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The Kent News.

A Family Newspaper: Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, General News, and Advertising.

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Select Poetry.

I Cannot Call Them Back Again.

I cannot call them back again,
Those happy days of glee,
When in the sports of youth I joined,
Light hearted, gay and free.
Long years have fled, and o'er my path
Dark clouds at times have lain,
'Mid cares and trials oft I've sighed
For those bright days again.

I cannot call them back again,
Those friends of early years,
Who shared with me my childhood's joys,
My sorrows and my fears.
They're scattered far abroad o'er earth,
In distant lands some roam,
And ne'er again shall we all meet
Within our boyhood's home.

I cannot call them back again,
Those of our household-band,
Whov'e crossed that river, joined that throng
Within the spirit-land.
From earthly toil, from care and strife,
From pain and sorrow free,
O! would we call them back again,
If such a power had we?

I would not call them back again,
Those who have gone before
To tread the golden walks beyond
Heaven's bright unfading shore;
Those friends who thro' life's troubled way
Did ever faithful prove,
I'll hope to meet when life is past
In that blest home above.

The Snake in the Grass.

Come, listen awhile to me, my lad,
Come, listen to me for a spell;
Let that terrible drum
For a moment be dumb;
For your uncle is going to tell
What befell
A youth who loved liquor too well.

A clever young man was he, my lad,
And with beauty uncommonly blest,
Ere with brandy and wine
He began to decline,
And behaved like a person possessed;
I protest,
The temperance plan is the best.

One evening he went to a tavern, my lad;
He went to a tavern one night,
And drinking too much
Rum, brandy and such
The chap got exceedingly "tight,"
And was quite
What your aunt might entitle a fright.

The fellow fell into a snooze, my lad;
'Tis a horrible slumber he takes;
He trembles with fear,
And acts very queer;
My eyes! how he quivers and shakes
When he wakes.
And raves about horrid great "snakes!"

'Tis a warning to you and me, my lad!
Next morning he took to his bed;
And he never got up
To dine or to sup
Though properly physicked and bled,
And I read,
Next day the poor fellow was dead!

You've heard of the snake in the grass, my lad,
Of the viper concealed in the grass;
But now you must know,
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class:
Alas!
Tis the viper that lurks in the glass!

And if you are partial to snakes, my lad,
(A passion I think rather low,)
Don't enter to see 'em,
The Devil's Museum!
'Tis very much better to go
(That's so!)
And visit a regular show. *John G. Saxe.*

A Word to the Girls.

Girls, you want to get married, don't you? Ah! what a natural thing it is, for young ladies who have such a hankering after the sterner sex! It is a weakness that woman has, and for this reason she is called the weaker sex. Well, if you want to get married, don't for conscience sake, act like fools about it. Don't go into a fit of nips every time you see a hat and a pair of whiskers. Don't get the idea into your heads that you must put yourself into the way of every young man in the neighborhood, in order to attract notice, for if you don't run after them they will run after you. Mark that.

A husband hunter is the most detestable of all young ladies. She is full of starch and puckers; she puts on so many false airs, and she is so nice, that she appears ridiculous in the eyes of every decent person. She may generally be found at church or meeting, coming in, of course, about the last one; always at social parties, and invariably takes a front seat at concerts. She tries to be the belle of the of the place, and thinks she is. Poor girl! You are fitting yourself for an old maid, just as sure as the Sabbath comes on Sunday. Men will flirt with you, and flatter you simply because they love to do it; but they have no more idea of making you a wife, than they have of committing suicide. If I were a young man, I would have no more to do with such fancy women, than I would with a viper.

RECOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF COLONEL CAMERON.—The remains of Colonel Cameron, of the Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders, who was killed at Bull Run, have been recovered and sent to Harrisburg. A party started out in search of the remains immediately on the occupation of Manassas by the Union troops, and were led to the spot by a colored man in the neighborhood The body had been buried with five others without a coffin. It was easily recognized by certain marks, as the clothing was to a great extent entire. The hair was almost perfect, although the flesh had almost entirely decayed from the bones.

