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The Memphis Appeal.

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McCLANAHAN & DILL,

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jn6

NEW DRUG FIRM.

The undersigned having recently purchased the drug establishment, on Whitehall street, of W. H. YOUNG & CO., now offer for sale a most valuable and choice selection of

Drugs and Medicines,

Including a variety of other articles usually found in well supplied drug stores, and solicit a share of public patronage.

Atlanta, December 16, 1863. L. S. MEAD & CO.

We, the undersigned, late druggists of this city, have long had in our employment one of the foregoing firm, Mr. L. S. Mead, and do most cordially recommend him to our old friends and the public as a safe, reliable, and skilful druggist, understanding thoroughly the business, and worthy the confidence of families and physicians. HUNNICUTT & TAYLOR.

de18 1m

100 KEGS SODA for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

150 boxes Extract Logwood for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

5000 lbs. Copperas for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

4 bbls. Cream Tartar for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

1000 ounces Quinine for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

100 ounces Sulphate Morphine for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

200 pounds Iodide Potash for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

6 bbls. Borax for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

1000 lbs. Saltpeter for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

200 lbs. Chloroform for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

200 lbs. English Calomel for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

200 lbs. English Blue Mass for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

Castor Oil, in bottles, for sale by L. S. MEAD & CO.

de18 1m

WANTED TO HIRE.

THE Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company is desirous of hiring for the ensuing year two hundred able-bodied NEGRO MEN. The country is healthy and remote from the enemy, and the company proposed to feed the negroes and clothe them comfortably. These are inducements worthy of consideration to those having negroes to hire. Address

THOS. R. SHARP, Superintendent,

de18 1m Columbia, S. C.

NEGRO BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION OFFICE.

SOLOMON COHEN,

Ellis Street, Augusta, Ga.,

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he has opened a house for the purpose of conducting a Negro Brokerage and Commission Business.

Any Negroes entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

CARPET BLANKETS.

LADIES in the vicinity of Atlanta, desiring to contribute for the benefit of the soldiers of Bragg's army, under the recent appeal of Major B. F. Jones, Quartermaster, LaGrange, Ga., will please call upon me for listing and information on the subject.

HARRIS, JONES & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

de16 1m Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. D. WITHERSPOON,

Commission Merchant and Dealer in Domestic Manufactures,

SUGAR, SALT, TOBACCO, ETC., Corner Cherry and Second streets, Macon, Ga.

"pa19

GEN. FORREST,

THE

Great War Chief of the West!

HAS given me authority to raise a REGIMENT for his new command. All men not now in the Confederate States service, nor liable to conscription by the laws of Congress, and are able to endure active service, will be received. Each man must provide himself with a good horse, saddle and bridle, and arms will be furnished by the General at Headquarters. Men will be entitled to all the privileges and bounties of Confederate States soldiers.

My countrymen—young men of Georgia—delay no longer. Come out of your easy places. We have a duty to perform—the noblest that ever moved the heart or nerved the arm of a soldier. Home, honor, mother, wife, sister, children, all, all are at stake. Let us go where we can hurl the enemy most. The great cavalry chief, Gen. Forrest, will enable us, by his energy and daring, to make up for past inaction. Thus fall into ranks, make up companies and form the regiment, and let us be off for the battle-field.

My address for the present is Rome, Ga.

GREEN B. BUTLER.

I refer to any citizen of Rome, Hon. Wm. Beard, Atlanta; Major J. M. Calhoun and Captain G. W. Adair.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 12, 1863.

Having known Adjutant Green B. Butler from childhood, I take great pleasure in commending him to the patriotic young men of Georgia, as a gentleman of extraordinary energy and business capacity, and possessed of all the noble attributes of a gallant soldier and polished gentleman, and peculiarly gifted by nature to succeed as an officer of cavalry under a leader like Gen. Forrest.

G. W. ADAIR.

A. D. C. to Gen Forrest.

de16-10t

(Copy.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT TENNESSEE, December 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 46.

1. Col. A. P. Johnson will proceed to the rear and establish a rendezvous for the men of Morgan's command who are now separated from their regiments and not attached to any existing cavalry organizations. He will organize them into companies, battalions and regiments, and equip, mount and arm them as rapidly as possible. All Provost Marshals and Commandant of Posts in this department will give Col. Johnson every aid in the execution of this order.

