

he saw that some immediate action on our part was necessary to retrieve the day.

He immediately gave order to his Generals of divisions to prepare for an immediate and general attack along the entire line. The regiments which had suffered most severely in the morning were withdrawn. Gen. Lew. Wallace was given a division composed of two regiments of his own brigade, (the Eighth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana,) and several other regiments whose loss in the action had been but slight, and was given the job of clearing the ground we had lost in the morning, while Gen. Smith, commanding the left received orders to storm the works under which his division was lying.

General Smith's Assault.
Gen. Smith is, emphatically a fighting man, and as may be imagined, the events of the morning had tended to decrease in no measure his pugnacity. When he received his long desired orders for an assault of the enemy's works, his eyes glistened with a fire which could have been seen by his maligners, would have left them in no doubt as to his private feelings in regard to the present contest. All the arrangements were complete by three o'clock, and his column was put in motion soon after. The force under his command was as follows:

Col. Cook's Brigade—7th Illinois, 5th Mo., 12th Iowa, 13th Missouri, 52d Indiana.

Col. Lauman's Brigade—2d Iowa, 7th Mo., 14th Mo., 25th Indiana, 56th Mo. Under cover of Capt. Stone's Missouri battery, this force began the assault. It was a formidable undertaking, which, under a less brave and skillful commander than General Smith, might have proved a disastrous failure.

The hills at this point are among the most precipitous of those upon which the enemy were posted. Selecting the Second and Seventh Iowa, and Fifty-second Indiana for the storming party, Gen. Smith deflected the main portion of his division to the right, and having succeeded in engaging the attention of the enemy at that point, himself headed the storming and partly advanced upon his works from his extreme left. It was a most magnificent sight. Unopposed by the perfect storm of bullets which rained about him, the General on horseback, and with his hat on the point of his sword, preceded his troops, and inspired them with a furor there was no withstanding.

Steadily, with unbroken line, the gallant Hawkeyes and Indians advanced. The enemy's grape and canister came plowing through their ranks, but not a shot was fired in return. Closing up the ranks as one after another of the brave fellows dropped to the earth, and animated by the fearless example of their undaunted leader, they pressed steadily on. The works gained, one tremendous volley was poured into the astonished enemy, and with fixed bayonets, a charge was made into their ranks which there was no withstanding. They fled in confusion over the hills, and at last we had penetrated the rebel Sebastopol, and the misfortunes of the morning were retrieved. Capt. Stone's battery, which, in the meantime, had been doing tremendous execution in the rebel ranks, was promptly advanced to the position gained, and instantly supported by the remainder of his division, the point was secured against any force the enemy could bring to bear against it.

General Lew. Wallace's Attack on the Right.

In the meantime, General Lew. Wallace had completed his preparations for an attack on the enemy occupying the position he had wrested from us in the morning, some two miles and a half to the right. Just as his column was being put in motion, a messenger came with the joyful tidings that Smith was inside of the intrenchments.

With a cheer that resounded far and near, the irresistible Eighth Missouri, and Eleventh Indiana, which occupied the front advanced on the double quick into the encounter they had so long been seeking. The two regiments, from their superiority in drill and fighting capacities, have been considered a "crack corps," and most nobly did they uphold to the letter their enviable reputation.

They did not tarry long to bother with powder and ball, but with a shout, of itself terrific enough to equal their foes, gave them the cold steel with a will which will long be remembered. Shell and round shot, grape and canister were hurled at them in vain. Still onward they pressed, and regiment after regiment fell before them. Valiantly supported by the First Nebraska, Thirteenth Missouri, and other regiments of Col. Thayer's and Crafts' brigades a steady advance was made, until by dusk the ground which had been so hotly contested in the morning, was ours again, and once more the rebels were forced to seek the protecting shadow of the earthworks.

The effect of these successes upon the army was electrical—six hours before, with gunboats disabled, and the enemy in possession of our ground, the position of affairs was gloomy, indeed. But now all was changed. Elated with victory, and the knowledge that at last they had obtained a foothold in the enemy's fortification, and savage at the thought of the privation they had encountered, and at being so long balked in the possession of their prey, officers and men alike clamored for an immediate assault that night.

