THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL. I---NO. 136. BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Occupation of Nashville by General Buell with 10,000 Troops—The Federal Flag Flying Over the Capitol of Tennessee—Flight of the Rebel Legislature to Memphis.

CAIRO, February 25, P. M.—Nashville was yesterday occupied by ten thousand national troops under General Buell.

The Federal flag is flying over the State House.

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned on Saturdry week to meet at Memphis.

It is reported that commissioners have been appointed to confer with the Federal authorities at Washington to arrange terms for the transfer of allegiance, and that Governor Harris has offered to turn the rebel forces over to the Union.

Reports Through Private Sources.

A gentleman who escaped from Columbus represents that a general Union sentiment prevails in Tennessee, and thinks the Legislature will acquiesce in the recommendation of Governor Harris, because they are fearful of resisting the Union sentiment. When he left Columbus there were 30,000 rebel troops there.

Another gentleman who has arrived here from Nashville (who left before the occupation by the Federal troops) reports that the rebels will make another stand at Murfreesboro'. He also says that when Governor Harris fled with the Legislature to Memphis he burnt the State Library and distributed a large amount of commissary stores and provisions among the citizens. The stores were all closed and business entirely suspended, whilst the Secessionists were leaving with their stocks and negroes and were following the retreating rebel army.

Confirmation of the Rebel Evacuation of Nashville.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—Two old citizens of St. Louis, who left Memphis on Tuesday last, arrived here to-day. They report that on the day they left Memphis the Tennessee Legislature arrived there from Nashville, and were to meet on the following day to discuss the present state of affairs in that State.

The people were rapidly arriving at Memphis from Nashville, and congregating in large numbers.

All the gold and silver that could be got hold of had been moved to Memphis.

A panic of colossal dimensions had seized the rebels. State and Confederate scrip was of no value whatever.

There were only 3,000 rebel troops at New Madrid, under Colonel Gunter.

Earthworks had been erected a short distance below New Madrid. Jeff. Thompson held no command there.

Further in Relation to the Evacuation of Nashville—The Union Citizens Sending for a U. S. Gunboat—Vandalism of the Traitor Harris.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—A Fort Donelson despatch to the *Democrat* of yesterday says: "A boat just from Clarksville reports the evacuation of Nashville." The Union citizens of that place sent a steamboat to Clarksville, which towed up one of our gunboats for their protection. The rebels, with Governor Harris, retreated to Murfreesboro'.

Harris burnt all the State documents before leaving.

General Grant has declared martial law over West Tennessee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The following is a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying the bill submitted by him, authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness to public creditors, and which bill was yesterday promptly passed by Congress, and has received the approval of the President:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 26, 1862.

SIR: Notwithstanding all possible exertions on my part to provide means of satisfying the just demands of the public creditors, and notwithstanding actual payments averaging nearly a million and a half of dollars each day, the arrearages have largely accumulated, and the accumulation has caused great inconvenience, and in some instances serious trouble and distress.

Those creditors especially who have furnished supplies of arms and transportation urgently require payment, and ought to have it. The delay affects not themselves only, but through manifold ramifications large numbers of others, not to say whole communities. The amount of unsatisfied requisitions from the several Departments is $26,430,557 83, of which $21,281,653.69 is from the Department of War. The amount of floating debt, chiefly existing in the War Department, probably exceeds $40,000,000. It is impossible to borrow advantageously until financial measures necessary to insure prompt payment of interest from taxes, and to provide the best possible market for the lands of the United States, shall have received the sanction of Congress and means of payment by notes to be issued under the act of Congres just passed, cannot be provided except after the lapse of considerable time required for their preparation and completion.

Under these circumstances, I have anxiously sought for some measure of relief, and after much reflection have determined to submit to the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, for the amounts found due on final settlement to such creditors as may desire to receive them, certificates of the Treasurer of the United States, payable in one year after date, or earlier at the option of the Government, and bearing six per cent. interest.

The certificates issued either for the full amounts due or for portions of such amounts not less than one thousand dollars, would probably answer most of the purposes of actual payment and afford very considerable relief; while the Government would incur no risk and could suffer no loss in consequence of their issue.

Trusting that this measure will receive the favorable consideration of the Committee, and if approved, the earliest possible sanction of Congress,

I remain, with great respect,

[Signed.] S. P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The following is a copy of the bill, as passed:

BE IT ENACTED, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be issued to any public creditor who may be desirous to receive the same, upon requisition of the Head of the proper Department, in satisfaction of audited and settled demands against the United States, certificates for the whole amount due, or parts thereof not less than one thousand dollars, signed by the Treasurer of the United States, and countersigned as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which certificates shall be paid in one year from date, or earlier at the option of the Government, and shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per centum.

