THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS,
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

AteOrleans & Lexington will sell this morning, at eleven o'clock, a large quantity of furniture, crockery and china ware, cots, chairs, tables, bedsteads, &c., the property of a gentleman.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The permanent Government of the Confederate States has now been inaugurated, and henceforth the people have a right to anticipate from the Administration a line of policy at once appropriate, vigorous and confident. The vacillations and hesitancies of the past are, we trust, to be dissipated; the fatal errors heretofore embroidering the deliberations of Congress, and leaving the Cabinet ignorant and myrmidon, will be considered the longest necessary. The people will cease to be spectators of the actions of the Government, when they are openly revealed. There has hitherto been some complaint of favoritism, of undue attachments to office-holders, of selections for office purposely made from partisan political associations, and of the disregard of claims not backed by old party backs. How far these allegations have a foundation in truth we cannot say, because we have not taken the pains to inquire into the former political status of every person chosen for military distinction or civil office; but it may not be out of place to forewarn the Government against such gross abuses. In the old Government of the United States they were chief among the instrumentalities of the most despotic and wide-spread corruption, and have probably contributed fully as much as any other cause to the disruption of the Confederacy, and the overthrow of the Union. Let us then as we would the most baneful poison, that loathsome canker which has corroded the very vitals of the Federal Administration.

With respect to the conduct of the war our Government, now that it is firmly established on a permanent organization, has an opportunity of imprinting on it such a character as will be most likely to lead it to a glorious end, and to render it fruitful in triumphs to our arms. Without entering to almost over the past; without desiring to indulge in useless repining; and in sentimental criticism, it is sufficient to observe that every thinking man enough to know that a lack of energy and efficiency has been the prominent sin of both the War and Navy Departments. We have, as it were, finished that we only needed to defend our frontiers to be victorious and triumphantly safe; that our arms were invincible in defensive warfare; that we were required simply to parry the blows of the adversary, and not to attack him in return, and that then we should preserve our independence, exhaust the enemy, and ultimately secure the objects for which we are struggling. The fallacy and folly of these views are now transparent. Last October have taught us that we have committed the most serious, if not fatal error. We have been driven from the frontier; we have been defeated by forces not powerfulnot overwhelmed. The display of the most heroic valor has not availed against numbered disparity of numbers; and wherever that has been vouchsafed it has been in vain, and the strength, our reputation has been in vain, and in sullen rage we have been compelled to retreat or to surrender.

There must be a radical change in all this, or we shall be subjected to renewed calamity and disgraceful discomfiture. The Government must put forth its energies fully; it must strain every nerve and employ its resources freely to place in the field an army capable of competing with that of the Yankees. No question must be spared, and no expense must be withheld for the accomplishment of this purpose. The people of the South will respond promptly and cheerfully to the call of patriotism, if they only ask it to be guided and directed in the path they should pursue. Their fortunes, their very lives are willingly staked upon the issue. When once a competent force is obtained, the campaign should be conducted with indefatigable vigor. It is not enough to await attack, repel it, and then prolong the struggle. We should act on the offensive whenever an eligible opportunity presents itself. It is usually observed by a commander that in all encounters between men and men, and in all other trials of skill, the advantage is with the party who strikes the first blow. We have heard of a certain method of dredging this war to an speedily as we may, to make her sensible taste of its bitterness. Then the they have not felt a single shock of alarm at the prospect of assault of any part of north which they can clearly call their own. New York has no fear of invasion; Boston and Philadelphia are undisturbed by a thought of peril; Cincinnati and Chicago pines over the location of the Confederates without a remote idea that they may one day become a battle ground. How long shall the North delay to feel the pulse of? Have we not fairly tried the merits of the defensive policy? Are there no thirty and intrepid spirits in our midst who, at the head of a devoted band, can carry terror and desolation into the regions of Yankeedom. Let our Government encourage a bold and aggressive policy, and we shall find the North a lesson more painful than any we have inflicted on us.

New Novel.—Mr. L. Gaussaid, No. 26 Chartres street, has just an "*Les Fleurs du Atchafaya*"—a remarkably pretty narrative, compiled by E. Brobed, and dedicated to the Misses Antelle and Felicie Delhome. They are tasteful narratives, and will become favorites among our lady patrons.

