MISCELLANEOUS.

BUGLER WANTED!

GOOD pay will be allowed for a competent BUGLER, in a Light Artillery company. Apply to W. S. MILLER, 197 Main street.
mh14-2t

COTTON AND NEGROES!

150 TO 350 BALES COTTON to trade for likely young NEGROES. Call on P. LANE & CO., No. 2 Union street.
mh14-1w

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

A COLORED MAN, to cook—one who thoroughly understands the business. Also two WHITE BOYS, at Walker, between the ages of fifteen and sixteen years. Apply at 42 Adams street.
mh14-w*

MILITARY NOTICE!

THE office of the Civil Governor and Provost Marshal of the city of Memphis, is located on the north side of Court street, first door east of Dick Parlows Hat store.
L. D. WINRICK,
mh14 1w Civil Governor and Provost Marshal.

PERSONAL.

J. M. STRICKLAND, who has just succeeded in reaching this city from Columbus, Ky., is anxious to learn the residence of his wife, who secured a few days before he was able to do so. He can be found at the Navy House, on Poplar street, where any communication intended to reach him should be addressed.
mh14 2t*

A NEW REGIMENT!

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, February 20th, 1862.

Major J. C. COLE,
21st Tennessee Regiment.

SIR: You are authorized to enlist volunteers, and to muster into service companies, for three years or the war, to be organized as soon as a sufficient number of companies are mustered into a regiment of infantry electing field officers.

Respectfully,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of War.

Agreeable to the above order I hereby authorize Capt. S. H. Shock, whose headquarters are well known in Memphis, and Captain J. D. Layton, of the 21st Tennessee regiment, to muster into service all parties who desire to join my regiment.

Captains of companies who have recruited for three years or the war, can report to me by letter or in person at Union City, or to either of the above named gentlemen.

A bounty of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid each recruit as soon as sworn into service.

Clothing, subsistence and arms furnished immediately upon entering service.

Soldiers who have served one term will be accepted for two years, and will receive the same bounty, as those who have not completed their terms of enlistment, who may desire to join this regiment, can do so by application as above.

J. C. COLE,
mh14-2w* M.-c-21st Tenn. Volunteers.

LANCERS FOR THE WAR!

I HAVE received authority to raise a company of Cavalry to serve during the war, to be armed with a ten foot lance, Colt's Repeater Pistol and an eighteen inch Bowie Knife, and to be received into a regiment to be commanded by Col. T. H. Logwood. Each recruit must furnish himself with a horse. All other equipments and rations will be furnished when the company enlists. I have served since the beginning of this war in the cavalry service, under Col. Logwood, and have some experience in the arm of the service. For the next twenty days I can be found or address me at Water Valley, Mississippi.
T. J. PROPH T,
mh14 2w* Captain

NOTICE.

I HAVE in store the following articles, which if not called for at the expiration of ten days, will be disposed of to pay freight and charges:

C. & G. Savannah, Ga., 1 hhd. Sugar, C. Sugar,
W. H. S. " 10 " " "
R. L. C., Lebanon, Tenn., 5 bbls. Molasses,
" " " 1 " Syrup,
" " " 2 " C. Sugar,
P. & P., " " 2 " Molasses,
Dr. Saunders, Lebanon, Tenn., 1 bbl. Molasses,
Dr. P. P. Allison, Lebanon, Tenn., 1 bbl. Molasses,
" " " 1 bbl. Sugar,
P. & B., Lebanon, Tenn., 2 bbls. Sugar,
" " " 2 bbls. Molasses,
John Freeman, 5 bags Salt,
R. & S., Atlanta, Ga., 20 hhds. Sugar,
J. W. Lewis, Atlanta, Ga., 10 bbls. Molasses,
A. S. Meyer, Atlanta, Ga., 4 bags Corks,
R. M. K., Richmond, Va., 6 bbls. Sugar,
" " " 10 bbls. Molasses,
A. P. Goldsby, Germantown, Miss., 39 bds. G. Hides
H. & M., Covington, Ga., 6 bbls. Molasses,
J. H. Bond, Mount Pleasant, Tenn., 3 bbls. Sugar,
" " " 20 bbls. and forty half bbls. Molasses,
R. & S., Macon, Ga., 3 bbls. Sugar and 54 bbls. Molasses.

A. J. WALT,
mh14 1w Bradley Block.

WIDE AWAKE!

You Want a Home,
And We Want Confederate Money.

THAT NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE with eight rooms, servants' house, cistern, stable, well, coal and wood house, fine garden, choice cistern full of water, lot sixty feet front and one hundred and forty-eight deep, on an alley, in house of five years from the 1st of January 1862. So very convenient to trade on Union street, adjoining W. R. Grandson's residence. Cheaper to buy than to rent. Terms all paid.