Secretary Seward's Reply to Prince Gortschakoff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The reply of Secretary Seward to Prince Gortschakoff, relative to the Trent affair, is expressive generally of the friendship between our country—"a Great Republic in the West," and Russia, "the Great Monarchy in the East." He repeats the assurance that the war will end in the perfect restoration of the Union on the old and well-tried Constitution.

The War on the Kansas Border—Movements of the Rebels in Texas.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 25.—A skirmish occurred at Independence on the 18th, between a detachment of Ohio cavalry and a band of rebels, headed by Quantrel and Parker. The rebels were routed with a loss of three killed and several wounded. Several were taken prisoners, and a quantity of arms were also captured. The Federal loss was one killed and three wounded.

The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 10th inst., has arrived. The rebel Sibley's proclamation did not have the desired effect. Instead of rallying men to his standard, it has strengthened the Union army at least two regiments, and placed nearly all the citizens under arms.

The advices from Fort Craig are to the 7th inst. The Texans, under Sibley, were at Fort Thorne, one hundred miles from Fort Craig, advancing on the latter place. Their supplies were scarce and transportation poor. Their only alternative was to fight or starve to death.

Arrival of the Distinguished Fort Donelson Prisoners at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 25.—General Buckner and Staff, including Majors Casby, Hays and Cassady, Captains Thomas J. Clay, Charles Johnson and E. H. McDonal, and J. N. Gallcher, Buckner's Private Secretary, reached here at one o'clock this morning, with three hundred other prisoners, among whom were Major Cranberry, of General Tilghman's Staff, Majors Herbert, Dallam and Captain Moorman, of General Bushrod Johnston's Staff, Captain Frank Maney (formerly of Garibaldi's Staff), Captain Raves, Ingram Stanwitze, Joel Chapley, of Tennessee, and artillery and infantry Surgeons Charles Widney and W. G. Owen, of Washington city.

Among the prisoners that arrived on Sunday and yesterday are Lieutenant Colonel Lyon, of the Eighth Kentucky, Colonel John M. Ritters, Lieutenant Colonel Abernathy, of the Fifty-third Tennessee, and Lieutenant Colonel Overton.

General Buckner is confined alone in a room in the United States Court House building. There is now in this city, and at Lafayettee and Terre Haute, nearly 6,000 prisoners.

The official list of the killed and wounded of the Indiana regiments at the fight at Fort Donelson foots up as follows:

Eleventh regiment—killed 4, wounded 26.
Twenty-fifth regiment—killed 15, wounded 100.
Thirty-first regiment—wounded 8.
Forty-fourth regiment—wounded 9.
Fifty-second regiment—killed 3, wounded 62.

The propriety of establishing a Catholic Bishopric in Central New York is urged by citizens of Syracuse and vicinity. Each of the dioceses of Albany and Buffalo, out of which it is proposed to form a new diocese, contains a far greater number of churches than any other in the province of New York.

The American Minister at Madrid has revoked the passport of Mrs. Watson, the lady who was suspected of having left this country for Europe with the intention of fitting out a vessel in some Mediterranean port for the slave trade.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE----REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE.

ANNAPOLIS, February 26.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by the PRESIDENT.

Mr. HARRISON presented a petition against any change in the corporation laws of Centreville, Queen Anne's county, which was referred to a special committee.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH presented a petition from citizens of Dorchester, in reference to schools, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Leave was given Messrs. Everett, Fiery and Jenkins to amend the laws relating to schools.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON two thousand copies of the report of the Committee on Ways and Means were ordered to be printed.

Mr. DENISON obtained leave for the Committee on Corporations to report a bill providing for assessing costs for grading North avenue from Pennsylvania avenue to the Northern Central Railway.

Mr. EICHELBERGER obtained leave for the Committee on Corporations to report a bill supplementary to an act incorporating the Baltimore City Passenger Railway.

Mr. DENISON, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to compensate Nellson Poe for services rendered by order of the Governor.

Mr. SELLMAN, from the same committee, reported the bill imposing the direct tax without amendment, and it was read a second time.

Also, from the same committee, the bill to provide means for the defence of the State by negotiating a loan to pay the State's proportion of the United States direct tax, which was read a second time.

