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BY TELEGRAPH.

[Transcriber's note: Several columns of telegraphic dispatches from various Southern cities, including Memphis, Richmond, Nashville, Charleston, Mobile, and Columbus, Ky., reporting military movements, troop deployments, and rumors of battles. Illegible.]

COLONEL HEBERT A PRISONER.

Memphis, March 18.—A dispatch from Clarksville, Arkansas, dated 17th, says nothing certain is known as to the movements of the enemy, but they are believed to be falling back.

Colonel Hebert is a prisoner, but uninjured.

Wreck Brashear City.

Brashear City, March 18.—We have just received a Havana paper of the 11th.

The U. S. pilot boat Nonpareil reports the Confederate steamer Magnolia captured and at Key West.

Twenty-two gunboats and four large steamers left that port on the 6th, bound South.

No other important news.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

We throw together several items furnished by the Memphis *Avalanche* of Monday:

TENNESSEE RIVER.—We learn that the Federals are landing a large force near Savannah or Eastport, on the Tennessee river, with the view of taking possession of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. It is supposed they start to reach Corinth, by which they would connect not only the Memphis and Charleston railroad, but the Mobile and Ohio also; thus commanding three roads at this point. In that they will then attempt to reach the Grand Junction, communicating at that point the Mississippi Central railroad, and thus intercept reinforcements and supplies to Gens. Polk and Beauregard. If they can reach our city from this direction, they hope to isolate our forces on the Mississippi river above, and to cut them off from reinforcements and supplies from the East and from the South; thus opening the great channel of transportation to their own supplies, both of men and provisions, &c., to the great Northwest. They hope to separate the armies of Beauregard and Johnson, and, if possible, to cut off the communication between our Western and Eastern armies. We learn from passengers down from Corinth last evening that much excitement prevails along the line of the road from this place to Chattanooga. This is natural. Our people are being thoroughly aroused to the crisis. We have nothing to fear, provided the masses generally will exert their powers, and to the fullest extent sustain the efforts and vigilance of our Commanding Generals. It must not be expected that Gens. Polk, Beauregard, Bragg and Johnston can meet and drive back a large Federal force without being adequately supported with the arms of defence, such, as well as by the hearts of patriots. It is said there are 30,000 Federals already landed near Iuka.

NASHVILLE.—We have contradictory accounts of the conduct and bearing of the Federals at Nashville. We incline, from all we hear, that the army is held to strict and rigid responsibility, and that few depredations are being committed upon peaceable citizens or upon their property. It is said that Andy Johnson is daily expected at that place, to assume the duties of Military Governor of Tennessee. His advent is looked to with a deep feeling of bitterness by many of the people of that end of the State. At Clarksville, as at Nashville, the Federals, on their first arrival, showed favors to the Federals.

We have a rumor that Abraham Lincoln has made a special message to Congress upon the subject of our national troubles, which we do not feel inclined to give in detail, because it is not sufficiently supported to accredit it to our own mind. It may be false, and it may possibly be true. We learn the rumor rests upon the statement of some "reliable gentlemen," recently from Nashville. We will await further information. If the rumor be true, it will make quite a sensation throughout the country; if it be untrue, we do not want the distinction of first giving it a "living form" in the files of our paper. *Nolo episcopari.*

COLUMBUS.—It is understood that the Federals are committing great excesses at Columbus, Ky.; and that no very great effort is made to restrain them. Their insolence is intolerable and they pillage and pilfer every thing they can lay their hands on. This is by way of retaliation for the great deal in which they were being held from that point, and the scourging they received at Belmont.

GOVERNMENT STORES.—The losses of stores at Nashville and Clarksville by the Confederate Government has been greatly exaggerated. We learn that all the pork and beef which the Government has received from the contractors was saved at Nashville.

The pork and beef lost at Nashville was the loss of the contractors, it not having undergone the salting and packing called for by the terms of their contracts.

The loss to them has been much overstated; $500,000 will, we learn, more than cover the provision losses at Nashville. We have no data as to the losses at Nashville.

