MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE!

I WISH to sell for Confederate money a part of my REAL ESTATE in Memphis, consisting of some fine business property on Main street, or the fine resident lot, on Adams street, upon which I now reside.

J. T. WORSHAM.
ap8 1m*

City Assessors.

BE it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis:

SECTION 1. That three citizens be appointed by this Board, on the nomination of the Mayor, who shall proceed at once, under oath to make assessments of all city property subject to taxation for city purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the city charter; and that such assessments shall be completed by the 20th of June next.

SEC. 2. That the same assessors shall also ascertain the number of white youths in the city between the ages of six and eighteen years.

SEC. 3. That a clerk be also appointed by this Board, to accompany the assessors and assist them in preparing said list of property.

SEC. 4. That section 11, page 182, Ordinance Book and all ordinances heretofore passed conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That said assessors and clerk shall receive each $100 for his services.

[Passed second and final reading, by a suspension of the rules.]

Approved April 04, 1862.

JOHN PARK, Mayor.

Attest—L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.
ap4 1t

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, April 9th, 1862, no goods will be received for Grenada Station for shipment, over this Road, at the Memphis Station, unless prepaid.

NILES MERRIWETHER,
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.
F. S. RICHARDS, General Traffic Agent.
ap9 1w Avalanche copy

750 LBS. COTTON WRAPPING TWINE and Heavy Sewing Cotton.
50 pieces Plaid and Striped Osnaburgs.
400 pairs Russet Brogans.
400 " Black Brogan and Army Shoes.
400 " Gray Army Pantaloons.
450 " Red Atakapas Pantaloons.
250 pieces 4-4 English Calico.
150 " Fancy Jeans and Jeannets.
100 " Black Lawns and Calicoes.
50 " Black and Fancy Ginghams.
3000 lbs fine and common Chewing Tobacco.
10,000 German Cigars.
150 dozen superior Hickory Shirts.
50 " Drilling Drawers.
72 " Linsey, Silk and Plaid Handkerchiefs.
150 pkgs N. C. Herrings and Shad.
For sale by TAYLOR & MCEWEN.
ap6 2w

SOUTHERN LITHOGRAPHIC AND GENERAL MAP PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT,

ALL branches of the ART neatly executed—such as

PORTRAITS,
Views, Checks, Bonds,
Certificate of Stock and Color Printing.

O. LEDERLE,
South side Court Square,
Memphis, Tenn.
ap4 1y

AT WHOLESALE!

225 bales best 7-8 Osnaburgs,
10 bales Heavy Drills and Ducks.
10 cases Wool Hats,
3 " Gum Overshoes,
15 " Gents' Boots,
9 " Women's Stout Shoes,
21 " Children's Shoes,
6 " Youths' Shoes,
60 " Boys' Shoes,
20 " Men's Kip Shoes,
6 " Russet Shoes,
17 " Umbrellas,
75 pieces Tweeds and Cassimeres
50 " Jeans,
50 " Ticking,
25 " Kersey,
20 " Merinos,
100 " Plaid and Striped Domestics,
20 " Ginghams,
10 " Heavy Shirting Checks,
150 " Calicoes,
50 " Hickory Shirtings,
20 dozen Overalls,
12 " Heavy Wool Jackets,
300 pairs Pantaloons,
50 Suits Gray Kerseys,
500 dozen Spool Cotton,
10,000 dozen Cotton Yarns,
200 dozen Wool Socks,
20 " Wool Hose,
50 " Cotton Hose,
50 " Misses' and Children's Hose,
50 gross Military Buttons,
200 lbs. Turkey Red Cotton,
50 lbs. Knitting Cotton,
30 lbs. Zephyr Worsteds,
30 lbs. Sewing Silks,
100 Bed Comforts, Blankets, Quilts,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bleached " "
Checked Jaconet and Swiss Muslins,
Table Cloths, Napkins and Towels,
Plaid and White Linseys,
Canton Flannels, Green Baize,
White and Red Flannels,
Shawls, Neck Comforts,
Black Velvets, Alpacas,
Irish Linens,
Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Gloves,
Ladies' and Misses' Gauntlets,
Heavy Buck and Lead "
Grain Bags,
Wool Yarns, Carpet Warps,
Wrapping Twine,
Flax Threads, Needles, Pins,
Table Cutlery, Scissors, etc.

We offer the above, and other desirable goods to arrive, at WHOLESALE, FOR CASH.

☞ Country Socks, Jeans, Linseys, etc., will be taken in exchange for goods.

JOHN L. TAYLOR & CO.,
Corner of Adams and Second streets.
ja14-1y

WM. B. WIGGS & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

298 Main Street,

Memphis, Tennessee.
ja8 6m

MEMPHIS BELL AND BRASS WORKS,

Corner Main and Union Streets,
Fourth door below Union st., Memphis, Tenn.