Will positively be sold on SATURDAY, the 15th, at 10 o'clock precisely. Sale on the premises.

M. C. CAYCE & SON,
mh14 2t Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.

DR. SPIEGEL,
Chemist and Botanist,

LENOW'S BUILDING,
Union street, between Main and Second streets.

THE most successful CANCER OPERATOR in the world.

Dr. SPIEGEL has been a resident of Memphis for ten years, and has acquired an enviable reputation by his successful treatment of Cancer, which he expels from the system with all its roots and fibres, by constitutional treatment, without using the knife. He also treats with success all chronic diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Ophthalmia, Fistula in Ano, Scrofula, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Chronic Dysentery, Torpid Liver, Gravel, Piles, Tape Worm, Fever, Diseases of the Skin, Bronchitis, Consumption all diseases of the Ear and Eye and Female complaints.

Residence and Infirmary on Union street, east of Bayou Memphis, Tennessee.

Unquestionable proofs forwarded (free) by mail, on application, and I challenge the world to produce the cures I can show making in Europe and America.
mh14

LOGWOOD'S LANCERS!

I HAVE been ordered to Memphis for the purpose of organizing a

Regiment of Mounted Lancers.

The War Department gives me authority to receive into this corps men who are now enlisted for twelve months, as well as new recruits. Arms and equipments will be furnished at least at a company organize. I will receive recruits singly, in squads, or in companies.

Those wishing to join the corps can find me in Gayoso Block, on Main street. Each recruit must furnish himself with a horse.
T. H. LOGWOOD,
mh11-1m Colonel.

WHISKY! WHISKY!

WE have erected a RECTIFIER on Main street, No. 330, where we will be glad to see our old friends. Whisky will be sold ten cents cheaper in the gallon than it can be purchased elsewhere.

L. P. FARSTENBURG & CO.
mh13 1m*

FOR SALE.

ONE DOUBLE CIRCULAR SAW FRAME, complete, for 36 inch and 30 inch saws.
Apply to M. HAWKS,
305 Main street,
or QUINBY & ROBINSON,
jan30-3m Western Foundry.

NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS.

AS we all start for the war in a few days, we have closed our house and will do no more business till further notice. Our books will be at J. B. SHARPE & CO's, No. 10, Front Row, where those owing us can call and settle.

BORTON, ESTES & CO.
6-27 3m

SOUTHERN SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS

D. PANTES & CO.,
MEMPHIS.....TENNESSEE.

TALLOW, Beeswax, Rosy Grease, good Wood Ashes, we buy—highest price.
6-29-1y*

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership between John Shelby and George W. Bruce, in the Security and Commission business under the firm name of JOHN SHELBY & CO., was dissolved by the death of said Shelby, on the 12th day of December last, 1861. The undersigned, surviving partner, is authorized to settle the business of the late partnership and collect its debts.

GEO. W. BRUCE.
6-27 3m* Surviving partner of John Shelby & Co.

THOMAS I. DIX,
General Commission Merchant,

No. 82 Poydras street, New Orleans.

REFERENCES: Memphis: Messrs. Pickett, Worsham & Co., Commins, Edwards & Co., Farrington, Howe & Co., Wilkins & Allen, I. B. Kirkland, Esq., T. M. Avery, Esq.
6-11 1m*

FARM FOR SALE!

WISHING to concentrate my planting interests, I will sell my plantation be made on the place on which I now reside, in Panola county, Miss., directly on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, at Sledgeville station, two miles below Court Depot.

The place contains six 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 utensils, etc., with the place.

B. W. BEDFORD, JR.
mh13-1w*

The Memphis Appeal.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

OWNERSHIP OF TOBACCO.

Alluding to the claim which is being urged at Richmond that the tobacco stored in that city belongs to the French government, the *Examiner* states the facts of the ownership to be simply this: "The French government has contracts with certain individuals in Virginia to furnish tobacco, and to fulfil the contract they have purchased it; but until the tobacco is delivered in France it is the private property of the holders.

The *Examiner* adds:

At this period we have solid proof that measures have been taken by many holders of tobacco in this city to prevent the destruction of their tobacco. Much of it has been removed from the city and deposited in out of the way places, where it will be difficult for the officers of the government to find it in case of sudden necessity. Over a great deal of it the pretense of foreign property is set up, and there is no doubt should the tide of war bring the enemy in reach of Richmond but that half a dozen foreign flags will be raised on their warehouses in Virginia, by men who have hitherto exercised all the rights and privileges of southern citizens.

