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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1862.

Martial Law and Habeas Corpus.

Newspapers from Richmond, Va., contain a copy of President Jeff Davis's proclamation, declaring martial law in Richmond and Norfolk and ten miles around, and suspending the *writ of habeas corpus*. Under this proclamation, John Minor Botts and twenty other Union men have been arrested and imprisoned: not for anything said or done, but in apprehension that if the Union forces reach Richmond, they *may* say or do something promotive of the objects of law and good government. Will some of our Southern feeling, secession sympathizers, show us the clause of the Confederate Constitution which authorizes this high-handed proceeding of the Southern Executive?

As we have heard so much, and read so much in disloyal prints about the suspension of habeas corpus by President Lincoln, and the arrest of the aiders and abettors of the Rebel Government, and of the invaluable privileges and principles of constitutional liberty involved in the subject, we would respectfully suggest that they call a public meeting and denounce President Jeff, declare his violations of the Confederate Constitution, call him a tyrant, and the foe of liberty and the freedom of the citizen, and advise the Congress to impeach him for "high crimes and misdemeanors." Surely if they can utter anathemas against the President of the United States for imprisoning men who publicly abused their Government, manifested their preference for the Southern rebellion, and gave aid and assistance to it, why can they not proclaim their hostility to General Jeff's arbitrary measures in declaring martial law, suspending the functions of the Judges, superseding the writ of habeas corpus, and imprisoning citizens who are peaceful and ordinary, and who have not rendered aid to the Federal Union?

We shall await the action of those high-toned lovers of constitutional liberty, and award them the use of our columns for their notice. "Consistency is a jewel."

Maryland's Unionism Impeached.

It is astonishing with what utter recklessness and disregard of truth the leading spirits of the rebellion speak, and endeavor to controvert the plainest facts. That Maryland is a *truly loyal* State, and more so to-day that at any period since the commencement of secession, no candid man acquainted with the sentiments of the people will dare deny. An election now held upon the same issues which were before the people at the late gubernatorial contest, would result in a largely increased Union majority; and upon the naked question of Union or Secession, the former would command nine votes to one of the latter;—for it will not be forgotten that many who voted with the minority at the late election, expressed their decided aversion to secession, and claimed that theirs was "the *real* Union party."

It is hardly necessary to revert to this subject at this late day, but the palpable falsehood uttered by the President of the "pretended Confederacy," in his recent "inaugural," might lead old Marylanders and others residing at a distance, and who are watching the course of our State with intense interest, to suppose that the views of the people here have undergone a change adverse to the cause of the Union since the last public expression of the voice of the people.

This glaring misrepresentation of our loyal people has been brought to the notice of our Legislature in the following preamble and resolution, submitted by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, a member of the House from Baltimore county:

Whereas, Jefferson Davis, a pretended President of a pretended Confederacy, in a paper styled an inaugural, delivered by him in Richmond, Va., on the 22d February, has repeated an assertion often recklessly uttered in public bodies of the so-called Confederate States that "Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories and material interests, will, when able to speak with unstifled voice, unite her destiny to the South;" And whereas, it is due to the intelligence, patriotism and good name of our people that such assertion be at once repudiated by their representatives here assembled;—therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That such assertion is an unfounded and gross calumny upon the people of the State, who, sincerely lamenting the madness and self-inflicted misfortunes of our brethren of the South, acting under a delusion caused by the acts of the aspiring and criminal ambition of a few designing men, are but admonished by the sad condition of such brethren of the fatal results sure to follow from the course which they have pursued, and are more and more convinced of the obligation, alike of interest and of duty, to abide with undying attachment to the Union devised for us by our fathers, as absolutely necessary to our social and political happiness, and the preservation of the very liberty which they fought and bled to achieve for us.

The preamble and resolution were adopted with but five negative votes—Dent and Harris, of St Mary's; Bond and Magruder, of Calvert, and Carrico of Charles. These men uniformly vote against everything that savors of Unionism, and in their numerical relation to the House exhibit very fairly the real ratio of *secessionists* to the voting population of the State.