GARRATT & O'HARA,

MANUFACTURERS of and dealers in BRASS WORK of every description, Steam, Gas, Water and Lager Beer Cocks, Steam gauges, Bell Chains, Military Accoutrements, Spurs, Stirrups, Bell Clapps, Holster buttons, Buckles, Rings, Bridle Bits, Holster Caps, Sword Trimmings, Gun Trimmings, Mr. O'Hara's Patent Lead Pipe Coupling, Garratt's Patent Box Metal, Sewing Machines and other fine machinery carefully repaired. Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures cleaned, regilt and bronzed. Railroad and Steamboat work done at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms. As both members of our firm are practical men, our Mr. O'Hara having been engaged in the manufacture of military accoutrements for many years, we will undertake to get up any article ordered either from sample or draught. We are prepared to do any amount of Brass Casting, of all kind, in a style not surpassed East, West, North or South, and on the shortest notice. All orders filled by the time specified without fail.

Cash paid for Old Metal, or taken in exchange.
ja12-3m*

Daily Appeal.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

PARSON W. G. BROWNLOW.

This notorious Tennessean is being fêted and lionized at Cincinnati in the most approved "dunkey" style. His presence in that city, and the ablutions showered upon him, afford the sensation paragraphists of the *Commercial* a fine opportunity in their vocation, and it is embraced with the greatest avidity. We find the following in that paper of the 1st:

PARSON BROWNLOW.—We take much pleasure in announcing that Parson Brownlow has consented to address his fellow-citizens on next Friday evening, and Pike's Opera House has been obtained for the occasion. Notwithstanding the too assiduous attentions of his friends, the gallant parson is steadily regaining his health. Gentlemen have interested themselves in his public appearance, and it is to be in the nature of a complimentary benefit to himself. His patriotism has cost him his property, which has been destroyed or confiscated by the rebels, and the people of Cincinnati will, we know, take sincere satisfaction in giving him substantial compensation. Certainly, very great interest will be felt to hear him, and his eloquent enunciation of sound, loyal doctrine, and vivid recital of the sufferings of the patriots of East Tennessee, will have a wholesome moral effect.

That is somewhat modest. But in the same paper we observe the proceedings of a meeting held to assuage for a public reception. A half dozen committees are appointed, a list of officers announced, and a programme published. The Parson is evidently doomed to have greatness thrust upon him.

BROWNLOW evidently understands the character of his worshippers, and their capacity and willingness to swallow all the improbables his fertile imagination can invent. He knows that they cannot be satisfied, and is lavish in his tales of the horrible. The following is a report of one of his feats in endeavoring to satisfy the appetites of those he knows he is deluding:

PARSON BROWNLOW AT THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.—Monday morning Parson Brownlow met some thirty Methodist preachers at the Methodist book concern, and made a brief speech. He knew only three Methodist preachers who were loyal. Bishop Soule condemned the rebellion; he did not dare do more, because he would be hung, old as he is. The bishop had to swear to support the Confederacy. Mr. Brown saw that the Southern churches were ruined for good. Union people would not hear Secession preachers, nor Secessionists those who were loyal.

He, the speaker, owed his escape to the protests of his friends in East Tennessee, (which is Union five to one) and to the political civilian leaders of Tennessee, saying if he (Brownlow) was kept, twelve of their leaders would be sacrificed. His wife and children were detained as hostages for his "good conduct." He told his wife to make up her mind to be executed, as he should certainly speak and write against the Confederacy.

"The worst men, he remarked, in the Southern Confederacy are Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian preachers. They drink and swear week days, and preach Sundays. When they became secesh they bid farewell to honesty, truth and decency. The Confederacy originated in lying, stealing and perjury. Floyd did the stealing, the common masses the lying, and thirteen Senators from the cotton States the perjury—the latter class while retaining their seats in the United States Senate, and making a pretense of observing their oaths, but at night, till twelve o'clock, holding secret meetings, sending dispatches to their respective States to pass ordinances of secession, to seize forts, etc.

Among the instances illustrating the spirit prevailing among the southern clergy, Mr. Brownlow said that the pastor of the first Presbyterian church in Knoxville called a union prayer meeting to pray that Burnside's fleet might sink and the blockade be raised. The same minister had said that he would rather use a Bible printed and bound in hell than one from the North. Also, that Jesus Christ was born on southern soil, and that all his apostles were southern men, except Judas Iscariot, who was a northern man. This was said openly, from his pulpit, on Sunday.

Mr. Brownlow is of opinion that there are better men in the place where the Presbyterian parson looked for his next edition of the Bible, than the southern leaders. He had seen good men taken out of his prison in knots, and one by one, and hung—fathers and their sons. He was of opinion that it was time to hang on our side.