Gen. Grant, however, mindful of the risks attending such an operation, even with troops exhibiting such veteran characteristics as those under his command had displayed, wisely postponed the final coup de main till the coming of the morrow's light.

What the morrow brought forth, and how the rebels, worn out and dispirited by the protected beleaguement, concluded to give up their stronghold and by doing so, their arms, is already well known. The more detailed particulars of the surrender of Fort Donelson, and its sordid of field works, the departing mail allows me no time to speak of.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.
DOWAGIAC.
Thursday Morning, February 27, 1862.



The Caspapolis Democrat of the 18th inst., indulges in another characteristic howl about Black Republicanism, Abolitionists and the Rights of the South, in which it makes herculean efforts to cover its warm sympathies for the Southern Rebellion. But the "Abolition" howl of that secession organ against all Union men who cordially sustain the Administration in crushing out the Southern Democratic rebellion against the Union, will not deceive any intelligent reader of the paper, because it cannot convince the people of Michigan that it does not harbor a hidden sympathy for the rebellion of its former political associates. It has not been forgotten by the people of Cass County that it was not until after the fall of Sumter and after its mother, the Detroit Free Press had received a gentle hint to stop its treasonable course, that this suckling made a necessity of its uncomfortable position, and pretended to acquiesce in the popular decision to put down the rebellion—by pretending to be for the Union and the war,—but very few are so glib as to put any faith in its sincerity. The whole tone of that paper has been to embarrass the government and its true friends—to slander and vilify every prominent Republican, and to defend and glorify every Democrat who has had any connection with public affairs.

The editor of the Democrat, in order to cover up his sympathy with the Southern traitors, says:
Now those resolutions were adopted by a republican vote, and that after Crittenden's resolutions adopted by Congress in July last—resolutions that every Republican and the Editor of the Republican then endorsed—had been voted down by a strict party vote. This is one reason we object to the resolutions, and another is, as a leading Republican of Dowagiac remarked in a store in this town—"That they could be offered for no other purpose than to cover a determination to construe them to mean a general emancipation."

Now this is all twaddle. If the astute editor knows anything about the passage of those resolutions, he knows that the Crittenden Resolutions, as he calls them, were introduced by Mr. Riley as a substitute to the judiciary resolutions, and that he offered them merely to create political capital to go into the next campaign with. When he introduced them he declared that his only objection to Mr. Withey's resolutions were in their phraseology, and yet himself and the Democratic party are now trying to manufacture a little capital, because a large Republican majority refused to furnish a buncombe for their assailants to carry on a political campaign. As regards the resolutions offered by Mr. Riley, we could have supported them cheerfully, had we not known that they were offered merely for the purpose of reconstituting the carcass of a defunct party. This we take it was the ease with the Republicans who voted against the substitute.

Again, the Democrat claims that another reason why it opposes the resolutions "occurred in the same legislature when it refused to declare that the war was not waged for conquest or subjugation, or to interfere with the rights or established Constitutions of the Southern States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the constitution, with the rights and equality under it unimpaired; and that when those objects were accomplished, the war ought to cease." The only reply necessary to convict the editor of the Democrat with creating fictitious issues, is found in the Resolutions themselves, which declare: That Michigan stands firm in her determination to sustain, by men and treasure, the constitution and the Union, and claims that the burthens of loyal men should be lightened as far as possible, by confiscating to the largest extent the property of all insurrectionists, &c.

As regards the charge that the resolutions were intended to "mean a general emancipation" we deny that there is a solitary word in the resolutions passed, which can be construed to mean "general emancipation" or any emancipation. The resolutions simply call for the confiscation of rebel property, be that property horses, cattle, lands or slaves, in order to assist the loyal North in sustaining the Constitution and the Government.

This is the doctrine of the resolutions, and we think no man could refuse his assent to them, who was not deficient in patriotism, in loyalty, and in love for the Union, all of them being, in our estimation, eminently patriotic, loyal and Union loving.