The Legislature.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Legislature in joint convention on Wednesday elected the Hon. Reverdy Johnson as United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1863. The contest was a spirited one, and was principally between the friends of Wm. Price, Esq., of Baltimore city, and those of Mr. Johnson. Ten ballots were had in caucus on Monday evening before one candidate could receive a majority of the votes, on the last of which Mr. J. received 36, and Mr. P. 30. In joint convention however Mr. Johnson received 56 votes. The *American* says of the selection:

"The eminent fitness of Mr. Johnson will be universally recognized. To the abilities which he has heretofore exhibited in the Senate Chamber and in the Cabinet, we have now added the recommendation of a devotion to the Constitution and the Union that has never wavered in the darkest hour of the nation's trial."

The Legislature cannot extend its session beyond Monday, the 10th inst. There are many important measures yet to be acted upon, but as they are holding three sessions a day, and working up every available hour, it is supposed that all essential legislation will be matured.

In joint convention, on Saturday, Nicholas L. Wood and Samuel Hindes were elected Police Commissioners for the City of Baltimore.

A bill has been reported to the House, imposing a direct tax, for the use of the State, of twenty-five cents on every hundred dollars' worth of assessable property.

Local Matters.

MARYLAND ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The Maryland Annual Conference, of the Methodist Protestant Church, will assemble at Christ Church, in Chestertown, on Wednesday next. A sermon will be delivered at 10½ o'clock, A. M., called the "Conference Sermon." The sessions of the Conference will be public. There will be preaching every night.

It is supposed that the Conference will adjourn on Tuesday evening, the 18th, in time for a majority of the members to take passage in the "Chester" on the next morning, for the Western Shore.

As most of the Ministers and Lay Delegates will arrive here on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th, and as the homes will be designated before the arrival of the boat, it is suggested as a means of facilitating the arrangement of shewing strangers to their respective homes, that the servants of those who are to receive the members of Conference, should be at the wharf on the arrival of the steamboat to receive the baggage and conduct the gentlemen to their respective temporary homes.

The Rev. J. J. MURRAY, D. D., will deliver a Lecture at the M. P. Church, at Kennedyville, on Thursday, the 13th of March, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Subject—"*Matrimony*." Tickets 25 cts., to be had of A. W. Melvin, J. A. Meredith, Daniel Jones, Jos. E. Weer, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. Proceeds to be appropriated to the church debt.

TAXES.—The attention of tax payers residing in the first district, who are in arrears for taxes for 1860 or 1861, is called to the advertisement of Mr. JAMES LAMB, Collector. The State and County are in urgent need of funds to meet their liabilities, and it is absolutely necessary that that the Collector should make his returns with the least possible delay.

LARGE SALE OF HORSES, &c.—Attention is called to the advertised sale of superior horses, cattle, &c., to take place at Kennedyville on Monday next. Persons who desire to either add to or improve their stock, should attend the sale, as such an opportunity is rarely afforded.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The last M. E. Quarterly Conference of Kent Circuit, for the present Conference year, will be held at the church in Chestertown this morning at 10½ o'clock. Rev. T. J. Quigley, Presiding Elder, will preach on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION.—The bills presented by the railroad companies, for transportation for the United States, from April 1, 1861. to Feb'y 1, 1861, amount in the aggregate to $2,101,295 65. The largest is the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, $567,922 55—the second is the Pennsylvania, $255,534 82.

CAMP CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the Kent News.

CAPEVILLE, NORTHAMPTON CO., VA., March 3, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—In my last communication I endeavored to note briefly a few incidents, more immediately connected with ourselves, from the time of our departure from Chestertown until our arrival at this place. I now propose to furnish your readers with the result of a few observations concerning the climate, the country, its system of agriculture, &c.

The climate, I am convinced, is even more variable than that of Kent. *Sometimes* it does not rain, but generally it does. The most scientific metereologist (not excepting Professor Maury himself) would be baffled in his calculation about the weather, even if it did not extend to a period exceeding a day. Rain falls in the morning, at noon and at night, and the intermissions are both short and infrequent. Snow has fallen but once since our arrival, and I am told it seldom reaches a depth sufficient to afford sleighing.

The face of the country in this section is so even, that the traveler is not interrupted for miles by an acclivity sufficient to impede the progress of his horse.—Branches are scarce, and consequently grist and wind mills are numerically about equal. Wells are about ten to twelve feet deep, from which the water is drawn by the old time sweep.