ONE reason why we meet with so few people who are reasonable and agreeable in conversation is, that there is scarcely any person who does not think more of what he has to say than of answering what is said to him.

Reported for the Kent News.

Maryland Annual Conference,

METH. PROTESTANT CHURCH.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON—THIRD DAY.

Conference met at 2½ o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. C. H. Littleton. The report on Itinerancy was then taken up, and T. W. Brown was received, —J. G. Weaver, left in the hands of the President.

The report on necessities, boundaries, and wishes of the Church considered and adopted. The Conference then resolved itself into a Home Missionary Society.—Rev. W. T. Wright, president, Rev. R. P. Norris, secretary. Adjourned with prayer by Rev. T. D. Valiant.

EVENING SESSION—7½ O'CLOCK.

Religious services conducted by Rev. J. T. Murray.

The anniversary addresses before the Home Missionary Society delivered by Dr. F. Swentzel and Rev. P. Light Wilson, occupied the time of the session. Two hundred dollars were raised to support the Missionary cause.

Adjourned with the benediction by Rev. Wm. T. Wright.

SATURDAY—FOURTH DAY.

Religious services by Dr. A.S Eversole.

The minutes of preceding day were read and adopted.

The report of committees being the first thing in order, Rev. D. E. Reese presented a report on superannuated claims, which was received. Dr. F. Waters, chairman, reported on the book concern and colleges; the 5th item is here subjoined: "With their hearty approval of the spirit and tone in which the *Methodist Protestant* has been conducted under the peculiar and trying circumstances of the day, the committee here submit as their concurrent and unanimous opinion, that the same course should still be continued; that the paper, according to its legitimate and appropriate objects, may appear only as the herald of the theology and ecclesiastical principles and institutions of the church, and of such literature and intelligence as, with God's blessing, shall always tend to promote the highest and purest influences of religion and virtue on the public mind and character." The report was read and adopted.

Dr. H. Zollicoffer presented a report on the constitution of the Superanuated Fund Society—adopted as amended. A report of the directors of the Society was presented and received.

Rev. T. D. Valiant, chairman of committee on Missions, presented a report which was received and adopted as amended. The Conference then resolved itself into a Home Missionary Society, and Dr. H. Zollicoffer was elected treasurer.

Adjourned with prayer by the Rev. H. C. Cushing.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by Dr. A. S. Eversole.

Rev D. A. Shermer reported on unfinished business—received and adopted.

Rev. J. R. Nichols, chairman of committee on ordination, recommended W. M. Strayer and C. T. Cochel for elder's orders, and J. W. Charlton, M. E. Hysore, J. S. Mills, H. Nice, R. Whinna, G. W. Burns and J. B. Jones for Deacon's orders. The report was received and adopted.

The report on Superanuated claims was then taken up and adopted.

Rev. L. W. Bates presented a report on the subject of a correspondence with the Western and Northern Conferences in relation to their present connection with the church and the ratio of representation in the General Conference. Received and laid on the table for the present.

Closed with prayer by the Rev. E. J. Drinkhouse.

SABBATH DAY—HOW IT WAS SPENT IN CHESTERTOWN.

Surely it was spent pleasantly and *profitably*. That venerable man of God, Dr. F. Waters delighted his large audience in Christ Church in discoursing upon the "Mystery of Godliness"—the divinity of Christ—the spirit of Christ—faith in Christ and the ascension of Christ,—in a word, it was a sermon *filled* with Christ. Text, 1st Timothy, 3 ch. 16 v.

This exercise concluded, and the ordination of Rev. W. M. Strayer and Rev. C. T. Cochel took place. Rev. J. K. Nichols, president, and Rev. L. W. Bates, T. M. Wilson and Dr. F. Waters officiating. The whole of the morning service was solemn, impressive and profitable.

AFTERNOON.

At 3 o'clock the congregation assembled to hear Sabbath School addresses by Revs. T. D. Valiant, H. C. Cushing and T. Remick. We cannot but conclude, that good will result from these exercises.

EVENING.