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill relating to the competency of witnesses, which was amended and read a second time.

Also, from the Committee on Federal Relations, the joint resolutions (offered by Mr. Harrison, of Talbot, in the House) relating to the agitation of slavery, which were read the second time.

Also, the resolutions (which were introduced by Mr. Harris, of St. Mary's, in the House) relating to the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, which were taken up for a second reading, and were being discussed and amended, when they were postponed until half-past twelve o'clock.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for State librarian and Bank Directors, and after depositing their ballots, the tellers on the part of the House, together with Messrs. Goldsborough and Jenkins, who were appointed tellers on the part of the Senate, retired to the ante-room where they counted the ballots.

After they had counted the ballots, the tellers on the part of the Senate returned to that body and reported the result. [See report in House proceedings.]

The bill allowing G. A. T. Wright, late collector in Queen Anne's, further time to complete his collections, was read a third time and passed.

The consideration of the resolutions relating to the agitation of the slavery question was then resumed, and as our report closed an additional resolution, offered by Mr. Fiery, was under discussion.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at eleven o'clock, was called to order by the SPEAKER, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. PATTERSON. The roll was called, and the proceedings of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. MCINTIRE presented a petition from citizens of Cecil asking a change in the present road law, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

Mr. DUVALL presented a petition from citizens of Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties in reference to re building a bridge over the Patuxent, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PURNELL presented a petition from Worcester relating to ditches, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. ALEXANDER presented a petition from Geo. C. Perryman, asking remuneration for injuries of the telegraph between Baltimore and Harrisburg during the riots of April last, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. WILLIS presented a petition asking a change in the laws respecting the disposition of the dockets of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. BIGGS presented a petition asking the passage of a law authorizing the sale of certain school property, which was referred to the Frederick delegation.

Mr. DUNBAR presented the petition of T. J. Wilson and others, asking the amendment of the wild fowl law, which was referred to a special committee.

Mr. LECKIE presented the petition of citizens of Dorchester, asking the passage of a law prohibiting the placing of a weir in Goose creek, which was referred to the Dorchester delegation.

Mr. REESE presented the memorial of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, asking compensation for cleaning the basin in front of the State wharves, which was referred to the city delegation.

Mr. SMITH submitted an order directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire what amendments, if any, are necessary to the laws relating to the collection of fees by Clerks of Courts, which was adopted.

Mr. WESTCOTT offered that hereafter no member shall be allowed to speak more than ten minutes at a time, which was adopted.

Mr. HERBERT obtained leave for the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill authorizing the Clerk of the Court of Washington county to record a deed.

Mr. BOND obtained leave for the Calvert delegation to report a bill regulating the taking of oysters in Calvert county.

Mr. FINDLAY offered a resolution requesting the Governor to have collected at Annapolis all arms belonging to the State, and to have such as need repaired, which was read a first time.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals in answer to an order passed some time since, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SMYTH, from the Committee on Colored Population, reported a bill repealing certain sections of the laws relating to free negroes and slaves.

Mr. DONALDSON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill relating to State's Attorneys.

Also, a bill to provide for the exemption of the State's paying costs in cases arising out af the arrest of fugitives from other States.

Mr. ESSON, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill incorporating the Baltimore and Harford County Turnpike Company.

Also, a bill incorporating the Union Gas Light Company.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill relating to the inspection of guano in Baltimore.

The petition asking the straightening of a street in Salisbury was reported unfavorably upon by a special committee.

Mr. GIVEN, from a special committee, reported the bill to amend the charter of the Baltimore and Harford Turnpike Company, which was re-committed to the Baltimore county delegation.

Mr. MCINTIRE reported a bill to incorporate the Bank of Elkton, which was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. PURNELL reported unfavorably on a petition asking an increase in the compensation to jurors in Worcester county.

Mr. DUNCAN reported unfavorably on a petition asking a division of a school district in Worcester.

Mr. DAVIS, of Montgomery, reported a bill to reimburse Benjamin Fawcett, late collector, a sum of money erroneously paid.

Mr. DUNCAN reported a bill to make valid an election for a committee of the Presbyterian church at Snow Hill.

Mr. DUNBAR reported a bill amending the charter of the city of Annapolis, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAGRUDER reported a bill regulating the taking of oysters in Calvert county, which was made the order of the day for to-morrow (Thursday).

Mr. HUBERT reported a bill repealing certain sections of the School laws of Washington county.

