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The Kent News.

PLUMMER & USILTON,..Editors.

Chestertown:
Saturday Morning, May 25, 1861.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. EDWIN H. WEBSTER,
OF HARFORD COUNTY.
Election, Thursday, 13th of June, 1861.

THE NEWS.

The Second Congressional District Convention met in Baltimore on Thursday, and on the first ballot nominated Hon. E. H. Webster, as the Union candidate for Congress. His competitors for the nomination were Hons. Alexander Evans, of Cecil, and Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore county. Carroll, Harford and Kent voted for Webster; Cecil for Evans, and Baltimore county three votes for Johnson, and one for Evans. Mr. Webster's nomination was then declared unanimous.

The Union State Convention assembled in Baltimore on Thursday. Hon. J. B. Ricaud was elected President. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic. Resolutions were adopted providing for a State Convention to meet on the 15th of August for the nomination of State officers, and declaring the principles which the Union party of the State will maintain. These resolutions declare unconditionally for the mantenance of the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

The Third Congressional District Convention met in Baltimore on Tuesday, and nominated C. L. L. Leary, Esq., as the Union candidate for Congress. The gentlemen competing for the nomination were the Hon. J. Morrison Harris, who has represented the district for the last four years, and C. L. L. Leary, A. W. Bradford, and John B. Seidenstricker, Esqs.

The Ohio Legislature has adopted by the constitutional majority, the joint resolutions of Congress passed at the last session proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States gurranteeing slavery in the States in which it now exists.

Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation, in which he declares that Kentucky shall stand by herself alone —preserve an armed neutrality—not permitting the troops either of the United States or of the Southern Confederacy to concentrate upon or pass over her soil.

The concentration of additional troops at Harper's Ferry is reported, and the construction of batteries upon the heights on the Maryland side still in progress.

We give, in another column, an account of the attack upon a Virginia battery at Sewell's Point, near Norfolk, by the U. S. gun-boats Star and Freeborn. No one was hurt on either side, although the battery was completely destroyed.

Our Southern exchanges give credit to the belief that the attack upon Fort Pickens was about to be commenced. Mr. Jefferson Davis had gone from Montgomery to Pensacola on a visit, which may be the reason for the belief.

The Confederate authorities have established a blockade at Memphis.

From California we have advices to the 11th inst. Business was totally suspended at San Francisco, and the streets crowded with people discussing the news from the seat of war. A great unconditional Union demonstration was held, in which all parties joined, and resolutions were adopted declaring that the whole power of the government must be used to put down Secession and preserve the Union.

By the arrival of the steamer Persia, we have important news from England.—The British Government has determined to recognize the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent, the effect of which recognition is understood to be to allow privateers sailing under letters-of-marque to enter British ports with their prizes. The subject of the blockade of Southern ports was also discussed in Parliament, and difficulties in relation thereto suggested that may involve momentous consequences hereafter. It was announced in Parliament on the 9th inst., by the Home Secretary, that a Proclamation was in course of preparation by the Government in which British subjects would be emphatically warned against taking any part in the pending contest—that if they engaged in the privateering business and suffered the penalty therefor, their blood would be upon their own heads.

In Virginia, Thursday last was the day for the vote to be taken on the Ordinance of Secession passed by the State Convention. The vote is taken *viva voce*, and in many portions of the State, was no doubt, a mere pretence. In Eastern Virginia the Union sentiment was probably only able to show itself by refusing to vote at all. In the western and northwestern portions of the State there was, no doubt, a large anti-secession vote polled.

The Confederate Congress adjourned on Tuesday night, to meet at Richmond on the 20th of July.

A Montgomery despatch says that Gov. Ellis has telegraphed that North Carolina has passed the Secession Ordinance unanimously.

Maryland and the Union.