To Volunteers.—Under this head I. Hart, No. 27 Chartres street, advertises a list of articles of essential use to our soldiers, such as flannel and shirting undershirts and drawers, Canton flannel and woolen goods, &c. His assortment is large, and calculated to give satisfaction.

One of the Richmond prisoners, a member of an Illinois regiment, who was captured at Fort Donelson and arrived in Memphis on the 20th, asserts that but forty-eight of his regiment so captured survived the fight, all the rest being killed or wounded. This is the one fearful loss sustained by any one regiment during the war.

A Lucky Hole.—A private letter received in Savannah from St. Mary's, dated Friday, the 14th inst., says the hard shell shown of a vessel had been seen near that place a few days previous. The story is mentioned "Courier, New Bedford," and she is said to be one of the identical whalers recently sunk by the Yankees in the channel to Charleston harbor.

The Telegraph in Arkansas.—The Little Rock Gazette says:

Mr. Montgomery has completed telegraphic communication between Little Rock and Clarksville. The Clarksville and Little Rock wires and Fort Smith is now in operation. The other line will be completed with the utmost despatch. The original line from Fort Smith to Mt. Comfort will be immediately taken up by troops in the northwestern portion of Arkansas to communicate by the wires with the Government at Richmond.

A Vacance for Volunteers.—We have any number of our citizens continually complaining that they will readily volunteer if they can only get there. But the benefit of the chance we will give them. Let all such volunteers be assigned to service at Columbus if they will only present themselves to Gen. Polk. He will soon find them employ enough for them. Here is an opportunity for some hard of hearing. Let every one who is disposed enlist at once, and let it be say nothing more about a lack of opportunity, or an abundance of heavy artillery.—*Mobile Register.*

Where the War Contracts Are.—Hon. Spencer, *Army Manufactures*, A. contractor of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, gives the following publication where the manufacture of army equipage is located. In Massachusetts, Connecticut, Hartford, Colonel Colts employs 1500 men in the construction of arms, of which average 25 per day; which equal to several hundred more at work upon the buildings, which are now being duplicated, the factory manufacturing, which will bring the monthly pay roll probably to more than $20,000. The Sharp's Rifle Company work day and night, and pay out $20,000 per month. The Chicopee Manufacturing Company, employing 1500 hands, at a monthly cost of $15,000. Wesson & Wood, engine builders, have 300 men at work, whose monthly pay amounts to $5,000. Jewell & Co., Waltham, employ the Ellwick Iron Works and the Hartford Manufacturing Company also employ a large workforce. The Colt and other companies in Hartford probably pay $50,000 monthly. At Chicopee, the Dwight Manufacturing Company, the Ames Company, Colonel Gaylord, the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, the Arms Company, and other companies pay an aggregate of $60,000 monthly in their estimate. At Springfield, the United States Armory employs 1500 men, whose pay amounts to $100,000 per month for labor.

With such stimulus, is it no wonder that Massachusetts is enjoying prosperous times, and all at the expense of the agricultural interest of the Northwest.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

From Lynchburg.

Lynchburg, February 22.—There have been three hundred killed on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad one culvert has been destroyed and one hundred and fifty feet of the road-way is gone, in consequence of the recent heavy rains. In three or four days the repairs will be completed.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Fort Henry.—*Richmond*, February 21. We have had no Nashville mail for the past seven days, and no dispatches from Nashville for the past two days.

R E stated here in telegraphic circles that the telegraphic office at Nashville is closed, and the public must draw their own inferences.

Richmond, February 22.—Both Houses took recess this morning to attend the inauguration in the House. Subsequently Mr. Foote introduced a resolution appointing a committee of one from each State to request the Secretary of War to furnish the fullest account practicable in reference to the condition of her armies in the field and on the coast and river defenses, or elsewhere, and report without delay, viewing enable Congress to pass such measures as will facilitate the establishing our national independence and a sense of security, peace and safety. The resolution was tabled for the present. In the Senate the business was unimportant.