Mr. MAGRUDER reported bills allowing W. Julan and C. W. Simmons, late collectors in Calvert county, further time to complete their collections.

Mr. WARNER, from a select committee, made a report on the Report of the Commissioners to deepen Patapsco River, which was received and the committee discharged.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the House proceeded to ballot for State Librarian and Directors of the banks in which the State is interested, and Mr. DAVIS, of Montgomery, made the following nominations:

For Librarian—H. P. Jordan.

Directors in the Mechanics' Bank—Henry D. Harvey, Henry James.

Directors in the Hagerstown Bank—Dr. Elijah Bishop, F. J. Posey.

Directors in the Farmers' Bank—Reginald D. Woodward.

Directors in the Easton Bank—Peregrine Groome, W. D. Massey.

Mr. DAVIS, of Charles, nominated E. M. Shipley.

After the ballots had been cast the box was sealed and endorsed by the Speaker, with the number of ballots, and sent to the Senate by Messrs. Pearson, Davis of Charles, and Warner, tellers on the part of the House.

The tellers, after a short time, returned to the House and reported the vote to be as follows:

FOR LIBRARIAN.

H. P. Jordan..... 68 | E. M. Shipley..... 13

FOR BANK DIRECTORS.

H. D. Harvey, H. James,	Mechanics' Bank	65, 65
Elijah Bishop, F. J. Posey, —— Fisher,	Hagerstown Bank	61, 65, 3
D. D. Woodward, J. E. Parker,	Farmers' Bank	66, 6
P. Groome, W. D. Massey,	Easton Bank	65, 65

Mr. JOHNSON, of Baltimore county, offered a series of resolutions, declaring that, notwithstanding the assertion of Jefferson Davis in his inaugural that Maryland was naturally with the South, and should an opportunity offer she would join her destinies to the South, she was still true to the Union. The resolution after some discussion, in which Messrs. Johnson, Magruder and Harris of St. Mary's took part, was passed—yeas 52, nays 5.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Baltimore county, from a special committee, reported the bill to provide for the burnt records of the clerk's office of Baltimore county, with amendments, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow evening.

The bill amending the local laws relating to the sheriff of Carroll county, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to compensate T. S. Alexander for legal services, was read a third time and passed.

The bill authorizing the Commissioners of Worcester county to open a public road, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to allow John J. Ogden, late Sheriff of Calvert county, further time to complete his collections.

At fifteen minutes to three the House took a recess until four o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS----FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Petitions were presented from merchants of New York in favor of a general bankrupt law, and from citizens of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin for the emancipation of slaves, with compensation to loyal owners.

Mr KENNEDY, of Maryland, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill in regard to county roads.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, reported from the special committee on the subject, a bill for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, the bill for the occupation and cultivation of cotton and other lands on the Southern coast—laid aside temporarily yesterday—was again taken up. He urged its immediate passage.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, thought the measure too important to be pressed through in this way. He wanted to know if the Government waf to go into the cotton-cultivation business. If so, he thought it a doubtful experiment. If it was proposed to lease these lands to others, there could be no objection. The Government had the right to collect its taxes, &c., out of these lands.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, inveighed against leasing these lands as tending to engender an ambition in private individuals to become nabobs through this new business, and begged Congress to remember that nature would not wait, and that cotton-seed must be planted, if at all, now, in season. The bill, therefore, should be at once passed.

The morning hour having expired, the subject was laid aside.

A question arose as to the order of business, Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, calling for the confiscation bill—postponed from yesterday—but there were two other special orders having precedence of it. The bill fixing the number of members of the House of Representatives was taken up as the first order.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, offered an amendment to make the number 241, instead of 239. He spoke at some length in favor of the amendment as producing a more correct ratio of representation.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

The case of Mr. Starke, of Oregon—the swearing in of whom is contested on the ground of disloyalty, but whom the Judiciary Committee report is entitled to take the oath—was taken up.

Mr. HALE withdrew the proposition heretofore made by him to re-commit, and Mr. SUMNER modified his pending amendment so as to refuse to allow Mr. Starke to take the oath without a thorough investigation of the truth of the allegations against him.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, charged Mr. S. with having made a gross and unjustifiable assault upon the gentleman from Oregon, in declaring beforehand that if he took the oath he would perjure himself.

