The New-York Times.

VOL. XI---NO. 3259. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

An Engagement on the Tennessee River.

Two of Our Gunboats Attacked by the Rebels.

The Rebels Repulsed with Great Slaughter.

The Conflagration of Columbus Seen at Cairo.

The Position of the Rebels at Island No. 10.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

The Regulation of Trade on the Western Rivers.

DISPATCH FROM FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

The following dispatch was received this evening: CAIRO, March 3, 1862.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Lieut.-Commanding SHIRK has this moment arrived from the Tennessee River, and brings full dispatches from Lieut.-Commanding GWINN, of the *Tyler*, a synopsis of which is, that the two gunboats proceeded up to Pittsburgh, near the Mississippi line, where a battery was opened upon them, consisting of six guns, one of them being rifled, which were soon silenced by the gunboats. Ninety mounted men landed, under cover of the gunboats, and charged upon the enemy, driving them at some distance, until they were strongly reinforced, when our party withdrew to the boats; when three regiments opened upon the gunboats, but were repulsed with great slaughter—the casualties on our side amounting to five killed and missing and five wounded. Lieut.-Commandings GWINN and SHIRK, with their commands, have behaved with great gallantry and judgment.

An election for town officers has just taken place in Harden County, Tenn., which resulted in two hundred votes for the Union, and thirteen for secession.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

THE OCCUPATION OF NASHVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a letter dated Cairo, Feb. 27, from Flag-Officer FOOTE, who says:

"I have the honor to forward a communication just received from Lieut.-Commanding BRYANT, the substance of which I have just telegraphed.

The Captain of the steamer who brings the dispatch says that six miles below Nashville there was a battery on a high bluff, which had mounted fifteen guns, but several of them were thrown into the river before the *Cairo* arrived. He also reports that a strong Union feeling was manifested in and near Nashville, and that Gov. HARRIS, after vainly attempting to rally the citizens and others, left on Sunday morning for Memphis. He also states that the gunboats are the terror of the people at Nashville and at points on the Cumberland River, and that on hearing of my arrival, supposing the gunboats would proceed immediately to Nashville, the enemy retreated panic-stricken. What unusually high water of the river, enabling the boats to ascend the river, was providential."

The following is the inclosure in Flag-officer FOOTE's letter: NASHVILLE, Feb. 25, 1862.

Flag-officer A. H. Foote, Commanding Flotilla Western Waters:

SIR: Uncertain that my letter of the 23d instant reached you, I repeat that I departed from Clarkesville for this point by the request of Brig.-Gen. SMITH, commanding at Clarkesville, and arrived here this morning, preceded by seven steamboats conveying an army commanded by Brig.-Gen. NELSON. The troops landed without opposition. The banks of the river are free from hostile forces. The railroad and suspension bridges here are all destroyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. BRYANT, Lieutenant Commanding.

THE ENGAGEMENT ON THE TENNESSEE.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 3.

A special dispatch from Cairo, 3d, says:

"The steamer *Isetta*, from the Tennessee River yesterday, reports that as the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, accompanied by the transport *Isetta*, were approaching Pittsburgh, eight miles above Savannah, on the Tennessee River, they were fired upon by a battery located on a bluff overlooking the river. The gunboats replied for half an hour, with shot and shell.

At the expiration of that time the battery was silenced, and a force of eighty marines and infantry landed and burned one house, when we were again attacked by a large force of rebels and compelled to retreat to our boats. Our loss was one killed and three missing.

The officers of the boat report the existence of a strong Union sentiment in that vicinity.

At Savannah, for Sheriff, on Saturday, the Union candidate received 350 votes, and the secession candidate 45."

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 3.

Railroad communication between here and Nashville, except over a creek ten miles north of Nashville, damaged by the rise in the water on Saturday, will be resumed by to-morrow night.

The election at Nashville on Saturday for municipal officers passed off quietly. The retiring Mayor issued a proclamation assuring the citizens of protection by the National troops, if they would quietly pursue their accustomed avocations.

Several rebel prisoners have been brought to Nashville.

Twenty-five negroes, who were seized by the rebels in the vicinity of Bowling Green, have been received at Nashville and sent back.