The Republican party as a party does not propose to interfere with the rights of the South, nor does it intend meddling with their peculiar institutions. As Judge Douglas truly said, the North has never denied the South a single right that they were entitled to under the constitution, and there was no more cause for the rebellion at this time than there has been for the last forty years, and yet these secession sympathizers will cackle about the rights of the South; and assert that their rights should be respected in this struggle. Bah! Do they think that the loyal people of Michigan are to be frightened into a change of government, or a compromise with those who have deliberately taken up arms to destroy the sacred fabric erected by our forefathers, by such a cry among the advocates of the rights of secession—the apologists and abettors of the rebellion? We tell them no! They may howl "abolitionism" till they are hoarse for all the good it will do them.

The earnest purpose of the Republicans is to put down this rebellion, and if the peculiar pet of the Democratic secession sympathizers comes in the way, crush it. It does not let it alone. If a rebel stands in the way of the constitution and supremacy of the Union, put him out of the way, and if he has any property that we can use, take it. This is our doctrine. It is the doctrine of the Republican party, as we understand it. Put down the rebellion at all hazards, and if in putting down the rebellion, we also put down slavery—as a consequence, not as a part of our policy—then let slavery go down, and we for one will thank God. The country has too many interests at stake, just now, to pause in its march for the sake of chaffering about "the peculiar institution," or of arguing in regard either to its rights or its wrongs.

George W. Peck, formerly State Printer of Michigan, but now particularly distinguished as the author of a new and improved system of Double Entry Book Keeping, by which he succeeded in charging and collecting from the People's Treasury duplicates of one and the same account, in other words, of pocketing pay twice for the same job of printing, is scouting about the State for the purpose of procuring his own nomination by the pro slavery semi-secessionist State Convention, to be held on the 5th of March. He was at Niles on that same patriotic mission on Sunday of last week, and in the bar room of the Bond House, with a crowd of listeners to his self-concocted garrulity, denounced an able lawyer and distinguished member of Congress from Illinois, now in the field as commander of a Regiment of Cavalry from that State, as a man destitute of ability who was never as a lawyer entrusted with a cause in a Circuit Court, nor with any decent cause in a Justice's Court; and then proceeded to denounce one of our Michigan Senators in Congress, as "too damned a fool for him" (the said Geo. W. Peck) "to talk about!"

Was not all that dignified in a candidate for the Governorship of Michigan? About as dignified, we think, as fraudulently obtaining pay the second time from the people, on a printing bill. The obvious cause of his low-lived denunciations of the distinguished gentleman above referred to, was the fact that they are loyal Republicans who do not subscribe to Peck's doctrine of the "immaculate conception" and divinity of slavery. We devoutly hope that the honorable George W. Peck may obtain the nomination for which he is thus characteristically electioneering. The people will then bring him and his doctrine to trial together, and skin the one and spurn the other at the same time.

The 22d of February.
The celebration of Washington's birthday seems to have been general throughout the loyal States. Congress, State Legislatures, public bodies, and municipal corporations, all paid their respects to the day and to the President, who had recommended its faithful observance. St. Louis, famous for big processions, seems to have outdone herself in a procession eight miles long! Washington's Farewell Address was read to at least ten millions of people, who felt the truth of its precepts never before so forcibly. And while at Richmond Jeff. Davis was being installed for "six years," as provided by the tottering Confederacy, in how many homes of the South may not the old Declaration and Address have been read as if by stealth, and a prayer ejaculated for the speedy deliverance of an enthralled people?

The Treasury Note Bill Passed.
Both Houses of Congress receded from the position of their amendments to the Treasury Note Bill, on Monday last, in compliance with a recommendation from the Committee of Conference to that effect, and passed the Treasury Note Bill with the legal tender clause attached.

THE CASE OF GEN. STONE.—The Secretary of war has referred the case of Gen. Stone to Gen. McClellan for his disposition, and the latter has ordered a court martial, but the court has not yet been organized, and it is a question whether it will be during the present active operations.

Pro-Slavery Conviction.