SAMBO IN LUCK.—During the skirmish at Paris, on Wednesday last, a negro belonging to one of our soldiers, came across a Federal trooper who was leading a comrade's horse. The servant shot at and killed him, when he captured both the animals and brought them off with their equipments, in safety. The saddles he disposed of for fifty dollars, pocket money.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* states that all restrictions on trade with Nashville, either by railroad or river, have been removed, and that passes will be granted at Bowling Green or the mouth of the Cumberland to parties visiting Nashville on business, but that passes will not be granted to parties who desire to go South, to gratify curiosity, "especially women."

☞ Washington dispatches state that Andrew Johnson has accepted the appointment of brigadier-general and military governor of Tennessee, and that he would immediately set out for Nashville; also, that Etheridge and Maynard are making preparations to return to Tennessee.

☞ The Augusta (Georgia) papers state that ample arrangements have been made for the removal, by railroad, of all the cotton in that city, in case it becomes endangered by the approach of a hostile force.

☞ The president of the Central (Ga.) railroad has announced that the road will transport no liquor after the 15th inst., in compliance with the Governor's request. All honor to the patriotic officers of the road.

☞ The Common Council of Washington passed a resolution on the 3d inst., remonstrating against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, by a vote of ten to five.

☞ The Federal Senate, on the 5th inst., confirmed the nomination of James H. Spears, of Hamilton county, Tenn., and Major Samuel D. Sturgis, to be brigadier-generals of volunteers.

☞ Gen. McClellan has issued a general order dismissing Col. Kerrigan, of New York, from the service for the various offenses of which he was convicted by a court martial.

☞ The residence of the French minister, in Georgetown, D. C., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th inst., together with much elegant furniture.

☞ The Hon. Reverdy Johnson was elected on the 5th inst. United States Senator from Maryland for six years from the 4th of March, 1862.

☞ The announcement is made in the North that twenty new gunboats are to be built on the western waters.

Federal Accounts and Speculations.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The gunboat Benton, with Commodore Foote and General McCullum on board, went down the Mississippi on Monday to Columbus, on a reconnoissance. They found that the rebels had entirely deserted their stronghold, having burnt the town and destroyed everything they could not carry away. Columbus was but a small post village, of one or two hundred inhabitants, and the destruction of property is not, therefore, large. The rebels have also removed their guns from the island below, and retreated to Fort Randolph, sixty miles above Memphis and about one hundred and forty six miles below Columbus, or one hundred and sixty-six below Cairo. Of this position and its defenses we have the following account:

"This is anything but a weak position. It is built on the third Chickasaw bluffs, more than one hundred feet above the river, and immediately south of island No. 34, the lower part of which commands the three months of the Hatchie river, a stream (navigable at good stages) that empties into the Mississippi just above the town of Randolph, at the upper edge of the bluffs. These bluffs form natural parapets for batteries, and command a view of the Mississippi river for six miles each way. By silencing whatever guns may be placed on the island, iron-clad boats, in the present condition of the lower Mississippi, might enter the northern mouth of the Hatchie out of range of Fort Randolph.

"The town of Randolph, near which the fort stands, consists of half a dozen or so dilapidated frame houses, and is approached in the rear by several good roads, but the country behind it being full of ravines and gorges is capable of being fortified to an almost indefinite extent. The position, however, is of no manner of use or benefit, except to dispute the navigation of the river. It has no railroad connections, and as an army stationed there would have to depend on the river exclusively for the transportation of supplies, it would not require long to starve it out. So Gen. Polk may take his choice. If he concentrates at Randolph the capture of Memphis will be so much easier. If he falls back on Memphis that much more territory is reclaimed to Federal authority."

A DISPATCH FROM CHARLESTOWN.—The *Herald* of March 6th, in its "Situation," says:

A dispatch from Gen. Banks' headquarters last night informs us that Leetown and Lovettsville are now added to the points held by the Union troops. Not less than $20,000 worth of provisions and forage has been captured from the rebels since our army crossed the Potomac. Another brilliant event on Tuesday night added fresh *eclat* to the movement of this portion of the grand army. A squadron of the 1st Michigan cavalry advanced as far as Berryville, on the Winchester turnpike, and there lying in ambush surprised a party of the rebel cavalry, routing them, killing three, and capturing nine horses and trophies, without the loss of a man. One of the horses was recognized as the celebrated black steed ridden by Col. Ashby. Gen. Shields passed through Charlestown on Tuesday, on his way to take command of the late Gen. Lander's brigade.