General mail accommodation is established at Bowling Green, and for military letters to Nashville, and Col. J. J. MILOR, Government Mail Agent for Kentucky, is making energetic exertions to extend mail facilities to every part of Kentucky.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBUS, KY.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 3.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Cairo, March 20, says that a very bright light, as of a very large conflagration, in the direction of Blandville, was seen from here on Friday night, at 9 o'clock. On Saturday night, the sky was brilliantly illuminated by the reflection of a large conflagration directly in the line of Columbus, and apparently about as far distant.

It is generally believed that the rebels there have burned everything of an inflammable nature.

THE REBELS AT ISLAND NO. 10.

CAIRO, Monday, March 3.

The rebels are said to be fortifying Island No 10, 35 miles below Columbus, which place they will fall back upon. High ground is found on the island which is well adapted for planting batteries to command the river.

Prominent officers believe that Columbus was burnt last night.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL PAPERS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 3.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 28th ult., has the following:

"We have information from Nashville up to noon of Wednesday. Gen. BUELL and Commodore FOOTE arrived flag'andoccupied the place. The United States was raised over the dome of the Capitol, and floats there now. But one Federal flag was exhibited, and that from the shop of a Yankee jeweler, who had long been suspected of disloyalty.

The feeling in Nashville is strongly Southern. A deep gloom seemed to cover the community. Citizens avoid intercourse of any kind with the invaders. Two British flags have been raised by the property holders, thu sevincing their intention to claim the protection of that Government.

The sick are being removed from Columbus. We are pleased to learn that Gen. BEAUREGARD is making prompt and energetic preparations for the attack which now seems so imminent on Columbus.

The reported capture of B. R. JOHNSON at Fort Donelson is incorrect. He arrived at Nashville Saturday having escaped from the hands of the enemy.

JEFF. THOMPSON left his old headquarters day before yesterday on a secret expedition. He will turn up somewhere.

Both Houses of the Tennessee Legislature met on the 27th, and adjourned for want of a quorum."

Considering the President's Message, the *Appeal* says it is free to confess the error of his past policy, and the extent of the disasters which have followed from it. We think the war will soon be made on the advancing columns of the enemy; that we will attack, pursue and destroy, instead of being attacked, pursued and destroyed. The spade will be dropped and the bayonet resumed; in other words, the policy of the Fabian DAVIS will yield to that of the Napoleonic BEAUREGARD. In view of these facts, we can see little morning through the dark clouds that a present environ us, which will burst forth in less than sixty days in full resplendent lustre.

TRADE ON THE WESTERN RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 3.

The following important order was issued this evening: DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, March 3, 1862.

In order that commerce may follow with the post office, close upon the advance southward of the armies of the Union, the following regulations are established for the present conduct of restored intercourse between the loyal section of the Department of Missouri and the counties on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers:

First, Steamboats and other water craft running in trade and traveling these rivers to and from the port of St. Louis, or any other port in this Department, must, in addition to the customary registration and enrollment required by the revenue laws of the United States, take out a special license for this renewed intercourse, which is now provided in regulations established in January last for trade and transportation on the Mississippi River.

Second—Such special license must be issued by the Superintendent of Transportation in the City of St. Louis, but can be applied for at any Surveyor of Customs within the Department, whose certificate that all the requisite conditions have been complied with by the applicants must accompany the application when forwarded to the Superintendent, and the aforesaid boats engaging in trade and transportation, under such license, are, of course, subject to the revenue laws of the United States, and must comply fully and faithfully with the regulations and instructions of the Treasury Department now in force, or which may hereafter be adopted for the control of commercial or personal intercourse of the sections, under the view to render uniform the customs now in a measure governing trade and travel of the interior; and to subserve the ends of order and law, it is further directed, First, that the permit-system, made necessary by the persistent efforts of persons in the loyal States, who sympathise with those engaged in the rebellion, and by peddlers and corrupt traffickers, many of whom come from disloyal States and sections expressly for this purpose, to smuggle goods, medicines and other supplies through to the insurrectionists, shall be enforced on the Tennessee and Cumberland, as it is on the Ohio and Mississippi. Second, that the examination and sealing of baggage of travelers, introduced mainly by reason of frequent and illegal conveyance of packages of letters to and fro between the North and South, after the rebellion had destroyed the postal facilities of these sections, be extended by Custom-house officers, so as to embrace cavalry on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers; third, that water crafts, railroad cars, and all ordinary wheeled vehicles be, until otherwise ordered, prohibited from carrying into the country on the Tennessee and Cumberland baggage not sealed, and merchandise not covered by the customs permit, or shipped by military authority.

