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The Kent News.

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The Kent News:

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

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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.

A DOLLAR OR TWO.

With cautious step as we tread our way through
This intricate world, as o her folks do,
May we still on our journey be able to view
The benevolent face of a dollar or two;
For an excellent thing is a dollar or two;
No friend is so true as a dollar or two;
Through country or town,
As we pass up and down,
No passport's so good as a dollar or two.

Would you read yourself out of the Bachelor's crew,
And the hand of a female divinity sue?
You must always be ready 'the handsome' to do,
Although it should cost a dollar or two.
Love's arrows are tipp'd with a dollar or two,
And affection is gained by a dollar or two,
The best aid you can meet
In advancing your suit,
Is the eloquent chink of a dollar or two.

Would you wish your existence with faith to imbue,
And enrolled in the ranks of the sanctified few?
To enjoy a good name and a well-cushion'd pew?
You must freely come down with a dollar or two
The gospel is preached for a dollar or two,
And discussion is preached by a dollar or two,
You may sin sometimes,
But the worst of all crimes,
Is to find yourself short of a dollar or two.

WENDELL PHILLIPS PELTED WITH EGGS AND STONES.—*Cincinnati*, March 24.—Wendell Phillips, the notorious abolition agitator, attempted to deliver a lecture at the Opera House here to-night, but was met with rather an unexpected demonstration.

He commenced by avowing himself an Abolitionist and a Disunionist, when persons in the galleries commenced hissing and yelling—threw eggs and stones at him, hitting him several times. The hissing was kept up for some time, but he finally made himself heard and proceeded until something again objectionable was said, when eggs were again thrown, hitting his person. Phillips persevered in making himself heard, when for the third time eggs and stones were thrown, the crowd moving down the stairs and crying "Put him out." "Tar and feather him," and giving "Groans for the nigger Wendell Phillips."

The crowd proceeded down the steps, and up the aisle, where they were met by Phillips' friends, when a fight ensued amidst the greatest confusion, ladies crying and screaming and jumping over chairs and falling in all directions. During the fight Phillips was taken off the stage by his friends, and the audience went out.

A RICH AFFAIR.—*A man Draws on a City Firm for a Wife!*—A few days since a respectable business firm on Water St., received a letter from a customer near Youngstown, enclosing an order for—a Wife! The customer was rich, middle-aged, a Dutchman and a widower. He said he wanted a wife right off, and had no time to look up one for himself, but should be in town in the course of a day or two to marry the woman which he depended on his city friends having ready for him. Such an order rather took the merchants aback, but the man was too good a customer to disoblige. As they had no supply of the article on hand, for sale, one of the firm went out to hunt it up, and at an Intelligence office got track of a girl who could speak German and English, was tolerably good-looking, and very much wanted to find a husband. A bargain was struck. The Dutchman came in yesterday, found the article ready for him, approved of it, got married, and took his curious purchase home with him. We did not learn whether the firm charged a special fee, or a per centage commission on the market value of the article.—*Cleveland Herald.*

WOMEN often fancy themselves to be in love when they are not. The love of being loved, fondness of flattery, the pleasure of giving pain to a rival, and a passion for novelty and excitement—are frequently mistaken for something far better and holier, till marriage disenchants the fair self-deceiver, and leaves her astonished at her own indifference and the evaporation of her romantic fancies.

Correspondence of the Kent News.

NEWPORT NEWS,
March 20th, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Since I last had the pleasure of writing, many important changes have taken place, one particularly in locality. We are in an enemy's country, and, God willing, we purpose stopping in it until such time as "*secessia*" is crushed out, and a love of law and order prevails once more over this truly God-forsaken portion of *Rebeldom*.