Christ Church was again filled to its utmost capacity. From Rev. 7 c., 9–17 v. inclusive, Dr. J. J. Murray, in his accustomed pathetic and eloquent manner discoursed. The president then proceeded to the ordination of Deacons, assisted by Revs. D. E. Reese, Dr. J. J. Murray and Dr. F. Swentzel.

Benediction by Rev. W. Roby.

[For the subsequent proceedings, and appointments for the present Conference year, see next page.]

JOHN BELL, in his large iron mill, destroyed by our troops, worked two thousand negroes, turning out balls and shell for the South. The hardest blow that the South has received is in cutting them off from this and other iron works that line the Cumberland river, for it was from these that they derived their chief supply.

Correspondence of the Kent News.

"CAMP HOFFMAN,"
Baltimore, March 10th, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—A considerable time has elapsed since I last had the pleasure of writing to you, having nothing of special importance to communicate, and knowing that your space was taken up with the recent soul-stirring and heart-inspiring accounts from the seat of war.

What most interests us just now, and our Company in particular, is the arrest of Captain C. Davis Irelan, of Company A. Various rumors are in circulation respecting the cause, but I have it from undoubted authority that the principal charge against him will be "*absenting himself from camp without leave.*" He was a general favorite with the regiment, and highly appreciated by the members of his own company. His arrest has occasioned profound regret to his numerous friends, both in and out of camp.

First Lieutenant Samuel Ford has now command *pro tem*, and the company have reason to congratulate themselves on having placed over them an officer whose gentlemanly deportment, kindness, and forbearance have entitled him to the voluntary respect of every man in the company. Besides being personally acquainted with each individual in the command, he has the advantage of being a resident of North East, from which loyal town and its surroundings the company is wholly composed.

Our regiment is daily expecting orders to march to "Dixie," and are fully prepared to move at a moment's warning.—Those competent to judge have pronounced the Fifth Maryland to be the *best drilled* regiment raised in this State. One thing is certain, they are the best looking body of men in or around the city of Baltimore. Particular attention is given to cleanliness of person, clothing and equipments, and I am proud to have it to state, that no compulsion is necessary to carry out the regulations in this respect.

Generally speaking, the health of the men is of the most satisfactory nature.—Some complain of severe colds, whilst only a few are in the hospital. Great credit is due our regimental Surgeons, Drs. Gilman and Norris, whose close attention to the sanitary regulations of the camp has produced these satisfactory results. In my next letter I shall probably be enabled to post you regarding our destination, and other matters of interest.

J. W., Co. A., 5th Md. Reg't.

Predictions Tested by Time.

A few years ago a Representative of the State of South Carolina, (Mr. Keitt, we believe,) in auguring the probable dismemberment of the Union, and in unduly magnifying the prowess and resources of the Southern States, spoke as follows:

"They will rend this Union into fragments and plunge the world in ruin It is in their power to do both, for the world cannot get on without them; and if ruthless fanaticism and brute force combine, under whatever name, and with whatever authority, to ride them down, they will carry with them the pillars of the temple of civilization and force a common fate on all mankind."

Another distinguished citizen of South Carolina, the Hon. B. F. Perry, of Greenville, in a public letter which lies before us, addressed to "the Democracy of the Fifth Congressional District," in defence of his course in refusing to withdraw from the National Democratic Convention assembled at Charleston for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, closed his appeal with the following prophetic and admonitory words:

"Although I have always been a Democrat, and have the most profound regard for Democratic principles, yet I have ever had moral courage enough to stem popular sovereignty when I saw it was drifting the ship of State on breakers and into whirlpools. There is much more consolation in being right than in being successful when wrong. The time is not far distant when the breaking up of the National Democracy, and the secession of the Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention, will be regarded by all thinking men as a most unwise and foolish act, productive of nothing but faction and strife, mischief and defeat, inglorious submission *or revolutionary abortion.*"

While all may not concur with Mr. P. in his high estimate of the places filled by the "National Democracy" in our political history, we presume that, in the light of current events, the thoughtful men of S. Carolina will not doubt that his forecast of the consequences likely to flow from a dissolution of the Union was much more sagacious, as well as more prudent, than that indulged by the vision of Mr. Keitt and his co-workers in the perilous scheme of disunion.—*National Intelligencer.*