President Davis's Inaugural.—*Richmond*, February 22.—Fellow citizens: On this, the birthday of the man most identified with the establishment of American independence, and beneath the monument erected to commemorate his heroic virtues and those of his compeers, we have assembled to take into account the important Government of the Confederate States. Thus, at this hallowed place, under the favor of a living Providence, we hope to perpetuate the principles of our revolutionary fathers. The day, the memory and the place seem to be fitly associated.

It is with mingled feelings of humiliation and pride I appear before you, in the presence of this people and before High Heaven, the oath prescribed as a qualification of the exalted station to which the unanimous voice of the people has called me. Deeply sensible of all that is implied by the manifestation of the people's confidence, I am yet more profoundly impressed with the responsibility of the office, and humbly feel my own unworthiness. In return for their kindness I can only offer my sincere thanks, and promise to do my best in the service of that gratitude with which it is accompanied, and pledge my zealous devotion of every faculty to the service of those who have chosen me for their Chief Magistrate.

When, through a long succession of these highly honorable distinctions to be for the general welfare, but for unprecedented in warfare, and against the domestic institutions of the Southern States, and by a degree of sectional parties unfriended for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to destroy the sovereign rights of those States, six of those States, withdrawing from the Union, constituted to exercise the right to perform the duty of establishing a Government which would better secure their liberties, for the protection of which the Union was established.

Whatever of hope some may have entertained that a returning sense of justice would remove the danger with which our rights were endangered, we felt it to be possible to preserve the Union of the constitution, must have been dispelled by the malignity and barbarity of the Northern attack in the prosecution of the existing war. The ruin of the South hopeful results so much have been destroyed by the despotism they have recently exhibited for all time, forever put to rest all civil and religious liberty. Their Bastiles are filled with prisoners arrested without civil process or indictment, which they are in duty bound to serve; the world, the civil corpus suspended by Executive mandate, and the judiciary subjected to the discretionary power of its members, where asserted principles suggested to the Federal Convention to be a right have been abandoned, of to the list of upended States; citizens held under threats of military power, civil officers, peaceful citizens and gentle women incarcerated for opinion's sake. We appealed in the majesty of our late secession to a tribunal the Government to be free, liberal and humane, as that established for our common rule.

Right of our independent Government, for purpose to maintain our pacific institutions, we may point to the Constitution of the Confederacy, or to the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact of the South, at the commencement of our present struggle, there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty or freedom of speech, or thought, or of the press. The course have been maintained, and their judicial tribunals fully sustained, and every right of a peaceful citizen maintained, so equally as if a war of invasion had not disturbed our peace.

The people of the States now confederated became convinced that the Government of the United States had fallen into the hands of a sectional party, who would prefer ruin to concession of all treats to the destruction of those rights which it was pledged to protect, and they believed that to remain longer in the Union would subject them to a continuance of discriminating discrimination, submission to which would be inconsistent with their welfare, and intolerable to a proud people. They therefore withdrew from the Union of which they had been a component part, and established a new Confederacy for themselves.

The experiment instituted by our Revolutionary fathers of a voluntary union of sovereign States for purposes specified in solemn compact had been perverted by those who, feeling they had the power, and forgetting the right, were willing to respect no law but their own will. The Government had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordained and established. To save ourselves from revolution, we withdrew. The South, alone, was willing to place in order a despotism of numbers, and to preserve to the spirit as well as the form the system of Government we believed to be peculiarly fitted to secure the blessings and full of promise for mankind, we determined to make a new association, composed of States assuming the same interests, policy and feeling.

Trust to our institutions of liberty and our love of justice, we sent commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all matters of public debt or property which might be disputed, but the Government at Washington, denying our right to self-government, refused even to listen to any proposition for a peaceful separation. The first year of our history has been the most eventful in the annals of the continent. A new Government has been established over an area of more than 700,000 square miles, and the great priest, pen upon which we have been willing to submit to the judgment of the world, have made manifest for us which could never have been achieved by the sword.