THE SEQUESTRATION LAW.

AN ACT

To alter and amend an Act entitled "An Act for the sequestration of the Estates, Property and Effects of Alien Enemies, and for Indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States, and persons acting the same in the existing war with the United States," approved August the thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all and every the lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits, and every right and interest therein enforced by said act of sequestration, of which this act is an alteration and amendment, shall be collected and sold, as provided for in this act, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury of the Confederate States; but no sale shall a debt, or other claim in action, be made.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all money and credits due, and the same to be collected by the administrator, as in said act provided, or the guardian of all persons, loyal citizens of the Confederate States, or persons aiding the same in the present war, or who have refused, or may hereafter suffer, loss or damage by confiscation by the Government of the United States, or by any State Government, or suppended Government now acknowledged or claimed by the Government of the United States, or by any State Government, or suppended Government, or pretended Government, or by any person or persons claiming to act under the said United States in the war, or by such acts of the enemy, or other causes incident to the war, as, by future act of Congress, may be prescribed or declared, or during, and for the term of, a proper cause for indemnity. And all money realized as aforesaid, shall be paid into the Treasury of said Confederate States, or provided by the act to which this is an amendment, and the proceeds of the sale of the property of the enemy, shall be paid into the Treasury of the Confederate States, as in said act provided, and such money shall, on such information, proceed to decree sequestration and payment of the debt or debts so contracted, after deducting the costs of the proceedings, and the amount of the real estate, or of a plantation and slaves, order the Receiver to sell the same on such terms as the court may prescribe.

SEC. 10. In cases where an alien enemy may have contracted in writing before the twenty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to sell real estate, or other property, of this Confederacy, and to make title upon payment of the purchase money, the court, in directing sequestration of the said purchase money, shall order the Receiver to make title to the purchaser and to deliver to him such property and effects, and evidences of debt, and such papers and delivery shall be made without regard to privies, any privilege have or have not been instituted to sequestrate the same. And any person who, after giving such information, shall fail so to pay over and deliver, as required under the said act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the Receiver shall, upon the court or judge to proceed against such party as in other cases of contempt; and such party shall be liable upon the offender shall not fully comply with the requirements of the act. And such payments or delivery shall fully acquit and discharge the party thereof, as well every claim or demand of the enemy, property, effects and evidences of debt. And the Receiver shall give such person a receipt, specifying the amount of property, the evidences of debt paid and delivered, and the name of the alien enemy on account of whom the same shall be paid and delivered. *Provided*, That when the persons holding the property, effects or evidences of debt, or any of them, are personally resident in a fort of ships, and such claim exceeds in his case twice, he may file his petition in the proper court, requiring that the matter be investigated by a jury. And in such case, the Receiver shall not be compelled to pay over to the Receiver the sum in dispute, except for expenses and allowance, shall be forthwith paid by him into the Confederate Treasury, to the use of the Confederate States, and shall be brought into, and stated and accounted for, in his next account of sequestration.

SEC. 12.—The court shall appoint an attorney for each section in which the court shall be held, who shall be known as the attorney of the Confederate States receipts, whose duties it shall be to discharge, within said section, the duties imposed on the attorney of the district by the act to which this is an amendment; and the prosecution of each attorney so appointed shall be the same for business by him done as is now provided by said section of said act for the district attorney.