The pro-slavery sympathizers with the rebel secessionists, in this State, are making their arrangements for another political campaign against the patriotic Republican party. Their call for a State Convention to nominate a State ticket for the canvass of next fall, is published in their organs, the Convention to be held on the fifth day of March. This early effort to resurrect the remnants of the Democratic party, has created some surprise among the rank and file of the untried.

The object is, first, to coax, if possible, conservative Republicans to forswear their political creed, on the ground that the Republican party is abolished, and oppose the policy of the National Administration. In order to accomplish this, their party press are issuing some excessively funny invitations for Republicans to join them in their love feast. The Free Press, quoting the expression of the Democratic press of the State, says: "They express a willingness to 'join hands' with any and every man who will unite with them on the basis of the Crittenden resolution." The Port Huron Commercial says: "We call upon our friends, democrats and conservative Republicans, to be up and doing." The St. Johns Democrat calls upon the Democracy to invite to the State Convention, "All conservative men who heartily endorse President Lincoln's course."

The second, and great object of this State Convention, is to provide for success at the spring elections, in order to control the Registration boards in the coming campaign. They hope to accomplish this from the fact that the Republican party—the business men—the patriotic masses of the country—all, except Democratic leaders, are unwilling to divide the sentiment of the loyal people of the North in unnecessary political strife, at an hour when the National existence itself hangs trembling upon the issue of a deadly struggle.

If the Democrats can accomplish their object of getting control of the Boards of Registration throughout the State, they will have taken a most important step towards revolutionizing Michigan, and gained an advantage over the Republicans that will be most difficult for them to counteract and overcome. For the reasons before given, there is imminent danger of its accomplishment.

Unpleasant as is the duty—unwilling as are the patriotic and Union-loving masses of Republicans, who have made and will continue to make, any sacrifice for the restoration of the National unity and integrity, they must meet this issue thus forced upon them. Now that the unpatriotic and selfish schemes of the Democratic leaders are developed, let them be promptly met and rebuked by the people.

The official report of Commodore Foote relative to the surrender of Clarksville, was made to the Navy Department on Saturday, and contains all the details of the affair. The citizens of Clarksville were much alarmed at the approach of the Unionists, and precipitately fled. Hon. Cave Johnson, together with the Mayor of the city, made a request, which was complied with, that Commodore Foote would issue an order assuring the well-disposed that they would not be molested in pursuit of their business. The Union sentiment was everywhere apparent along the line of the river. The railroad bridge across the Cumberland had been burned by the rebels, who were retreating on Nashville. An iron rolling mill belonging to Hon. John Bell had been destroyed, and Commodore Foote was rapidly moving on Nashville with a large flotilla of gun and mortar boats.

A WOMAN ELECTED MAYOR.—At a late local election in Oskaloosa, Iowa, there was but one candidate presented to be voted for. The "boys" did not like him, and were bound to have another candidate, and so, more in the spirit of fun than otherwise, they nominated Mrs. Nancy Smith on the day of the election, and to the astonishment of everybody, when the votes were counted in the evening, it was found that Mrs. Nancy Smith had twenty-one majority over the regular candidate for Mayor. So Oskaloosa has actually elected a *Mayress*, who will, we presume, preside over the official duties of that city for the ensuing year.

Interesting from Tennessee.
The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, under the date of Feb. 22d, writes that a messenger from Donelson, who arrived the evening before, reports that Gen. Grant, accompanied by Col. Wallace, of the 11th Illinois, proceeded under flag of truce up the Cumberland beyond Clarksville, in the direction of Nashville, and met Governor Harris, who, after a lengthy interview, asked armistice and cessation of hostilities for three days, when he promised the Federal flag should float over every fortified point of Tennessee.

News Items.

It is believed at Norfolk that Savannah has been abandoned by its inhabitants, and is now occupied by our forces.

On the reception of the news of Ft. Donelson, most every city and village in the North fired national salutes and raised the stars and stripes.

Official returns show three hundred and twenty-one killed; ten hundred and four wounded; and one hundred and fifty missing in McClellan's division at Ft. Donelson.