Our Confederacy has grown from six to twelve States, and Maryland, strongly inclined to unite her lot with the South, and many large portions of Virginia and material interests, will, I believe, when able to speak, with united voice connect her destiny with the South. Our people have rallied with unexampled unanimity to the support of the great principles of constitutional government, with a firm resolve to perpetuate them, and we have reason to be peculiarly secure, against a million, which is in reality a standing hostile army, and waging a war along a frontier of thousands of miles, with the avowed purpose of subjugation, and although the contest has not ended, and for the moment go against us, the final result is our favor is not doubtful. The period of our trial has been long and painful, and the sacrifice of our dear ones and dissolution of our homes has of course been in debt which, in their effect to subjugate us, has left a sad and fearful dissatisfaction, so will subject them to burthens which must cause to express them for generations to come.

We, too, have had our trials and difficulties, but we have not to complain in the figure is not to be hoped. It was to be expected, when we entered on this war, it would expose our people to sadly sacrifices, and cost them much of life in treasure. We have not to know the value of the object for which we have strugged, and understood the nature of the object for which we engaged, and that nothing could be gained and the sacrifice, and any position to be secure at the price of success, such a contest. But the plague has its lights as well as shades. The great evils has awakened in the people a spirit of the highest sentiments and qualities of the human soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue and courage; and instances of self-sacrifice and generous devotion to the cause for which we are contending are rife throughout the land. Never has a people evinced so determined a spirit as that now enlisting the men, women and children in every part of our country. Upon the field will men fly to arms, and wives and mothers send their husbands and sons to battle without a murmur or regret. It was, perhaps, in the ordination of Providence that we were to be taught the value of our liberties by the price we pay for them.

In recollections of this great contest, with all its common traditions of glory, sacrifice and of blood; will be a bond of harmony and enduring affection amongst the people, perhaps, not only in policy, friendship in sentiment, and joint sufferings in war. The commercial marriage of the past years have not been made without some corresponding benefits. If the sacrifice of our foreign relations in this protracted struggle has deprived us of our commerce, it has left us free taking as a self-supporting and independent people. The blockade, if effective, has compelled us to make rely serve to divert our industry from the production of articles for our use, and supply it in supplying commodities by domestic art.

It is a satisfaction to know that we have established the war by our own spontaneous exertions. We have neither asked nor received aid from any quarter. The interests involved are not only our own; the world at large is concerned in the opening of our markets to the Confederate States, and when the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and institutions by cultivating foreign trade, the Southern states will offer the manufacturer of Europe the most favorable markets which invited their industry—Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, provisions, timber and naval stores, and receive in return exchange, for which they will be ready to supplies be likely to be disturbed by war. Our Confederacy and strength will be too great to tempt aggression, and, never was there a people when intoxicated with principles contained them so fully to a peaceful policy as those Confederate States.

By the character of their production they are not deeply interested in foreign commerce to wage a war only to disturb the world, and a war of conquest they cannot wage, because the Constitution of the Confederacy denies no extend jurisdiction. A civil war, begun between States that held together by their volition only, and the rule of voluntary government, cannot fail to be conservative, at, by its success, it will have established the principle of self-government, and, by its failure, it will have established the security of obligations by which the Confederate States may be bound to foreign nations. In proof, it is to be remembered that, at the first moment of assuming their right to secession, these States offered a settlement on the basis of common liabilities for the obligations of the General Government.

Fellow-citizens—After the struggle of ages had conducted the right of Englishmen to a constitutional representative Government, our Colonial ancestors were forced to vindicate that birthright by an appeal to arms. Success crowned their efforts, and they provided for their posterity a peaceful remedy against future oppressions. The tyranny of an unbridled majority, the most odious and least responsible form of despotism, has deadened both that right and remedy. Therefore we are in arms to resume such sacrifices as our fathers made to the cause of constitutional liberty. At the darkest hour of our struggle, the Provisional gave place to the Permanent Government, and after a series of successes and victories which covered our arms with glory, we have recently met with serious disasters; but in the heart of this people, who are resolved to be free, these disasters tend but to stimulate to increased resistance. To show ourselves worthy the inheritance bequeathed us by the patriots of our revolution, we must emulate the heroic devotion which made severe to them, the crucible in which their patriotism was refined.