The soil is "light," approximating the "sandy," although along the river courses and creeks, especially in Accomac, are to be found specimens of a "dark loam." Its adaptation for Indian corn and "truck" is almost unsurpassed; although the present yield of the former does not exceed twenty bushels to the acre. I have not seen more than fifty acres of wheat and clover since I have been in Virginia. Some of the farmers account for it by reason of the blockade, and the impossibility of purchasing guano and clover seed at the proper time. This may be partially true, but still I am persuaded that their use is exceedingly limited. Although large crops of cereals could not be generally raised in consequence of the character of the soil, yet if the fields were properly subdivided, and clover and lime judiciously sown and applied, in less than five years sixty bushels of corn per acre would not be regarded as an extraordinary crop. The country requires considerable ditching, in consequence of its flatness. The roads are excellent, except in places where the water is permitted to remain. The long leaf pine is almost the sole description of wood, and is highly valued by the farmer. It supplies him not only with fuel and rails, (or logs, as they are commonly called in Virginia,) but its "*shatters*" are his principal fertilizer. They are collected in the fall and winter, and hauled into the pound, where they remain till rotted for the coming corn crop. The fences are all made of "pine logs," laid in the zig-zag or snake fashion, and last from three to six years; timber land is consequently more valuable than the arable. The latter is usually enclosed in one or two fields, one-half of which is annually cultivated in corn, the other half in oats, potatoes, &c.,—the remainder I presume in *nothing*, for the *benefit* of the cattle. The cattle are very small and inferior, doubtless from want of attention. For a distance of twenty miles all the stock graze in common during the season for pasturage, upon an extensive marsh near the sea, receiving of course the *sensible* congratulations of their numberless friends of both the mosquitoe and fly species. During the winter they luxuriate on corn stalks and husks plucked from the fields. The stalks are cut down preparatory to seeding oats, and flushed in with them—the land, it will be observed, is never disturbed by the plow previous to seeding. The preparation of the soil for corn is effected by flushing it with a single horse, and is checkered from three feet nine inches to four feet each way; and the corn is thinned out to a single stalk. The hoe and plow are the principal implements of tillage; some ploughing this crop as often as seven times. Tops are first cut, the blades when pulled are tied in bundles of about three-quarters of a pound each, and stuck upon the stalk to cure. Both are stacked together, and it is not uncommon to see half a dozen yards enclosed in the same field. Horses, while inferior to ours in size and strength, excel them in blood, speed, action and life. Farmers generally pay more attention in raising them than they bestow upon all their other stock beside.

Fruit is scarce, especially the peach, apple and plum; all of which are destroyed throughout Northampton county by the common rose bug. These varieties are generally attacked before they acquire half their growth. I have been informed from many sources, that clusters as large as an egg are frequently found upon a single peach, and the result of a vigorous shake of the tree is the deposit of half a bushel of them on the ground. There must be some *lex naturæ* or *lex loci* which the scientific naturalist might discover, as the plague does not extend over but a portion of the adjoining county of Accomac.

The mail facilities in this region are intolerable. I have received no letter from home since I left, and but two newspapers. The "News" came to hand to-day bearing the date of the 8th of February. The verbal intelligence I occasionally hear concerning the war is cheering to every patriot's heart. I learn that Tennessee will soon renounce secession and reunite herself to the fortunes of the Star-Spangled Banner—the emblem of her past achievements—the reliance of her future hopes. May the day soon arrive when the Federal Union shall be restored to its wonted peaceful and happy condition—its flag honored and respected in every clime, the reciprocal dependence of every section felt and acknowledged—the people become their own rulers, and by their majesty consign to political oblivion such demagogues as Jeff Davis, Rhett, Floyd, Cobb, Lovejoy, Stephens, Sumner and *id omne genus* of political gamblers who have been so instrumental in bringing our glorious country to the very verge of dissolution.

The health of the regiment is quite good so far as I can ascertain, as you are aware that it is extended over a distance of more than one huudred miles More anon.

COMPANY "E"

P. S.—I send you a sample of Confederate money, written on a slip of common yellow paper two and a half by one and a half inches, as follows:

No. 481. Eastville, Sept. 26, 1861.
Exchange Bank of Virginia
Pay bearer
Twenty Five Cents.
$¼. LEVY OLDHAM.

THE NEWS.

Correspondents, writing from Nashville give some interesting particulars of the occupation of that city by the federal troops. Gen. A. S. Johnson left the city several days before the appearance of our troops, leaving Floyd in command, who seems to have shown more of the incapacity and cowardice which has marked his military career. The useless destruction of the valuable bridges spanning the Cumberland was effected by his orders, in spite of the earnest protestations of the citizens.