Third—These orders are issued only as a measure of safety, to guard against illegal or improper intercourse and exchange of commodities, and are not intended to impose additional expenses or burdens or anything upon trade, or impede in any manner the freedom of legitimate and proper transportation or travel. Consequently, first, no charge will be be made by the Superintendent of transportation for special license required to be taken out for the time being; second, blank forms will be supplied to the several surveyors of customs within this Department, for use, without cost to the persons making applications for license; and that the surveyors aforesaid will use liberally though cautiously the discretion with which they are intrusted in the issue of permits to cover goods, wares and merceandisse going forward for commerce or family supply. Fourth, Surveyors or other officers of the Customs, if resisted in the proper discharge of their duties, will call for aid upon the commander of the nearest military post or encampment, and at places where there are no Custom-house officers or agents, such commanders are authorized and required to exercise all necessary precautions to prevent the transmission of letters and other mail matter, by any other than regularly established post office channels and agencies, or transportation of merchandize or supplies of any description, not covered by the Custom House permit, or going under the sanction of military authority.

By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. McLEAN, A. A. G.

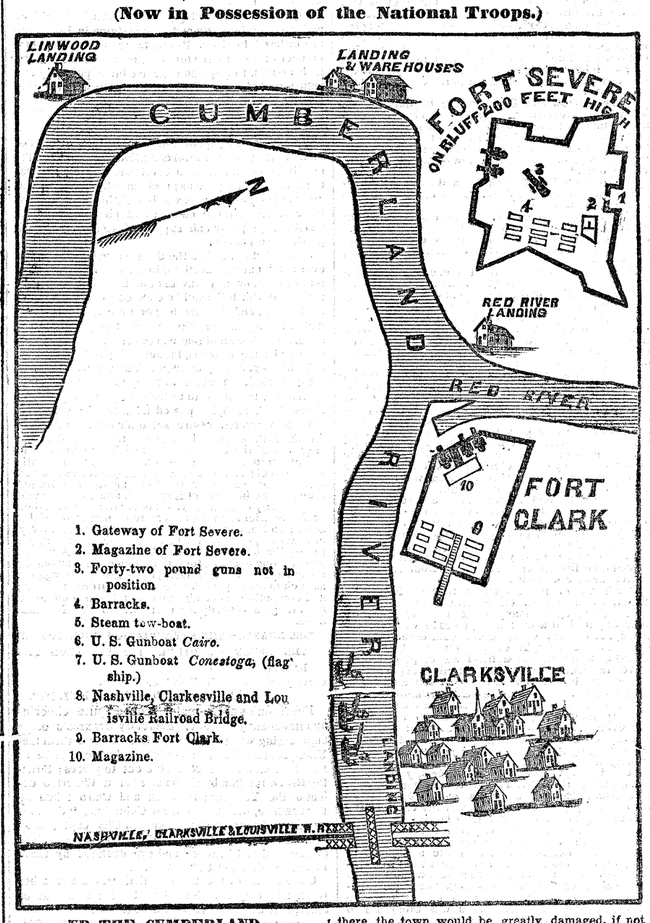
THE REBEL GENERALS, BUCKNER AND TILGHMAN.

BOSTON, Monday, March 3.

The rebel Generals, BUCKNER and TILGHMAN arrived at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and were immediately conveyed to their quarters at Fort Warren.

THE REBEL POSITIONS NEAR CLARKSVILLE.

(Now in Possession of the National Troops.)



UP THE CUMBERLAND.

Trip of the Conestoga to Clarkesville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. GUNBOAT (FLAGSHIP) CONESTOGA, CLARKESVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1862.