SEC. 13. The Receiver shall, in all cases, take the possession and control of the money, property and effects of alien enemies, and of such persons as shall be in the hands of any agent or third person, except when otherwise provided by this act, and, on being refused possession, shall sue for the same, and such possession shall not be withheld on any pretext of any provision of the act to which this is amendatory. The court may order a delay in the sale of property when it shall be necessary to complete or gather a growing crop, or when it shall be otherwise manifestly to the benefit of the Confederate States to delay the sale; but in all such cases the property, money and effects shall be with the Receiver, or under his control and authority. And in the collection of debts or choses in action, the Receiver may sue, shall govern, but the same shall be conducted by this act, and the one to which this is an amendment, so far as the latter does not conflict with this act.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of all persons owing debts to alien enemies, within three months from the passage of this act, to give information thereof to the Receiver of the district in which he or they reside, and in case of corporations or joint stock companies, to the Receiver of the district in which the principal office or place of business of such corporation may be; and such information shall be in writing and sworn to by the debtor, and in case of corporations or joint stock companies, by the president, cashier, clerk or director, or by some person duly authorized by the Government of the United States, or by any State Government, or suppended Government now acknowledged or claimed by the Government of the United States, or by any person claiming to act under the said United States in the war, or by such acts of the enemy, or other causes incident to the war, as, by future act of Congress, may be prescribed or declared, or during, and for the term of, a proper cause for indemnity. And all persons owing debts as aforesaid, shall be paid into the Treasury of said Confederate States, or provided by the act to which this is an amendment, and the proceeds of the sale of the property of the enemy, shall be paid into the Treasury of the Confederate States, as in said act provided, and such money shall, on such information, proceed to decree sequestration and payment of the debt or debts so contracted, after deducting the costs of the proceedings, and the amount of the real estate, or of a plantation and slaves, order the Receiver to sell the same on such terms as the court may prescribe.

SEC. 15. In cases where an alien enemy may have contracted in writing before the twenty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to sell real estate, or other property, of this Confederacy, and to make title upon payment of the purchase money, the court, in directing sequestration of the said purchase money, shall order the Receiver to make title to the purchaser and to deliver to him such property and effects, and evidences of debt, and such papers and delivery shall be made without regard to privies, any privilege have or have not been instituted to sequestrate the same. And any person who, after giving such information, shall fail so to pay over and deliver, as required under the said act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the Receiver shall, upon the court or judge to proceed against such party as in other cases of contempt; and such party shall be liable upon the offender shall not fully comply with the requirements of the act. And such payments or delivery shall fully acquit and discharge the party thereof, as well every claim or demand of the enemy, property, effects and evidences of debt. And the Receiver shall give such person a receipt, specifying the amount of property, the evidences of debt paid and delivered, and the name of the alien enemy on account of whom the same shall be paid and delivered. *Provided*, That when the persons holding the property, effects or evidences of debt, or any of them, are personally resident in a fort of ships, and such claim exceeds in his case twice, he may file his petition in the proper court, requiring that the matter be investigated by a jury. And in such case, the Receiver shall not be compelled to pay over to the Receiver the sum in dispute, except for expenses and allowance, shall be forthwith paid by him into the Confederate Treasury, to the use of the Confederate States, and shall be brought into, and stated and accounted for, in his next account of sequestration.

SEC. 16. The following persons shall not be taken to be alien enemies under this act, or the act to which this is an amendment:

First. Persons who have been *bona fide* bona fide permanent residents, of any State of this Confederacy, and are actually residing and domiciled within the same, yielding and acknowledging obedience thereto, and who have not, during the present war, voluntarily contributed to the cause of the enemy.

Second. All persons born within any State of this Confederacy, or natives of the natural country, who, since the existing cause of the war, have abandoned their domicile and ceased their residence in the enemy's country, and all persons who have come, or shall come, into the country, or attempted to remove themselves or their effects from the enemy's country, and who have been and will be permitted from compulsory and forced removal by the forces or agents of the enemy, or who from physical infirmity are incapable of removing.

Third. All subjects or citizens of neutral countries who consent to show, to have voluntarily contributed to the cause of the enemy. All persons, some *non compos mentis*, and all minors whose fathers or mothers were, or are, natives of this Confederacy, and whose property and persons are controlled by guardians resident in the Confederate States, and who have not voluntarily contributed to the enemy's cause; and all minors under the age of sixteen years, who were born in any State of this Confederacy, or in any State excepted from the operations of this act while their parents were domiciled in such State, and who have not taken up arms against the Confederate States.

Fifth. Free persons of color who, by the laws of any State, have been compelled to remove beyond the limits thereof, and are by law prohibited from returning to such State, and who have not in anywise aided the enemy.