* * * * * *

By order of Lieut.-Gen. HARDEE.

GEO. WM. BRENT, A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S COMMAND, Decatur, Ga., December 18, 1863.

The news of the escape of General Morgan from the Ohio penitentiary, has sent a thrill of joy through the hearts of all his command. His presence once more among us may soon be expected. I have received authority from Lieutenant-General Hardee to organize all the members of his command who are not now in active service, to be in readiness to join his standard as soon as he appears. I therefore earnestly call upon all who are now absent to report at once to the camp which I have established at Decatur, Ga. This includes not only all officers and men who are absent without leave, but also those with leave. And all Provost Marshals and Commandant of Posts are requested to send forward all officers and men of this command to these headquarters, and not to recognize any leaves of absence except such as are printed, and issued from and approved at these headquarters. I sincerely hope that every officer will not only show the greatest alacrity in responding to this call, but will use his endeavors to bring any man forward that he may know to be skulking from duty.

A. R. JOHNSON,

Colonel Commanding Morgan's Cavalry.

R. A. ALSTON, Lieut.-Colonel and A. A. A. General.

de17-10t

Paroled and Exchanged Prisoners.

HDQS. PAROLED AND EXCHANGED PRISONERS, BUTLERVILLE, Miss., November 30th, 1863.

In conformity with orders from the President of the Confederate States, I assume command of the prisoners captured and paroled at Fort Hudson and Vicksburg. The place of rendezvous for both garrisons is fixed at Enterprise.

Of those prisoners some have been organized, exchanged and returned to the field. The rest should be prepared to follow their comrades at the earliest moment. The emergencies of the service, as well as the brilliant pages they have contributed to the history of this war, demand this. To accomplish it they must be on hand, well disciplined, and ready to receive their arms as soon as exchanged.

It is hoped, therefore, that the gallant men, who, by their courage and heroic sacrifices, have made Vicksburg and Port Hudson immortal, will need no new appeal to induce them to make their future military history as glorious as their past.

It is not enough, soldiers, for you to say that you will come to the camps when exchanged. The cartel which authorized the parole under which you were released, was framed by two parties, of which your Government was one. It represented you in that act, and it alone has the power to construe for you its meaning and intention. It has construed it, so far as to declare that there is nothing in the language or purpose of the parole authorized by it, to deprive either Government of the right to assemble its paroled prisoners in camps, for organization and discipline, to be held there subject to orders for active field duty as soon as exchanged.

The idea, therefore, which obtains—however honestly or conscientiously—that you are free from all military control so long as you are not exchanged, is fallacious, and not sustained by the decision of your Government.

Your duty then is plain. It is to return to your soil, your homes and patriotism calls call you, and where our present military situation and the hope of an early exchange makes your presence necessary.

L. POLK, Lieutenant-General.

THOMAS M. JACK, A. A. General.

de17-2w

CIRCULAR ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS VOLUNTEER AND CONSCRIPT BUREAU, MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 30, 1863.

THE principle law, upon principles of public policy, grants exemption from military duty to tanners, shoemakers and other mechanics.

This privilege is allowed these useful members of society for the public good, not for the benefit of the mechanics themselves. They derive great individual benefit from it, but the privilege is allowed for the public good alone. These exemptions are conditional. If the privilege is abused, the exemption is forfeited. The law allows them exempted a very liberal profit, seventy five per cent. on the cost of production. The exorbitant rates now demanded for scarce, rough shoes ($20) and for boots (from $100 to $150) illustrates the extent of this abuse.

The State commissioners, under a law of Congress, have fixed fair prices for all articles entering into the wants of the army. The wants of the country are the same. The rates fixed by these commissioners for hides, leather, shoes, etc., are adopted as the basis of prices to be allowed, and are deemed fair for both parties. If the Government allows ten cents or ten hundred cents per pound for hides, the tanner will be allowed that, and his profits for tanning. If the Government allows $5 or $10 per pound for leather, that must be the basis allowed for the shoemaker, upon which he is to calculate his profits as a manufacturer. If charges above the rates fixed by Government, this will be regarded as evidence of the abuse of the privilege of exemption. Where exemption has been granted, the right to revoke the exemption is clear. If the privilege is abused, upon proof being made and brought before proper enrolling officers or commanders of rendezvous or outpost, they will forward the proofs, with their opinion inclosed thereon, through the Brigadier-General superintending this Bureau.