Mr. Brownlow intimated his intention of going back to Knoxville to re-establish his paper, which he had edited for twenty-five years, and which had more subscribers than all the papers in Eastern Tennessee combined.

☞ The St. Louis *Evening News* advocates the emancipation of slavery in Missouri.

☞ Judge Catron arrived at Nashville on the 2d instant.

☞ It was thought in Richmond on Monday last that the Virginia had steamed out for the purpose of destroying some of the enemy's transports.

ROVING SOLDIERS TO BE ARRESTED.—A New York paper says that an order has been issued for the arrest of all persons in soldiers' uniform who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, or are not provided with passes.

☞ At one time in the fight on Monday last, Gen. Beauregard led the 18th Louisiana and the Orleans Guards in person, charging the enemy's lines with the colors of the regiment in his hands, driving back the enemy with terrible slaughter.

NINTH REGIMENT TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS.—The following is an additional list of the killed in the Ninth regiment Tennessee Volunteers:

Lieutenant Hart Richardson; Wm. Ward, H. Trainer, Wm. Colhoun, company G; —— Glover, company F; G. M. Kinney, company E; G. D. Smith, company C.

NO MORE DRUNKENNESS.—Gen. E. Kirby Smith seems determined to put a stop to drunkenness in our army in his department. His orders on the subject, operating in East Tennessee are as follows:

1. The distillation of spirituous liquor and its sale (except upon the written prescription of a physician in regular practice) is prohibited.

2. Ten days is given for the removal of liquor held by distillers out of the department.

3. Violation of these orders will be followed by the arrest of the offender and the confiscation of his liquor.

☞ The following table shows the yield of the various salt reservoirs in the Confederacy:

Virginia Salt Wells—75 gallons of water yield one bushel of salt.

Grand River, Arkansas—80 gallons of water yield one bushel of salt.

Illinois River, Arkansas—80 gallons of water yield one bushel of salt.

Clark County (Alabama) Springs—150 gallons of water yield one bushel of salt.

Fifty-five miles north of Brownsville, in Texas, there is a salt lake about forty acres in extent. The salt is deposited in crystals over the bottom of this lake to an unexplored depth, "with brine over it, to the depth of over two feet." "Salt is cut out for use, but soon crystallizes again to the same level."

☞ The Petersburg *Express* has a letter from Norfolk which says:

A very large fleet is in the Roads, just outside the Rip-Raps. The Thomas Jefferson and Geo. Washington are among the number. We have no doubt that within the last day or two troops have been landed at Old Point, and it is not improbable that Newport's News has been reinforced. The heavy firing yesterday morning was nothing more than the discharge of our heavy pieces—the powder becoming damp from the recent rains; that in the afternoon, we understood, was caused by the Federals practicing from their shipping.

THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH.—Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, has been lecturing in New-York on the basis and plan of reconciliation of the North and South, and reconstruction of the Union.

Elihu may do many things in and out of his trade, but he has got yet, and cannot get the North and South to the welding heat.

"SECESH" IN THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The Federal commandant at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, where the Confederate officers are confined, has attracted the attention of the Legislature of that State—resolutions of censure of his conduct having been passed. An attempt to reconsider was made, but with what result is not known. The following from the Cincinnati *Commercial* is the explanation given by that journal:

There was an animated debate in the Ohio House of Representatives on yesterday, on the treatment of rebel prisoners at Camp Chase. The debate was characterized rather by animation than any other commendable quality. Both parties seem to have been firing wide of the mark. One side was hot and heavy on the enormity of slavery in Camp Chase. The other urged that the war must not be carried on for any purpose of oppression, etc. As for the negro servants of the rebel officers, they are confiscated, according to the confiscation act passed at the extra session of Congress, and their position should be at once declared. The conciliatory gentlemen seem to think that the prisoners of war should be treated as the guests of the State, and that the privilege of vain-glorious parades about the capital should be continued to please our "southern brethren."

It is ridiculous for legislators to go into a general blather on the slavery question in this connection. The question is, whether the criminals who have been taken with arms in their hands, making war upon their country, shall be treated as prisoners guilty of high misdemeanors, or fondled and petted as spoiled children. They have notoriously been allowed privileges to which they were not entitled, by the laws of war or the courtesies of civilization. They have been ostentatiously strutting about Columbus in full uniform, acting as missionaries of treason, and our politicians who look upon the miserable slave aristocracy as their legitimate masters have been toadying to them. Some of the secesh officers have been the lions of the town. Invitations to drink have been frequent, and they have not indicated an absence of appetite. Poor spirited, ignorant and vulgar members of the legislature have been the sycophants of these traitors.