SEC. 17. The next of kin in the direct ascending and descending lines of any alien enemy, and husbands and wives of any alien enemy, shall not be shown to have voluntarily contributed to the cause of the enemy. All persons *compos mentis*, and all minors whose fathers or mothers were, or are, natives of this Confederacy, and whose property and persons are controlled by guardians resident in the Confederate States, and who have not voluntarily contributed to the enemy's cause; and all minors under the age of sixteen years, who were born in any State of this Confederacy, or in any State excepted from the operations of this act while their parents were domiciled in such State, and who have not taken up arms against the Confederate States.

Fifth. Free persons of color who, by the laws of any State, have been compelled to remove beyond the limits thereof, and are by law prohibited from returning to such State, and who have not in anywise aided the enemy.

SEC. 7. The next of kin in the direct ascending and descending lines of any alien enemy; and husbands and wives of any alien enemy, shall not be shown to have voluntarily contributed to the cause of the enemy. All persons, some *non compos mentis*, and all minors whose fathers or mothers were, or are, natives of this Confederacy, and whose property and persons are controlled by guardians resident in the Confederate States, and who have not voluntarily contributed to the enemy's cause; and all minors under the age of sixteen years, who were born in any State of this Confederacy, or in any State excepted from the operations of this act while their parents were domiciled in such State, and who have not taken up arms against the Confederate States.

Fifth. Free persons of color who, by the laws of any State, have been compelled to remove beyond the limits thereof, and are by law prohibited from returning to such State, and who have not in anywise aided the enemy.

SEC. 8. All sales of property under this act shall be made by the Receivers at public auction to the highest bidder, and on such terms as the court may prescribe, and shall be duly reported to the court by such Receivers at the term next after such sale; but no conveyance of title shall be made to the purchaser at any property until the confirmation of the sale by the court and the payment of the purchase money according to the terms of the sale; and no sale shall be valid until reported to and confirmed by the court; nor shall any sale be confirmed until the terms shall have been complied with; and the court may set aside such sale for fraud, want of proper notice, or any material irregularity, or where it shall appear that the Receiver was the purchaser, or interested in the purchase, or for substantial inadequacy of price. *Provided*, however, That sales of personality may be reported to, and confirmed by the judge in vacation.

SEC. 9. The court may, in its discretion, when special circumstances shall exist in any case which depress the value of the property, delay the order of sale, or may direct the Receiver to exercise, and report whether it would be expedient to make an immediate sale of such property, and on such report or other satisfactory evidence, showing that a delay in the sale would tend to secure a fairer price, may order such sale without delay; but in all such cases the court may, in the case of real estate, or of a plantation and slaves, order the Receiver to rent the same on such terms as the court may prescribe.

SEC. 10. In cases where an alien enemy may have contracted in writing before the twenty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to sell real estate, or other property, of this Confederacy, and to make title upon payment of the purchase money, the court, in directing sequestration of the said purchase money, shall order the Receiver to make title to the purchaser and to deliver to him such property and effects, and evidences of debt, and such papers and delivery shall be made without regard to privies, any privilege have or have not been instituted to sequestrate the same. And any person who, after giving such information, shall fail so to pay over and deliver, as required under the said act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the Receiver shall, upon the court or judge to proceed against such party as in other cases of contempt; and such party shall be liable upon the offender shall not fully comply with the requirements of the act. And such payments or delivery shall fully acquit and discharge the party thereof, as well every claim or demand of the enemy, property, effects and evidences of debt. And the Receiver shall give such person a receipt, specifying the amount of property, the evidences of debt paid and delivered, and the name of the alien enemy on account of whom the same shall be paid and delivered. *Provided*, That when the persons holding the property, effects or evidences of debt, or any of them, are personally resident in a fort of ships, and such claim exceeds in his case twice, he may file his petition in the proper court, requiring that the matter be investigated by a jury. And in such case, the Receiver shall not be compelled to pay over to the Receiver the sum in dispute, except for expenses and allowance, shall be forthwith paid by him into the Confederate Treasury, to the use of the Confederate States, and shall be brought into, and stated and accounted for, in his next account of sequestration.

