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The Kent News.

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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

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Jas. H. Plummer & Wm. B. Usilton,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, *payable in advance.* If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing Two DOLLARS will be *invariably charged.* No subscriptions received for less than six months.

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Job Printing.—Having added to our Office an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful JOB TYPE, we are prepared to execute every description of Job Printing, at short notice, and on very reasonable terms.

Select Poetry.

The Stripe Flag Waves Triumphant.

Let sages frown, let cynics sneer;
Let heartless cowards doubt and fear;
Let traitors barter and betray
What'er they can for place and pay.
Through sun amd shade, through good and ill
We'll keep the star flag flying still,
Till o'er the land again we see
Its bright folds wave triumphantly.

Our band though small, her pikes though few,
Will meet the worst our foe can do;
And if our cause could fail, we know
This strife had ended long ago;
But now, by all that cause has cost,
Our sacred hope shall not be lost;
All o'er this land we yet shall see
The stripe flag wave triumphantly.

Tar and feathers, and the chain,
Have done, and do, their work in vain;
Our heroes fall, our martyrs bleed,
But gallant men must yet succeed;
For, by the ashes of the dead,
The tears they wept, the blood they shed,
All o'er the land aga'n we'll see
The stripe flag wave triumphantly!

CHANGE OF TUNE.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier, in a recent issue, opens an editorial in the following lugubrious strain:

"We should prepare for defeat. In the confidence of our might and courage this admonition may appear unnecessary, and, in calling to mind the disgraceful behaviour of our enemies in recent battles, it may strike us as ridiculous. But it is a needful and wholesome caution, and we urge it with sincerity and earnestness.—Our enemies are mustering in large numbers; they are armed with the best weapons; they have been under the instruction of competent officers, and each body is strengthened by the presence of old United States regulars. Some of their generals have abilities and resources. And, in addition to all these considerations, battles are not always decided by strategy, or even courage. A single mischance may turn the tide of success. A circumstance in itself insignificant may snatch victory from an army at the moment it is about to grasp the glittering prize."

This is really something new to hear from South Carolina. Preparations for defeat! Why, such a thing was never heard of in the unconquerable kingdom before. The perpetual refrain heretofore has been: South Carolina against the Union—South Carolina against the universe. But, nevertheless, it's good advice to the chivalry at present to—prepare for defeat!

☞ The very bravest men, writing to us from certain portions of the lower part of the State, feel themselves under the mortifying necessity of requesting us not to let their names be known. They are aware that, if they could be identified by the Secession communities in which they live, their lives would not be worth an hour's purchase.

This is a disgraceful state of things.—The Union party is far more overwhelming in strength here than the Secession party is in any Southern county in the State; yet, while a Union man in the lower part of the State dares not speak above his breath lest his breath be choked out of him, the Disunion men here rant and fume and curse and swear with impunity. We do not propose to interfere in the slightest degree with our opponents' privileges of ranting and fuming and cursing and swearing, but we ask what kind of toleration we Union men should enjoy if the Disunionists around us were strong enough to practice intolerance.

Fellow Union men, our only safety is in our strength. Let us carefully guard and nurture and strengthen that strength.—Keep it a numerical strength, and let it be an armed strength. Many have a respect for strength, who, but for it, would neither fear God nor regard man.—*Louisville Journal.*

BAD TIMES IN THE SOUTH.

The following is an extract of a letter from Vicksburg, Mississippi:

"Our Southern cities, and especially Vicksburg, can be compared very well to a steamer on the Mississippi, whose bottom is perforated by a thousand holes, which is perceptibly and rapidly going under.—There is no business doing. The shelves are bare—the merchants lolling on the counters. There is no money, no credit, and provisions scarce and dear. If the war continues, this whole country will be overwhelmed in bankruptcy and ruin.—There is no money in the country.