Some manufacturers refuse to sell their goods for money, and demand of the families of soldiers that they shall pay for their goods with provisions. This will be regarded as a violation of the privilege of exemption, it being a disingenuous shift to obtain exorbitant rates and larger profit than the law allows. They must sell their goods for money. They must have a money price, and if they will not sell for this must cease to manufacture. Questionable money is the currency of the country, and the refusal of it will be treated as a forfeiture of exemption. If citizens willingly barter supplies it is not objected to.

The attention of all officers of this Bureau is called to this order. They will likewise receive proofs and act thereon the same in all other cases where citizens charge a forfeiture of exemption.

By order of Brigadier-General PILLOW, Superintending Bureau.

JOHN C. BURCH, A. A. General.

de15-1w

SPLENDID RESIDENCE FOR SALE, In Auburn, Ala.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE with one hundred acres of land attached, with fish pond, bath house, tenement, carriage house, stable, etc., all complete.

The dwelling has eight rooms, with a wide hall. There is also a dairy and the never-failing spring of water, orchard, garden, straw and raspberry beds. A portion of the land has been sown down in oats and rye for winter pasture.

The location is remarkably healthy, and there are five schools for male and female. Society excellent.

Auburn is within four hours run of Montgomery, and two and one half hours of Columbus, by railroad. A more desirable residence cannot be obtained. Terms reasonable.

W. A. GRANT,

Real Estate Agent,

de16 1w Montgomery, Ala.

FOR SALE.

HAVING entered into a copartnership with J. J. Shannon & Co., in carrying on the Printing business in all its branches, and publication of the Daily and Weekly Status at Meridian, Miss., I offer for sale

The Office of the Southern Republic,

With its TYPES, FIXTURES, material and good will of the establishment.

This paper has the printing of the Confederate laws and has a fine Job Office connected with it. Possession given on or about the 1st January, 1864.

J. M. WILLIAMS,

de15-1w Columbus, Miss.

Daily Appeal.

[FROM THE ARMY EDITION.]

GEN. JOHNSTON AND GEN. HARDEE.

While it is a matter of congratulation that Gen. JOHNSTON has been appointed to the command of the army of Tennessee, it should not be overlooked that it was in a great measure brought about by the agency of Gen. HARDEE, who declined the command in favor of the distinguished hero who is now his successor. It happened that Gen. HARDEE was next in command upon the removal of Gen. BRAGG, and such was his high military standing at Richmond and before the country, that it was the wish and intention of the President to bestow upon him the command of the army, although there were several others of higher rank who were available for the position. But casting aside all ambitious desire for military power, which few men with his opportunity would have relinquished, Gen. HARDEE declined the tendered compliment and urged that his successor be immediately appointed, to whom he would give his cordial co-operation and support. The President, after a lapse of two weeks, and upon renewed application from the incumbent to be relieved, appointed Gen. JOS. E. JOHNSTON to the responsible position he will now occupy. This act of Gen. HARDEE will wreathe another chaplet of glory around his brow, and will place him in an attitude of moral grandeur before his countrymen, which coupled with his past achievements upon the field, will stamp him as one of the heroes of this revolution.

Averill's Raid.

We have, says the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 18th, some further particulars of the arrival of Averill and his raiders at Salem. They numbered about 2000, and were composed of cavalry and mounted infantry. They reached Salem Wednesday morning about half-past 10 o'clock, without any show of opposition, as far as we could learn, and immediately proceeded to burn the depot and commissary buildings, and to tear up the track of the railroad, which work they are said to have effectually accomplished. In the commissary building was stored a large quantity of bacon and corn, all of which, of course, fell a prey to the flames. The loss to the Government is very heavy, though we are unable to learn the supposed amount. No damage is reported to have been done to private property.