The rebel General Beckner, captured at Fort Donelson, has been taken from the military authorities on a warrant issued by Judge Catron, of Tennessee, to be tried for treason. He has been taken to Louisville, Kentucky.

The "permanent" rebel Congress was inaugurated at Richmond on the 18th inst. Vice-President Stevens formally opened the session of the Senate. R. M. T. Hunter was elected President pro temp. of that body. In the House, Thomas S. Bocock was elected Speaker.

Senator Chandler, says the New York Tribune's Washington correspondent, since the July session of Congress, \$41,000. Every dollar he has been able to spare from his boarding-house life he has invested in the war bonds.

At Saginaw, in this State, there is now on the stocks and being built, a barque of 600 tons burthen, 13 feet in the hold, 33' breadth of beam, and 150 feet in length—capacity 26,000 bushels. She is of beautiful model and will be launched in the spring. Her timbers are heavy, and she is very strongly built. She is to be called the "Newsboy."

EXECUTION OF GORDON.—Captain Nathaniel Gordon, late commander of the slave ship Erie, was hung in the Tombs of New York last Friday afternoon, his execution being the first that has taken place under the laws enacted more than forty years ago, punishing the slave trade as piracy. He deserved his fate, and now that we have a "precedent" in the execution of what has been regarded as an obsolete law, it is to be hoped that all who follow in his footsteps will not stop until they bring up at the gallows.

Senator Rice has introduced into the Senate a joint resolution providing for the appointment, by brevet, of Lieutenant-General, for eminent services in the field. The resolution says, that when, in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge eminent services of a Major-General of the army in the present rebellion, in the mode already provided for in subordinate grades, the grade of Lieutenant-General may be specially conferred by brevet, only to date from the date of such services. Provided, however, that when such grade shall have once been filled and become vacant, the joint resolution shall expire and be of no effect.

Punishment for Cowardice.
Complaint having been made by General Lander of the misconduct of an officer under his command, and the matter referred to the Secretary of War, the following instructions were given:

If General Lander is satisfied that Colonel Amansel was guilty of cowardice or misbehavior before the enemy, he may be tried on the spot, and, if found guilty, the sentence of death may be executed on the spot, or he may be cashiered by his commanding General at the head of his regiment. The former course is recommended as the preferable one. Cowardice in an officer, displayed upon the field of battle, should receive the swift punishment of death.

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
WAR DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 16, 1862.

South Kentucky.
Our latest advices from Southern Kentucky states that Gen. Mitchell's forces were at Russellville on their way to join Gen. Grant at Clarksville. Neither place is over 40 miles from Nashville. From all indications a blow may be looked for in that quarter ere many days. Beauregard and Floyd are at Nashville—the former sick with typhoid fever, and apparently in an almost dying condition. It is reported that the place is not fortified and it is too late, now, to remedy the defect. Gen. Buell has left Louisville and gone in the direction of Nashville.

A FRAUD WITH TREASURY NOTES.—We hear of a shrewd dodge which has been practiced upon the retail trade of this city. Some knave cuts the coupons off the \$50 seven-thirty Treasury Notes in trade, thus pocketing some \$10 95, the amount of the coupons for three years, which he may collect half-yearly upon presenting them at the Government offices. Traders should bear in mind that there are no \$50 demand notes—only \$5's \$10's, and \$20's.—N. Y. Post.

Nashville Ours.

The Flag floats over the State House. Gov. Harris and the Legislature Gone to Memphis.—He Burns the State Library.—Rebels Fleeing from Nashville with their Negroes.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
Cairo, Feb. 25.

Nashville was yesterday occupied by 10,000 troops under Gen. Buell, and the Federal flag is now flying over the State House.

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned on Saturday week, and met again yesterday at Memphis. It is reported that Commissioners have been appointed to confer with the Federal authorities at Washington, to arrange terms for a transfer of allegiance, and that Governor Harris offered to turn the Confederate forces over to the Union. Secessionism is on the wane and Unionism in the ascendant. Union men threaten terrible retribution upon their persecutors.