To supply the deficiency and defray the expenses of the Government, and to support the army, we have resorted to the issue of Confederate bonds, which, if the blockade is effectual, will, I am afraid, be equal to the old Continental money. Our negroes bring us in very little. It is almost impossible to get employment at any price. Thousands have enlisted in the army merely for a support. The only bustle in our city is from the soldiery drilling and coming and going. The season has been quite favorable. Crops are fine, and fruit in abundance. I am in hopes we shall not perish for want of food, although many must suffer.

"Our prospects appear gloomy and sad. Whatever may be the result of this war, I have never been able to see any good likely to come to us from secession, but, on the contrary, I believe if our independence is acknowledged it will be the commencement of the abolition of slavery.—How can Missouri, Kentucky, or Maryland, retain their slaves if the line is drawn between them and a foreign country? They must inevitably become free States. In turn the next tier of States, and so on.

ENGLAND'S COURSE DOES NOT PLEASE SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Mercury thinks England's declaration of neutrality excluding privateers from her ports is an unfriendly and hostile act towards the Confederate Government. It says: "The Confederate States must resort to other instrumentalities than negotiation to make themselves respected and their independence acknowledged." Three ways are suggested for doing this: one is to dismiss their Consular agents, another is to withhold Southern agricultural productions from all countries which do not acknowledge their independence; another to recall the Southern Commissioners. If any European nation desires our friendship or commerce hereafter, says the Mercury, let them send Commissioners to us.

"True policy and dignity, alike, require that we should withdraw ourselves absolutely from all intercourse with all nations which do not recognize our existence as an independent people. In nine months there will not be a bale of cotton in Great Britain or France to keep their looms in operation. In nine months the *regie* of France on tobacco will come to an end. Let us fairly and bravely try the experiment, whether it is not just as important to France and Great Britain to recognize our independence as it is for us to recognize theirs. We must convince the world of our importance to it before we will be respected or cherished; and the sooner, perhaps, this is done, the better for us, and the better for the world."

HON. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, our Minister to France, was known to Louis Napolean when he was in this country. Mr. Dayton lived at Trenton, New Jersey, which is only eight miles from Bordentown, where Joseph Bonaparte, the uncle of the present Emperor, long resided, after the overthrow of Napolean at Waterloo, in 1815. In 1837, when Louis Napoleon was in this country, he was a visitor at his uncle Joseph's and made many excursions in company with him to Trenton and its vicinity. In that way he became known to Mr. Dayton, who could have little anticipated that he would ever be the Ambassador to the French Court over which the exile would preside as Emperor. It is one of those remarkable vicissitudes of fortune that we could hardly dream of, much less foresee.

A STORY is told of Senator Joseph Lane, of Oregon, which will bear repetition:—Accounts of the Senator's rebel sentiments and movements preceded his return home, and, it is said, rendered him very unpopular, particularly after the attack on Fort Sumter. When he reached the shores of the Pacific he began to feel his unpopularity in various ways; but no remark that was made to him and in his hearing was more cutting than that of a stage driver with whom he had entered into conversation without disclosing his name. In the course of his talk the Senator took occasion to remark that he considered himself at that time about the worst abused man in the State. "Well, I don't know about that," replied the driver. "If you are any worse abused than that rascal, Jo. Lane, God help you."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The fourth New Jersey regiment, at Washington were paid off last week, and the men, instead of squandering their money in riot and licentiousness, sent it home to their families. It is said that no man sent home less than fifteen dollars. The State of New Jersey allowed in the war of 1812 a bounty of three dollars per month to all the volunteers in the State without regard to their place of residence, and to single and married alike.

South Carolina Ten Years Since.

We have been handed a copy of the Baltimore *Sun* of the date of July 12th, 1851, which, in view of recent events, presents some curious features. In it there is an account of a Fourth of July celebration in South Carolina, with a selection of the Disunion toasts offered. The Sun, in introducing them to the notice of this community ten years ago, very justly said:

"A most revolting contrast to the proofs of genuine patriotism exhibited on the late National anniversary, generally in all parts of the country, is presented in the proceedings in some parts of South Carolina on that occasion. The Charlestonians, or rather the fire-eaters among them, assembled at the Military Hall early in the morning, and sat down to a dinner, over which all sorts of Secession sentiments were emitted—surpassing even the bitterness of those declared before Old Fort Moultrie."

