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The Kent News.

PLUMMER & USILTON,..Editors.

Chestertown:

Saturday Morning, Nov. 9, 1861.

Significance of the Result in Kent.

In the election held in Kent County on Wednesday last the public have a complete vindication of the principles and policy of the Union cause and its friends. It is also a rebuke to those professed friends of the peace and unity of the Government who deserted the standard of their country because last winter a majority of those who assembled at the Court House coincided with the policy of Governor Hicks in refusing to convene the Legislatare, or to connive at a Convention which it was justly feared would have brought upon Maryland the calamities of secession. It is also signally condemnatory of the subsequent efforts of some of the disappointed ones, who got up a one-sided self-styled State Convention, to manufacture public sentiment for the occasion, that they might affect the Governor's decision and change his purpose, or end in an independent and unauthorized call upon the people to hold an illegal Convention. It also distinctly reproves the efforts of such persons who, after repeated failures to effect their purposes, voted the Secession ticket at the late election. It has also shown to the people, as well as shown by the people, who are their true friends on whom they can rely in the hour of peril and of danger.

This election has obliterated old party affinities and distinctions, scattered their fragments to the winds, and established two other parties—the one the Constitutional Union party, the true friends of loyalty and of freedom; the other the opponents of this, who strike at the fealty which a citizen owes to his country, advocate the cause of secession, and by consequence the destruction of the Union and the Government, and the establishment of a new-fangled, Southern, Jeff Davis oligarchy. The people have risen in their might, and have spoken in thunder tones that patriotism is superior to party—that love of country is the ruling passion, and that they will live and die for the Constitution and institutions which they inherited from their ancestors. It is a gratifying reflection that time and circumstances, our peaceful condition and prospects, and the great masses of the people, have vindicated and sustained the policy of the friends of Union in their public meetings held in January, February and March.

Secession Speakers.—*Effect of their Speeches.*—Wherever the Secessionists spoke, there the Union majorities seem to have largely increased. In the upper district the Secessionists claimed a majority of 150—they had *six*. In Kennedyville they claimed 40—they were beaten *forty*. Forktown they claimed 75 to 100—the Union men have *sixty-two*.

It seems that speeches "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing" will not do in the present state of things.

Torchlight Procession and Illumination.—By reference to a notice in another column, it will be seen that the Union men intend celebrating their great victory by a Torchlight Procession and Illumination in Chestertown, this (Saturday) evening. It is expected that all our citizens who love the old Union of their fathers, and still reverence the old Star Spangled Banner of their country, will illuminate their houses.

The Retiracy of General Scott.—On our first page will be found the letter of Lieutenant-General Scott to the Secretary of War, retiring from the position which he has held for many years as the active commander of the army of the United States. The reply of the Secretary, and the action of the Cabinet, together with the letter of General McClellan on assuming the command of the army, will all be found exceedingly interesting.

Thanksgiving Day.—It will be seen by the proclamation of his Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, published in another column, that Thursday, the 28th day of November, has been appointed as a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

New York Election—Heavy Union Majority.

New York, Nov. 6.—The People's Union ticket has fully *one hundred thousand majority in the State*, except Wright, D., who is probably elected Canal Commissioner. The Legislature will be almost unanimous for the support of the Government. Lynch, Mozart Democrat, for Sheriff; Hall, District Attorney, and Genet, County Clerk, are elected in the city.

The Result of the Election.

Old Kent ever Loyal and True!!

UTTER ROUT of SECESSIONISM.

The glorious triumph achieved on Wednesday last over secessionists, disunionists, and all other treasonable schemers in Kent County, deserves more than a passing notice, as it is far beyond any ordinary political victory. The Union men had everything to contend with in the contest just closed. A majority of the judges of election in each district were against us and had the control of the ballot-boxes, whilst we have no doubt that money was freely expended to promote the success of their ticket. Their speakers also went through the county attempting to inflame the public mind by statements as extravagant as they were unqualifiedly false, whilst for the first, and we hope the last time in Kent county, tenants and laborers were threatened with the loss of their farms and situations if they did not vote as their landlords and employees dictated!

