE JOURNAL.

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