Yesterday morning, Com. FOOTE proceeded up the Cumberland in this boat, accompanied by the gunboat *Cairo*, carrying fifteen heavy pieces. At 10 A. M., we passed the Cumberland Iron Works, owned in part by Hon. JOHN BELL. His two partners went down as prisoners on Tuesday on the *St. Louis*. The contracts for supplying guns and iron sheathing were found, and the mills set on fire; and as we came up, nothing remained but the chimneys and machinery amid the dying embers. These fine works cost a quarter of a million of dollars.

At 3 P. M., to-day, we reached "Linwood Landing," about two miles below the city of Clarksville, and as we rounded the point, we discovered a white flag flying on Fort Severe, located on top of a high hill, at the junction of Red River with the Cumberland. Our men were ordered to the guns, and we proceeded slowly up to Red River landing. As we rounded the bend in the river under the fort, no flag appearing on the fort on the opposite side of Red River, one of the officers waved his handkerchief, and in less than ten seconds, one nearly covered with mud went up, it having blown down during the storm. We now discovered smoke rolling up from the railroad bridges over the Cumberland and Red Rivers, which had been set on fire by the rebels as soon as we came in sight. A force of marines were taken to the fort, the Stars and Stripes run up, and the place left in charge of Sergeant CHAS. WRIGHT, while the boats proceeded to Clarksville landing.

White flags are flying all through the town, and the boat was literally beset with people as soon as we touched the shore. As the Commodore's flag was wet with rain, it looked dark colored, and one of the frightened people exclaimed, "See there—they have got the *black flag* up;" another, pointing to the *Cairo*, asked what that thing was; on being told it was a gunboat, he said "he'd be dog-on-ed if they weren't the very devil." One man thought if they had their artillery there, they would clean out our craft in about five minutes. On being told that the flagship was the *Conestoga*, they said they had heard of the "Pirate" before, when she carried off their Government stores from Florence. Coffee is worth $1 a pound, and salt $15 a sack. Full two-thirds of the people had deserted the place. They have no money but JEFF. DAVIS' notes and shinplasters. The Bank of Tennessee is issuing notes of denominations of 5 cents upwards. They wanted to see a Treasury Note, and I passed out a $10 bill to them, which was examined with a great deal of curiosity. They inquired who the portrait was designed for, and on being told it was MR. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, the curiosity went up to fever heat, and one man who had seen him said it was the most correct likeness he had seen, and more than all, that it was a better job of engraving and printing than the Confederates had got, and finally kindly offered to exchange with me for one of the Confederate bills, which favor I most respectfully declined. Fort Severe is a fine fortification, admirably located, but is not finished, having but two 12-pound guns in position, and a 42-pounder ready to go to its place.

Fort Clarke is a low affair, mounting two 24-pounders and one 32, they are all smooth bores; the old-fashioned guns from the Norfolk Navy-yard. The powder we found was so poor that the commander said it would not pay to bring it away, so he ordered it pitched into the river. At noon we again headed down, probably for Fort Donelson, to get a force of mortar-boats and additional gunboats, and before this reaches you we shall be in possession of Nashville.

A VISIT TO CLARKSVILLE.

The following is an extract from a private letter from an officer in Gen. GRANT'S Army, to his father in St. Louis. It is dated

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 21, 1861.

* * * I was up to Clarksville yesterday, with the General. There are two little forts there which the enemy abandoned, leaving the guns, five in number, unhurt; also, a considerable amount of stores. Clarksville is a very pretty place, of about 5,000 inhabitants, when they are at home; but much more than one-half of the population had deserted the place. All the business houses and shops are closed. The people are in great fear that our army will plunder and destroy their property, although we have given them all assurances they would not be injured. The citizens themselves destroyed all the liquor of every kind they could find, fearing that our troops would get it, and, in consequence, become uncontrollable. We are very glad, of course, that they did; but some of them also destroyed considerable amounts of other property, preferring that to letting it fall into our hands, supposing that we would take it. Had they preserved it, it would not have been touched.