It was under these circumstances the Union men of Kent entered into the contest. Without money, but with truth, justice, and a loyal cause, they have frustrated the machinations of the traitorous men who were trying to precipitate us into revolution and civil war! The glorious cause of the Union has been sustained by a majority of **432**—a majority larger than ever before given in any contested election in Kent County, and we feel proud of making the record of such a triumphant result. All hail to the noble Union men of Kent!!

The day was fairly contested, and notwithstanding the disagreeable condition of the weather the vote was the largest ever polled in this county, being 1,784 against 1,663 cast at the Presidential election last fall—an excess of 121 votes. Bell received 853 in the county, Bradford 1095—Bradford's majority over Bell 242.

A fair election, a full vote, a majority of the judges, and all the money, leave the secessionists without any excuse or reason for their overwhelming defeat but the naked fact of the unpopularity of their doctrines. Verily, Old Kent has buried secession in the lowest depths, from which its resurrection may be fairly reckoned among the things recorded in the catalogue of impossibilities!

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following is the official vote in the county except the Second District, the return Judge from which failed to meet the Judges from the other districts yesterday.

[Note.—1st district, Massey's Cross Roads; 2d, Kennedyville; 3d, Worton; 4th, Chestertown; 5th, Forktown.]

FOR GOVERNOR:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	Total
Bradford,	212	177	186	289	231	1095
Howard,	217	136	61	80	169	663
Bradford's majority,						432

FOR COMPTROLLER:

Maffit,	209	176	186	288	231	1090
Jarrett,	221	138	61	80	170	670
Maffit's majority,						420

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS:

Goldsboro',	209	177	186	285	231	1088
Brown,	221	137	61	83	174	676
Goldsborough's majority,						412

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES:

Smyth,	218	176	187	284	231	1096
Westcott,	204	178	182	292	231	1087
Taylor,	218	138	60	80	167	663
Wroth,	218	137	63	77	167	662

FOR SHERIFF:

Davis,	213	178	186	287	221	1086
Ricaud,	216	156	64	81	184	698
Davis's majority,						387

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

Ireland,	219	180	186	281	232	1098
Usilton,	208	171	201	288	226	1094
Bruff,	206	165	183	273	235	1062
Spry,	223	155	58	85	168	689
Lamb,	217	137	56	92	171	673
Hanes,	219	141	59	81	169	669

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:

Baker,	210	177	187	288	230	1092

First District.—Magistrates: J. T. Hurtt, U., 206; Wm. B. Turbit, U., 209; P. Medders, P., 221; W. D. Stoops, P., 217. Constables: Wm. A. Miller, U., 212; Noah Johnson, U., 214; Wm. H. Pennington, P., 221; R. F. Moffett, P., 207. Supervisor: Wm. H. Gooding, U., 214; J. R. Redding, P., 224.

Second District.—The official vote for this district is not reported. The Union candidates for district officers are elected however by handsome majorities.

Third District.—Magistrates: Crossley, 187; Vannort, 191. Constables: Baker, 186; Crew, 190. Supervisor: Kennard, 188.

Fourth District.—For Magistrates: Chas. T. Lusby, 284; John N. Usilton, 284. For Constables: George C. Atkinson, 287; James Graves, 284. For Supervisor: John W. Carroll, 285.

Fifth District.—Magistrates: Blackiston, 225; Thompson, 230; Camp, 169; Parker, 173. Constables: Caleb, 243; Coleman, 233; Copper, 165; Kendall, 160. Supervisor: Maslin, 223; Hague 178.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Baltimore City.

Baltimore City, where we thought secessionism had its stronghold, has spoken unmistakably Estimating the full vote at 28,000, after deducting 2,000 rebels now in Virginia, there is a clear Union majority on a full vote of 7,440. The vote for the State ticket is as follows:

Bradford 17,722, Howard 3,347. Maffit 17,642, Jarrett 3,362. Judges and all other officers elected by about the same average majority.

Queen Ann's County.

Queen Ann's County.—Bradford, 1039; Howard, 939; Maffit, 1043; Jarret, 941; Goldsborough, 1040; Brown, 941. Harrison, U, for Senator, has 102 majority over Brown, and the whole Union county ticket is elected by about the same maj.