Mr. SUMNER claimed to have been misunderstood, and said that he would not prejudge the case, but wished to have a full exposition.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ky., contended that the Senate could not debar an appointee merely for opinions expressed. With so much from the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) in regard to loyalty, he declared he could take the resolutions introduced by him and prove him as disloyal as the gentleman from Oregon. One-half the lawyers in the country would declare him disloyal to the Constitution. He warned the gentleman against the political rules he sets up here, which may, in the changes to come, sweep him away.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, held that, in the way we were proceeding here, no man knew when the blow might fall upon him. He inquired what was disloyalty, and thought it should be defined, so all might understand.

Mr. SUMNER read from the letter signed by thirteen citizens of Oregon, stating that Mr. Starke had been in the habit of openly talking against the Government and in favor of the South. If these facts were true the gentleman from Oregon was disloyal, and the Senate would stultify itself if it failed to consider them before admission.

Mr. HOWARD, of Missouri, called attention to other evidence, that Mr. Starke had said that if there was war with the South he would sell his property at fifty cents on the dollar and go fight for the South.

Mr. COWAN responded that he had asked for definition and got example, and was just as wise now as before.

Mr. WILMOT said that loyalty was unfaithfulness to the Constitution.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, earnestly denounced the doctrine that a bare majority is to exclude members, to be monstrous and revolutionary, and would enable eighteen members to perpetuate their power, as one-third of the Senate went out every two years. The proof of loyalty was in taking the oath, and if the ex parte statement of thirteen persons was sufficient to prove Mr. Starke disloyal, he had in his possession fifteen republican newspapers denouncing Mr. Sumner for his resolutions for blotting out eleven States of the Union, as disloyal to the Constitution.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, argued from legislative precedents, that an appointee was entitled to be sworn in, and prior inquiry could only be made in regard to constitutional requirements, and not matters outside of them.

Mr. TRUMBULL controverted this view, and the discussion was continued by Messrs. Carlile, Ten Eyck, Sherman, McDougal, Harris, of New York, in favor of, and Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, against admission.

Without taking the vote, the Senate adjourned.

The following bills passed the House on Tuesday:—

Requiring the oath of allegiance to be administered to masters of such vessels as shall clear for foreign or other ports. A bill to provide for a uniform money-order system. A bill authorizing additional mailable matter to go through at book postage. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness in certain cases.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, offered the following resolution, based upon the general order, issued by General Halleck, of the 23d, and published in all the papers. Therefore—

RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, That the sentiments and policy avowed in the said general order are eminently wise and patriotic, and in strict conformity to the Constitution; and that the war should be conducted in accordance with the same; and resolved, further, that the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby tendered to Major General Halleck for the said order, and for his military achievements as Commander of the Department of Missouri.

Objected to.

Mr. WORCESTER, of Ohio, called up the Virginia contested election case, in which Mr. Upton, the sitting member, claims his seat as a member from the 7th Congressional district of the State of Virginia. Mr. Veich is the contestant.

Mr. WORCESTER maintained that there was no proper evidence before the committee that the sitting member received any votes at all. Hence the committee reported against him, Upton.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Ohio, advocated the right of the sitting member to his seat.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, followed in a legal argument, contending the right of the sitting member to retain his seat.

Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, said when the sitting member comes here and claims his seat in this House, he must present a stronger claim than he has now presented to the House before he could get his (Sheffield's) vote.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New York, would vote for the sitting member to hold his seat.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor, but gave way in order to allow Mr. KELLOGG to move to take from the Speaker's table the House bill with the Senate amendment, relative to Congressional representation. Passed.

The House then adjourned.

Amusements.

GRAND CONCERTS.—To-night a grand concert will be given in the hall of the Maryland Institute, and on Monday night next, under the direction of Professor Lenschow, the proceeds of which will be handed over to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and will be, through that body, distributed to the suffering poor of the city. The laudable object in view should alone secure a large attendance; and the fact that it will be under the direction of Professor Lenschow, is a guarantee that the music will be excellent.

On Friday night a grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given in the New Assembly Rooms, under the direction of Signor Strini, the proceeds to go to the aid of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church. The programme is excellent, and the music will, no doubt, be of the finest order.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth played *Richard III.* last night, and it is but fair to say that the character was rendered with a force which marked the personator as one peculiarly gifted with all the qualities necessary to gain eminence in the histrionic art. Some portions of the play were given with an energy and discrimination worthy the elder Booth, and the last act would have done credit to the oldest and ablest artist in the profession. Miss Graham, is too cold. There must be passion in her, and the want of confidence which she exhibits sadly interferes with her excellent reading and suitable action. She must forget that there is an audience, and play as though rocks and trees alone were near her. She studies too much—fears too much. The diffidence which she exhibits is the only obstacle in the way of her preferment. Mr. Tilton's Richmond was a most admirable piece of acting, full of spirit, evincing a true appreciation of the character, and rendered with excellent effect. In the early part of next week he will take a benefit, when his admirers and troops of friends will have an opportunity to testify their regard for him. To-night Mr. Booth appears as Macbeth, with Mrs. Farren as Lady Macbeth.