The eastward-bound freight train of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad made a narrow escape from capture, passing Salem only about half an hour before the Yankees reached it. A train sent from Lynchburg with the provost guard, Capt. Otey, also narrowly escaped being taken. It was fired into when within a short distance of the town; but the engineer promptly reversed his engine and escaped safely. No person on the train was hurt. It is reported that there was fighting near Salem Wednesday evening.

It is thought that this is the Yankee raid which has been so long threatened in the Yankee papers, which they promised should come in at the Valley of Virginia and go out at Weldon, North Carolina. We learn that the authorities have made arrangements to prevent the consummation of this scheme. Very little damage can be done to the railroad at Salem, as there are no important bridges near there.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

The Mobile *Register* is permitted to make the following extract from a letter from an army officer beyond the Mississippi:

SHREVEPORT, LA., November 27.

We are getting along very well over here in the trans-Mississippi Department. You no doubt hear many rumors of our movements which mostly originate in the fertile imaginations of persons crossing the river, stimulated by the desire on your side to hear news of us. The same anxiety for news from the East prevails here.

The enemy are making active demonstrations on the coast of Texas, but as yet their intentions have not been fully developed. They have succeeded in taking Brownsville, Corpus Christi and Aransas pass, but we hope soon to hear of a blow being struck by Gen. Magruder.

The enemy are reported to be retreating to Berwick's bay, after advancing as far as Opelousas. Gen. Tom Green, who is as able an officer in his line as we have in the service, has allowed them no rest, but has captured two thousand, and killed and wounded as many more.

We have effectually blockaded the river for the last three weeks, by Walker's division, which is stationed just below the mouth of Red river. No steamer has passed since he took his position.

Gen. Smith left for Arkansas this morning, where he hopes to be able to annoy the enemy, if we do not succeed in driving him back. Gen. Stanghtt has been assigned to the command of the Galveston district. We have some thirty-six general officers over here, more than twenty-five of whom have no commands, and ought to have none.

"Brigadier" Gantt, of Arkansas.

From the Richmond Sentinel.]

The enemy, as our readers have seen, have been making much rejoicing over a man whom they call Brigadier-General Gantt, who has turned traitor in Arkansas, and taken the side of the invaders of his State. A friend sends us the following facts concerning this individual, from which it will be perceived what a poor wretch he is:

"A traitor by the name of E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, was elected by his deceived comrades and fellow-citizens, to be a colonel of a regiment. Persistent efforts were then made to induce President Davis to promote him to the rank of brigadier general, but without success. This traitor now deserts to the Yankees, influenced in all probability by rage and mortification at the failure to secure undeserved promotion, and palms himself off as a general to add consequence to himself and to render his treachery more conspicuous.

"Please let your readers know that this man never was a general in our army, and only became a colonel by deceiving his gallant comrades into the belief that he would lead them to battle against the people to whom he now seeks to betray them."

AN INCIDENT AT GETTYSBURG.—A surgeon of the Virginia army relates the following incident:

As I was pushing my way through a crowd of idle spectators, at the 2d Corps hospital, Gettysburg, one of our wounded, from a North Carolina regiment, called to me in a feeble voice. I went to him, and he said:

"You are a Confederate surgeon, are you not?"

I answered him. "Yes; what can I do for you?"

He caught me nervously by the arm, and in a manner very striking and very eloquent, he uttered, "What do you think, doctor? I am wounded and dying in defense of my country, and these people are trying to persuade me to take the oath of allegiance to theirs!"

The crowd around him scattered as if a bomb had fallen in their midst, which I, overcome by the fervent eloquence of his words, could only bow in silence over the gallant fellow, upon whose brow the damp shadow of death was already gathering.

☞ If you wish to collect together all the pretty girls in town, advertise a "lecture to young men."

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 16.—Prayer by Rev. Dr. Ryland, of the Baptist church.

On motions, severally made, the privileges of the floor were granted to Major-General Howell Cobb, Governor Harris, of Tennessee, and Governor Hawes, of Kentucky.

THE SUBSTITUTE QUESTION.

A message from the House was received announcing the passage of the Senate bill to prevent the employment of substitutes in the army, with an amendment striking out the clause repealing all acts authorizing substitution. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill thereby became a law, subject to the approval of the President.