What is the result to the prisoners? Are they conciliated? By no means. They regard the homage paid them as their natural right from niggers white and black, and they feel strengthened in their convictions that the people of the North feel themselves inferior to "southern gentlemen;" and they tolerate the paltry fellows who crowd around them as of a breed of niggers having less self-respect than the genuine blacks, but equally subservient, and just now more serviceable. One would naturally come to the conclusion that the ancestors of these toadies of traitors were Congoes, as intense and ingrained is their servility.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore *Clipper* gives the following report of the proceedings of the directors of the B. & O. R. R., in which an attempt was made to control the political opinions of their employees. It will be seen that the effort failed:

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Dr. Jas. Armitage, director on the part of the city:

WHEREAS, The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has asked the aid of the United States government, to secure to said company the opening of their road from Baltimore to Wheeling, and to protect the transit of passengers and merchandise over the same; and whereas, it is the opinion of many of the citizens of Maryland that the tardiness of the government is dependent upon the fact that there has been, and may now be, a want of loyalty on the part of said corporation, or some of its officers or employees thereon; and whereas, for the purpose of removing said suspicion, and more effectually securing the object desired, therefore be it

Resolved, that all officers, clerks, conductors, engineers, firemen, brakesmen and employees of or on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, or in its service, or any who may hereafter be employed by or in the service of said company, be and they are hereby required, on or before the first day of March, 1862, to take, repeat and subscribe, before some justice of the peace, the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, as provided by the act approved August 6, H., 1861, entitled "An act requiring an oath of allegiance," etc., in the following words, viz:

Here follows the oath:

Resolved, That an attested copy of said oath, so taken as aforesaid, shall, on or before the 1st day of March, 1862, be filed with the secretary of the company, and upon whether the failure of any officer or employee to take and file the oath as aforesaid, his office, situation or employment shall be forfeited and vacated from the 1st day of March aforesaid.

Resolved, That our national flag be displayed at all the more prominent stations on the road, and at such until otherwise ordered by this board.

A motion was made to reject, which was a virtual defeat, which prevailed by a vote of 10 to 6, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brooks, Crane, Hammond, Miles and Tyson, on the part of the State; Messrs Baynes, William Hopkins, F. T. King, Poumarint and Sanders, on the part of the city; Messrs. Burns, Craig, Hack, Harvey, Johns, Hopkins, J. Spears, Nichols, C. Oliver, O'Donnell and Taylor, on the part of the stockholders.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* does not like the conclusion arrived at. It says:

The above places a majority of the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in a bad light. Men who even cavil about the propriety of placing their loyalty above suspicion by every possible act, particularly when, not without reasonable cause, they may have been suspected of the taint of secession, are unworthy of confidence.

☞ The Richmond correspondence of the Charleston *Mercury* contains the following:

Commander Forrest was called here to accept the place of assistant Secretary of the Navy. He came, but declined the place, on the ground that the office at the navy yard suited him, and that he had work there which he wanted to finish. To whom the place will now be offered, nobody knows.

Gen. Joe Johnston came down on yesterday, whether for the purpose of taking command of the army on the Peninsula, as rumor asserts, or to coax the President's permission to indulge him in some new strategy, it is impossible to say.

The President vetoed the bill creating the office of commanding general, because it allowed the general to take the field at his discretion. The bill was an exact copy of the act by which Washington was made lieutenant-general. It was handed to the President and Secretary of War, who worked away on it until they had licked it into shape to suit themselves, and then returned it to Congress. Congress made some immaterial alterations, and passed it. The President vetoed it for the reason given.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—It may be recollected that in the examination before Commissioner Watson of George Elam, charged with counterfeiting and uttering counterfeit Confederate treasury notes, a woman named Gilman (*sc Sally.*) figured conspicuously. According to her testimony, she had seen Elam with sheets of unsigned Confederate notes, and had seen him forge (in a manner heretofore minutely explained by us,) signatures to a number of them. Upon this witness, principally, the government relied for a conviction of Elam, but when the Confederate Court met on the 12th of March, for the trial of the counterfeiters, it was discovered that she had left the city. The experienced detective, Washington Goodrich, was immediately detailed to work the case and find and capture the refugees. In the course of two days' fruitless search about the purlieus of this city, Mr. Goodrich ascertained that the woman had left in company with a soldier for one of three places—Wilmington, Memphis or New Orleans. After receiving this information, Mr. Goodrich left this city in the next train. He had been gone over two weeks, when, on yesterday, a telegraphic dispatch was received here to the effect that he had found and arrested the woman in Memphis, and would return with all practicable speed.—*Richmond Examiner, 7th.*

RUN THE BLOCKADE.—We had the pleasure of a conversation with Mr. W. Bryan, who left Clarksville, Tenn. a few days since to visit his brother at Cumberland Gap. He represents everything in a quiet state, and effectually dodged the pickets stationed out from Nashville, and made his way successfully through Sparta, Big Creek Gap, and met with no molestation except a gang of jayhawkers this side of the Gap.—*Knoxville Register.*

ANOTHER ROYAL MARRIAGE ON THE TAPIS.—English papers publish the text of the treaty that has lately been concluded between Queen Victoria and the Grand Duke of Hesse for the marriage of the Princess Alice with the Prince Frederick William of Hesse. By this treaty the appanage of the prince is fixed at 40,000 florins per annum.