FRONT STREET THEATRE.—The original "Irish Boy and Yankee Girl," Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, will make their last appearance but two on this evening in one of their best characters, Mr. Williams appearing as Lanty McLaughlin and Willie Reilly, and Mrs. Williams as Kate Kearney and Mary Moriarty, in the two elegant dramas the *Lakes of Killarney* and *Willie Reilly*. Those who have not seen the *Lakes* should do so by all means, the scenery alone is worth the price of admission. On Friday Mr. and Mrs. Williams will take a joint farewell benefit, when we may expect to see the house crowded in every part. The exciting Irish drama of *Uncle Pat's Cabin* is in preparation, and will be produced before the close of the Williamses engagement, cast with the entire strength of the company, including Mr. Meldrum and Miss Germon.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

The Late Reverses

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 22.

The exultation of the North over the late success to their arms is as extravagant and delirious as their terror last summer and depression through the autumn. For this we might be well prepared. We are by this time sufficiently well acquainted with the Yankee character to understand their delusions, their panics, mania, excitements, unreasonable hopes and fears, and to give them the contempt. that instability and levity merit. Because they have gained two advantages, in positions commanded by all their naval forces on the seas and rivers, by employing armies of five-fold greater number than the Confederate troops opposed to them on the frontiers of the country itself, they have come to the conclusion that the Confederacy is annihilated; Lincoln declares that the "rebellion is on the wane;" the people believe that the fighting is all over; that the South is grovelling in abject terror; that its Government is in a state of dissolution; its armies a mob of demoralized cowards; that they have only to march forward and subjugate without resistance. Such is the baseless fabric of the Northern imagination at this moment.

Far different is the truth. The reverses we have lately suffered are scratches on the skin of the country. They are the blows that rouse, not the wounds that weaken. The few thousand troops that we have lost are drops from the bucket. The armies of the United States have to carry a hundred positions stronger than Donelson or Roanoke; they have to capture a hundred armies like those they have overcome; they have to march over many thousand miles of ground; they must win many a hard campaign, before they shall have reason to arrive at the conclusions dictated by the drunken insanity of their present jubilee.

For we must defend ourselves to the last. A battle must precede every retreat, and every retreat must end with a battle. We must no longer take human life, money or property into consideration, when we have the opportunity, to inflict the least injury on advancing oppressors and robbers.—While we have a single county unconquered, we must make our stand on it; while there is a single Southern regiment alive, the Southern Generals must make it fight; while a solitary individual of the Southern Congress and Executive is free, he must declare the liberty of the country, the supremacy of the laws, and command their defence with all the force of his soul.

The struggle with the North once begun, necessity compels resistance, with or without hope, to the last hour of life. But even if it did not, the inclination of the Southern people has set forever on it, with a rigidity that forbids the faintest idea of an alteration. The late reverses have caused much pain and much serious reflection, but not the least shade of submission. Very contrary, indeed, has been the effect. Before the news was received the war sentiment had much decayed. Volunteers insisted on their discharge when their time was up, and the original alacrity in the new enlistments was not visible. But the whole face of the affair has changed since we heard that we were beaten. There are no more returning volunteers. Regiment after regiment has re-enlisted. New companies have sprung up like the flashes of the aurora. The draft is no longer mentioned with a sigh—There is a sincere determination never to yield to Yankees, and a universal conviction that, whatever evils can befall us in the coming trial, none are comparable to the consequences of submission.

We repeat, though these reverses are depressing, they have had a good effect on the vitality of the Southern Confederacy. They are allaire of the outposts only; they are the wounds of the skin. If we have twenty lost battles in Tennessee before the spring begins, they do not touch the heart or break the limbs of the Southern giant. If Nashville is taken—no impossible event, unless General Johnston can defeat the enemy in a pitched battle, or out-manœuvre him in his evolutions between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers—and if we lose in consequence all the country of which Nashville is the centre and capital, it is a question whether the Southern forces would not be stronger and better able than before to carry out the defensive ideas that have hitherto regulated this war. They would then go to the water-shed which divides the rivers that flow North, like the Tennessee and Cumberland, from those that tend towards the Gulf of Mexico. They would surrender the greater part of the State of Tennessee, and concentrate the whole energy of the Confederacy on the defence of the South proper. They would in this position render the road from Virginia, by Chattanooga, to Georgia impregnable.