We would have speedily reduced the forts, but the citizens compelled the forces there (if they needed any compulsion) to evacuate them, and leave the public stores, knowing that if a battle was fought there the town would be greatly damaged, if not almost destroyed; besides the loss of large amounts of property by the troops, which they will avert by the course taken. We have had a gunboat lying off the town for three days, and to-day sent up some regiments of troops. Gen. GRANT and staff will remove there in a day or two. The citizens are all secesh. It was evident that they all smothered their real feelings; it could not have been expected that it would be otherwise, as that town raised a regiment for the war, which was taken by us at this place, and everybody had relations and friends among our prisoners.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Nashville Reported by the Rebels to have Run the Blockade at Wilmington, N. C.—Delay in the Exchange of Prisoners, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 2, VIA BALTIMORE, Monday, March 3.

The steamer *Express*, Capt. CALMARY, left Old Point yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, for James River, to receive the Union prisoners, who were expected on Friday. They were not met, however, according to appointment; and having remained at the usual meeting-place until noon to-day, the *George Washington* was sent up with an order for the *Express* to return, unless something had been heard from them. She, accordingly came back, arriving at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At about 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday the rebel steamer *Jamestown*, which, with the *Yorktown*, is stationed off Hog Island, steamed down to the *Express* with a flag of truce to ascertain the cause of her appearance in the river on two successive days. She stopped abreast of the *Express* at a few rods distance, and lowered a boat with a Lieutenant on board to communicate. He was informed of the errand of the *Express*, and that she was acting upon information furnished by Gen. HUGER; when he explained that his commander had no knowledge of any expected prisoners, and from seeing the *Express* for two days in succession, came down to learn the occasion. He expressed himself satisfied, and returning to Jamestown, she went back to her station. She has been armed with a gun at her bows and another at her stern, and has a sharp iron cut-water projecting some three feet from her bows at the water line. She is supposed to be commanded by Capt. BARNARD. Having been twice disappointed in relation to the expected prisoners it is not known when they will be sent down the river. It is uncertain whether Col. CORCORAN will be among the number although it is quite probable.

Another interview took place yesterday off Craney Island, between Gen. WOOL and Gen. COBB, in reference to a general exchange of prisoners.

We hear, *viâ* Norfolk, that the steamer *Nashville* arrived at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, having run the blockade at that place.

A quantity of telegraphic cable has arrived here for completion of the line across the Bay. As soon as the soundings can be completed the line will be extended to Cape Charles. This will be within two or three days, it is supposed.

Capture of Forty of Jeff. Thompson's Gang.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 3.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* from Cairo, 2d, says: A gentleman just arrived from Charleston, Mo., brings intelligence of the capture of forty men of JEFF. THOMPSON'S band, and four small one-pounder guns, near Sykestown.

The gunboat *Lexington* had an engagement a day or two since with a rebel battery at Savanna, Tenn.

[Doubtless the same engagement as is mentioned in our special dispatches.—ED.]

THE PURSUIT OF JEFF. THOMPSON.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 3.

The following is a copy of a telegram from Gen. HALLECK to Gen. McCLELLAN, Washington:

It is officially reported that JEFF. THOMPSON, with a arge force of cavalry and artillery came north from New Madrid. Our forces advanced from Bird's Point and met his forces at Sykestown. He was pursued into the swamps by the cavalry of Gen. HAMILTON and Col. MORGAN'S Brigade and three pieces of artillery captured. Gen. POPE pursued another detachment south, capturing three more pieces of artillery, one captain, one lieutenant and a number of privates.

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. Andy Johnson Provisional Governor of Tennessee.

Fifty Thousand Stand of Arms for the Loyal Tennesseeans.

Important Changes in the Organization of the Army.

GEN. SIGEL A MAJOR-GENERAL.

The Tax Bill Reported by the House Committee of Ways and Means.

The Virginia Roads Again in Bad Condition.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

ANOTHER HEAVY RAIN-STORM.

A steady rain has been falling since noon, amounting to quite a storm to night, and flooding the earth and undoing all that last week's dry weather had done.

ANDY JOHNSON PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

ANDY JOHNSON accepts the appointment of Brigadier-General and Provisional Governor of Tennessee, and will repair at once to Nashville to organize a State Government and arm and protect the loyal citizens of that State. He will be furnished by the Government with fifty thousand stand of arms for that purpose.

SIGEL A MAJOR-GENERAL.