Anne Arundel County.

The great contest in this county was for State Senator and House of Delegates, and resulted in the election of Sellman, Union, to the Senate by 19 maj. Bradford's majority is about the same.

Prince George's County.

This county has given a small majority for the whole Union ticket.

Harford County.

Bradford's majority in this county 400.

Baltimore County.

The majority for Bradford in this county is not less than 2,000.

Carroll County.

Bradford's majority in this county is 1,760.

Montgomery County.

The Union majority in this county is large; returns not all in.

Allegany County.

This county gives not less than 1,000 Union majority.

Frederick County.

The Union majority in the county is 3,022.

Cecil County.

This county gives Bradford 1,500 maj.

Caroline County.

The majority for the Union ticket in Caroline exceeds 500.

Talbot County.

This county is reported to have elected two Union delegates and one secessionist. Howard has a small majority.

Somerset County

Reported Union majority of about 600.

Dorchester County.

Bradford and the whole Union ticket about 500 majority.

Washington County.

Union majority in the county about 3000.

Howard County.

Bradford's majority about 350.

The majority in the State for Bradford will be about 30,000. Union Senators have been elected in all the counties heard from, making eleven with the three holding over. Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's are still to hear from. If either of these counties elects a Union Senator it will give a Union majority in the Senate, otherwise there will be a tie.

A WAR OF ARTILLERY.

On entering upon the command of the forces upon the Potomac, Gen. McClellan was reported to have said, "This is to be a war of artillery."

It is for this he is waiting at Washington. He requires 100 batteries of six cannon each for the army before he puts it in movement. He has about 400 of these guns now, and the supply, as well as that of mules and horses, goes on rapidly.—The batteries on the Potomac threaten to cut off the transportation by sea; but this instead of delaying the march will, perhaps, hasten it, for it will be necessary for the General to take his line of march down the river and clear away these impediments.

An army of 200,000 men with 600 field cannon, disciplined and cautious, knowing the ground, and understanding the adversary, is altogether a different affair from that which marched to Manassas, undisciplined, unsupported and without artillery, and fell so disastrously back.

The indications are that this campaign is now about to commence, and that the "War of Artillery" is to be waged. It will be a terrible. The march of 200,000 men, sustained by 100 batteries and supported by the fleet of the Potomac, seems to us irresistible.

Where will the Confederates find force to meet it? They have the advantage of the ground, and the choice of the positions where they will make resistance. They have batteries already entrenched on the line of the river, and upon the direct route to Richmond. How they are thus armed, and how they supply their Commissariat is a question that will probably not be solved till the diplomacy of Europe gives up its secrets to history. For ourselves, we believe they have had the secret aid, is arms, munitions and money, from the great powers of Europe.

What may be called the Second Act of this war drama opens. In the first, the action has advanced only so far as to bring forward the parties upon the stage, and mark the situation. The Federal armies, repulsed in Virginia, discomfitted in Missouri, rebuked in their over confidence and thrown back upon themselves, are gathering strength and resolution from necessity, and push forward to retrieve their fortunes and redeem their character.

We pause before the scene opens again, to hope that it may be short in its duration, sparing of tragic incidents, and to pray that it may end in the triumph of justice and the restoration of Peace and Union.

Distinguished Foreigners Offering their Military Services to the Government.—The Count de Sayne, a lineal descendant of the Count Rochambeau of American Revolutionary fame, has tendered his military services to the President and has been assured that they will be accepted The same answer has been given to the Baron de Schonen, a descendant of General Lafayette. It is expected they will soon reach the United States.

BATTLE ON THE POTOMAC.