PARSON BROWNLOW AT NASHVILLE.—Parson Brownlow and his son arrived at Nashville on the 15th inst. He says he was imprisoned in the common jail at Knoxville, on December 6th, in violation of the agreement with the rebel government, and confined in a small damp room until he was attacked by the typhoid fever, when he was removed to his residence, and there laid up eight weeks under a strict guard. Having partly recovered he got a pass from the rebel government and left Knoxville two weeks ago. He was detained by order of Gen. Harden at Shelbyville for ten days and finally reached the Federal lines. He declines starting his paper, on account of ill health, and proceeds north to publish the story of his martyrdom.

WHY is a handsome woman like a printing press? Ans.—Because she make a *strong impression.*

[From the National Intelligencer.]

"Primal Cause" of Secession.

If any evidence were needed to convince intelligent observers that the "slavery question" has been made by adroit political leaders at the South the *occasion* of insurging the Southern people against the Government, instead of being the "legitimate and righteous" *cause* of the revolutionary movement they have essayed, we might find it in the studious silence preserved on the subject by the emissaries of secession in Europe. We cited a few days ago the *naive* confession of Messrs. Yancey, Rost, and Mann, in their letter addressed to Lord John Russell in the month of August last, when they assured his lordship that "*it was from no fear that the slaves would be liberated that secession took place;*" and added that "the very party in power has proposed to guaranty Slavery forever in the State if the South would but remain in the Union."

In order clearly to place this matter on permanent record, as belonging to the history of the "Great Rebellion," when some future Clarendon shall sit in judgment on the character and motives of its authors, we deem it proper to cite the subjoined letter of Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, recently laid before Parliament, and from which it distinctly appears that the Southern Commissioners sought to impress the former with the belief that the tariff, and not slavery, is the primal cause of secession. Here is the letter:

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 11, 1861.

MY LORD: On Saturday last I received at my house Mr. Yancey, Mr. Mann, and Judge Rost, the three gentlemen deputed by the Southern Confederacy to obtain their recognition as an independent State.

One of these gentlemen, speaking for the others, dilated on the causes which had induced the Southern States to secede from the Northern. *The principal of these causes, he said, was not slavery, but the very high price which, for the sake of protecting the Northern manufacturers, the South were obliged to pay for the manufactured goods which they required.* One of the first acts of the Southern Congress was to reduce these duties, and to prove their sincerity he gave as an instance that Louisiana had given up altogether that protection on her sugar which she enjoyed by the legislation of the United States. As a proof of the riches of the South, he stated that of $350,000,000 of exports of produce to foreign countries, $270,000,000 were furnished by the Southern States.

I said that I could hold no official communication with the delegates of the Southern States. That, however, when the subject of recognition came to be formally discussed, there were two points upon which inquiry must be made—first, whether the body seeking recognition could maintain its position as an independent State; secondly, in what manner it was proposed to maintain relations with foreign States.

After speaking at some length on the first of these points, and alluding to the news of the secession of Virginia and other intelligence favorable to their cause, these gentlemen called my attention to the article in their constitution prohibiting the slave trade. I said that it was alleged very currently that if the Slave States found that they could not compete successfully with the cotton of other countries they would revive the slave trade for the purpose of diminishing the cost of production. They said this was a suspicion unsupported by any proof. The fact was, that they had prohibited the slave trade, and did not mean to revive it. They pointed to the new tariff of the United States as a proof that British manufactures would be nearly excluded from the North, and freely admitted in the South. Other observations were made, but not of very great importance.

The delegates concluded by stating that they should remain in London for the present, in the hope that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy would not be long delayed.

I am, &c. J. RUSSELL.