☞ We find the following paragraph in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* of March 9th:

To-day, however, we have some intelligence to give, which has been kept back thus far from prudential motives. The army from Centerville and Manassas has fallen back to a strong position on the Rappahannock; and Pensacola, like Columbus, has been evacuated. Our army there, with an immense armament, has taken a more favorable position for defense. Upon these changes of position, brought about by circumstances, we have no comment to offer. They were, doubtless, dictated by military skill in the art of warfare.

LETTER FROM UNION CITY.

UNION CITY, Tenn., March 10, 1862.

EDITORS APPEAL: After being cut off from communication with the world for the past week, it was a great satisfaction on reaching this place on Saturday evening to come into possession of a daily APPEAL. On the evacuation of Columbus on the 1st inst., so secretly had the thing been effected, that notwithstanding the numerous reports to that effect, our camp was more than half surprised when the advance of the main body filed past at DeShae and went into their first encampment in their backward movement, on bayou DeShae. The following morning the infantry and artillery of Cheatham's and Carroll's brigades resumed their line of march southward, leaving the cavalry as the rear guard. On the announcement being made in Columbus that the place was to be evacuated, an order was promulged that any person caught in the act of firing any of the cabins should be shot, and as an evidence that our soldiery have not even a wholesome dread of power and ball, no sooner was the order given to fall in line than torches were applied to one half of the cabins in the place, leaving Cols. Miller and Brewer's cavalry battalions but little labor to accomplish the entire destruction of the combustible military works of the post. On the night of the 1st the glare of these burning structures was brilliantly reflected on the sky, and was plainly seen at the distance of twenty-five miles. On the 2d, Col. Miller's cavalry fell back to Cayce's station, some three miles south from camp DeShae, where they went into encampment, in conjunction with Col. Logwood's battalion, to protect the rear of the army retiring from Columbus.

On the morning of the 3d an order was received for Capt. Ballentine's company to make a reconnoissance of Columbus, with a view of ascertaining whether the enemy had occupied the place. It was a colder morning than I had felt during the winter, yet the prospect of being one of the last to leave the position at Columbus would have been an inducement to make me face a colder wind than ever blowed in this latitude. A ride of about three hours over a road that had been extremely muddy the day before, but was now frozen, brought us in sight of the still smoking ruins of what was formerly the military post of Columbus. Riding on into the place, I observed numbers of the citizens of the surrounding country scattered through the ruins, picking up and stowing away in wagons and on mules, such of the debris as they thought worth the trouble of carrying away. I was somewhat surprised to find that the work of destruction had been so poorly executed. Numbers of huts remained, proof against the devouring elements, or in evidence of the negligence of those who were commissioned with the work of destruction. Numerous ludicrous characatures were dangling from gallowses improvised for the occasion, representing almost every dignitary of the kangaroo court at Washington. On reaching the vicinity of the old quarters of Col. Neely's 4th Tennessee regiment, we came upon a party of citizens in some apparently excited for the purpose of gossip. When we rode up they evidently mistook us for Federals, since one of them, a Mr. J. C. Richmond, approached a member of our party with, "I am very glad to see you. There are no secessionists now left in the place. If you will go with me, I will conduct you to a house where there are fifteen deserters from the southern army, who had a meeting this morning and wish to give in their allegiance to you." A little instigation proved that the meeting referred to was an assemblage of the citizens of Columbus on that morning to take into consideration the proper steps to be taken for surrendering the place to the Lincolnites. I have every faith in the assertion of Mr. Richmond, that "there are no Secessionists left in Columbus." Those men who have made fortunes off of the army located there, are now anxious to accumulate additional profit by vending goods to our enemies. I believe there is but one honorable exception to this. Mr. G. L. Porter & Bro. were selling goods in Columbus when the army occupied the place, and continued to do so up to the time of evacuating. Finding it impossible to remove their goods by reason of the government monopolizing the railroad, these gentlemen determined to remain, and if necessary, while declaring themselves in sympathy with the South, take the oath of allegiance to the United States, thus binding themselves to do nothing, while they remained prejudiced to the Federal interest. This, Mr Porter assured me, was as far as his conscience could allow him to go in order to secure his property, and he would have scorned to do this but for the fact that his family was there, and he found it impracticable to remove them at that time. It seems, however, that even this concession was to avail Mr. Porter nothing, since I am credibly informed that the Vandals, on their entrance into Columbus on the 4th, broke open his house and stripped his shelves of everything valuable they contained, and not content with this, visited his plantation, some four miles southeast from town, confiscating his stock, and such of his last year's crop as still remained on the place. Notwithstanding the estimation in which the citizens of the western end of Kentucky has been held by the Confederates, I have no doubt that the major portion of them will turn over to the Federals, and stoop tamely to any indignity they may see fit to impose. Unconscious of the dignity of a free American citizen

If they will crouch to freedom's foes,
Why let them, till the land's despair
Cries out to heaven, and bondage grows
Too vile for even the vile to bear.
Till shame, at last, long hidden, burns
Their inmost core, and conscience turns
Each coward tear the slave lets fall
Back on his heart in drops of gall.
But here, at least, are arms unchained,
And souls by thraldom never stained.