The Mayor of Nashville has issued an order inviting the people to resume their usual avocation, and assuring them of protection, both in property and person by the Federal troops. The city was entirely quiet, and the good conduct of our troops universally admitted, and, indeed, was compared with that of the Rebel troops decidedly to the disadvantage of the latter. The Postal Agent from Washington was to open the Post Office on the 3rd, and forty applications for clerkships had already been made by citizens of Nashville.

By way of Fortress Monroe we have some interesting Southern news. Jeff. Davis has published a proclamation placing Richmond and the country ten miles around under martial law, and troops were picketed through the city. The prevailing demoralization of the army and continual disorderly manifestations in the city is given as the reason for the proclamation. Great excitement, amounting to a panic, prevailed in the city. During Sunday night the Union element made a significant demonstration by writing on the walls and fences pithy sentences rejoicing over the expected advance of the National forces, some of which as follows: "Union Men, Attention!" "The Hour of our Deliverance Approaches!" "The Comforter is Coming!" "Watch and Wait!" "The Day is Dawning!" &c. The arrest of leading citizens, whose adherence to treason was doubted, was ordered, and Hon. John Minor Botts and some twenty other prominent men were arrested. Cols. Corcoran, Wilcox, and other Federal officers and soldiers had reached Richmond from South Carolina, but their immediate release was doubtful.

The steamer Ericsson, with advices to the 1st instant and three hundred bales of cotton, arrived at New York on Wednesday from Port Royal. The only announcement in relation to military movements allowed to be made public is that Commodore Dupont's fleet had sailed from Port Royal for an unknown destination. The Rebels were reported to have thirty thousand troops at Savannah.

Commander Craven, of the gunboat Tuscarora, has addressed a letter to a London newspaper, charging the British authorities with collusion in assisting the escape of the privateer Nashville.

The United States Collector at Louisville, according to credible information, has recently sent a confidential agent to Tennessee to report on the alleged Union sentiment of that State, with a view of reopening trade with its people.

By the steamer Columbia, arrived at New York, we have late news from Havana. Yancey, in disguise, had sailed in the Rebel schooner Wide Awake for the South. From Vera Cruz we learn that the Allied Commanders had opened negotiations with the Mexican authorities. Sickness and desertions continued among the Spanish troops. The Harriet Lane, arrived at Havana, had captured the Rebel schooner Virginia Adams off Matanzas.

Brigadier-General Lander died at his headquarters, at Paw-Paw, Virginia, near Romney, very suddenly on Sunday afternoon last, from the debilitating effects of the wound received at Edward's Ferry some four months since. Gen. Lander was one of the earliest in the field in behalf of the Union, and in his gallant charge at Philippi won the first of the victories that have in an unbroken succession attended our arms in Western Virginia.

General Shields has been assigned to the division commanded by the late General Lander, and left Washington on Monday to enter upon his duties.

The staple of the advertising columns of the Richmond papers of the latest dates is the call for substitutes for the army.—The offers range from *sixty* to *six hundred dollars!* The "chivalry" are evidently getting tired of their *fun*, and prefer doing their fighting by proxy.

The successful running of the blockade off Cape Fear river, by the privateer Nashville, and her arrival at Wilmington, N. C., is confirmed.

The rebel Generals Buckner and Tilghman have been taken to Fort Warren.

WILL THEY COME BACK?—The Richmond papers say that every train from Manassas is crowded with soldiers who are on their return home to visit their friends—but who have promised to come back and re enlist. Wonder how much, under the circumstances, this promise is worth? The successon of defeats which the rebels cause is encountering at every point must be a lively inducement to return. Once at home, they will, we fancy, come to the conclusion that patriotism imperatively requires them to stay where they are, so as to help drive away the "Hessian invaders" when they go down that way. Besides, if they spend a few weeks at their firesides, it will probably prove so difficult for them to find their old comrades and commanders, unless they seek them among the prisoners in the Union camps, that they will scarcely attempt so desperate an undertaking.

EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.

Great Destruction of Property by the Rebels before their Retreat.

Occupation of the place by Union troops.