With confidence in the wisdom and virtues of those who will share with me the responsibility, and aid me in the conduct of public affairs, and earnestly relying on the patriotism and courage of a people of which the present war has furnished so many examples, I deeply feel the weight of the responsibilities I now, with manifested diffidence, am about to assume, and fully realizing the inadequacy of human power to guide and sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on Him whose favor is vouchsafed to the cause which is just, and with humble gratitude and adoration acknowledge the Providence which has so visibly protected the Confederacy during its brief but eventful career. To This, O God! I trustingly commit myself, and prayerfully invoke Thy blessing on my country and its cause.

From Memphis.—*Memphis*, February 22.—The latest advices received here state that Nashville was not occupied by the Federals up to Friday night. It is thought that Buell, with a portion of his army, will reach there on Monday next.

Gen. Johnston is reported to be at Murfreesboro, where he has been joined by Gen. Geo. H. Crittenden.

There is nothing stirring this morning.

From Lincolnton, via Richmond.—*Richmond*, February 21.—The Northern papers of the 20th are received. The *Herald* says the final agents in Paris declare the recalling States and approve a constitution of monarchy in the South. It can be attended with any prospect of success.

Lincoln Congress.—In the Senate, a petition from the citizens of New York was presented, asking that the name of South Carolina be stricken from the roll of States, that it be made a territory, and the territory be divided between Georgia and North Carolina.

In the House, resolutions were offered by Hickman, directing the military Committee to inquire into the allegations against Vallandigham for disloyalty, who vehemently denies the accusations. The resolutions were withdrawn.

The culture of cotton is disappearing from Dutch Guiana.

New York, February 20.—Cotton market irregular. Sales, Middling Uplands 23½ to 25.

Herald is delighted with the Queen's speech, and said it extinguished the last glimmering of intervention, and urges the Southern people to rise in general revolution and put down the rebellion. Washington is to be illuminated on the night of the 22d instant, at the expense of the Yankee Government.

The capture of Gen. Price was announced in the House, causing spontaneous applause.

The fire reported on the Cumberland river was caused by the burning of the Tennessee Rolling Mills by the Federals.

The Yankee account says 12,000 stand of arms were taken at Fort Donelson; also, 1000 boxes of beef, with other stores.

A great number of the dead were unburied on the 15th inst.

St. Louis, February 19.—Captain Stubbs has captured Gen. Price, Col. Dorsey, Col. Cosu and Judge Capt. Bunge, of Price's staff. The commander under command escaped. The myriads of Illinois troops of our department, embodied with enthusiasm over the account of the great slaughter of Yankees at Fort Donelson are slowly recovering their senses. Stanton received the news of the capture of Col. Dorsey, on the charge of cowardice by Gen. Lane, who is sustained.

Leonia H. Chandler is appointed Consul to Matamoras. The Price reported taken prisoner is not Sterling Price, the great Confederate leader of Missouri. Five thousand infantry and three batteries of artillery left St. Louis on the 15th for Cape Island river. The attacking force of Federals at Barnard is 16,000 strong.

Norfolk, February 20.—The Federal forces commanded Chowan river again yesterday, to Winton, in several gunboats, with a large number of troops. The Confederates opened a heavy fire on them, killing and wounding a number. Some of the Yankees landed and burnt the town, when the Southerners retired. Our loss is said to be two men and two horses. Hunting C. H. Foster is among the Yankees killed.

Sound Views.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 19th has an excellent and well timed article in relation to the condition of affairs. Speaking of the late reverses and their consequences it says:

With the Forts Henry and Donelson, they (the Yankees) have won the command of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, confusion in the Confederate position at Bowling Green on the west, while the defeat and retreat of Crittenden left it unshaken on the east. It being thus left in an almost isolated situation, and there being no sufficient force to meet either wing of the Yankee army, it has been abandoned, surrender of Nashville following as a necessary consequence. Gen. Johnston, we sorely should not be censured for the want of troops until it is proved that he had all he asked for. Time will show whether the men in the ranks of Fort Donelson is for the reason that its fate fall would only have been postponed by a longer resistance. It was impossible to bring in support one-half the troops which the Yankees brought to the attack. If his entire army had been beaten there, our condition would not be much worse than it is now. The overwhelming numbers of the Vandals have prevented them these successes. They are not indebted for them in any degree to the superiority of their Generals in activity, enterprise or deep strategy.