In the late battle at Edwards' Ferry there is no question as to the bravery and gallantry of the National troops, particularly the Massachusetts regiment. It suffered very severely, and we have the following graphic account of its first parade after the battle:

On Thursday evening the Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment, which is encamped on the plain on which General Stone's tent is pitched, held its first parade since the battle. The scene was impressive and touching. Less than half the numerical force of the regiment before the battle was present. Some companies marched into line with less than twenty men, many of them without arms, many without uniforms, but none without brave and manly hearts. After the parade the regiment was formed in square, and their noble and gallant Colonel Devons made them an address, to which even a faithful verbal report would do injustice, for no description could reproduce the tender, subdued fervor with which the Colonel first spoke, the electric sympathy by which his men were affected, or the earnest determination with which the question was asked and answered, "Soldiers of Massachusetts, men of Worcester Co., with these fearful gaps in your lines, with the recollection of the terrible struggle of Monday fresh upon your thoughts, with the knowledge of the bereaved and soul-stricken ones at home, weeping for those whom they will see no more on earth, with that hospital before your eyes filled with wounded and maimed comrades, I ask you now whether you are ready again to meet the foe who are endeavoring to subvert our Government, and who are crushing under the iron heel of despotism the liberties of a part of our country? Would you go next week?—Would you go to-morrow? Would you go this moment? And one hearty "Yes" burst from every lip.

No man who knows what the noble regiment did on the 21st inst. could doubt them. Their Colonel had himself stood their sponsor in the baptism of fire, and the question was a needless one; but as "iron sharpeneth iron so doth a man the face of his friend."

The Destitution in the South.

Whatever may be the facts in regard to the supply of the necessaries of life in the more Northern States of the Confederacy, there is little doubt that much suffering is occasioned in the Gulf States from the scarcity and high prices of food of almost every kind. An instance, says a writer, told me by a Nashville gentleman, will illustrate this better than I can describe it. Joseph A Achlin, of Nashville, has three large plantations in Louisiana, on which he has 2,000 negroes, engaged mainly in growing and crushing sugar. For two months past he has fed these hands on half rations. Full rations in the South on plantations consist of but little meat and plenty of molassas and sugar. Half rations, you can easily imagine, would be far from sufficient, when the half rations have to consist of salt meat at that. As a consequence, his slaves have been killing the hogs, cattle, poultry, &c., of Mr. Acklin, and dividing the fresh meat among themselves. Mr. Acklin ordered his overseer to flog all guilty of such thefts until the depredations ceased. The orders were followed till lately, when the overseers declined to flog any more of them. The overseers considered it no longer safe to flog them, and desisted. Mr. Acklin advised them to let the negroes steal as much as they wanted, trusting to luck to weather the storm. Such a spirit among the slaves is greatly to be feared in a country originally with a small population, and now almost devoid of white residents. A gentleman lately told me that in parts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Georgia, he had ridden for miles and miles without encountering any white persons, except unprotected females and children. To the inquiry, "Where are all of your men?" came the common reply—"Gone to fight the Yankees." It is the rural districts, and not the cities, which are doing the fighting for the South."

Unsuccessful Efforts of the Confederate Emissaries in Europe.

The news received from Europe by the last steamer shows that the Secession emissaries in London and Paris are very confident and noisy in their belief that the necessities of the manufacturing interests will lead to an interference in our contest for the purpose of breaking up the blockade in order to procure a supply of cotton, but it is evident that their cause, instead of gaining ground, is losing it, both with the people and the press. In addition to this information, much gratification is afforded by the London Post, the organ of Lord Palmerston, which has a strong article against an interference, and expressing the fallacy of the notion that the recognition of the Confederate States would reopen the cotton trade. On the contrary, it argues that such a recognition would only increase the rigor of the blockade, and that interference with the blockade would be an act of war, embroiling England at once with the United States.

News from Tortugas.—A letter written by one of the refractory members of the Thirteenth Regiment, at Fort Jefferson, Florida, to his brother in Rochester, states that the Dry Tortugas Island is about one mile in circumference, and that they are building a brick fort upon it.—They have already placed in position in it ninety-two guns. When completed it will accommodate three hundred and seventy guns. It has been given the name of Fort Jefferson. The writer states that he was never in better health, and has plenty to eat—the delicacies being cocoa nuts, lemons, &c. He likes his situation very much, and had rather be dragging the guns about the fort and wheeling sand than be soldiering in Virginia. He has been to Key West, and thinks it is the nicest place he has yet seen. The weather is warm, and he climate salubrious.

The True Position of England.

[From the London Times.]