DEATH OF SENATOR YANCEY.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, and after a review of his public services, pronounced an eulogy of his character. He then submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the death of the Hon. William Lowndes Yancey, a Senator from the State of Alabama, and that we tender to his family our earnest sympathy in their afflictive bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that the House of Representatives be informed of the action of the Senate.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

Eulogies of the deceased were also submitted by Mr. Orr, of S. C., and Mr. Brown, of S. C., after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the president announced that the Senate stood adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House convened at 12 M. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Duncan.

The roll of States was called.

Mr. Clopton, of Alabama, introduced a bill to regulate exports and imports. Referred.

Mr. Clopton introduced a bill, which was appropriately referred, to repeal the laws of naturalization.

Mr. Foster, of Alabama, introduced a bill amendatory of an act for the funding and further issue of treasury notes, approved March 34, 1863. Referred.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, submitted a bill to amend section 1127 of the army regulations, to prohibit officers not actually in the service from purchasing supplies at contract prices for the use of their families. Referred.

Mr. Hanley, of Arkansas, introduced a resolution that the committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill ratifying the consolidation of two or more resolutions from the same State, and providing for the future consolidation of others, and disposing of supernumerary officers. Adopted.

Mr. Reed, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution that the bill continuing in pay all officers wounded or disabled in the service, be taken from the calendar of the last session and placed on that of the present. Adopted.

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, introduced a bill, which was referred to the committee on Claims, for the relief of Wm. F. Haynes.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the concurrence of that body in the amendment of the House to the bill to prevent the enrolment and enlistment of substitutes.

Mr. Vest submitted a bill to provide for placing in the military service persons claiming to be citizens of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the legality of certain impressments.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of dismissing from the ranks any officer who shall allow himself or command to be surprised by the enemy. Adopted.

Mr. Miles introduced another bill to continue in force the compensation of certain persons therein named. Referred.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of calling into the military service all persons heretofore exempted by having substitutes in the army, on such equitable terms as are wise and proper. Adopted.

Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, introduced the following bill, which was referred:

Whereas, in the present state of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms, the Confederate States do enact that no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of having furnished a substitute.

Mr. Foote introduced the following preambles and resolutions:

Whereas, a copy of the truly characteristic proclamation of amnesty recently issued by the imbecile and unprincipled usurper, who now sits enthroned on the ruins of constitutional liberty in Washington City, has been received and read by the members of this House; now, as a token of what is solemnly believed to be the almost undivided sentiment of the people of the Confederate States,

Be it resolved, That there has never been a day or an hour when the people of the Confederate States were more inflexibly resolved than they are at the present time, never to relinquish the struggle of arms in which they are engaged, until their liberty and independence for which they have been so earnestly contending, shall have been at last achieved and made sure and steadfast beyond even the possibility of future danger; and that, in spite of the reverses which have lately befallen our arms in several quarters, and cold and selfish indifference to our sufferings thus far, for the most part, evinced in the action of the foreign powers, the eleven millions of enlightened freemen now battling heroically for all that can make existence desirable, are fully prepared, alike in spirit and in resource, to encounter dangers far greater than those which they have heretofore bravely met, and to submit to far greater sacrifices than those which they have heretofore encountered, in preference to holding any further political connection with a Government and people who have notoriously proved themselves contemptuously regardless of all the rights and privileges which belong to a state of avoid freedom, as well as all the most sacred usages of civilized war.

Mr. Miles moved to lay them on the table. He said this was the true mode of treating the manifesto. The only treatment it deserved was that of silent and unmitigated contempt. The House should not recognize the existence of a paper so absurd, and ridiculous, and the only effect it would produce would be to excite the derisive laughter of the whole civilized world. He regretted that it should have been noticed at all.

Mr. Foote said he assented to the remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina, in regard to the contempt which the proclamation deserved. His end would be attained if the House manifested the same universal contempt for it, and wished it to be understood that he coincided with the the motion to lay his resolution on the table, for that reason.

The preamble and resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. Miller, of Virginia, submitted resolutions similar in tenor but more extended in scope than those of Mr. Foote. They were also laid on the table on motion of Mr. Miles.