The Philadelphia Inquirer's correspondent accompanied the advance of our army to Columbus, and furnishes the following interesting account of the evacuation of that place by the Rebels and its occupation by the Union troops:

COLUMBUS, Ky., March 4th, 1862, via CAIRO.—Columbus, which is the strongest Rebel position in the Valley of the Mississippi, has been evacuated, burned, and otherwise destroyed. So incensed were the Rebels, that they spared nothing in their work of destruction except a portion of private property.

The evacuation commenced on Thursday last, but all the Rebels did not leave until a late hour yesterday afternoon.

The torch of the incendiary was first applied on Friday, and the conflagration raged with great fury until Sunday. Even now large portions of the enemy's barracks, magazines and other quarters are still burning, sending up heavy clouds of smoke and ashes.

The Rebels did not destroy the fortifications which have cost them so much labor, but left them unmolested.

Everything which they could not carry away with them they either burnt or threw into the river.

A great many cannon of the most effective range have been dismantled and sunk in the river In one place I saw five heavy guns, and in another seven, which had been thrown from a high bluff on the bank of a river. But in their descent they had been stopped by the trees which overhang the stream below.

It is as yet impossible to ascertain how many cannon the Rebels have thrown into the Mississippi, supposing that in so doing they would render them useless to us.

Lieut. Col. Hogg, of the Second Illinois Cavalry, from Paducah, in company with 250 men, was the first to enter the enemy's works at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Our gunboats and transports reached this place at eight o'clock to-day; but the officers not knowing that the position had been evacuated and occupied by our troops the gunboats were cleared for action, and moved down the river in line of battle.—They soon however descried the glorious Stars and Stripes which were proudly waving over the bluff where they had been planted by Lieut. Col. Hogg. Although there were no guns in the water batteries, still the gun carriages which remained presented a similar appearance to mounted guns.

The Rebels entirely destroyed their barracks, Commissary and Quarter-master's stores, and in one lot burned six thousand bushels of corn. One building, containing a large quantity of bacon, being very much soaked with water, would not burn, and a lady told me that when the Rebels found they could not destroy this bacon by fire, they sprinkled poison over it.

A man professing the strongest Union sentiments, says that the Rebels have mined portions of the fortifications, and he believes that they may blow up at any time.

The massive chain which the enemy had stretched across the Mississippi, still remains, although the Missouri end is in the bottom of the river. The shore is strewn with the greatest quantity of torpedoes and anchors.

The large magazine is still on fire, but whether or not all the powder has been removed, is not known.

But few persons remain in the town, and those only who have not heretofore taken sides in favor or against secession. The remainder, from three to five hundred in number, have fled, leaving their houses and stores.

There were, at the time of the evacuation, nineteen thousand troops in and around the place, the entire force commanded by General (Bishop) Polk. Generals Cheatham and Pillow were in command of brigades.

The railroad track was torn up for six miles, and the bridges burnt. Where the railroad crossed the Ohio river the bridge was burnt, but what other destruction was accomplished is not yet known.

The capture of Fort Donelson and occupation of Nashville had disheartened their troops; and the men, becoming demoralized and reckless, said they would soon be surrounded and starved out, and they would no longer obey the commands of their superiors.

General Polk and the officers generally had become unpopular, because, as the troops remarked, they had done nothing but fortify. The town had been fired several times, and was only saved by the untiring exertions and the constant vigilance of the officers, who feared that their demoralized condition would thus be made known to the Union troops.

Ex-Mayor Sharpe was suspected of treason to the so-called Southern Confederacy, and was seized before they left, and carried off a prisoner, without being allowed even to address a parting word to his wife.

Yesterday morning a force of Rebel cavalry returned and captured twenty Union men, who had come to town, knowing it to have been evacuated by the Rebels, and expecting to find our troops in possession.

The fortified works are very extensive, as they reach from the iron banks above the town around to the chalk bluffs below, probably four miles in extent. Every prominent bluff on the river and around the town is fortified.

Despatch from General Cullum.

The following has been received at the Head-quarters of the army:

COLUMBUS, MARCH 4, VIA CAIRO.

MAJOR-GENERAL MCCLELLAN:—Columbus, the Gibraltar if the West, is ours, and Kentucky is free.

Thanks to the brilliant strategy of the campaign, by which the enemy's centre was forced at Forts Henry and Donelson, and his wings were isolated from each other and turned thus, compelling the evacuation of his stronghold of Bowling Green first, and now Columbus.