But to return. After quietly looking through the place, and becoming convinced that there were no Federals in the place, we returned to camp.

On the 4th, as you are aware, the Federals took possession of Columbus, by landing some eight hundred infantry and two hundred cavalry. On the 5th a small scouting party of the Tennessee Mounted Rifles, headed by Lieut. Montgomery, visited Clinton, and a short distance from that place came upon three of the Lincoln cavalry. The superiority of the Federal horses made their escape an easy matter, but not before a number of shots had been sent after them. I learned from a citizen who had visited Columbus that one of the men received two bullet holes through his coat, and another a like aperture in his hat. On the return of these men to Columbus, the forces there were so certain of an attack from the reports they brought, that they all left their camps and returned to their gunboats, which were still lying at the wharf.

On the 6th Col. Miller was ordered to burn the bridge over Obion creek, on the road leading from Clinton to Columbus, and about five miles from the latter place. In consequence of some misunderstanding, or a report that a large Federal force was guarding the bridge, the order was not executed, and on the 7th the same business was intrusted to the joint commands of Cols. Logwood and Miller. After waiting at our quarters till about ten o'clock, and Col. Miller not coming up, Col. Logwood's command started for the bridge. In consequence of the destruction of several bridges on the road leading to Clinton, we were compelled to make a wide detour, and did not reach the bridge till a late hour in the afternoon, having spent some time ineffectually on the road waiting for Col. Miller to come up. We found here evidences of the presence of a picket, in the shape of a fire, and a letter to a Federal soldier named Frederick Laundy, from his wife in Cincinnati, the burden of whose song was "more money," as she assured him that he well knew her only support was from his wages as a soldier. A short time sufficed to make the bridge one sheet of flame, and while we were standing off looking at the labors of our messenger of destruction, our rear guard came riding up with information that a large cavalry force was approaching us from the rear. The command was instantly called to the saddle, and after drawing up in line, a few minutes sufficed to present to us Col. Miller and his command. After witnessing the entire destruction of the bridge, we retraced our steps and returned to camp, having traveled over 35 miles after on o'clock, over the worst possible roads.

The following morning we received marching orders. Everything being prepared for a march, and the battalion drawn up in line, Col. Logwood transferred the command of the battalion to Major Hill, with a view to return to Memphis and recruit for a regiment of lancers, which, I understand, he has a commission to raise. On the same evening we reported to Col. Miller, at this place, where we expect to remain for the present. There are a thousand rumors here concerning affairs at New Madrid, but I presume you are in direct communication with that place, and I shall not attempt to report.

VERITAS.

The Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 8.—*Senate*—The Senate assembled at twelve o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Duncan. The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

POSTAL PRIVILEGES.

Mr. Baker, of Florida, presented a bill entitled "An Act relating to the Pre-payment of Postage," enacting that all newspaper documents and other matter authorized by law to be transmitted through the mails of the Confederate States, which may bear the signature of any member of Congress, need not be prepaid—the postage to be collected on delivery.

The act of the Provisional Congress provided the law in regard to letters.

The bill was referred to the committee on post-offices and post-roads.

COURTS OF JUDICIARY.

Mr. Semmes, of Alabama, presented a bill to repeal sections 45 and 546 of "An act of the Provisional Congress to establish the judiciary courts of the Confederate States, approved March 16th, 1861." The bill was referred to the committee on judiciary without explanation.

COMPENSATION FOR HORSES LOST IN SERVICE.

Mr. Haynes, of Tennessee, presented a bill providing for pay for horses lost in the service of the Confederate States—enacting that the owner, whether field, staff or other officer or private, or volunteer, who shall lose his horse in action, or by any of the inevitable accidents of transportation, such as drowning, breaking down, etc., which may not have been the fault of the owner, or shall have lost any of his equipage, without his own fault, shall be paid the appraised value of such animal or equipage.

Mr. Haynes said that he was induced to offer this bill by having learned from some of the chief officers who were engaged in the battle of Fishing Creek that a large number of horses belonging to the cavalry, in being driven across the river to keep them out of the hands of the enemy, were drowned, and a portion swam back and reached the mainland. He thought that compensation in such cases was equitable and proper. The bill was referred to the committee on military affairs.