Mr. Sexton, of Texas, submitted a bill to raise revenue by direct taxation. Referred to special committee on currency.

On motion of Mr. Gray, the bill to organize a supreme court was postponed until the 3d Monday in January.

The bill in relation to the court of claims took the same direction.

Mr. Chambliss, of Virginia, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing families of soldiers, who are refugees, to purchase one ration per day, from the nearest post commissary. Adopted.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, submitted a bill to facilitate the raising of means to carry on the war. Referred to the special currency committee and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, submitted a bill, which was referred to the committee on Ways and Means, to allow the tax in kind of cured bacon to be commuted in certain cases.

Mr. Chambliss introduced a bill to facilitate the detection of frauds in the quartermaster and commissary departments. Referred.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the proceedings of that body in relation to the death of Hon. Wm. L. Yancey.

Eloquent and appropriate eulogies were delivered on the life and character of Mr. Yancey by Messrs. Chilton of Alabama, Miles of South Carolina, Graham of Texas, Foote of Tennessee, Preston of Virginia, and Lewis of Georgia.

The following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Chilton, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives have received with sincere regret the announcement of the death, on the 27th of July last, of the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, late member of the Senate from the State of Alabama, and tender to the family of the deceased the assurance of their sympathy with them under the bereavement they have been called upon to sustain.

Resolved, That the clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to transmit to the family of Mr. Yancey a certified copy of the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the House do now adjourn.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 17.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, Mr. Hunter, President pro tem, in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, of the Baptist church.

The journal was read by the secretary.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, presented joint resolutions from the State of Alabama in relation to the steamer Florida. Referred to the committee on Finances, and printed.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Alabama, the bill to limit the terms of the office of the heads of Executive Departments, was taken up, considered, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Baker, of Florida, presented joint resolutions from the State of Florida, in favor of increasing the pay of the soldiers in the Confederate States. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Also, joint resolutions from the same State in favor of amending the law levying a tax in kind. Referred to the committee on Finances, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the chief collectors in the States to appoint deputy collectors, who shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, and who shall, when the principal is sick or absent, or from any other cause unable to discharge the duties of his office, take the place of such principal and discharge the duties of the office.

Mr. Clark rose to correct an error made in the report of his motion to admit Gov. Richard Hawes, of Missouri, to the courtesy of the floor, the name of Hall having been inadvertently substituted for that of Gov. Hawes.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Abbeville district, South Carolina, praying that the tax imposed on the wives and widows of soldiers, whose families are supported in whole or in part by bounty of relief, may be remitted.

Mr. Wigfall introduced the following bill, which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs:

A bill to provide additional remuneration for non-commissioned officers and privates serving in the army of the Confederate States.

Section 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That there shall be issued to every non-commissioned officer or private, who has an honorable discharge from the army of the Confederate States, a bond, drawing eight per cent. interest, for the amount which he has been paid while in service, and that said bond shall bear an even date with the discharge, and the interest be payable annually, and that one-half the amount of said bond shall be payable in ten years and the other half in twenty years, and that the said bonds and interest due thereon shall only be payable to the original obligee during life, and to his legal representatives after his death.

Sec. 2. That the wife, children or widowed mother of any private or non-commissioned officer who shall die in service, shall be entitled to a bond of like character and conditions, bearing date on the day of the death of the husband, father or son.

The bill to settle the time of meeting of the next session of Congress was taken up, discussed at considerable length, and, after amending, by fixing the time of meeting of the next session on the "first Monday in May" next, the bill was laid on the table.

A message was received from the President of the Confederate States, through Col. Harrison, his private secretary.

A message was received from the House, informing the Senate of the passage of a joint resolution of thanks to the gallant defenders of Sabine pass, and asking the concurrence of the Senate.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the Confederate States, transmitting a report of the acting attorney-general.

Also, a message from the President of the Confederate States, transmitting a copy of the correspondence of Major-Gen. Whiting relative to running the blockade.

On motion, the Senate went into secret session; and, after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Duncan.

After the reading of the journal, the speaker laid before the House a letter from General R. E. Lee, in reply to the resolution adopted by the House a few days since, inviting him to a seat on the floor of the House, returning thanks for the honor conferred, and regretting that the pressure of public business would prevent his attendance. The letter was ordered to be spread upon the journal.