We have room for only two or three of the toasts offered pointing to recent events:

"By Col. H. Wigfall.—Gen. J. A. Quitman—The first on the battle plains of Mexico. May he be the first President of the Southern Republic."

"By T. Alex. Miller, Esq.,—South Carolina—Oppressed and degraded by a vile, false, tyrannical, polluted Government. Secession is her only remedy, and Disunion her only honor."

On the same day the Hon, R. B. Rhett delivered an oration or address at Rossville and we will give but one of the toasts, most of which are curiosities from the bitter enmity to the Union which characterizes them:

"By Gen. J. W. Cantey.—South Carolina—Separate action if co-operation cannot be obtained. Quitman or Davis the first President of the Southern Confederacy."

The Sun concludes its notice by emphatically declaring: "Are not such men to be looked upon with the utmost pity—and pitied only with that kindliness which the heads of a lunatic asylum display in this enlightened age towards their unfortunate patients."—*American.*

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.—A correspondent of the Washington Star, writing from one of the camps near Vienna, thus alludes to the letters brought by the flag of truce to President Lincoln:

At Fairfax Court House, the contents of the alleged despatches from Jefferson Davis to President Lincoln are freely being talked of among the leading officers. According to the story prevalent there, they amounted to nothing in God's world but a high-fallutin letter from Baron Pompolino, the late Hon. James M. Mason, ex-United States Senator, assuming to protest indignantly against the United States invasion of Virginia's sacred soil, and threatening vengeance dire because of the President's recognition of the Wheeling Government, which Davis enclosed in one of his own, merely saying that he sent it at Mason's request.

If this be true there can be little doubt that the true character of the truce flag bearer was that of a spy, and nothing short of it.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.—The Secretary of the Interior has announced the apportionment of representatives among the several States under the eighth census. It confirms the statement heretofore published that Maryland will have but five, instead of six representatives, as at present. The following is the apportionment for the several States:

Alabama 6, Arkansas 3, California 3, Connecticut 4, Delaware 1, Florida 1, Georgia 7, Illinois 13, Indiana 11, Iowa 5, Kansas 1, Kentucky 8, Louisiana 5, Maine 5, Maryland 5, Massachusetts 10, Michigan 6, Minnesota 1, Mississippi 5, Missouri 9, New Hampshire 3, New Jersey 5, New York 31, North Carolina 7, Ohio 18, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 23, Rhode Island 1, South Carolina 4, Tennessee 8, Texas 4, Vermont 2, Virginia 11, Wisconsin 6.

The aggregate being two hundred and thirty-three (233) representatives.

THE COMET.—Professor O M. Mitchel has made an observation of the new comet at the Dudley Observatory, and offers the following explanation of its sudden appearance:

"If it be permitted to hazard a conjecture, we may account for the sudden splendor of this grand object by supposing that during its approach to the sun it has been above the horizon only during day-light, and hence escaped detection; that on passing its perihelion, or nearest point from the sun, the direction of the orbit was such as to sweep it rapidly from that luminary and to bring it in a very few days to the region of the heavens now occupied. This conjecture is based on the general fact that comets do not commonly throw off such immense trains of light until after their perihelion passage. Until a sufficient number of observations have been obtained to render it possible to compute the elements of its orbit, it will be impossible to decide whether this is its first appearance or whether it be the return of a comet that may have startled the world ages ago."

THE chap who was told that the best cure for palpitation of the heart was to quit hugging and kissing the girls, said: "If that is the only remedy which can be proposed, I for one, say let'er palpitate."

BATTLE AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

Complete Rout of the Confederates.

LARGE NUMBER KILLED.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.

The following is the official report of General McClellan, dated "Headquarters Department of the Ohio, Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 12th, 9 A. M.:"

We are in possession of all the enemy's works up to a point in sight of Beverly; have taken all his guns and a very large amount of wagons, tents, etc. In short, we have taken every thing he had, with a large number of prisoners, many of whom are wounded. We have also several officers as prisoners. The enemy lost many killed.