Our exchanges in all parts of the country are filled with accounts of the preparations for war, enlistment of men, and the movements of troops. From Maine to Texas the clangor of arms is heard and armies are being marshalled on the border. This cannot continue much longer without a collision, which when it comes will be only the beginning of a more deadly and perhaps a longer contest than modern history has ever recorded. The people of Maryland may thank Heaven, that they occupy the position they do in relation to the contest. The noble stand taken by our Governor, supported by the Union men of the State, has transferred from our borders the scenes of blood and carnage, which otherwise, ere this would have been enacted on our soil. Desperate efforts were made by the secessionists of this State to draw us into the conflict; after everything else had failed, they laid a nice little plan to take us out of the Union by a grand *coup d'etat*, and so instigated the Baltimore riot; and we feared for a time that this would prove successful, but the interim between this premeditated attack upon the Government troops and the assembling of the Legislature was of sufficient duration, to afford the excited people time to think upon the motive that prompted that disgraceful action, and to arouse every man to his duty. The people did reflect, and reason has resumed its sway. Maryland stands to day as true and firm as the most loyal. Maryland entered the Union not simply for the good of the Union, but for the good of ourselves; we entered it for protection, and we have received protection ever since; we need that protection now, as much as we ever did, and even if we did not, Maryland is not capable of the base ingratitude to desert the country that has protected, enriched, and blessed us, and to join its enemies whose favors conferred upon us have been comparatively small. Maryland cannot go out, she is not inclined to do so; first, because it is wrong, and again, because no injury has ever been inflicted upon her, that she has not had the constitutional remedy to redress. What folly for us to commit suicide for imaginary wrongs? How inexpedient to impair our strength, our standing and our material interests, for the sake of uniting ourselves with a Government founded upon usurpation of power that would be unable to give us as much protection as we enjoy in the Union. The thing is a physical, geographical, and political impossibility. Our whole interests are identified with the Union—Our Slave interest is at stake. If we join the Confederate States how long will that institution exist—It would assuredly not be benefitted; but, if we remain in the Union that interest will be protected Is there not the best reason for the opinion that our interest in the institution of slavery would materially suffer in a Southern Confederacy, from the impotency of that Confederacy to enforce the rendition of fugitive slaves? while it would be protected in the present Union through the agency of a Fugitive Slave law, which the government is bound to enforce with all its powers? No!—the secession of Maryland has always been an impossibility. Our State cannot go out of the Union, and therefore, thank Heaven, cannot be guilty of the suicide which some madmen advise and have urged her to commit. The reaction throughout our entire State is tremendous. The gay old bunting, the "Stars and Stripes," is floating proudly over our Commonwealth; long may it wave over this, the best Government that the sun ever shone upon, may it never see our land stained with brother's blood, or our rivers red with the gore of brother-patriots; may it never witness the Constitution which was signed and sworn to by our patriot forefathers, torn and scattered to the four winds of heaven. Nations like individuals, must pass through the days of development before reaching manhood, or that manhood would be worthless; for this has been the case with every well established nationality on the face of the earth. Humiliating indeed, it is to hear men say that our republican government is a failure. Almost at one bound we leaped from the humble position of dependent colonies to the proud summit of a free nation equal in power with the strongest and oldest of the Old World. Humiliating indeed, when Italy is looking towards America, and Hungary and Poland echo the cry of Union. When the whole of Europe is on the verge of a bloody contortion for the sacred prize we are now losing! Not only for our own good, but for the welfare of those who desire liberty in other lands, we should prove our ability and power to govern ourselves. If we fail in demonstrating the great power of self-government, despots will triumph and add new rivets to their peoples chains. If we succeed, the nations of the world will follow and profit by our example.

The Kentucky Legislature have passed an act requiring the Home Guard to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. In the Senate a strong Union speech was made in favor of sustaining the Government.

Virginia and Maryland.

We call the attention of our readers to the following truthful picture of the evils of Secession, and we are sure that every one will rejoice that our own State is still exempt from similar results.

The position of Virginia is not what her Secessionists expected, and they are chagrined and disappointed at her situation. From the slavish attitude assumed by some—Wallis, and other Secessionists in our State—Virginia was induced to believe that Maryland would blindly follow her in her schemes of secession and treason, and that her soil would be exempt from the horrors of war, and Maryland would be the battle ground. The people of our State have shown more wisdom than this, and have very wisely and patriotically maintained their Union position, and thus kept aloof from the traitors and their treason, and in consequence we are at peace within our own borders, and among our own people, and we hope with gallant Kentucky, to maintain this position.

We hope our readers will carefully read the article, and reflect upon it:

To the People of Maryland.

Will you allow a Union loving, peace-loving citizen, by a significant example, to warn you against the fatal policy of secession? Look to the case of your border sister, Virginia.

What has she gained by seceding from the Federal Union?