FEDERAL NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

The following communication to Congress, from the Federal Secretary of the Navy, serves to show the magnitude of the contemplated preparations of our enemy, which should be met by corresponding activity by our authorities:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 25, 1862.

SIR: In my report of July 4, 1861, I had the honor to present to the consideration of Congress and the country the matter of iron-clad steamers for naval purpose. A sum of money was appropriated at that session to build one or more armored iron or steel-clad ships or floating steam-batteries. This appropriation intended as experimental, resulted in ordering three armored vessels of different constructions. One of these three has been built under a contract with this department, and arrived at Hampton Roads in time to be of great service to the country, in driving into port the iron-clad steamer Merrimac, clad in armor. This memorable engagement is the first which has taken place between vessels protected with iron, and the results to be deduced from it are so important that I feel impelled to submit some general views in writing to your committee.

1. Steam has become such an indispensable element in naval warfare that vessels propelled by sails only are considered useless for war purposes. The last sailing vessel built for the navy was the Constellation, commenced in 1853 and completed in August 1855.

2. Steam vessels of war, unless protected from the enemy's shot and shell, can make but feeble resistance to, and must surrender when assailed by, an iron-clad vessel.

3. The Navy, as it exists at present, cannot successfully contend against a power employing iron-clad vessels, and consequently meet the requirements of the country.

4. I deem it imperative that we should forthwith commence the construction of armored vessels on a scale commensurate with the great interests at stake.

5. The department, under date of February 20th, 1862, advertised for plans, which are now being received, developing the ingenuity and skill of our countrymen; and I have faith that they will produce models for a class of vessels for the home defense and for sea service that will secure to our country equality if not pre-eminence in naval construction.

6. The heaviest ordnance in present use is not sufficiently heavy and powerful to break and destroy the armature now placed upon vessels; we shall, therefore, be compelled to increase the caliber of our guns until a size be attained which will crush any armature that can be borne by a vessel. I have already given orders to construct fifteen 20-inch guns, but their manufacture is attended with great difficulties, and requires the highest skill to attain success. There are but few establishments in this country willing to undertake the manufacture of these guns, and they can produce but a small number. It is, therefore, earnestly requested that an appropriation of $500,000 be made to extend the grounds and to build furnaces at the Washington navy-yard, where some of the lathes and turning machines are already in operation. In that event the anchors and cables now manufactured at that yard should be transferred to some other station, leaving nothing to be manufactured but guns, ordnance stores, and matters pertaining thereto. A civil assistant to the ordnance of the yard at a salary of $1800 per annum, and one clerk at $1400, and one clerk at $1200 dollars per annum, are recommended.

7. The department proposes to construct a few vessels of light draught, great speed and heavy armament, for the western waters; also, a class for harbor defense, and to operate upon the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf of Mexico, which shall be, as far as possible, invulnerable, each armed with fifteen inch guns. And, finally, it proposes to attempt an ocean steamer, possessed of the same sailing and armored properties, armed with guns of twenty inches caliber. The two latter classes also to be used as rams.

8. Assuming that an enemy can always construct guns and vessels similar to our own, and that he can also attack us upon the seaboard with a superior naval force concentrated at the point selected to be attacked, and that forts, however skillfully constructed, and whatever the caliber of the guns mounted thereon, cannot be relied upon to sink every vessel which shall attempts to pass the line of fire at high speed, it becomes absolutely essential that we should resort to mechanical means to clear our ports at the points where the forts are constructed. The attention of our people once invited to such a project will no doubt give some simple plan to do this at will, without injury to the harbor or hindrance to commerce.

9. I ask the committee to consider the important subject of procuring iron plates for the armaturing of vessels. It is believed there are but few, if any, mills in the country capable of rolling plates over two inches in thickness, and these cannot be produced in very large quantities. The demands of the government will be likely to raise the price of these plates so as to render the vessels more expensive than under ordinary circumstances would be the case. Under these circumstances, shall the government, under proper restrictions, advance money to some well known establishment, to enable the proprietors to put up the necessary buildings and machinery? Shall one of the navy yards be selected in which to erect the works called for, under the charge of naval ornament, or shall a new point be selected, and the foundation laid for an establishment meeting all the requirements of an iron navy? Forging for heavy shafting, etc., are questions and measures in regard to such an establishment seem indispensable in connection with the other plans suggested. The qualities of iron that may be used for armature is a matter of great importance, the iron produced at some mines being capable of vastly greater resistance to projectiles than others. An investigation, with practical tests as to the quality of iron in different localities, with a view of selecting that which is best adapted to the purposes of government, would be highly useful. I would also request an appropriation of $100,000 for targets and experimental practice.