INCREASE OF PAY IN THE ARMY.

Mr. Haynes offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be requested to report a bill to the Senate to increase the monthly pay of the volunteers who are now, or shall hereafter be, engaged in the service of the Confederate States of America, as follows: The sergeant major of cavalry $25; first sergeants $24; sergeants $21; corporals, farriers and blacksmiths $17; musicians $17; privates $16; sergeant-major of artillery and infantry $25; first sergeants $24; sergeants $21; corporals and artificers $17; musicians $16; privates $15.

The non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians and privates serving in light batteries to have the same pay allowed as cavalry.

On motion of Mr. Barnwell, the resolution was made one of enquiry as to the expediency of reporting such a bill, and was then passed.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

On motion of Mr. Oldham, from the committee on post-offices and post-roads, one hundred copies of the report of the Postmaster-General were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The Senate then went into executive session.

RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY.

The doors were re-opened in the course of an hour, and the following resolutions were adopted:

By Mr. Phelan—That the military committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the employment and payment of negro musicians in the army of the Confederate States.

By Mr. Semmes—That the committee on naval affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for promotions in the navy, or the conferring of brevet rank, based on distinguished service or gallant conduct in naval engagements during the present war, and to report by bill or otherwise.

By Mr. Clay, of Alabama—That the committee on accounts be instructed to inquire into the proper method of auditing the accounts of Senators and officers of the Senate, of certifying the same, of issuing drafts on the treasury for the payment thereof, and also the method of disbursing the contingent fund, and report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives—The House met pursuant to adjournment at the hour of twelve, M., and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Ford, of Kentucky.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Currin announced the presence of his colleague, Mr. J. D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee, who took the required oath.

Mr. Swan, of Tennessee, had *not* opposed the Senate bill of yesterday, concerning the destruction of cotton and tobacco, but was in favor of the bill, and voted for it upon its passage.

The speaker laid before the House, Senate bill to regulate the compensation of officers of the Senate. Referred to committee on rules and officers of the House.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMS.

Mr. Chilton offered a resolution that the committee on military affairs be instructed to prepare and report to the House at the earliest practicable moment a bill giving suitable encouragement to the manufacture of arms, gunpowder, and other munitions of war in the Confederate States. Agreed to.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Mr. Royston, of Alabama, offered a resolution that the committee on the judiciary be requested to report what officers would act as President and Vice-President of the Confederate States in case of the removal of the President and Vice-President, or of their death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of said offices. Agreed to.

IRON INTERESTS.

Mr. Wright, of Georgia, presented a communication from Col. Wade S. Cottran, president of the Bank of the Empire State, in reference to the iron interests.

The leading idea of the communication was that the iron interest has suffered for the want of a tariff for permanent protection. The iron interest was sufficiently remunerative, but parties declined to take any steps in the matter for fear that, in case of a termination of the war, foreign iron would be brought in, and thus destroy all remuneration. The parties pray for a protective tariff for a limited number of years. The communication was referred to the committee of ways and means.

MILITARY INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to investigate the cause of the recent disaster, etc., at Fort Donelson, and that they be instructed to report to this House who was the commanding general at Fort Donelson during the recent engagement at that point, who was the second in command, and who was the third in command; also why it was that the two senior generals in command abandoned the position, leaving the junior general to surrender. Also, to report why the transports there in the vicinity of Fort Donelson were not used in removing our forces from the presence of an overwhelming foe. Agreed to.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, said that if it was intended to investigate, he would move also to amend by inquiring also into the evacuation of Nashville and Bowling Green.

Mr. Foote said that there was already before the committee a resolution instructing them to inquire into the evacuation of Nashville.

Mr. Atkins withdrew his amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Bell, of Missouri, offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the payment, at the Confederate seat of government, of taxes levied by act of Congress on property of citizens residing out of the State or States in which said property may be located. Agreed to.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Swan, of Tennessee, offered the following:

"WHEREAS, It has become manifest that the government of Great Britain, unmindful of the true interests of that country, and in disregard of that policy which has hitherto characterized the actions of enlightened nations, declines so far to recognize the existence of the government of the Confederate States of America; therefore—

"*Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America*, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to withdraw from Great Britain the commissioners heretofore sent thither, and leave the government of that country henceforth to pursue such policy as it may deem best without solicitation or suggestion on the part of this government. [Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.]

ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Garnett offered a resolution that the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a corps of heavy artillery, in order to provide instructed artillerymen for our fixed batteries. Agreed to.

SECRET SESSION.

Mr. Garnett, of Georgia, said that he had some important information to communicate from the committee on the judiciary, and had been instructed to ask its immediate consideration in secret session. The House accordingly went into secret session.