It is understood that Col. F. P. BLAIR had an interview with the President to-day, on the subject of the appointment of Gen. SIGEL as Major-General, the result of which was the determination of the President to send in the name of Gen. SIGEL to the Senate at once for confirmation.

IMPORTANT CONFIRMATIONS—CHANGES IN THE ARMY CONTEMPLATED.

The Senate to-day confirmed Generals McCLELLAN, BUELL, BURNSIDE, McDOWELL, C. F. SMITH, LEW WALLACE, and SIGEL as Major-Generals, and the following as Brigadiers: SPEED of Tennessee, Col JOHN COCHRANE of New-York, Col. LOGAN of Illinois, Col. McARTHUR of Ohio, Col. LAUMAN of Iowa, Col. WALLACE of Indiana, Col. McCOOK of Ohio, Col. BERRY of Maine, and Col. FERRY, of Connecticut.

Both Houses also passed the bill giving Generals in command of divisions, staffs—one Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major; one Inspector-General, with the rank of Major; three Aids, with the rank of Captains, and making the senior officer in command of artillery the commander of all artillery in the division, and giving him a position on the staff of the General. This is the first step toward dividing the army into *corps d'armé*, the same as in France.

THE TAX BILL.

The tax bill contains one hundred and five sections, one of the largest of any kind ever before prepared, and on which months of time have been bestowed.

THE POST-OFFICE IN NASHVILLE.

Assistant Postmaster-General KASSON is advised by telegraph from Nashville, the dispatch dated yesterday, that the National flag floats over the Post-office there, and that A. H. MARKLAND, special agent, has charge of the office, and will retain it until relieved by orders from the Department.

GEN. LANDER'S DEATH.

General LANDER received unremitting and affectionate attention during the last hours of his illness. He continued unconscious until 5 o'clock in the evening, when he died quietly and without pain. He expired in the arms of Brigade-Surgeon SUCKLEY, his bed surrounded by his Staff and weeping attendants.

GENERAL SHIELDS.

General SHIELDS has left this city to assume the command of the Division lately under the command of the lamented General LANDER.

HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

The newspaper statement, that the House Committee of Foreign Affairs have decided to report against the recognition of Liberia and Hayti, is untrue. The Committee have taken no action whatever on the subject.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is being rapidly rebuilt, and will soon be in running order. About forty miles of iron and cross-ties have been carried off by the rebels.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

The Homestead bill was received from the House.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, appointed Senator from Indiana, in place of BRIGHT, expelled.

Mr. WRIGHT appeared and took the oath.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented several petitions in favor of emancipation.

Also, the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the defences of the Delaware River and Bay. Referred.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of New-York, asking Congress to reduce to a Territory South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions (one signed by all the State officers of New-York) asking that the rank of Major-General be conferred on Gen. WOOL.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill requiring the oath of allegiance to be taken by Captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported the bill to encourage enlistments in the regular army, with an amendment concerning the staff.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to repeal the act authorizing the appointment of additional aids.

The bill was laid aside.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill for the better organization of the cavalry. The report provides for forty regiments of cavalry, and also that officers discharged under the provisions of the bill receive two months extra pay.

Mr. WILKINSON moved to strike out the provision for two months pay.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to make it one month's pay to both privates and officers.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) thought it best to reduce the cavalry as much as possible. They were a most useless branch of the service. A large number of them were armed with prod sticks with red rags on the end.

The bill was laid aside.

The bill for the organization of the staff of divisions was taken up and passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint as many Assistant Adjutant-Generals, and other officers of the staff, as in his judgment the service requires. Adopted.

A communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting orders and information relative to the command in Kansas; also, a communication transmitting the aggregate number of volunteers from each State, &c., and the expenses of that department, were received.