A few months ago all was peace and content within her borders. Prosperity and plenty reigned throughout her limits. There was no bristling of bayonets, no throwing up of hostile batteries, no call to arms and the battle-field. Her fathers and mothers, her husbands and wives, her sons and daughters, her men, women and children, her rich and her poor, her bond and her free, treading the smooth paths of gentle peace, were happy!

How is it now?

The "red clouds of war" hover over her vast domain. Forty thousand muskets glitter in her sunlight. Vast armies are encamped in her every section, hourly eating out the substance of her people, and laying the sure foundation for an oppressive and insufferable taxation. Her ports are blockaded, and her people cut off from their accustomed markets. Her mail facilities, with all the social comforts they bestow, are to a great extent lost. Her slaves are sunk in value from $1,000 to $250 a head. Her railroads are stopped, her commerce is gone, her laborers and mechanics have nothing to do, save to forge the implements of death—the rifle, musket and cannon. Thousands upon thousands of placemen are saddled upon her fisc, sucking the very life's blood of her people.—Major Generals, and Brigadier Generals, and Inspectors General, and Commissaries and Quartermasters, and Aides-de Camp, and Paymasters, and Surgeons, and Majors, and swarms of Captains and subalterns, classes which she never knew and never needed before, are quartered upon her treasury, while her yeomanry have famine and starvation staring them in the face. If the war which is begun shall continue a year, she will be the most accursed land on earth. Not an interest will escape utter ruin. Her rich will be poor, and her poor proorer. Thousands and thousands of widows will be made, and still more numerous thousands of helpless orphans. Her whole soil will be drenched with blood, and brothers' blood at that: and her whole land will be but one desolated scene of ruin.

Now, what has brought all this upon. Virginia? Secession, nothing but secession. Had she remained in the Union, she would have had none of her present troubles. But go out of the Union she would, and she has thereby transferred the war to her own borders. She has taken the burden of the Southern war from the shoulders of the guilty Gulf States, who inauguarated it, and placed it upon her own. Instead of permitting those who brought the war on to bear the brunt of it, she has kindly put the whole of it upon her own people.

Suppose she had clung to the Union, would she now be involved in war? No. For the President of the United States has declared, to the Hon. Garrett Davis, that so long as Kentucky would not take a warlike position against the United States, the United States would not molest Kentucky.

To make the designed application, what will Maryland gain by secession except to put herself in the position of Virginia—bring on herself a war to which she has no reason to be a party, and which, if she does become a party to it, will involve her certainly in war and all its ruinous consequences?

Why should Virginia have embarked in this war? She did not start it, and it was not necessary to vindicate any right or interest of hers. Why should Maryland make herself a party to it? What interest of hers will be promoted by it? What will she do by it, but like Virginia, transfer the war, and the bloodiest of wars, to her territory and to her people?

I beg my fellow-citizens of Maryland to reflect. Let them see what Virginia has gained by seceding on the one hand, and what Kentucky is gaining by an opposite course on the other. One has war and all its horrors impending—the other has peace. One has deadly conflict with the Federal Government staring her in the face—the other, standing loyal to the Union, is secure from harm. Let the people of Maryland judge which example they will follow.

CARROLL.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Union Convention of the Fourth Congressional District, on the 17th inst., nominated Hon. Henry Winter Davis for Congress. His most prominent competitors were John P. Kennedy, Wm. H. Collins and Wm. Price. Mr. Davis received 42 votes out of 60, and the nomination was then made unanimous. The Secessionists of this district have nominated Ross Winans.

TO FARMERS.

The necessities which are likely to prevail as the natural consequence of war should induce the utmost attention to agriculture. The prospect is a fair one that the products of the earth will be in unusual demand, and that prices will abundantly reward the labors of the husbandman. The farmers are the only class of people who will not suffer with the existing state of affairs, for people must eat, and must buy from the farmers. We are content that they should enjoy this prosperity; but we ask in return that they do justice to others and to themselves by raising such a crop as will meet the demand. Plant and sow freely, and let not an acre of ground be without tillage. Corn and hay, grain of all kinds, and indeed everything that the earth produces, will possess a high intrinsic value, when all other kinds of labor is at minimum value in the absence of demand for its products. In the shock of arms the country may quiver apparently in the very agonies of dissolution; but if its fields have been cultivated, if its harvests are plentiful, if food is abundant, we shall realize after all that the true conservatism is with the farmer, and the salvation of the country may ultimately turn upon his fidelity to the great trust which is confided to his hands. Whatever may be the issues of war, it is of the first inportance to "Speed the Plow,"