Fraud in Legislation Discovered.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb 25.—The border State policy got fetched up yesterday with a very round turn in the House, and inquiries are pending in both branches of Congress, which will elucidate it still further, and expose, if it is too late to remedy, a fraud in legislation without a parallel in recent years. Three weeks ago a bill was rapidly ground through both houses by which the President was authorized to take military possession of the railroads and telegraphs of the country. There was some objection to a grant of such extraordinary power, but it was given it has, however, been discovered that the bill, as passed, contains these words: "And to extend, repair and complete the same"—meaning the railroads. These words do not appear in the bill, as printed, and, as is believed, were interlined in it on its way from the Senate to the House. However this may be, the clause, unnoticed by legislators and repeated almost unanimously by the House, has been acted upon to the great advantage of Kentucky.

It seems that some eight or ten years ago, a company was chartered, and State aid afforded it, to construct a railroad from Lexington, Kentucky, to Knoxville, Tennessee. Twelve miles, to Nicholasville, were constructed, and are still in use. Thence to Danville the proposed road was graded, and the towers for a bridge to be thrown across the Kentucky river erected. At this point funds gave out, and the work stopped. President Lincoln was induced to recommend in his last message, that the government of the United States should construct the residue of the road, and a bill in conformity with his suggestions has been reported from the committee on roads and canals, but not yet considered in the House.

In this state of facts, the bill embracing the clause quoted above somehow became a law, and immediately a contract for its construction was made with Amasa Stone, a railroad contractor, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose nomination as brigadier-general of railroads, is pending in the Senate. Mr. Stone has already purchased thirty miles of iron, which is now at Nicholasville, or on its way thither. The proposed line is about one hundred and eighty miles long, and passes through one of the worst countries in the world to lay a track in. The Cumberland mountains must be tunneled. The streams all cross the road, so that their course will not help over the mountains.

The smallest estimates of railroad men are, as to cost, $10,000,000; as to time, one year. The road cannot possibly be finished in season to avail us in the present war, nor is it necessary now that the Nashville lines are in our possession. Mr. Trimble, by unanimous consent, yesterday submitted the following resolution on the subject, which was read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the House whether, under authority of the act of January 24, 1862, entitled an act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroad and telegraph lines, and for other purposes, he has ordered or contracted for the construction of a railroad for military purposes from Danville, Kentucky, to Knoxville, Tennessee, or to any other point in said State, and if so, that he furnish the House a copy of such order or contract.

To-day, in the Senate, the following, introduced by Mr. Grimes, was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate whether any contract has been made, and whether any steps have been taken, looking to a contract for the construction of any railroad by or under the authority of the War Department, and if so, what is the nature and character of said contract, with whom made, and under what authority of law was it made.

It is surmised by some that a bill organizing volunteer engineers, which was reported to the House to-day but postponed till Friday, is not entirely disconnected from the railroad scheme. It provides for the employment of soldiers now in the service, and the enlistment of additional men, as engineers, to be formed into regiments and brigades. Suspicious Congressmen have connected its provisions with remarks of Kentucky, to the effect that soldiers might as well be building railroads as lying idle in camp; and some have asked whether the Home Guards, recently authorized, were to be paid by the government for this purpose.

NASHVILLE ITEMS.—The *Times* of the 8th says:

Two men dressed as soldiers, went to the residence of a gentleman of this city the other day, and inquired of his lady if there were any "secession flags" about the house. She replied that there were; that the negro children had two or three with which they amused themselves. They demanded that they be produced. The lady indignantly replied that brave men sought flags on the battle field and not from defenseless women. About this time the brother of the lady came into the house, when the scamps deemed it the better part of valor to beat a hasty retreat.

A Nashville dispatch printed in the Louisville papers, says: "Union men begin to make their appearance. They say a majority will yet be found on our side, but it will take some time to develop the feeling that has been so thoroughly crushed." Dr. Abraham may be able to infuse new life into that "thoroughly crushed" feeling, but the day of miracles is regarded as now passed.

We heard that the house of one of our citizens was searched yesterday for Texas rangers, dressed in ladies' clothing. Somebody was "sold."

MURDER OF AN OFFICER.—The Fredericksburg *Recorder* makes the following statement. If correct, it is much to be regretted that the "citizen" is still living:

We saw yesterday evening, at the undertaker establishment of Maj. Williams, the body of the gallant and heroic Lieut. McMahon, of a Mississippi regiment, who, we are informed, had been shot by a citizen of Dumfries, whose name we are unable to obtain. The shooting is said to have occurred under the following circumstances: Lieut. McMahon had been sent by a superior officer to get a horse from this citizen. He offered either to buy or to hire the horse, both of which offers were refused. He then returned and reported, when he was ordered to impress. This he returned to do, when the owner of the horse deliberately shot him. It is said that the citizen has since been hung. This is not well vouched for. He has, however, been arrested and placed under a strong military guard.