The speaker stated that he had personally waited on the other gentlemen embraced in the resolution, and they had requested him to return to the House their acknowledgments and to express their desire of availing themselves of the invitation.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Collier, of Virginia, for a few days to attend to important private business.

The speaker laid before the House a message from the President, enclosing a communication from the Secretary of War, in relation to the exemption of mail contractors.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, stated that under the interpretation given the law by the Postmaster-General, contracts for carrying the mails have been let out to persons in the army, under the supposition that they would be entitled to a discharge from service on that account, but that upon application for discharge being made it was refused, the Secretary of War not so construing the act, and that the contractors were thus bound by contracts under bonds and securities, which the action of the Secretary of War prevented their fulfilling. The Postmaster-General in advertising for proposals had stated that the contract would exempt the successful bidder from military service, and had thus been enabled to make contracts at very low prices.

The communication was, on his motion, referred to the committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

The speaker also presented a message from the President inclosing additional estimates for the department of Justice. Referred to committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Reed, of Kentucky, introduced a bill providing for the issue of rations of tobacco to the army and navy. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lyons, of Virginia, presented a memorial from the Government clerks in this city, which, without being read, was referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution (offered by Mr. Foote, of Tennessee,) providing that the members of the Cabinet shall hold office for two years only, unless renominated and confirmed, reported back the resolution, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Crockett, of Kentucky, from the committee on Elections, reported back a bill for the holding of elections in the State of Missouri, with the recommendation that it be passed, which was, on his motion, ordered to be placed on the secret calendar.

By Mr. Lyons, of Virginia: A resolution instructing the committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether citizens not connected with the army have been fined and their property confiscated by order of courts-martial. Adopted.

Also, that the same committee inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill placing in the army the principals of all substitutes who have died or deserted, and providing for compensation in cases where such law would work injustice. Adopted.

By Mr. Staples, of Virginia, a resolution instructing the committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law for the tax in kind as to impose a tax on hogs slaughtered by others than the producer. Adopted.

By Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, a bill to refund to the State of Alabama the balance due her on the purchase of the steamer Florida. Referred to the committee on Claims.

Resolutions were offered, as follows:

By Mr. Foster, of Alabama, requesting the President to inform the House if any steps have been taken to carry out the law to prevent the absence of officers from the army without leave. Adopted.

By Mr. Manley, of Arkansas, requesting the President to furnish the House a copy of the report of Major-Gen. Hindman, under date of June 19 1863. Adopted.

By Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, reviving the committee to inquire into the manufacture of arms in this city, and adding two members thereto. Adopted.

By Mr. Miller, of Florida, instructing the committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing the rank and pay of adjutants in the army. Adopted.

Mr. Welch, of Mississippi, presented a bill to place missionaries sent to the army on the same footing as chaplains with regard to transportation and the purchase of government rations. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Smith, of N. C, a bill for the relief of the families of soldiers who have died or been disabled in service. To the committee on Military Affairs.

Resolutions were also offered—

By Mr. Miles, of S. C., instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of revising the law establishing military courts, so as to provide for the organization of a higher appellate court, with power to try officers under the rank of lieutenant-general, and to take action to compel the attendance of witnesses upon courts-martial. Adopted.

By Mr. Heiskell, of Tennessee, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to increase the efficiency of military law in the army, and to report whether any substantial reasons exist, why power to try officers beneath the rank of colonel should not be bestowed on the usual court-martial, to be summoned by the order of a brigadier-general.

By Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, that the committee on the quartermaster and commissary departments, inquire into the condition of our troops, with a view to adopting measures to increase their comfort. Adopted.

By Mr. Wilcox, of Texas, instructing the committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of amending the law providing for a tax in kind, as to allow just compensation for the tops used in the baling of cotton. Adopted.

By Mr. Hickman, of Kentucky, instructing the committee on Judiciary to inquire whether there is any law compelling citizens to procure passports to travel over the ordinary thoroughfares not in the immediate vicinity of the army. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Russell, of Virginia, the memorial of Wm. Walker was ordered to be transferred from the calendar of last session to that of the present.