We have lost, in all, perhaps twenty killed and fifty wounded, of whom all but two or three are of the column under Gen. Rosencrantz, which turned the position. Those of the enemy that escaped fled thro' the woods entirely disorganized. Among the prisoners taken is Dr. Taylor, formerly of the United States Army. Col. Pegram was in command. The column of Gen. Rosencrantz left the camp yesterday morning and marched some eight miles through the mountains, reaching the turnpike some two or three miles in the rear of the enemy. He defeated an advanced force thrown out by the enemy, taking two of their guns.

I had a position ready for twelve guns near the main camp, and as the guns were moving up ascertained that the enemy had retreated. I am now pushing on to Beverly, with a part of Gen. Rosencrantz's troops, and am now within three miles of it. Our success is complete and almost bloodless. I doubt whether Wise and Johnson will unite and overpower me.—The behaviour of the troops in action and towards the prisoners has been admirable.

G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

Beverly Taken!

TOTAL ROUT OF 10,000 CONFEDERATES.

Capture of Six Brass Cannon, Camp Equipage, &c.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following important despatch has been received from Gen. McClellan at Army Headquarters:

BEVERLY, July 13th, 1861.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Washington:

Our success of to-day is all that I could desire. We have captured *six brass cannon*, one of which is rifled, all the enemy's camp equipage even to his cups, and his transportation. The number of tents taken will probably reach 200, and more than 60 wagons have also been taken.

The enemy's killed and wounded will amount to fully 150, with at least 100 prisoners, and more are coming in constantly. I know already of ten officers killed and prisoners. Their rout is complete.

I reached Beverly by a rapid march. Garnett abandoned his camp early this morning, leaving behind much of his equipage. He came within a few miles of Beverly, but our rapid march turned him back in great confusion, and he is now retreating on the road to St. George. I have ordered Gen. Morris to follow him up closely. I have telegraphed for the two Pennsylvania regiments at Cumberland to join Gen. Hill at Rowlesburg.—Gen. Morris is concentrating all his troops at Rowlesburg, and will cut off Garnett's retreat near West Union, or if possible at St. George.

I may say that *we have driven out some ten thousand troops strongly entrenched, with the loss of eleven killed and thirty-five wounded!* The provision returns found here show Garnett's force to have been ten thousand men. They were Eastern Virginians, Georgians, Tennesseeans, and I think Carolinians.

To-morrow I can give full details as to prisoners, &c. I trust that Gen. Cox has by this time driven Gen. Wise out of the Kanawha valley. In that case I shall have accomplished the object of the liberation of Western Virginia.

I hope the General-in-Chief will approve my operations. G. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Com'dg Dep't Ohio

LATER.

Surrender of General Pegram to General McClellan.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following was also received yesterday from Beverly, Virginia:

[*Report of Gen. McClellan to Gen. Scott.*]

I have received from Gen. Pegram propositions for a surrender with his officers and the remnant of his command—say 600 men. They are said to be extremely penitent, and determined never again to take arms against the General Government.

I shall have nearly *nine hundred or a thousand prisoners* to take care of when Pegram comes in.

The latest accounts make the loss of the rebels in killed some hundred and fifty.

Detailed Account of the Battle at Beverly and Rich Mountain.

BEVERLY, July 13.—Yesterday morning General McClellan ordered four regiments, the 8th, 10th, 13th Indiana and 19th Ohio Regiments to proceed along the line of the hills, southeast of the enemy's entrenched camp on the Beverly road, where it crosses Rich Mountain two miles east of the enemy's position with orders to advance along the Beverly road and attack the east side of the work. Gen. McClellan being prepared to assault the west side as soon as the firing should announce the commencement of the attack.