A new defensive line has been taken up by General Johnston south of Nashville and the Cumberland, and covering the Memphis and Chattanooga Railroad and retarding the advance of the enemy. With adequate reinforcements he may soon be able to receive the offensive, and to take advantage of the first fall in the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers by offering battle where a battle can be fought on something approximating to equality in strength. The army of Tennessee we regard as having been greatly strengthened by the abandonment of the right bank of the Cumberland. Fort Columbus is only a short distance hundred miles down the Mississippi, it would strengthen our position still more. The time will come when we shall be compensated for these retreats and disasters, when the account of Russian triumphs shall be paid back to us.

And then the *Advocate* puts forth the following spirited and truly patriotic language, in which, we need hardly say, we entirely concur:

This is no time for despondency. We cannot afford the loss of moral strength by brooding over our disasters. We are now at the fully conscious of the great cost at which our independence is to be maintained. The moral as well as the physical capacity of our people is to be developed. New issues will be joined and at redoubled energy. If our armies are too small, their ranks must be increased. If we have lost territory, which is left most defended with the greater vigor. Every loss renders the remainder still dearer to us. If every Confederate State but one is overrun by the enemy, it will be another cause duty to fight for the independence as if the war had just begun. As long as five true patriots can be gathered together with arms in their hands, there will be war against the usurping hordes. If every city and every hamlet, every river and every fastness of the South shall be controlled by the Vandals, this war will still go on. Spartan bands will gather in the depths of forests or among the mountains to keep up the struggle, and when the rightful foe can do to us, we never can be subjugated never!

The time has come for do or quit, earnest, hard and persevering work. We have had a little interval for preparing to take the field. There will be needed every species of weapon and can be procured, for the greatest misfortune of the Confederacy is the want of arms. All who can bear arms should, by immediate and industrious drilling, make as good soldiers as circumstances permit. We hope that the militia force of the State may soon be ready to take the place of the regulars now defending the city in order that the latter may be required for service on the frontier. When the militia are called upon, we believe they will spare no, but them be ready to answer the call. Those who can get off now should lose no time. Our gallant fellow citizens who have already been from six to eight months in the field call for help. Let the help be sent before they are overpowered. The call of the President for one or six regiments was made before the recent disasters; the exigency is so much increased that a still greater demand is probable. It is made, it must be met fully and promptly.

The appointment of our President of the militia to be pushed with vigor. We need not be surprised if the several parishes shall be called on to furnish from the enrolled militia a quota to be drawn by lot. If such should be the case let no hard feelings be indulged in. Let some forward freely we are no other alternative. The military power of the State must be mobilized and prepared for active service.

"Get ready" should be our motto. Those who cannot take the field may emulate the noble devotion of the women of the South and do all they can to help those who do go. Let a spirit pervade every heart, and let a spirit of ample means have an equal duty in this matter. The home interests of volunteers must be looked after, and their wives and children must be provided for; this is the duty of those who have the wealth to enable them to accomplish it.

Notice.

The Chief Engineer has ordered that all persons who have in their possession any of the tools belonging to the Fire Department, shall return the same to the Office of the Chief Engineer, No. 26 Gravier street.

Affairs at Savannah.—The activity of our army, Confederate and State, within the week just past, has made important changes for the better in the condition of our defenses. Every thing has been astir, and though we are not at liberty to specify results, we may say that matters have assumed a shape that gives strong encouragement and confidence. Every mail brings us evidence of great excitement and apprehension in the interior with regard to our condition, and the consequences of an attack in force by the enemy. We think there is but little ground for this gloomy view of the case. Our position is about as strong as it can well be made with the means at command, and our troops and citizens are resolved, when comes the tug of war, to make it a bloody and desperate one. Hundreds might bite the dust and mourning be spread over the land, but Savannah will not be taken. There is no mistaking the spirit that animates our people. They are resolved that Georgia soil and Georgia prowess shall both be vindicated in the coming fight. From present indications a very few days will serve to show whether or not these phrases are been made in vain.