TEXAS AFFAIRS.—A letter from Tybee county to the New Orleans *Bee* says:

Our military board, consisting of the Governor, Controller and Treasurer, propose to issue State bonds for $500,000—in exchange for cotton at fair cash prices. It is hoped this will bind the cotton belt of Texas, where the money pressure is greatest. The sale of cattle in the south and of grain in the north of the State has given them a currency, while the central cotton region has hitherto had extremely little money in circulation. It is a daily complaint that we cannot pay our taxes; and without relief from some source not one man of twenty can satisfy the collector.

Corn is worth from fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel; pork six cents per pound. Of such more will be raised this year, and much less cotton than heretofore.

We have had a mild, open, dry winter—until lately several heavy rains have marked the departure of winter. Spring now opens. Corn and potatoes, etc., are planting, and everything puts on the garb of the young season.

Internal Commercial Intercourse with the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following rules and regulations concerning internal commercial intercourse. They in no way affect or give authority for any commerce on the Atlantic coast, and, therefore, do not interfere with the blockade. The circular is as follows:

By virtue of authority confided to the Secretary of the Treasury by act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide protectional duties on imports, and for other purposes," and in pursuance of the license of the President of the United States, permitting commercial intercourse in certain cases under said act, the following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for conducting internal commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of those parts of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection and the citizens of the loyal States of the Union, which rules and regulations are to remain in force so long as the condition of hostilities shall continue, unless sooner modified or revoked.

1. All licenses shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and all applications, therefore, must be made in writing to him, stating specially the purposes for which the license is desired, and if for general or specific trade, setting forth the character and aggregate value of the merchandise to be transported, the destination thereof, and the proposed route of transportation; and also the character of the merchandise, if any, desired in exchange, with the proposed route of transit thereof and its destination.

2. Before the delivery of any license the party thereto permitted to trade shall execute a bond to the United States, with sufficient securities, in the penal sum of at least twice the amount of the trade licensed, which bond shall be subject to such approval and condition in such terms as shall be specified in the license.

3. All transportation to be made by virtue of any license shall be made under permits to be issued by such duly authorized officer of the Treasury Department as shall be designated in the license; which permits shall specify the number and kind of packages, with the marks thereon, and in general terms the character thereof.

4. When application is made for a transportation permit, the applicant shall file with the officer authorized by the license to grant such permits a copy of the license under which such application is made, which copy shall be compared with the original and certified by such officer; and also correct invoices in duplicates signed by the consignor, showing the actual values of the merchandise at the places of purchase, and also a statement in duplicates of the route of transit and destination of the merchandise so to be transported and the consignee thereof. The applicant shall also make and file with such officer an affidavit that the values are correctly stated in the invoices, and that the packages contain nothing except as stated therein; and that the merchandise so permitted to be transported shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be disposed of by him, or by his authority or connivance, in violation of the terms of the license.

5. All transportation shall be permitted and exchanges supervised by an agent at Cincinnati, Louisville, Paducah, St. Louis, or such other place as may hereafter be specified by the Secretary of the Treasury. Transportation permits shall be granted by the surveyor of the port whence transport commences, or by other officers named in the license, and shall be approved and countersigned by such other officer as may be designated for that purpose in the license, and the amount of such permit shall, at the date of its issue, be indorsed upon the original license.

6. All packages whatever, before being permitted to go into any part of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection, shall be examined by a duly authorized officer, which examination shall be certified and approved by such officer as shall be specified in the license.

7. For each permit granted under the provisions of these rules and regulations, there shall be charged and collected one-half of one per cent. on the value of the merchandise so permitted at the place of purchase, which shall be collected by the officer granting the permit before the delivery thereof.

8. All officers acting under these rules shall keep an accurate record of all their transactions under the several licenses granted by the Secretary of the Treasury; and shall make weekly reports to him in relation thereto, as much in detail as practicable, transmitting with such reports a list of all permits granted, and one of the duplicate invoices and statements, upon which shall be indorsed the date of the authority under which such permit is granted. Weekly returns shall be made of all fees and emoluments received.

9. All licenses and permits shall be liable to modification or revocation by the Secretary of the Treasury.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RYE COFFEE—IMPORTANT INFORMATION. Many of our people are daily in the habit of using rye as a