Still more trying to principle will be the course, hitherto blameless and consistent, which our government shall take respecting the American quarrel. We pay little regard to the vague rumors afloat that the leaders of the Conservative Party incline to question the policy pursued by Lord Russell of strict and loyal non-intervention. We can hardly suppose any set of men so reckless of the great permanent interests of the country as to advise the adoption of any other line of conduct.

Ephemeral popularity among certain sections of the community might possibly be won by the manifestation of a tenderness for Southern interests and necessities at the expense of what is due on our part to good faith, international right and the plain dictates of sound policy in our dealings with the North. But no intermeddling, however diplomatically disguised—no disregard of the obligations we owe to the great Commonwealth with which we have more ties of kindred, of business and of sympathy than with all Europe put together—could possibly fail to ruin the reputation of any set of men pretending to the rank and character of British statesmen.

The continuance of the blockade may for a time render the supply of cotton from America scanty and uncertain; though there is much in what men of great mercantile experience have said all along, that with the high price the great staple of Lancashire industry will somehow or other find its way to the banks of the Mersey. Be this as it may, neither employers nor operators have evinced the slightest wish to put upon Government any unworthy pressure, nor do we believe that any attempt of the sort could be made without evoking a spirit of indignant rebuke and reprobation that would summarily overbear all such sinister suggestions *The cause of the Union is the cause of public law and personal liberty*, against wanton sedition. Come what may, Great Britain can never waver as to the side which she morally espouses in such a struggle; and the representatives of the people cannot perform a more important duty at the present juncture than in bearing clear and audible testimony to this national truth.

GOOD NEWS FOR FARMERS.

A late article from the Boston Post contains so much practical good sense and encouragement to the farmers of the United States that we insert it at length:

BREAD VERSUS COTTON.

Of the English imports during the last eight months, the United States have furnished 36½ per cent. of wheat, and 61 per cent. of flour, and from the figures given it is evident that the continent of Europe in general has all it can do to take care of itself in bread. At the same time it is a well-ascertained fact for the year to come, at all events, Europe will take all the breadstuffs we can spare at a good price, and even then will have no considerable surplus to carry into next year. In all probability, therefore, we are sure of a large foreign demand for grain for two years to come.

And if we stop sending grain abroad, where is England to get the 36½ per cent. of wheat, and 61 per cent. of flour, received *this year* from the United States, *and required in* 1862, and perhaps in 1863? Grain is already quite high in Europe.—Where would it stand if the American supply of three millions of bushels per week were to be cut off, or even if there were any reasonable fear of such a disaster?

We do not question that Great Britain, under certain circumstances, could be drawn into war, corn or no corn; but as an English minister once said to an American ambassador, "The United States can do almost anything with England." England needs our bread more than she needs our cotton.

Losing our cotton, and losing our trade she must have *bread* nevertheless; and France must have it even more than Great Britain. American affairs have already injured both countries severely, and the worst, perhaps, has not yet been expeperienced. But war would not help them, either to cotton or trade, *and they know it;* while would double the price of bread to their work-people, already needy and discontented. Our position is, therefore, that war with France or England is almost impossible, unless it be declared by the United States, whatever may be the feelings of the European Governments or nations.

Hence, we are not alarmed by diplomatic circulars or correspondence, and pay little regard to what ignorance or cruelty the London Post may be pleased to publish. Nay, it seems to us that the want of cheap bread, in combination with the confidence of foreign capitalists in our loans and institutions, the evident sympathy of the European peoples with our national cause, and the natural and well grounded fear, even among princes and potentates that, after all, our Government is very strong, is growing strong, and *may* be strongest in this contest—is quite sufficient to prevent even the heavy cargo of Slidell and Mason now on its way to England from doing any serious injury to the country.

Had France and England acted as they should have done, the rebellion would have been ended by this time, and the ringleaders would have been out of the way, either in Europe, jail, lunatic asylum, or the grave.

Farewell of General Fremont to his Troops.—Springfield, Mo. Nov. 3.—Gen. Fremont having received the order removing him from his command, caused considerable dissatisfaction. Gen. Fremont has issued a farewell patriotic address, urging the army to maintain the credit of the flag under their new commander He regretted to leave them on the eve of battle. They were sure to win, but he should claim to share with them the joy of every triumph. Gen. Hunter succeeds him in command.