Our regiment received orders on the 10th to have everything in readiness to proceed to Fortress Monroe. Col. Schley, in a few brief but pithy remarks to the regiment, said, "that although we were raised as a regiment of *Home Guards*, he could not believe that a single man of his command would refuse to leave the State, when their services were required elsewhere." He told them, however, that "any one who wished to stop behind could do so," and desired that they would step out of the ranks. Gentlemen, I am proud to state, that *not a single man left the ranks!* A spirit of pure patriotism, and an ardent desire to distinguish themselves prevailed amongst officers and men. I feel confident in stating, that the Fifth Maryland will distinguish themselves on the battle field. They are formed of the right material for the purpose, and are animated with but one desire, and that is a sincere and ardent love for the UNION. With such materials, and holding such sentiments, I don't think I have said too much of their future destiny.

On our arrival at Fortress Monroe orders awaited us to proceed to Newport News, to reinforce the troops under Gen. Mansfield. We arrived there on Wednesday morning, the 12th inst., and were received with loud cheers from the 11th New York, stationed on the Battery. In a short time we had our tents pitched and were in them.

I had almost forgotten to state that on our way up from the fort we had the pleasure of a full view of the redoutable little giant "Monitor." No person, to look at her, could have any conception of her terrific power of destruction. The sight of her elicited repeated cheers from our fellows. A little further on we came to a more melancholy spectacle, The "Congress" burned to the water's edge, and the "Cumberland" with her masts still above water. But a day of retribution is near at hand. No one here feels the slightest uneasiness as to the future peregrinations of the "Merrimac"—her fate is sealed.

On getting fixed in camp, we were astounded with the intelligence that the enemy were expected to make an attack upon our position that night, and consequently we slept with everything on us, but our knapsacks, and our faithful rifle alongside. Cartridges were given out to each company, and strict orders issued that every man should be in line at the instant of alarm. I need scarcely say that but little sleep was taken by the large majority, whilst a great many were indulging in reminiscences of home and those left behind—still the great majority were overjoyed beyond control with the idea of having a fight—of shewing "Jeff's" hirelings how old Maryland can pitch in, just when she is wanted. A strong scouting party was sent out in the morning, and returned during the day with the intelligence that the enemy had retired, burning their encampment, &c. We have had no further alarm since. It is certain however that something of importance is about to take place in this immediate neighborhood.—All the women attending the camps are ordered to leave. The officers have received orders to dispense with all unnecessary luggage, and all been told to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

I have now to mention, in conclusion, another change which has taken place in Company A since I last wrote. I mentioned that Captain Irelan had been placed under arrest. I have now simply to state that he is no longer in command of the company. Col. Schley gave him an *opportunity to resign*, which it seems he was very glad to take advantage of; his leaving his company so abruptly has injured his reputation considerably, both in camp and out of it. It would seem that his principal objection to going along with us was that he did not consider himself bound to *leave the State*. He promised to stick by his company to the last, *go where they would*, and as soon as we were ordered into active service he most magnanimously *backed out*. I don't envy him his position just now. First Lieutenant Samuel Ford, of North East, has been placed in command. He is in every way worthy of it, and possesses the best wishes of every man in the company. George W. Benjamin, of North East, is our First Lieutenant, and Sergeant Major E. L. Schroeder has been promoted to the Second Lieutenancy. His appointment has given entire satisfaction, as he is a well drilled officer, and been in the service for some years. Altogether, I am of the opinion that the changes made will be conducive to the efficiency of the company.

The health of the men is of the most satisfactory nature. Only a few remain in hospital; many of us complain of severe colds and rheumatisms. Drs. Gilman and Norris, our Regimental Surgeons, are incessant in their attentions to the health of the men, and it reflects great credit on the precautionary skill of those gentlemen that so few require their assistance.

The weather is very variable in this quarter; frequent heavy rains, with bitter cold nights, and during the day warm enough to go without a coat.

As soon as I am in possession of news that will be interesting to your readers I shall not fail to write. J. W.,
Co. A, 5th Md. Regt

THE TREASON BILL.