The capture of a courier, who mistook the road through the enemy's camp for the route of our troops, placed the enemy in possession of intelligence of the movement, and Gen. Rosencrantz reached the Beverly road at two o'clock, after an exhausting march over the mountains—he found the enemy posted on the opposite side of the road, eight hundred strong, with his position partially fortified.

An engagement took place which continued three-quarters of an hour, when the rebels were totally routed, with a loss of three hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners, including ten officers, and both their cannon. About seventy-five killed and the same number wounded remained in the hands of the Federal officers.

The road was between two hills, and the Federal troops, in descending a steep declivity, were greatly exposed to the fire of the rebels, who occupied the opposite hill, and poured a fire of musketry, shot and shell among them.

Rosencrantz's column remained at the place of the engagement during the night. Meanwhile General McClellan was in position with his whole force, during the afternoon, ready to make an assault, but heard nothing from the other column except distant firing. Early in the morning he was about proceeding to plant cannon upon an eminence commanding a portion of the rebels' camp, and preparing to attack the whole next in front when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated his position during the night, moving towards Laurel Hill, leaving only a few men in charge of the sick, cannon and camp equipage and transportation.

A rapid march was then made by Gen. McClellan to Beverly, passing Gen. Rosencrantz's command on the road, which followed quickly. At Beverly it was ascertained late that day that the rebel force at Laurel Hill had retreated, moving towards Romney. Our total loss is not more than eleven killed and thirty-five wounded.

Whereabouts of Gen. Wise.

Henry A. Wise has about two thousand of his army with him, in the vicinity of Charlestown—perhaps 110 miles (by an air line) southwest of where the battle of Laurel Hill came off. He is engaged in speechifying; fulfilling stump engagements daily, under the shadow of the bayonets of companies or battalions of his two thousand men, posted over the Kanawha country in spots. He was sent there to speechify; it being judged at Richmond that his tongue might work far more mischief than his sword could, possibly.

O. Jennings Wise has a force of some 1,700 men in the region immediately bordering the Ohio river, opposite Pomeroy, Ohio, northwest of his father's position.—When last heard from, he was at Ripley. Immediately opposite to him stand two regiments of McClellan's command, recently dispatched from Camp Dennison to attend especially to his case. The latest advices from them represent that these two regiments are fast getting O. Jenning Wise's command into a *cul du sac.*

General McClellan's Joke.

In the concluding part of Gen. McClellan's despatch, detailing the rout of the Confederates at Rich Mountain, he says:

"He doubts whether Wise and Johnson will unite and overpower him." This is evidently an allusion to the almost daily boast of Henry A. Wise upon the stump, in the Kanawha region, (where he is speechifying with an armed force traveling with him from village to village,) that he was merely waiting for Johnson to annihilate Patterson, as Johnson was about going, to unite with him and overpower McClellan! In this way Wise has been accounting, or rather apologizing, for his failure to seek glory on the field of battle, rather than, as is his custom, on the stump only.

WE learn from Richmond that the Confederate Government have ordered Col. Bowman and another prisoner of war into custody, and have given notice to the Government at Washington that if any harm is done to one of the pirates of the Savannah, it will be immediately followed by retaliation, even to hanging.

REQUISITION FOR TROOPS.—The War Department has made a requisition upon the Governor of Pennsylvania for the fifteen regiments of Pennsylvania troops now encamped at Easton, West Chester, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the other camps of instruction in that State.

WHAT IS "CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA?"—To "carry the war into Africa" means to carry it beyond a mere defence, and, instead of waiting to be attacked, invading the enemy's territory, and making it a seat of conflict. Carthage used to threaten Rome, and the latter retaliated by crossing into Africa, and really destroying Carthage. Hence the saying.

A DOUBLE SECEDER.—The slaves who run away from their masters in Virginia, are set to work at once by Gen. Butler and made to keep at it, much to their annoyance. One of them having been put to it rather strong, said—"Golly, Massa Butler, dis nigger neber hab to work so hard afore; guess dis chile will secede once moah."