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Union Convention for the First Congressional District, met at Denton, on the 16th inst., and unanimously nominated Hon. J. W. Crisfield, of Somerset, as the Union candidate for Congress. Mr. C. was formerly a Whig member of Congress, but since the breaking up of that party he has acted with the democrats. He is a man of fine abilities, and would make a most able representative. The Secessionists are to hold a Convention at Cambridge on Tuesday next, to nominate a candidate in opposition to Mr. Chrisfield. We have seen it stated that the Hon. J. A. Stewart, the present member, will not accept the nomination. We presume he does not consider it worth while to set himself up merely to be knocked down.

England on Letters of Marque.

In the debate in the House of Commons, on Monday, May 6th, between Mr. Gregory and Lord John Russell, the latter stated as follows:

"As to the letters of marque, there was a precedent in the case of Greece when it separated from Turkey. The right of that country to issue letters of marque was allowed. and the law officers of the Crown, who had been consulted, had declared that such a right would belong to the Southern Confederacy."

The city article of the London Times of May 7th says that the ministers were to be again interrogated on the 8th in regard to letters of marque, blockade, &c., and adds:

"Every event now happening in America seems to tell us that upon the extent of our rights as a neutral power must depend for some time yet to come the continuance of the manufactories of Lancashire and the maintenance of our commercial relations with our best customers."

A Dictatorship Demanded.

In the past history of Republican Government the call for a Dictatorship has been always reserved as the last remedy for a desperate condition of public affairs. It is therefore with more of regret than surprise that we perceive this stage in the history of the secession movement at the South has been already reached in the estimation of an intelligent journal at Richmond. We allude to the Examiner, which, from its strong secession affinities, cannot be suspected of any disposition to exaggerate the extremity of the public peril superinduced by a dismemberment of the Union.

Was it to find refuge under the arbitrary sway of a Dictator that the people of Virginia were invited to withdraw from the Federal Union? We had no expectation that free and popular institutions could be maintained under the continued predominance of revolutionary ideas and practices, but we had not suspected that the progress to a self-imposed despotism would be so rapid.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

From the Richmond Examiner, 8th May.

In the late debates of the Congress of this Confederacy, Mr. Bright, of Georgia, showed a true appreciation of the crisis when he advocated the grant of power to the President that would enable him to make immediate defence of Richmond, and to bring the whole force of the Confederacy to bear on the affairs of Virginia. It is here that the fate of the Confederacy is to be decided, and the time is too short to permit red tape to interfere with public safety. No power in executive hands can be too great, no discretion too absolute at such moments as these. *We need a Dictator.* Let lawyers talk when the world has time to hear them. Now let the sword do its work. *Usurpations of power by the chief*, for the preservation of the people from robbers and murderers, *will be reckoned as genius and partriotism by all sensible men in the world now*, and by every historian that will judge the deed hereafter.

WIGFALL has written a letter, fixing the 15th of June as the latest day to which he can be induced to postpone the capture of Washington. If the Southern troops don't take it by that time, he will no doubt take it himself. He can. He seldom walks through a street without taking the whole of it.—*Louisville Journal.*

JUDGE NELSON writes from Tennessee that the Union men of the eastern section of that State will give a majority of twenty thousand against secession.

The First Assault in Virginia.

A BATTERY DESTROYED.—AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

By steamer from Fort Monroe, arrived at Washington, we are put in possession of the latest intelligence from the fort and from the blockading squadron.

Hampton Roads and their neighborhood are lively with business. Saturday witnessed the actual opening of the war on the part of the United States—the assult upon the battery at Sewall's Point, the exterior of the line of batteries which guard the Elizabeth river, the approach to Norfolk. There are seven batteries now in position, all protected by scientifically constructed works. The heaviest is that at Craney Island, mounting thirty guns. Two batteries father inland mount twelve and fifteen guns, respectively. The remaining batteries are provided with from seven to ten guns each. These guns are a part of the spoils of the Navy Yard at Norfolk, which was destroyed but in small part. They are said to be ordnance of excellent description. The erection of these batteries has hitherto gone on undisturbed by the fleet, till Friday and Saturday the attempt was persisted in of throwing up a battery on Sewall's Point. This position commands the vessels blockading James river, and, if mounted with heavy and effective guns, would render that portion of the roadstead untenable.