Fielding Harst, of Purdy, McHenry county, Tenn., ten miles from Cairo, was first arrested by order of Governor Harris, on the 23d of December, confined twenty-seven days in a dungeon at Nashville, and released by outside pressure brought to bear on the Judge, who had sentenced him to be hung for treason to the Confederate States. He was again arrested, taken to Columbus, kept two days and permitted to return to Purdy, by Rev. Gen. Polk, to establish his innocence. He escaped from the guard and was taken on board the gunboat Tyler and brought to Cairo. He represents a general Union sentiment in Tennessee; thinks the Legislature will acquiesce in the recommendation of Gov. Harris, because fearful of the rising of the Union sentiment. When he left Columbus there were 30,000 Confederate troops there, who were confident of whipping the "damned Yankees" on land, though they confessed themselves no match on water. When first released he gave a recognizance in \$25,000 for his loyalty to the Confederacy.

Another gentleman who arrived from Nashville, last night, reports that the Confederates will make another stand at Murfreesboro. All the rebel troops have left Nashville except the police force, who were picking up stragglers. When Gov. Harris fled from Nashville with the Legislature to Memphis, he burned the State Library and distributed a large amount of commissary stores and provisions among the citizens. Stores are closed and business is entirely suspended. Secessionists are leaving with their stock and negroes, and following the Confederate army.

Noble Letter from Secretary Stanton.
To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

Sir: I cannot suffer undue merit to be ascribed to my official action. The glory of our recent victories belongs to the gallant officers and soldiers that fought the battles. No share of it belongs to me.

Much has recently been said of military combinations and organizing victory. I hear such phrases with apprehension. They commenced in India France with the Italian campaign, and resulted in Waterloo. Who can organize a victory? Who can combine the elements of success on the battlefield? We owe our recent victories to the Spirit of the Lord, that moved our soldiers to rush into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with terror and dismay. The inspiration that conquered in battle was in the hearts of the soldiers and from on high; and wherever there is the same inspiration, there will be the same results. Patriotic spirit, with resolute courage in officers and men, is a military combination that never fails.

We may well rejoice at the recent victories, for they teach us that battles are to be won now and by us in the same spirit and only manner that they were ever won by any people, or in any age, since the days of Joshua, by boldly pursuing and striking the foe. What, under the blessing of Providence, I conceive to be the true organization of victory and military combination to end this war, was declared in a few words by General Grant's message to General Buellker—"I propose to move immediately on your works!"

Yours truly,
EDWIN M. STANTON.

Latest from Gen. Burnside.
Expedition up Chowan River.—Enemy in Force at Winton.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 24.—The steamer Baltimore, which left here several days ago, with ammunition for the Burnside Expedition, arrived from Hatteras about 12 o'clock to-day, having left yesterday. The news by the Baltimore is not of specific interest. The burning of Winton by the Federal forces was confirmed. The 9th New York regiment had gone on an expedition up the Chowan river with three gunboats, but having found the enemy in full force, returned without making any attack.

The object of the expedition of the New York 9th Regiment was to destroy the railroad bridges on the Blackwater and Chowan rivers. The enemy, however, was discovered in large force at Winton, and no landing was made. The enemy fired at our gunboats, and in retaliation the town was shelled.

The greater part of the Burnside expedition was still at Roanoke Island, and Gen. William's Brigade, at Hatteras, had received orders to proceed there.

REBEL PRISONERS CHECKING FOR THE UNION.—The Bloomington Pantagraph says when the rebel prisoners of the 20th Tennessee regiment passed through that city for Chicago, they were treated to all the comforts they could demand. When the train moved they joined in giving "three rousing cheers for the old Union."

From the New York World.

Maximilian I. of Mexico.