At four o'clock this morning, the flotilla, under Commander Foote, consisting of six gun-boats, commanded by Captains Dove, Walker, Stemble Paulding, Thompson and Shirk, and four mortar-boats, in charge of Captain Phelps, United States Navy, assisted by Lieutenant Ford, Ordnance Corps, United States Army, and three transports, conveying Colonel Buford's Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, and a battalion of the Fifty-fourth, the Seventy-fourth Ohio, and the Fifty-fifth Illinois Regiments, commanded by Maj. Andrews and Sanger, the whole brigade being under Brigadier-General Sherman (who rendered the most valuable and efficient assistance) proceeded to this place.

On arriving at Columbus it was difficult to say whether the fortification were occupied by our cavalry on a scout from Paducah or by the enemy. Every preparation was made for opening fire and landing the infantry, when General Sherman and Captain Phelps, with thirty soldiers, made a dashing reconnoissance with a tug, steaming directly under the water batteries.

Satisfied that our own troops had possession, they landed and ascended to the summit of the bluff, and together they planted the Stars and Strips, amid the heartiest cheers of our brave tars and soldiers.

Though rising from a sick bed to go upon the expedition, I could not resist landing to examine the works, which are of immense strength, consisting of tiers upon tiers of batteries on the river front, and a strong parapet and ditch, covered by a thick abattis on the land side.

The fortifications appear to have been evacuted hastily, considering the quantities of ordnance and ordnance stores, and number of anchors, and the remnant of the chain which was once stretched over the river, and a large supply of torpedoes remaining.

Desolation was visible everywhere; huts, tents and barracks presenting but their blackened remains. Though the town was spared, I discovered what appeared to be a large magazine smoking from both extremities, and ordered the train to be immediately cut.

A garrison was left in the work of nearly 2000, and 400 cavalry, which I will strengthen immediately.

(Signed) GEORGE W. CULLUM,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

General Banks' division crossed into Virginia the early part of last week, but owing to the restriction recently put upon the publication of army intelligence, the fact was not made public until Monday last. This movement is thought to foreshadow a general advance of the army of the Potomac, and we may soon expect to receive stirring intelligence from that quarter, unless the Rebels adopt the policy just now so popular with them, and determine to *evacuate*. The following dispatch was sent to Washington on Tuesday night, by the correspondent of the "Associated Press:"

General Banks' force occupied Martinsburg yesterday without opposition. Our scouts continue to bring in prisoners.—Although few in number they are of much importance. Among those taken last night was the Rev. T. J. McVeigh, chaplain of the 2nd Virginia infantry. He was captured near Berryville.

Intelligence from Winchester leads to the belief that General Jackson is there in full force, and has completed his preparations to oppose our approach three miles east of that place. The same authority says his army is well provisioned, supplied and clothed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, March 4.—The steamer Norwegian arrived here this morning with Liverpool advices to the 20th ult.

It was reported that the defeat of the Spaniards by Mexicans had been confirmed and that reinforcements were necessary

It was reported that numbers of English steamers have been insured with the view of attempting to run the blockade of the Southern States.

The U. S. gunboat Tuscarora left Gibraltar on the 13th for Spanish waters, off Algesiras. The Sumter was still at Gibralter. Several of her crew have deserted her and she has been warned to leave.

In the debate in the British Parliament on the question of adopting the estimates of the expenses incurred in the Trent affair, Mr. Bright denounced the policy of the government, and said that the money was worse than thrown away. He said that the interests of America were so bound up with England that it was unavoidable to inflict a sting which it would take centuries to remove.

Orders have been received at Sherness to dismantle the gunboats lately prepared for the American difficulty.

The address of the French Legislature to the Emperor regrets the existence of the civil war in America, but believes that *the war will be all the shorter if not interfered with.*

Military Government in Tennessee.

Hon. Andrew Johnson has formally been appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, with all the powers, duties and functions pertaining to that office, during the pleasure of the President or until the legal inhabitants of that State shall organize a civil Government, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. In order to the exercise of those duties, it became necessary to first give him a military position, and hence the President nominated him as a Brigadier-General. This appointment the Senate has unhesitatingly confirmed.

The present Government of Tennessee being a usurpation, every proper encouragement will, through the military Government, be given to the loyal people to assume its control. The designation of Andrew Johnson to that position is considered by everybody as eminently proper, both in view of his peculiar fitness for the office, and of his great popularity among all loyal people besides his devotion to his State.