CIVILITY IS A FORTUNE.—Civility is a fortune itself, for a courteous man always succeeds well in life, and that even when persons of ability sometimes fail. The famous Duke of Marlborough is a case in point. It was said of him by one cotemporary, that his agreeable manners often converted an enemy into a friend; and by another, that it was more pleasing to be denied a favor by his grace, than to receive one fron another man. The gracious manner of Charles James Fox preserved him from personal dislikes, even at a time when he was, politically, the most unpopular man in the kingdom. The history of the world is full of such examples of success obtained by civility. The experience of every man furnishes, if we but recall the past, frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, merchants, and indeed, individuals of all pursuits. To men, civility is what beauty is to women; it is a general passport to favor, a letter of introduction, written in language that every one understands. Of two men, equal in other respects, the courteous one has twice the chance for fortune.

UNDER the Constitution of the Confederate States and the laws of their Congress the first election by the people for President and Vice President of the Confederacy will be held on the first Wednesday in November next. Electors will then be chosen, who are required to meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December thereafter, and proceed to cast their votes for President and Vice President. The return of the different State electoral colleges shall be returned to the Senate, and on the 19th day of February the President of the Senate shall open the certificates, the votes shall then be counted, and the President inaugurated on the 22d day of February, 1862. The executive term under the permanent constitution is six years.

STEEL-PLATED STEAMERS.—The New York papers say that Captain De Groot is building two of these steamers, the steel plates of which are to be four inches thick, rendering the vessels shot and bomb proof, and protecting the boilers. These vessels he expects to sell to the Government.—Harper's Weekly, speaking of Stevens's bomb-proof battery, which has been so many years building, says Mr. Stevens declares, if the vessel is filled out according to his plans, he will be willing to guarantee the capture of Sumter in a less time than it took the South Carolinians with their seventeen batteries. This vessel, when about to engage in action, is sunk so that its decks are just above the water. It mounts sixteen rifled guns in the bomb proof casement, and two heavy Columbiads on deck for throwing shell.

CAMANCHES ON THE MARYLAND BORDER.—The Cumberland Civilian says the condition of affairs in Allegany county could not be worse if they had a tribe of Camanches on the border. Wm. Loyd Lowe, one of the most respectable citizens of Allegany, accompanied by his little son and a friend, was fired upon by about forty Virginia Secessionists the balls rattling around him, whilst walking along the canal. Christopher Kelly, a respectable citizen of Oldtown, Maryland, was also seized on his farm a few days since, and carried to Romney. No cause, except devotion to the Union, is known for these outrages.

NEWSPAPER people are proverbially temperate as well as virtituous. We believe one of the craft did get "tightly slight," a few days ago, and the following is a sample of his paper the next day:

"Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, P. M., a small man, named Jones, or Brown, or Smith, with a hole in the heel of his trowsers, committed arsenic by swallowing a dose of suicide. The verdict of the inquest returned a jury that deceased came to the facts in accordance with his death. He leaves a child and six small wives to lament the end of his untimely loss. In death we are in the midst of life.

A GOOD SHOT.—Mr. Ross, the veteran shot, and father of the youthful champion who carried off the honors of rifle shooting in the great English contest last year, is in active training for the approaching meeting at Wimbledon. At a range of one thousand yards, he recently hit the target fifteen times in succession, and the bull's eye five times, counting 20 points.

CARTHAGE, the scene of the late battle in Missouri, is in the extreme southwestern corner of the State, only fifty miles from the Arkansas line.

TENNESSEE.—An act has been passed by the Tennessee Legislature submitting the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States to the people for ratification, to be voted upon at the election in August next.

THE State of Indiana will soon have twenty-three regiments in the field, aggregating twenty-three thousand men.

THE Massachussets war loan of one million dollars has been taken by the capitalists of Boston.

THERE is a Zouave Company in Hartford, Conn., composed entirely of deaf mutes. They march without music, and are drilled by signs.

SPEED OF COMETS.—The comet of 1843 moved half round the sun in 10½ hours, with a velocity of 1,300,000 miles an hour—about eighty times faster than Prof. Morse can dispatch his lightning.