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. McDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) proceeded to speak at length on the Confiscation bill. He referred to the condition of the country, and claimed that all desired the return of peace, but peace was not to be obtained by subjugation, and by the principles of this bill. Such principles would only perpetuate a relentless war, which must result in extermination before we could have peace. He referred to the counsels of clemency to the enemies by the ancient Grecian and Roman statesmen; he also quoted from modern authors on international law—VATTEL, GROTIUS, &c.—in favor of clemency and against the destruction of private property. He claimed that the policy of this Government and the counsels of the greatest and best men of the country were opposed to confiscation. He referred to the inaugural of the President and his instructions to the Secretary of State, as in favor of clemency. He said the bill was in violation of all international law, and no such act was ever passed by civilized nations. The general usage of the civilized world was not to touch private property on land, and such usage characterized this Government in the Mexican War. He said that the people of this country had as much right to the privileges of war as any other country. He contended, further, that the bill was unconstitutional, as it was a bill of attainder, and a bill of attainder without a parallel in history, operating on the whole class of the people; not against a few individuals, as cases of attainder in England. It was a bill to send agents of the Government out to seize the property of millions of people without proceeding before any Court. Nothing was so disastrous to the country as to organize an army of informers to scour the country to pry out property to seize on. Such a policy as this would never cure the evil. It would only make a large body of desperate men. Every true man, who ever tasted freedom, would rather die than to submit to such degradation. He could not contemplate the result of freeing a vast population of slaves at the South, and turning them loose on the country, without fear.

Without concluding, Mr. McDOUGAL gave way to Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the petition of S. FERGUSON BEACH, asking to be admitted to a seat as a Representative from the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia.

The Committee append to the report a resolution that Mr. BEACH is not entitled to a seat.

The subject was laid over.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing internal revenue for the support of the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the special order one week from next Tuesday.

Ten thousand additional copies were ordered to be printed for the use of members.

Mr. STEVENS said: As considerable impatience has been expressed by the public at the delay in reporting the bill, he desired to say that the Committee on Ways and Means did not obtain possession of the estimates and facts to enable them to judge how much revenue was necessary, until the first week in January. The Committee then had before them all the appropriation bills, which were all passed ten days ago, being earlier than usual in the session. The Committee were also engaged some time on the currency question, including the Treasury note bill. The tax subject was referred to a sub-committee, who worked as assiduously as possible during every hour they were not engaged in the House. He believed they had worked more hours every day since that time than any laborer, mechanic or manufacturer in the United States. When the sub-committee completed their labors, the entire Committee of Ways and Means had gone over the bill carefully, article by article, item by item, until they adopted it as their unanimous report. He did not ask any commendation for the Committee, but desired that when the subject came to be considered and reviewed, benevolent indulgence may be extended to them. He desired the extra copies of the bill ordered to be printed to be distributed for the consideration of the people who are to sustain the burdens, and that they may have the benefit of their suggestions.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to transmit copies of the correspondence, or other information, relative to the present condition of Mexico, and the alleged design of the allied Powers in invading Mexico, to establish a monarchy.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.) offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, the unfortunate civil war in which the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of the Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution, and the welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of Government, without modification or change.

Mr. LOVEJOY moved to lay it upon the table. Carried—60 against 58.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Buffenton, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cravens, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Duell, Ely, Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Hooper, Hutchins, Kellogg of Michigan, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Sargeant, Sedgewick, Shanks, Stevens, Trowbridge, Van Wyck, Verree, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom, Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey of Pennsylvania, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Brown of Rhode Island, Brown of Virginia, Calvert, Clements, Cobb, Corning, Cox, Crisfield, Crittenden, Diven, Dunlap, Dunn, Goodwin, Granger, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leary, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Nixon, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Richardson, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Smith, Steele of New-York, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Trumble, Vibbard, Wadsworth, Webster, Whaley, Wickliffe, Woodruff and Wright.

The House passed a substitute for the Senate bill, incorporating the Washington and Georgetown Street Railway.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution, providing for the payment of the awards of the Commissions for claims, growing out of military movements in the Department of the West.

ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which, he said, he wanted to debate, requesting the Secretary of War to suspend all unexecuted orders for fire arms to companies, manufacturers, or individuals, until the future action of Congress, or until they shall be either suspended or annulled by its authority.

The resolution, at Mr. CONKLING'S request, was laid over.

On motion of Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into and report on the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers at Madison, Ind.

On motion of Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Opp.,) it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the House the amount of the subscriptions to the National Loan, authorized by the act of the 17th of July, 1861, the amounts of money

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