In the meantime tender friends in the interior keep cool, and diligently prepare, with all the means at their command, to afford, in the event of misfortune, the succor needed.

Above all, let them cease their insinuations and censures of Confederate officers in command of the departments on our coast. They are undeserved, and only serve to do a wrong and create distrust when both are out of place. (*Savannah Republican.*)

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The First Brigade Ordered Out.—In compliance with the requisition of Major-General Lovell, for troops to be employed in the defense of New Orleans, General Smith ordered the Second Brigade to transfer to the Second the First Brigade of Louisiana Volunteers State Troops, commanded by Brigadier General Beacon, and order to that effect appeared in yesterday's newspapers. In consequence, the members of the Regiment of Orleans Rifles, Colonel Gaulden, Regiment of Orleans Guards, Colonel Gaulden, and of the companies of Orleans Rifles, Colonel Gaulden, Orleans Guards Battery, will all assemble at their respective armories this morning, fully equipped for service.

After having been inspected and found ready to take the field, Gen. Beacon will report his command, with the accompanying roll, under the orders, which will take place from State to Confederate authority, after which Gen. Beacon will receive his orders from Major-General Lovell, and act in accordance with them.

Another column will be seen the Governor's orders relative to the militia, which we need hardly say, is a matter of the highest importance, so that they can be placed on a proper footing. We might add, that we doubt the ability of the militia. It is now only a question whether they prefer being in the field under officers of the volunteer officers

The Militia Going into Active Service.—In another column will be seen the orders, two days ago, to the effect that the Second Brigade of Louisiana Militia, Brigadier General Beacon, commanding, will be called out on Thursday next, February 27th, probably to be under a camp of instruction outside of the City limits. It is to be hoped that the orders will be met in such a manner as to show that the volunteers are more anxious than the volunteers to join their ranks, because the volunteers have been working long and earnestly for a permanent force, whereas the militia are almost all ignorant of the first principles of military tactics. Some months will be needed to make soldiers of them in but an hour's drill per day. The time will not be lost, they will not be drummed down after the ease at all. They can be made valuable in watching the heavy guns of the forts and for garrison duty, thus enabling regulars to be moved to the field. All residents of the city fond of military parade, and of being seen in military dress, and the swagger, belong to the Second Militia Brigade, and they had better make their preparations immediately to be ready to join their regiments. The sooner they are made the life and their duty to their country, that so quickly means can avail them. The law will be enforced.

The European Brigade.—This brigade, composed exclusively of residents owning allegiance to foreign Governments, was ordered out by Brigadier General Gaulden, of the Second Brigade, in the office of the Adjutant-General, on Friday last, for the purpose of inspection, and to be mustered into the service of the Confederate States of America, as a regiment of infantry, one independent company of infantry, and a troop of cavalry, as follows:

Staff—Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Sergeant Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, Commissary Sergeant, Hospital Steward, Ordnance Sergeant, Drum Major, Fife Major, Chaplain, Color Guard, Color Sergeant, Corporal, Musicians.

Company of the French Volunteers, Captain Fourniet.

Company of the German Guards (Germania), Captain Schmidt.

The French Brigade.—The two regiments of French Volunteers, commanded respectively by Colonels Fourniet and Delaroche, the French Legion, Col. A. Fourniet, and the Independent French Volunteers, Col. E. Fourniet, have been ordered out for inspection preparatory to a French brigade. As members of a foreign Government, they would have been required to go into active service to-day.

An Exploit to Live in History.—Exploits of individual courage and daring enterprise are always recorded in the annals of the world. Such was the exploit of the chaplain of the general regiment, the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, who, with a party of Ohio Volunteers, lately captured a Rebel flag, the other day, with he got in the midst of a rebel camp, and was within a few paces of the rebels before he was discovered. A brief dash and the rebels were down the road, leaving the flag in the hands of the Ohio Volunteers. The chaplain, with his rifle, shot down the Rebel standard bearer, and then, with the rest of the men, fired a volley at the rebels, who were now in full retreat, and brought the flag off in triumph. The men were left in charge of the Chaplain, and, dropping his rifle, he ran down the road, and, with