Now read what President Jeff Davis says in his late Inaugural Address:

"The transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution for the purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which held slaves to a condition of inferiority. Finally, a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the Government with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of all the Slave States from all participation in the benefits of the public domain acquired by all the States in common, whether by conquest or purchase; of surrounding them entirely by States in which slavery should be prohibited, thus *rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in effect, property worth thousands of millions of dollars.*"

[While the three Confederate Commissioners were thus urging upon the British Premier that "it was from no fear that the slaves would be liberated that secession took place," President Davis is solemnly stating to the people of the South that it was the insecurity of slave property that caused the rebellion. While the Southern ambassadors were urging upon the British Government that it was the "*tariff*" and not "*slavery*" that caused the rebellion, Jeff Davis is urging upon the people of the South that it was "slavery," and of course not the "tariff," that caused the treason! Who is to be believed? Who tells the truth? We answer unequivocally, that neither does. Both cannot speak truthfully. We believe both speak falsely. It was neither the tariff nor slavery, but the loss of political power by the corrupt Southern political leaders. They would, like Milton's devil, "rather reign in hell than serve in heaven." They have humbugged and deceived the people here, a portion at least, in our county, and seduced them into the belief that "slavery" was the cause of secession. We wonder if a portion of the deluded and betrayed people of Kent, who supported the Secession ticket, do not feel a little "cheap," or that they have been "sold" by the deceivers of the South?—EDS. NEWS.]

ADDRESS OF GEN. McCLELLAN TO HIS SOLDIERS.

The mighty columns of McClellan are at last in motion, and simultaneous therewith he has issued an address to his soldiers, which will stir their patriotism and beget in them a determination to emulate the victorious army of the southwest. The day of preparation has passed, the day of action has come, and we confidently anticipate that the blows which the army of the Potomac are about to strike will prove the death knell of secession and put an end to the rebellion:

Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Fairfax C. H., Va., March 14, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:—For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results I held you back, that you might give the death blow to the rebellion that has distracted this once happy country. The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your General, are worth a dozen victories.

These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit. The Army of the Potomac is now a real army—magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, excellently equipped and armed. Your commanders are all that I could wish.

The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory; I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right.

In whatever direction you may move—however strange my actions may appear to you—ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be—on the decisive battle field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depth of his heart.

It shall be my care, as it ever has been, to gain success with the least possible loss; but I know that, if it is necessary, you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us. Victory attends us Yet I would not have you to think that our aim is to be attained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you. You have a brave foe to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel you will use so well. I shall demand of you great, heroic exertions—rapid and long marches, desperate combats, privations, perhaps. We will share all these together, and when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

The Naval Battle in Hampton Roads.

The Southern papers give some further interesting incidents of the late battle, which bear unmistakable evidence of the gallantry and determined bravery of the Union officers and men engaged in that action. The Norfolk *Day Book*, of March 10th, speaks thus of the fight:

"The Virginia (Merrimac) next turned her attention to the Congress, which vessel, it is said, gallantly resisted her inevitable fate for nearly an hour, but finally, finding the ship *rapidly sinking*, she hauled down her colors, and made for the beach, where she was run as high aground as possible. For nearly an hour she plied her guns, though her shots were almost idle, while those of the Merrimac crashed thundering through her ribs, or strewed her deck with the dead. When now *fast* sinking, she struck her colors, to save hundreds of lives from sure and fruitless death by the enemy or the sea, yet stranded herself, that she might not benefit the foe."

In the same hour, and on the same waters, a courage more striking than even this blazed forth on board the Cumberland. Of her the *Day Book* says:

"A gallant man fought that ship. Gun after gun he fired; lower and lower sunk his ship; his last discharge comes from his pivot gun; the ship lurches to starboard, now to port; his flag streams out wildly, and now the Cumberland goes down on her beam ends, *at once a monument and an epitaph of the gallant men who fought her.*"

AN old lady walked into the office of a Judge of Probate in Massachusetts once upon a time, and asked:

"Are you the Judge of Reprobates?"

"I am the Judge of Probate."

"Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the old lady; "you see my father died detested, and he left several little infidels, and I want to be their executioner."

A MAN down East has invented yellow spectacles for making lard look like butter. They are a great saving of expense if worn while eating.

The Monitor, or Ericsson Battery.