They would then be delivered from all territory with the taint of disloyalty, and stand where the whole population is a unit. Kentucky, Missouri, the greater part of Western Virginia and Tennessee would be temporarily in the enemy's possession, but that very fact would render his task more perilous and difficult. He would then have to march his columns and draw his supplies from a distance, while our best resources would be under our hands. He would suffer the same disadvantage that we have felt in Northwestern Virginia, of a hostile population under his feet, always conspiring and ready to cripple him in case of the least strife. We should then hold Eastern and Southwestern Virginia, which would be a source of strength. There is the true South, the lady, the Southern spirit and left arm of the revolution, and the power of immediate resistance would be strengthened, not weakened, by the temporary losses of territory.

It is hoped that the Southern Government will not have to defend a new line, or trust to the contingencies of war and negotiation for the future recovery of what is lost. It is hoped that General Johnston will lose no battle, that Nashville will never be captured, or the Chattanooga road never be endangered. But such things are possible, and it is childish to shut our eyes to reverses that are possible, and then feel shocked when they come. A more manly policy is to foresee the dangers that they may be encountered with composure—if they cannot be rendered impossible by preparation.

The Despair of the Confederate Press.

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 15.

We have been called to bear a reverse and a disaster. Fort Henry and Roanoke Island have fallen before the gunboats of the enemy. We have sustained heavy loss in munitions of war, our country has been deprived of the services of several thousand of her best disciplined and bravest soldiers, and parents and wives weep in the bitterness of grief over those who will never again bless them with their smiles. The enemy pushes on, flushed with victory, to win more triumphs, and cause other hearts to bleed.

We feel these reverses. We acknowledge them openly. We would rather overrate than underrate their importance and magnitude. Truth demands that we chronicle the battles and their results, withholding nothing, concealing nothing. The narratives of those fierce contests should be as full, as minute and particular as we would like to have them, had they ended in the disgrace and discomfiture of our enemies, and in increasing the glory that covers our arms. Far be it from us to imitate the cowardice and meanness of our foes by claiming victory when we know we have sustained defeat; by inventing falsehoods, under the fear that an honest and correct account will have a harmful effect upon the minds of our people. This would be a sin against God, and an insult to the men and women of these Confederate States.

A resolve as firm as that which sustains and actuates our hearts is not to be shaken by a series of reverses of far greater magnitude than those we are called upon to bear. Our faith in the final and complete success of the cause rests upon the consciousness of superiority to our foes in all the attributes and qualities of the soldier, in the nature of the great work we are doing, in the signal tokens of favor and approval which Heaven has designed to vouchsafe. We are persuaded that our people will display the right spirit under these discomfitures; that they will look these disasters in the face with a clear, undaunted gaze, and, contemplating them with all their probable consequences, grow the stronger, the more determined, the braver for the defeats and the menacing dangers.

Thank God these calamities are not stained with dishonor! They come upon us without the added weight of cowardice and treachery. Those who come after us will not blush when they read of them in history. The noble men who fell have gone down to honored graves and their names have become a heritage of glory, and those who survive are cheered by the "well done" of their country.

These reverses serve to show us the necessity of greater watchfulness and increased zeal. They appeal with trumpet-tones to every freeman in these regenerate and disenthralled States, calling upon every one to come up to the support of the glorious cause. Our foes aim at our subjugation, and if they cannot conquer us they will put forth all their skill and power to ruin and destroy us. In endeavoring to accomplish our subjugation they have inflicted on themselves terrible evils. Bankruptcy threatens their Government, their merchant princes are reduced to want, a cloud rests upon their glory, the sceptre has fallen from their grasp. They lay the blame of the evils they are suffering under, of the degradation they have been forced to submit to, upon us, and all these things have intensified their bitter hatred, and made them the more determined to accomplish their base and wicked purpose.