Finally, I would ask that the sum of $30,000,000, including the appropriations already made the present session, be appropriated for iron clad vessels, heavy ordnance, and plating any naval vessels already in the service, should such a course be deemed advisable.

GIDEON WELLES.

The Federal Congress.

[From the New York Herald March 29.]

In the Senate yesterday, a bill to prevent the allowance of pensions to widows and children of revolutionary soldiers, unless their claims are established, was passed. Mr. Wright, of Indiana, introduced another bill providing for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. A motion to take up the resolution declaring that no more brigadier generals shall be appointed, unless for gallantry in action, led to a discussion, in which it was stated that there are a less number of officers in the present army, in proportion, than we had in the Mexican or Revolutionary war. The motion was disagreed to.

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being on an amendment appropriating $753,294 for the completion of the Stevens floating battery, which was adopted, with the condition that Mr. Stevens shall not be repaid the money he has expended on the battery unless she prove successful, and also that the appropriation is not to be used unless the Secretary of the Navy is of the opinion that it will secure to the public service an efficient steam battery. An amendment appropriating $13,000,000 for the construction of iron-clad vessels of war was adopted; also an amendment appropriating $250,000 for casting heavy ordnance at the Washington navy yard. The bill was then passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the naval committee reported a joint resolution of thanks to Capt. John Ericsson, for the enterprise, skill, energy and tact displayed by him in constructing the iron-clad steamer Monitor, and the great service rendered by her to the country recently in Hampton Roads. The resolution was adopted. In answer to an inquiry, the chairman of the committee on invalid pensions stated that a bill had already been reported providing pensions on account of deceased officers and soldiers of the present war. The consideration of the tax bill was then resumed in committee of the whole.

GEN. BARROW IMPRISONED.—We noticed yesterday that Gen. Washington Barrow had been arrested and placed under parole. At the expiration of his parole yesterday, he appeared at the office of the provost marshal, and was sent to the State prison for confinement in the Superintendent's quarters. He was refused either bail or liberation on parole. We learn, however, that he will be permitted to leave his confinement, when absolutely necessary, for brief visits on business to his office or to his family. We are not informed as to the specific charges made against him.—*Nashville Patriot.*

HOW NEAR ARE THE ENEMY TO HUNTSVILLE?—A special messenger sent to learn the whereabouts of the enemy, reported 5,000 strong on Wells' Hill, 5 miles this side of Fayetteville, returns and says, they are not nearer than Shelbyville, except, perhaps, a few cavalry scouts.—*Huntsville Democrat.*

Federal Officers Killed in Florida.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The bodies of Lt. Budd, in command of the Penguin, and acting Master Mather, commanding the Henry Andrew, were brought here to-day in the Bienville, from Florida. Dupont's dispatch narrates the circumstances of their death. They were ordered with vessels to blockade Musquito Inlet, where the rebel commerce with the West Indies is carried on, to capture rebel vessels there, and protect live oak timber on government lands ready for shipment. With four or five boats and forty-three men, they adventurously exceeded orders, and pushed overland fifteen or twenty miles. On their return, the commanding officers landing to inspect abandoned earthworks, were fired on suddenly from a dense grove and killed. The other boats were fired on as they came up, and six seamen killed and nine wounded before they could make cover.

Dupont adds that the bodies of Lieut. Budd and acting Master Mather were received under a flag of truce, and that the commanding officer, Capt. Bird, who had come from camp at a distance, made some show of courtesy by returning some papers and a watch, as if ashamed of this mode of warfare; for the rebels were the very troops that, with sufficient force, means and material for a respectable defense, had ingloriously fled from St. Augustine on our approach.

Affairs on Tybee.

We have some late and reliable intelligence of the Yankee operations on Tybee that will be interesting to the reader.

The enemy are developing their work and policy day by day. They have a continuous line of works, reaching from the Light House to King's Landing. They have been at work at the latter point for some time, but their operations were kept out of view by a clump of trees until a day or two since, when they had reached a hight to be clearly visible from the fort. The earth-works and the Yankees wheeling and shoveling, out to elevate them to the requisite hight, were plainly revealed by the glass.

This line of works is armed with thirteen 13-inch mortars, twelve columbiads of ten and twelve inches, and six Parrott guns. The exact force manning them is 2100, including troops of all kinds, and two companies of mechanics, German and Irish.