Were it not for our civil war, the whole country would ring, from the Peaboddy to the Rio Grande, at the bold attempt, from which the mask has now fallen, to convert the Mexican Republic into a monarchy and place an Austrian archduke on its throne. The crafty and perfidious Emperor of France takes advantage of our weakness to subvert the institutions of a neighboring State. He undertakes to plant a monarchy on this continent, and offers it to the Archduke Maximilian. According to the Independence Bells the Cabinet of Madrid presented the infant Don Sebastian, of Spain, as a candidate for the new throne; but France and England peremptorily declined to entertain the proposal on the ground that it would be contrary to the article of the convention by which the three powers stipulated that none of them should seek a separate advantage in the expedition. A recent journey made by the Mexican General Almonte to Brussels led to the conjecture that France and England had thought of the Count of Flanders, second son of the King of Belgium; but the fact that, through his mother, he is Prince of Orleans, renders it improbable that he could have been thought of by Napoleon III. The offer of the Mexican crown to the Archduke Maximilian was not at first well received in Austria. The *Ost Deutsche Post* applied to the offer the words which Virgil puts in the mouth of a Trojan respecting the wooden horse—"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes." I fear the Greeks even when they offer presents." This journal denied the existence of the negotiations relative to the archduke, just as every preceding step in this perfidious business has been proclaimed by semi-official extractions which events now present to be false. It was denied in the London and Paris journals in an early stage of the proceedings; that there was to be any intervention; it was then denied that there was to be any concert of action, and the denials were persisted in up to the signing of the treaty. It is now put beyond question that the *Ost Deutsche Post* was deceiving its readers when it recently denied the existence of the negotiations respecting the crown. Maximilian has conditionally accepted the throne of Mexico; but the conditions made by Austria are different from those proposed by France. Recent intelligence from Vienna represented that Austria was disposed to accept, provided a body of allied troops would remain five years in Mexico to give the new monarchy time to get firmly established. But a dispatch from Vienna, dated February 4, in the London Morning Post, states that Maximilian will accept the throne, but that Austria will not cede Venetia in return—implying that this was proposed as a condition.

Speech of C. J. Faulkner.

He Pronounces Secession a Failure. Rebels Deserting by the Hundred.

FREDERICK, Md., Feb. 19.
On Saturday night, at a complimentary dinner tendered to the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, at Martinsburg, Va., that gentleman, in a speech, said, in effect that the policy of secession as it had been carried out, was a failure. It had been accompanied by an unnecessary loss of life, the best blood of the South, an immense sacrifice of property. If this course was continued, it would pile ruin on ruin.

The public sentiment of Western Virginia was opposed to it. He also intimated that he had no affiliation with those who wished the present war to continue. His remarks were acquiesced in by the large audience present, and he had no doubt they reflected the true sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of the upper counties of the Potomac.

Reports from unusually trustworthy sources say between three and four hundred of the Barkly county militia have deserted in a body, and are en route to cross the Potomac and join our ranks.

Price again Cleared out by Gen. Curtis.

The Federal Forces being Substituted by Provisions Taken from the Enemy.

St. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Dispatches received at the headquarters of the Department of the West, this morning, announce that the army under General Curtis had again routed General Price, together with the forces sent to his assistance by the Confederates under command of Ben. McCulloch, at Cross Hollows, in Arkansas. This was the place at which Price was expected to make his last determined stand. It is forty miles from the Missouri boundary line, and a point at which a desperate resistance might well be made.

Gen. Curtis forced Price to leave behind him all his military stores, and also his sick and wounded. Previous to his abandonment of the ground, he ordered all his camp equipage to be burned, and it was done.

General Curtis, in his dispatch to Gen. Halleck, says: "Most of our provisions for the last ten days have been taken from the enemy. Price burned to prevent our troops from occupying them."

ONLY TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND.—On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Trumbull said that he had received authentic information that there were only twenty-eight thousand Union soldiers under Gen. Grant, at Fort Donelson, instead of forty or fifty thousand, as first reported. So it appears that the rebel force was in reality the largest. So much the greater the victory.

REBEL PRISONERS CHECKING FOR THE UNION.—The Bloomington Pantagraph says when the rebel prisoners of the 20th Tennessee regiment passed through that city for Chicago, they were treated to all the comforts they could demand. When the train moved they joined in giving "three rousing cheers for the old Union."