About noon, therefore, a strong party being observed perfecting the earthworks, facing them with timber, finishing the embrasures, &c., the Star (late Monticello) opened upon the works with two ten-inch guns and shell. She had fired a number of times, when the Roads greeted a new arrival in the shape of the first detachment of Captain Ward's steam flotilla, four vessels, thirty-six hours from New York. Capt. Ward's own vessel, the Freeborn, is armed with ten-inch guns forward and aft, and twelve-pounder boat howitzers on the upper deck. Being sent to the scene of the firing. Captain Ward was hailed from the Star and requested to lay his vessel close in shore and open upon the unfinished battery. He sailed in accordingly, and taking position within five hundred yards of the shore, opened with thirty-two pound round shot. He soon drove the party out the work, and was not long in hammering two or three of the embrasures into one. The defenders, with a mounted officer at their head, took refuge in a clump of trees near by, into which Captain Ward presently threw a shot, which had the effect of routing the party.

The battery having been pretty effectually pounded, the Freeborn drew off, and reported to Commodore Stringham, on the flag-ship Minnesota. The cannonade, which was a lively one, was witnessed and heard by people gathered on the surrounding shores.

Fortress Monroe is garrisoned by three thousand troops, which is even beyond the full complement required for garrison duty. These are composed of about three hundred regular troops, Second and Third Artillery, two regiments of Massachusetts volunteers, and one Vermont regiment. The troops are in splendid order, and in capital spirits. Colonel Dimmick, of the Second Artillery, a clever gentleman and an accomplished officer, is in command.

The fleet off Old Point consists of the Minnesota, (flag ship,) auxiliary steam, 40 guns, Captain Van Brunt; the razee Cumberland, 32 guns Captain Marston, (flag ship of Commodore Stringham); brig Perry, 6 guns: the steamer Star, and quite a fleet of armed steam tugs.

More or less prizes are brought in every day, of vessels attempting to run the blockade, principally tobacco-laden ships from James river. One vessel, laden with ship timber cut in Virginia, and bound to St. George, in Maine, had been seized, and the timber converted to Government uses at Fortress Monroe. For this, the Government proposes to pay its value. Among the prizes was one British bark, whose cargo is valued at $160,000.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.—The Charleston papers of the fifteenth say that the blockade is being strictly enforced by U. S. Ships Niagara and Huntsville. The Mercury says:

"The approach of new wheat into market has brought us quite a supply of flour from the interior, and the dreaded scarcity has vanished, and a decline of two or three dollars a barrel has been submitted to from prices asked a couple of weeks ago. The threatened blockade has not entirely cut off our supply of bacon, for our railroades still run to Tennessee, and daily add to our stock. Of sugar and molasses our grocers have a supply that will, no doubt, (especially the latter,) *work* through the summer.

"Havre and Meeting-street jobbers are rather quiet, and we are pleased to learn that some of them have already left for Europe for their fall supplies. Blockade or no blockade, goods must be had, and what can't be brought straight across must be brought round about.

FEMALE CURIOSITY TO SEE A BATTLE—A St Louis correspondent of the Salem *Register* writes as follows, under date of May 11th, in relation to their late disturbances, which resulted in bloodshed:

"From our own personal observation of the affair, we should pronounce the firing by the soldiers an absolute necessity. It is painful to think of the women and children being thus killed, but untill women learn that a battle-field is no place for them they must take their chances. The movement of the troops was blocked by women in the fields and on the rode, while every hill top and all the surrounding houses were filled with them. It was known that if the arms were not surrendered there would be a battle—and yet women walked directly into lines, and had to be driven back at the point of the bayonet. They laughed and talk as though it were a holiday show, and even wondered why their valiant sons brothers and husbands should surrender to such 'a mess of Dutch.' The terrible lesson of yesterday may do them good, but we fear not, for they were on the street last night amid the excited crowds, where pistols and knives were used freely."

Naval and Military Movements.

As a matter of considerable importance to military men, and to the public generally, we append a statement of the geographical arrangement of the Army Departments of the United States, corrected up to this date. They are as follows:—

Department of the East.—This Department has been subdivided into three parts, as follows:—

Department of Washington.—The District of Columbia, according to the original boundary; Fort Washington and the country adjacent, and the State of Maryland, including Bladensburg and Baltimore. Head-quarters at the National Capitol.