Their overweening vanity is unspeakably delighted at the successes won by their gunboats; and swollen with arrogance and mad with wrath, they will now put forth all their strength. They already rejoice in the anticipation of success. They shake one another's hands on the street, and exchange congratulations on the speedy restoration of the Union. In their judgment the struggle is almost over, and the future will present a series of victories for their arms. We must prepare for bloody battles. We must meet our foes, resolved to conquer or die. We are brothers, and, wiping out all State lines, we must realize that we are one. We are menaced by a common danger, we share disgrace and glory. He who refuses to fight is a coward. He who sows discord is an enemy. Let us refrain from fault-finding and accusations. Let us learn the lessons our reverses teach us, make a wise use of past errors and shortcomings, and not waste time and embitter feeling by harsh charges and unavailing censures.

It were idle to expect to gain every battle. We should be prepared for reverses. It is not victories that develope the character and power of a people; the noblest qualities of manhood are called into exercise by disaster and suffering. If we were cast down by these calamities, we would show ourselves unworthy of the cause in which we are engaged, and unequal to its accomplishment. With hope unclouded, with confidence unshaken, with courage strong, anointed afresh for the great work Heaven has commissioned us to perform, let us gird up the loins of our minds and strike with a fiercer strength, and suffer with a higher heroism.

More Troops.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 18th says:—President Davis has made a requisition on Governor Brown, of Georgia, for twelve thousand additional troops for the Confederate service. Under the new army law, recently passed by Congress, an opportunity is afforded for all who desire to meet the invaders of our soil to organize companies, battalions and regiments, and to elect their company and field-officers. Governor Brown has issued his proclamation, requiring all persons subject to military duty to attend at the regimental or battalion parade ground or independent battalion to which they belong, on the 4th day of March next, to have their names enrolled—as every one failing so to attend, unless prevented by Providential cause, of which he must send satisfactory evidence to the commanding officer, will be immediately drafted to serve during the war, and compelled to enter the service without delay. He has also called upon the Governor of Alabama to furnish twelve additional regiments of soldiers, to serve for three years or during the war. In obedience to the requisition, Governor Shorter has issued a stirring proclamation, calling for volunteers.

To the Militia of Virginia and North Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK, February 17, 1862.

Such portions of the militia as are called into service, in this department, will report to the nearest Confederate officer, and will be employed in defending their property and homes, now threatened by the invader. They will obstruct the water courses and roads by which the enemy may approach, and from the narrow banks of the rivers use their shot-guns on the ravagers. They will arrest all citizens who hold intercourse with the enemy. Let every man do his duty and the destroyer will be driven from your country.

BENJ. HUGER,

Major General Commanding Department of Norfolk.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK, *Suffolk, Feb. 19, 1862.*

In reference to the above order I wish to say that the citizens can do efficient service as guerrillas, and that no drill is needed for a hunter to get behind a tree and hit his mark, and if every man will shoot only when he is sure to kill an enemy, he will do good service. If the men have no shot-guns, let them take axes and spades and obstruct the roads and rivers, under the direction of their officers. Be of good heart and let our righteous cause make us strong, and with the blessing of God, which we must all ask, we will drive back the foe.

ALBERT G. BLANCHARD,

Brig. Gen. P. A. C. S.,

Commanding Third Brigade.

Gen. Bragg at Mobile.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 22d inst. says:—General Bragg has for the present moved his headquarters to Mobile, and General Sam Jones is in command in his absence, and General Gladden has gone to Mobile to take command of the brigade formerly commanded by General Pope Walker, and General Jackson has been assigned to the command of the first brigade.

The Artillery Commandant at Richmond

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:—Colonel Robert Tansill, formerly Colonel of Marines in the United States Navy, resigned his commission, and was imprisoned by the Lincoln Government upon his arrival home. After being kept in durance for some months he was exchanged, set at liberty, and returned home some weeks since. These facts were stated then in this paper. We recur to them now to say that he was appointed by the Confederate Government soon after his arrival here to the post of captain in the regular army, and he has now received the appointment from Governor Letcher of Colonel of the Second regiment of Virginia Artillery, which will be stationed near this city to man the batteries for its defence. Colonel T. is an efficient officer, of much experience, and a gentleman of information and highly practical judgment.

Movements of Beauregard and Crittenden.

From the Nashville Gazette, Feb. 14.

General Beauregard arrived in Nashville on the 3d instant. He was to have left for Bowling Green on the 4th, and was to go thence to Columbus.

Major-General Crittenden and staff left Knoxville on Wednesday last. Their destination is not mentioned.

Captain Monsarrat, commandant at this post, has adopted the most effective measures to gather the returning soldiers from General Crittenden's command and have them forwarded to his present headquarters. A guard daily travels on every train going east and west, to preserve dec