The act to provide for wounded and disabled soldiers was then taken up, and on motion of Mr. Reed, of Kentucky, was, together with the original bill for which it is a substitute, made the special order for Monday next, and ordered to be printed.

The act provides for continuing all officers on half, and all privates on full pay, who have been disabled in service, and who have no employment by which they can earn a livelihood.

Mr. Boudinot, from the Territory of Cherokee, presented a bill to provide for the appointment of a commissioner of accounts for the trans-Mississippi Department, which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to provide for the payment of certified accounts in that department.

The House then adjourned.

Yankee Items from Beaufort, S. C.

From the Charleston Courier.]

We take the following items from the Abolition paper, *The Free South*, of December 12th, published at Beaufort:

About two weeks ago a small boat from the main land, containing several men, landed on Morgan island, near the plantation formerly owned by John M. Fripp. It is supposed their object was to obtain some intelligence in regard to the lines of signal stations on St. Helena and other islands. They captured a colored man who had just finished milking; his jacket and pail of milk were found by the fence. They then moved up toward the cotton house, but were frightened off by dogs. It is thought they were gentlemen formerly residing on those islands, and doubtless would have liked to burn the well-filled cotton barn of Mr. S. M. Wells, now scrapying the premises. A warm welcome will be ready for them should they come again.

A few days ago, about 10 A. M., two men were seen moving suspiciously along the banks of a creek near St. Helena Village. An aged colored man hastened to report "rebels" in sight. Two young men (colored), armed with muskets, started in pursuit. The strangers lost a hasty retreat into the bushes, but were soon discovered and ordered to surrender, which they immediately did. By direction of James Lynah, missionary at the village, they were marched to the signal station and delivered to the lieutenant in command. The prisoners proved to be conscripts who had deserted from regiments stationed a this post. They were subsequently brought to Beaufort and handed over to the provost marshal.

The following named negroes, of Beaufort and vicinity, have subscribed sixty dollars for the purchase of a sword for Col. T. W. Higginson, 1st South Carolina volunteers:

Henry Bram, Robert Small, Adam Mubanks, Jackson Bram, Campbell, Stephen Morris, Abram Jenkins, Sharper Washington, R. McGurvey, E. Lawten, Abram Middleton, Clem and Green.

A ladies' fair is announced to be held with the following interesting "Committee of Arrangements":

Mrs. S. Bram, Beaufort House.

Mrs. R. McGurvey, Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. R. Haynes, Beaufort, S. C.

Mr. Wm. F. Bunory, New York.

Mr. W. Fuller, outlet 1st S. C. V.

Sergeant Medill, 1st S. C. V.

From the military news column we copy the following:

From the army of the Potomac the news is not so cheerful. Gen. Meade had advanced some miles toward Orange Court House, where he came up with the enemy strongly intrenched and in great force. After waiting the entire line he was satisfied that the enemy had anticipated his movements and secured a position unassailable by the force at his command. His army was then ordered to recross the Rapidan and occupy Fredericksburg and the line of the Rappahannock. One advantage has been gained by his late forward movement—a much shorter line of communication with his base of supply. The line was formerly seventy miles long, it is now but thirteen of railroad. The old depot of Aquia creek will now be used. Upon receipt of this news gold advanced four per cent.

It is said that Meade will be displaced, and Dan. Sickles take command of the army. In the several fights and skirmishes of the advance and retreat we have lost about one thousand men, inflicting an equal loss on Lee, with the addition of two thousand prisoners.

YANKEE SALE OF LANDS IN ST. HELENA PARISH, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Lincoln's instructions to the United States district tax commissioners for the disposal of lands in South Carolina, to the highest bidder, occupy over two columns of the *Free South*.

According to the preamble, the commissioners in February and March last sold at auction and struck off to the United States, certain lots and parcels of lands situated in the parish of St. Helena, South Carolina, for the direct taxes unpaid and charged upon the same. The commissioners, it appears, did all the bidding themselves, and bought in the private property at a sum equal in each case to the tax penalty, costs, and ten per cent. interest on the tax charged on each lot or parcel of land respectively.

Lincoln authorizes them to have all these lands, except such as are particularly excepted, surveyed, advertised and sold at public sale in parcels not to exce