Department of the South.—Eastern Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Head-quarters, Fort Monroe, Va.

Department of Annapolis.—The country for 20 miles on each side of the railroad from Annapolis to the City Washington, as far as Bladensburg, Md. Head-quarters at Annapolis.

Department of Pennsylvania.—The State of Pennsylvania; the State of Delaware; all of Maryland not embraced in the foregoing department. Head-quarters at Philadalphia.

Department of the West.—The country west of the Mississippi River, and east of the Rocky Mountains, except those portions of it included within the limof New Mexico. Head-quarters at St. Douis, Mo.

Department of Texas.—The Government not having issued any new orders relative to this Department, and the forts having been evacuated, it may be said to remain in *Statu quo.*

Department of New Mexico.—The Territory of New Mexico. Head-quarters at Santa Fee.

Department of the Pacific.—The country west of the Rocky Mountains. Head-quarters at San Francisco.

Department of Utah.—The Territory of Utah, except the portion of it lying west of the 117th degree of west longitude. Head-quarters at Camp Floyd.

There will probably be three or four more subdivisions of the late Department of the East, to meet the requirements of the service.

The Head-quarters of the Army is in the city of New York, and officers will report accordingly.

News Items.

JEFF. DAVIS is to be in Richmond at an early day. Gen. Beauregard has been appointed to the command at Norfolk.

THOS. J. WILSON, Esq., editor of the Annapolis Gazette, has been commissioned Lieut. Colonel of the 39th regiment.

AN election is to be held in Cecil county, Md., on the 29th instant, for a member of the legislature, vice Wilson, resigned.

Intelligence from England, received by the Persia, states that the Privy Council of England had held a meeting at Whitehall, and were arranging a proclamation warning all British subjects against overt complicity in American affairs.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.—Charles B. Calvert Esq., of Prince George's, is announced as the Union candidate for Congress in the Sixth District. No better Union man or truer patriot can anywhere be found, and there is not in the district any more able and capable, or more acceptable to the mass of the Union-loving voters of that section of our State.

WHERE WILL BE THE FIRST FIGHT.—Probably the first battle or encounter will be at Culpepper Court-House, which is a town of 1,000 inhabitants, about 60 miles from Washington and 100 from Richmond, though the route is somewhat circuitous. We are not permitted to send more than this mere outline, even of surmise, but the censorship would seem to indicate the correctness of the plan.

THE correspondence between Gen. B. F. Butler and the infamous Abolition Governor (Andrew) of Massachusetts, does General Butler the highest credit. If that blood thirsty villain, Andrew, could be hung for his incendiary and assassin sentiments, and the Hon. Chas. Sumner, (who has *honorable* attached to his name to distinguish him from *honest*) keep in solitary confinement till this war in over, we would rejoice.

THE BRITISH MINISTER ON THE BLOCKADE.—The following is an extract from a letter by Lord Lyons to the British Consul at Mobile, dated My 8th:

"The best advice you can give British ships is to get off as fast as possible without serious inconvenience. After the effective blockade has been commenced they will be allowed fifteen days to take their departure, but they will not be allowed to carry out any cargo, or part of a cargo, taken on board after the effective blockade was actually begun. Indeed, according to the rules of blockade, I believe they will be liable to confiscation for attempting to go out with a cargo shipped after the commencement of a blockade. But the effective blockade does not begin until the blockade squadron actually appears off the port. The President's proclamation is only the declaration of an intention to blockade."

MISSOURI FURNISHES FAR MORE THAN HER QUOTA OF TROOPS—AN EXTRA REGIMENT IN THE FIELD.—Since the President's constitutional requisition upon the State for troops, the Missourians have been flocking by thousands to the support of the American ensign. The numbers seeking to be enrolled have constantly been greater than could be received. The four regiments called for were filled at once, and four additional regiments of Union Home Guards were promptly organized and only awaited permission to enter the United States service as Reserve Guards. But there remained companies of first class men who had organized and measurebly perfected themselves in the drill, and who sought a place among the regularly drafted forces at the arsenal. Out of these were formed rifle and artillery battalions, which were drafted to the four regiments. Still there were companies demanding recognition, more than enough of them for an additional regiment, which accordingly has been organized.—*St. Louis News.*

Sandals, just received by
Dec. 22. WICKES & BRO. received by