The vessel is sharp at both ends, and consists of a lower and upper hull. The lower hull is iron-plated. The upper section is five feet high, with perpendicular sides and the same sharp ends, and is forty one feet four inches wide, jutting over the lower hull three feet and seven inches on each side.

The sides of this upper section are a little over three feet in thickness. First, there is an inner guard of six-inch plate iron, and upon this a section of white oak timber, thirty inches thick, and covered with an armor six inches thick, formed of six one-inch iron plates, lapped and firmly riveted together.

The deck or top of the battery is even with the top of the hull, and is covered with two thicknesses of inch plate iron, fastened to eight-inch oak plank and ten-inch oak timber, but twenty-six inches apart. There is no railing or other obstruction on the top of the battery except a round tower or turret, twenty feet in diameter and nine feet high, and eight inches thick, made of plate iron.

The turret has two port holes, each two feet in diameter, for two eleven inch columbiads, and is also pierced for musketry. The turret is of immense weight, but made to revolve by machinery from below, so as to bring the guns in any desired range, and to remove the ports from the enemy's guns while loading.

The battery is steered from the front, the wheelhouse standing before the turret. The wheelhouse is strongly built of iron, and can be lowered into the hold like a bale of dry goods. When lowered, the top, which is bomb-proof, is level with and forms a part of the deck. The joints are water-tight. The house is pierced for sharpshooters.

The ends of the upper vessel project over the propeller, rudder and anchor.—The propeller is, of course, at the stern, and the equipoise rudder behind that, and they are so protected by the upper vessel that they cannot be struck by a ball. The anchor is in front, and is short but very heavy. It is hoisted by a chain running into the hold, up into a place fitted for it, outside of the lower hull, but within the impregnable wall of the upper hull. The entrance to the hold is by small hatchways, which, when closed, form a part of the deck, and are equally secured.

The interior of the battery presents a novel and interesting study. In the bow are cable and anchor chambers; next the cabin and quarters of the officers and men; and amid-ships the cook-room, and overhead the small engine which is to furnish ventilation and work the turret. Just abaft are the furnaces, and in the stern the engine working the propeller. The bunkers for wood, coal, and ammunition, and the water-tanks, occupy every conceivable vacancy. The cabin is neatly but substantially fitted up, and shows that it is meant for use more than pleasure. Taken altogether, it would be impossible to imagine more material, and that more substantial and serviceable, and at the same time more perfect, in a smaller space, than is embodied within this formidable engine of warfare.

Of the efficiency of the battery great confidence is expressed. It has no vulnerable part save the port-holes, which are exposed only for half a minute in firing. Its shape and massive iron prow will enable it to sink any ordinary vessel with perfect ease. In case it is boarded, no harm is done. The only entrance is at the top of the turret, which cannot easily be scaled, and even then but one man at a time can descend. There are no places in the deck where an entrance can be forced, so that the boarding party may stand until the sea washes them off, or the sharpshooters assist their departure. It is claimed that it can steam into any port, deliver its effective broadside, and retire in safety.

The battery is about four feet above water, and weighs 1,400,000 pounds.—Her two columbiads carry balls each weighing one hundred and eighty-three pounds, or conical balls of three hundred and fifty pounds.

A Vexed Point Explained.

A good deal of speculation, to say the least, has been expended on the failure of the Rebels to follow up their victory at Manassas by marching against Washington. The point is at length officially explained. We have before us Gen. Jos. E. Johnston's official report of the battle of Manassas. The closing paragraph is as follows:

"The apparent firmness of the United States troops at Centreville who had not been engaged, which checked our pursuit; the strong forces occupying the works near Georgetown, Arlington and Alexandria; the certainty, too, that Gen. Patterson, if needed, would reach Washington with his army of thirty thousand men sooner than we could; and the conditions and inadequate means of the army in ammunition, provision and transportation, prevented any serious thoughts of advancing against the Capital. It is certain that the fresh troops within the works were, in numbers, quite sufficient for their defence; if not, General Patterson's army would certainly reinforce them soon enough."

We own this appears to our unmilitary judgment a very sufficient explanation, and we content ourselves with laying before our readers, and calling attention to the historical interest of the explanation.