SEC. 11. The court shall audit and pass on the accounts of the Receiver, as provided in the act to which this is an amendment; but in lieu of the compensation and allowances therein provided for, shall allow such compensation as shall to it seem reasonable and just, having, in the matter, regard to the rate of compensation allowed by the laws of the State in which the court is held, concerning compensation to executors, administrators and trustees; and the court shall further allow to the Receiver all proper expenses attending the execution of his office. And all fees and allowances passed by the court in favor of any Receiver beyond the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, except for expenses so allowed, shall be forthwith paid by him into the Confederate Treasury, and shall be charged upon the general fund derived from confiscations, and be credited to the fund of the estate.

SEC. 12. The Commissioners authorized by the fourteenth section of the act to which this is an amendment, shall appoint a clerk with a salary of $1500, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties, and who shall keep a record of the proceedings of the court, and of all orders and decrees of the court, and of all papers and documents filed in the cause, and shall perform such other duties as the court may prescribe; and the Commissioners shall have power to appoint Commissioners to take the examination of witnesses touching the matters which may be propounded before them, or any examiner, whenever the appointment of the Provost Marshals of those parishes, every person who shall be required to appear and testify in any case, or to produce any books, papers or documents, shall be entitled to the same fees as witnesses in the courts of the Confederate States; but such salary or fee as well as the salary of said commissioners, shall be charged in the contingent fund, and be deducted and transferred from the fund derived from confiscations, until the act to which this is an amendment, and hereafter such settlement shall embrace all the matters ready for settlement; and the Receiver shall have power to administer oaths to the witnesses and to issue subpœnas to enforce the attendance of witnesses, and witnesses failing to appear shall be subject to like penalties and proceedings as may be prescribed in the courts of the Confederate States against defaulting witnesses: *Provided*, however, That the costs of all proceedings shall be paid by the claimant, except in cases where the Attorney-General shall apply for leave to take testimony, and the fees of witnesses and Commissioners shall be the same as are allowed in the courts of the Confederate States in like cases.

SEC. 29. So much of the act to which this is an amendment as required the Receivers to settle annually their accounts, shall stand repealed, and hereafter such settlement shall embrace all the matters ready for settlement; and the Receiver shall have power to administer oaths to the witnesses and to issue subpœnas to enforce the attendance of witnesses, and witnesses failing to appear shall be subject to like penalties and proceedings as may be prescribed in the courts of the Confederate States against defaulting witnesses: *Provided*, however, That the costs of all proceedings shall be paid by the claimant, except in cases where the Attorney-General shall apply for leave to take testimony, and the fees of witnesses and Commissioners shall be the same as are allowed in the courts of the Confederate States in like cases.

SEC. 30. So much of the act to which this is an amendment as required the Receivers to settle annually their accounts, shall stand repealed, and hereafter such settlement shall embrace all the matters ready for settlement; and the Receiver shall have power to administer oaths to the witnesses and to issue subpœnas to enforce the attendance of witnesses, and witnesses failing to appear shall be subject to like penalties and proceedings as may be prescribed in the courts of the Confederate States against defaulting witnesses: *Provided*, however, That the costs of all proceedings shall be paid by the claimant, except in cases where the Attorney-General shall apply for leave to take testimony, and the fees of witnesses and Commissioners shall be the same as are allowed in the courts of the Confederate States in like cases.

SEC. 31. The provisions of the act to which this act is an amendment, so far as the same may conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—A message was received from the Mayor requesting the Council to lend him the services of the steamer in charge of a detachment of the Confederate States Marine Service, for temporary military duty.

A resolution granting $2000 to pay the rent of the Exchange, for which no money was refused to the Executive Committee.

The resolution from the Levee Board authorizing the Committee on Finance to borrow $2,000 to pay the current expenses of the Board, was concurred in.

The resolution from the Board of Assessors, fixing the rent of the offices of Justices of the Peace, was taken up and adopted, was lost.

A resolution in reference to the yearly families of the Fire Department, was referred to the proper committee