News Summary.

There is some news from the Great Expedition. The accounts confirm the fact that the great body of the fleet had passed safely through the dangers of the storm and were on Saturday last off the South Carolina coast. The New York Times asserts that the War Department has received advices that the Expedition had passed Bull's Bay and would be at its destination in twenty-four hours from Saturday night.

The storm had been severely felt at Hatteras Inlet. The high tides had completely overflown the point, and as a new inlet was forming between the Forts it was feared they would become untenable. Two coal schooners, carrying coal for the great expedition, had returned to Hampton Roads.

On Saturday last small bodies of the enemy came within twelve miles of Springfield, Missouri, and news was received of the approach of their advance, 2,800 strong. Preparations were making to meet them, when the order for Gen. Fremont's removal arrived. Much excitement prevailed in consequence. Gen. Fremont then issued an address urging them to continue in the service, and expressing his confidence in the success of their arms. Gen. Fremont had left there for St. Louis, the army being left in command of Gen. Pope until the arrival of General Hunter.

From Western Virginia we have a report that the brigades of Benham and Schenck had got in the rear of Floyd's rebel army, which latter, it was thought, would be captured.

We have some particulars of the fight at Gauley. The action commenced by the opening of two batteries by the rebels, which were soon silenced by our fire.—None of the Union troops were killed.—Gen. Benham is in pursuit of the rebels.

From Kentucky we learn that the rebel Gen. Buckner has retired towards Bowling Green, and Stanton has gone back to Tennessee. The Union forces in Kentucky will sood be able, it is supposed, to assume the offensive.

Breckinridge is in Richmond endeavoring to raise a body of men to operate against his own State.

The returns from the New Jersey election show that the State has gone for the Democrats. They will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Parker H. French was arrested at Boston on Wednesday, and has been sent to Fort Warren.

The signal corps is fast approaching perfection. Signals were read on an airline of forty miles, on the 3rd inst.

The English files received by the Persia, reaffirms, in the most positive manner, the determination of the British Government not to interfere with the American blockade.

Farewell Interview Between Gen. Scott and McClellan.—When General Scott was about leaving Whashington, General McClellan, at the head of his staff, proceeded to an inner room occupied by General Scott, and removing his hat from his head, bowed before the veteran chief whom he had just succeeded.

General Scott, sitting, from inability to rise, extended his hand to his successor, and they talked for some minutes with hands clasped. In this position, General Scott, drawing McClellan nearer to him, said:

"General do not allow yourself to be embarrassed by men who do not comprehend this great question. Carry out your own ideas, act upon your own judgment, and you will conquer, and the Government will be vindicated. God bless you."

The young chieftain's only reply was:

"I thank you, General, and will not forget your counsel. May you be restored to health and live to see your prophecy fulfilled. God be with you. Farewell."

A Union Meeting Broken up in Talbot County.—The Easton Gazette states that on Saturday last a Union meeting in Chapel District was broken up by a gang of Secessionists, headed by William and Jas. T. Slaughter, and Perry G. Stevens. H. H. Goldsborough, Esq., was speaking at the time, and was compelled to desist. The county authorities having refused to arrest the parties, they were arrested by Capt. Ricketts, by order of Capt. Christman, commander of the U. S. troops in that vicinity, and are now confined at the camp. Some of the "Peace" men are indignant that their brethren should be interfered with by the military.

Southern Opinion.—An intelligent lady of this county sends us the following forcible passage, with which the *Charleston Mercury* in 1846 concluded an article on the Oregon Question:

"Look back at our progress—at our peaceful advance—our increase of territory without conquest—our augmenting population, wealth and power, and tell us which is the true patriotism, that which has secured to us these grand triumphs of peace, or that which would have led us, on every petty pretext, to waste our energies in fighting, to turn our husbandmen into soldiers, our merchant ships into men-of-war and our money into gunpowder."

Col. Lee.—Col. Raymond Lee, who was captured by the Confederates in the engagement at Edwards' Ferry, was formerly a particular friend of Jefferson Davis. Lee graduated at West Point in the same class with Davis, taking the first rank, while the latter stood twenty-three.