The batteries at and near King's Landing are in full range of our guns at the fort, and from some experiments recently made, the commander of the fort feels no doubt of his ability to make them untenable. The loud reports heard in the city about mid-day Saturday, were from our guns at the fort, and the result was entirely satisfactory.

There is no doubt remaining of the intention of the enemy to attack the fort, though they may possibly be delayed for some weeks in order to secure the co-operation of their fleet of gunboats, which they are busily engaged in trying to dig through the mud of Wall's cut. We should see to it when they get through, that they shall have a fire in the rear as well as in front.

The condition of the troops on Tybee is anything but favorable to harmony among the invaders. Five months had elapsed since they received their pay, and then the account was only squared for three months instead of five. The mechanics, who were promised $17 per month, were only paid $13, and the greatest dissatisfaction prevailed.—*Savannah Republican.*

Arrests in Nashville.

Last Saturday the Messrs. Brennan, of this city, were arrested by Col. Matthews, provost marshal, and paroled until ten o'clock yesterday morning, when they were again paroled till noon to-day.

Sunday R. B. Cheatham, Esq., mayor of this city, was arrested and paroled till twelve M. yesterday. He appeared at that hour, and his parole was extended till twelve to-day.

Yesterday Messrs. Shard & Hamilton, of the Nashville plough manufactory, were also arrested and put under bonds of $3000 for their appearance. The charge against these gentlemen is treason.

The Messrs. Brennan, iron founders, are said to have manufactured cannon, shells, and balls for the Confederate States, and the rebels, we believe, the charge against them is founded.

Aiding and abetting the enemy—that is, the Confederate States—is the basis of the charge against the mayor.

Messrs. Sharp & Hamilton, it is reported, instead of turning "swords into plough-shares," converted plough-shares into swords and knives for the Confederates, and thus made themselves amenable to the charge of treason against the United States.

We presume these cases will be handed over to the civil authorities, as we learn a session of the Federal court will soon be held in Nashville.—*Nashville Banner, April 1st.*

The Nashville *Bulletin* of Tuesday says, in this connection, that Councilman Wm. Shane has taken the oath of allegiance, as required by Governor Johnson, and it was reported on the streets that Ald. Wm. S. Cheatham had taken the oath. The following policemen have also taken the oath: John Bangle, Capt. John Davis, Wm. Jackson, Wm. Mayhew, Joel Phillips, N. Davis, John Cavender, Wm. Yarborough, and A. C Tucker, of the regular police, and John Joice, Robert Scott, and Wm. Francis, of the assistant police.

Northern Taxation.

Congress continues to quarrel over the direct tax bill. We take the following from northern reports of the proceedings of the 24:

The amendment to the tax bill moved in the House to-day imposes a tax of one dollar on dogs, and exempts flour. The cotton tax of one cent per pound was renewed by Kellogg—yes 54, nays not counted. Wine made from grapes is reduced from ten cents per gallon to five; varnish from twenty-five cents per gallon to five per cent.; furs are taxed 5 per cent., not to take effect till all reciprocity treaties expire. Diamonds and jewelry cloth and textile fabricks, are taxed 3 per cent. The attempt to reduce the tax on cotton and silk manufactures and to tax gold mines in the United States, failed. All relating to sales at auction was struck out. Pianos are taxed from one half to six dollars, according to value, organs and melodeons, except those used in churches, from one half of a dollar to one dollar and a half, billiard tables are kept at twenty dollars.

GREAT GUNS.—It was stated a few days ago in a Washington dispatch that Commander Dahlgren opposed the making of any 20-inch guns of his pattern. The Pittsburg papers, in which city the big guns are cast, say there are no Dahlgren guns of this size. The heaviest Dahlgren guns are of nine and eleven inches caliber, the 12-inch rifled and 11-inch smooth-bore guns at Fortress Monroe being constructed on Captain Rodman's principle. The manufacture of sea coast ordnance, we have been led to believe, is as exclusively under control of Capt. Rodman as the navy ordnance is under that of Capt. Dahlgren, and the two parties are entirely independent of each other. The navy-guns are cast solid, and the difficulties of constructing them increase much more rapidly in proportion to their size than in the Rodman guns, which are cast with a core. The supply of 15-inch guns at Fortress Monroe is not very extensive, being confined to a single gun. The 15-inch Rodman gun will throw a shot weighing 420 pounds. A 20-inch gun, which Rodman says is practicable, would throw one of 1000 pounds.

HUMAN SKELETON FOUND.—The skeleton of a man was found by a negro on the plantation of Dr. H. R. Cook, about six miles below Augusta, yesterday. He had on a black silk cravat, and a bullet in his under jaw. Coroner Gentry, of Hamburg, held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Our informant thinks it was the body of Mr. Robinson, who was drowned in the foot of Marbury street about a year ago.—*Augusta Chronicle, 5th.*

A BOLD YANKEE.—A man in Federal uniform rode into Fayetteville, Tenn., on Sunday last, conversed freely with the citizens, said he belonged to an Ohio regiment, allowed a citizen, who asked permission, to examine his gun, removing the cap before handing it to him, dined at a tavern with his gun on his lap at the table, had his horse fed and left. The citizens thought him one of Morgan's men, notwithstanding his representation. A short time after, however, they were undeceived. Coming four or five miles on the road to Huntsville, he overtook an old white man with four negroes, and three wagons of bacon, he forced them to drive their wagons close together, put fodder under them, take out the mules and retire a few steps. Then, lighting a match, he set fire to the wagons, consumed them and their contents. Riding to a church, a few miles distant, where preaching was going on, he asked the minister if any soldiers were there, and saying, if there were, he wanted them. Receiving a negative answer, he rode away, and crossed the road, ten miles this side of Fayetteville, with two other Federals. That is the last we have heard of them. The owner of the bacon and wagons returned to Fayetteville with his negroes and mules and reported his misfortune. Several men went in pursuit of the bold marauders, but failed to find them.—*Huntsville Democrat, 9th.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1862.

POST OFFICE.—Postmaster Gallaway requests us to state that the Post Office will be open to-day, and every Sunday hereafter, from two to three o'clock, P. M.

UNION STREET CHURCH.—Quarterly meeting at this church. Rev. Mr. Boswell will attend and will preach at 11 o'clock this morning.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There were five cases before the Recorder yesterday, and three on the Provost Marshal's docket.

QUIET.—Matters in the city are very quiet. The war proceedings at Corinth up the river, and at Huntsville occupy public attention exclusively.

THE SLAIN AT SHILOAH.—The Rev. Dr. Ford will deliver a discourse this morning at the First Baptist Church in memory of the slain at the battle of Shiloah. Services at 11 o'clock.

THE RIVER.—The heavy rains we have had have already produced their effect upon the river. It is rising again and will probably soon be as high as it has been at any time this spring. It had fallen fourteen inches.

EXCELSIOR SALOON.—At this saloon in south Court street, Hengheld has, daily, refreshments for the hungry of a substantial kind, chosen from the best in the market and prepared for the table by an experienced cook.

MORTUARY.—We are indebted to Dr. Thos. Peyton for the following mortuary report for the week ending at 12 M., on Saturday: Adults 6, infants 2; males 6, females 2; white 7, black 1; citizens 6, strangers 2. Total 8.

IN TROUBLE.—Our friend, M. C. Cayce, called to say he had lost his spectacles, and can't find a pair to fill their place. They are gold, and are what may be called half eyes. He says the finder shall be well rewarded.

RAILWAY BREAK.—The heavy rain of Friday caused a wash in the embankment of the Mississippi railroad, three miles below the city. A strong force was at work there yesterday, and it was not doubted but that the usual travel would be resumed this morning.

THE SOUTH MARKET MURDER.—David Flint was yesterday examined before Recorder Moore, on the charge of killing Alfred Moore in South Market-House, by shooting him in the head, and was held in $2,500 bail to answer the charge. The two men who were arrested with him, were discharged, there being no evidence to implicate them.

NO ADMITTANCE.—Capt. Shirley requests us to say that in consequence of the largely increased working force that has been placed upon his boat, for the purpose of nearing her completion at as early a date as possible, visitors will not, hereafter, be allowed to go on board. A very short time will have her in condition to secure the encomiums of all, when an opportunity will be afforded to our citizens to examine this specimen of Memphis skill and enterprise.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.—We are now approaching the glad time of Easter, to-day being Palm Sunday, so called as it commemorates the entrance of Christ into Jerusalem, the people waving palm branches before him. The Roman Catholic Church has services exceedingly illustrative of this event. The Rev. R. A. Butler says: On this day we bear palms in our hands, or other green boughs and sprigs. These branches are blessed, because the church was nothing in her ceremonies which has not been previously blessed, a custom confirmed by the most ancient rituals, and derived from apostolical tradition. The faithful in receiving them, first, out of respect, kiss the priest's hand, then the palms, in obedience to the general rubric, when we receive anything in church from the priest, as in presenting anything to him, the thing presented is first kissed, then the hand of the priest. An Episcopal writer says: Though our ancient church, in the reign of the Sixth Edward, laid aside the procession of palm bearers, which before that had marked this day, its name of Palm Sunday still remains in good usage, and its associations still brighten with melancholy light, the sombre solemnities of the week before us. An hour few, there may be, who bear a green spray in their hands to church, as a silent, though expressive memorial of *Him* who disdained not to accept the same tribute at the hands of his apostles. We learn from an English writer, that owing to their former general use in this way, the earlobes of the callow, or large leaved willow, which are now in full bloom, are still called palms by the country people of England.

This week is "holy