The following is the act defining and punishing treason, passed by the Legislature at its recent session, and to go into operation on the 15th of April:

An act entitled "An act to amend section two hundred and two of article thirty of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to Crimes and Punishments, by defining Treason, and providing for the punishment of Treason and other kindred offences."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That section two hundred and two of article thirty of the Code of Public General Laws be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the following be enacted and inserted in said Code in lieu thereof, to wit:

Section 202. Sub-Section 1. If any person shall levy war against this State, or shall adhere to the enemies thereof, whether foreign or domestic, giving them aid or comfort within this State or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted, on confession in open court, or on the testimony of two witnesses, both of them to the same overt act, he shall suffer death, or be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for not less than six nor more than twenty years, at the discretion of the court.

Sub-Section 2. If any person shall provide or procure money, goods or other property or effects (other than munitions of war), to be used in the levying of war against this State, or in giving aid or comfort to the enemies of this State, within this State or elsewhere, and be convicted thereof, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the common jail of the county or city wherever he may be convicted, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, and if the property or effects so provided or procured consist in part or in the whole of munitions of war, the person so providing or procuring such munitions of war shall on conviction thereof be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for a term not less than six months or more than two years, or to a fine not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, and in any and every case the money, goods, property or effects so provided or procured shall be forfeited to the use of the State.

Sub-Section 3. *And whereas*, experience has shown that evil minded persons are disposed to commit the offences specified in this sub-section, for the purpose of promoting rebellion or war against this State; therefore,

Be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall wilfully, and for the purpose of promoting rebellion or war against this State, burn or destroy any bridge, viaduct, culvert, structure, rails, ferry-boat, or other property belonging to and being part of any highway or railroad within this State, or engine, car, vehicle, or property belonging to, or used or employed upon any railroad within this State, or shall destroy any dam, lock, abutment, towing-path, waste-weir, or feeder of any canal, or any boat, vessel, or other property, belonging to or used or employed thereon within this State, every such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo confinement in the penitentiary for a term not less than two or more than six years, or to a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court.

Sub-Section 4. That if any person or persons within this State shall hold any secret or public meeting, or unite with or belong to any secret club or association, known by him or them to be intended to effect, promote or encourage the separation or secession of this State from the Government or Union of the United States, or to effect, promote or encourage the incorporation or union of this State with the so-called Southern Confederacy, every such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for a term not less than two nor more than six years, or to a fine of not less than five hundred or more than three thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Sub-Section 5. If any person shall conspire or combine with others to levy war against this State, or to give aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, within this State or elsewhere, and be convicted thereof, he shall be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than six years, or to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Sub-Section 6. That if with intent to promote rebellion or war against this State or to give aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, any person shall attempt to burn or destroy, or any person shall attempt or conspire with others to burn or destroy any bridge, ferry-boat, viaduct, culvert, structure, rails, or other property belonging to, or being part of any highway or railroad, or any engine, car, vehicle, or other property, either belonging to or used or employed upon any railroad within this State, or if any person or persons shall attempt or conspire with others to destroy any dam, lock, abutment, towing-path, waste-weir, or feeder of any canal, or any boat, vessel, or other property belonging to, or used or employed thereon within this State, every person so offending, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years nor less than one year, or fined in a sum not more than two thousand nor less than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

Sub Section 7. That if any person or persons shall wilfully attempt or conspire to betray, yield or deliver to any person or persons in rebellion against the Government of this State, or to their emissaries, aiders or abettors, any ship, vessel, or steamboat, within this State, every person so offending shall upon conviction thereof be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years nor less than one year, or fined in a sum not more than two thousand nor less than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Sub-Section 8. *Be it enacted*, If any person or persons in this State shall knowingly display to public view what is commonly designated the Secession Flag, with a view and intent to excite seditious feeling, or shall during the present rebellion against the Government of the United States, and without the consent of the Government of the United States, offer inducements to any minor, or other person, to abandon his home or place of temporary residence, for the purpose of going into any of the States in rebellion, or shall furnish to any minor, or other person, money, clothing or conveyance of any kind, for the accomplishment of any such intended object, although the same may not have been effected, each one of said offences shall be deemed evidence of disloyalty, and shall be in law a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court; and in case of non-payment of the fine and costs of suit, the person or persons convicted of a violation of this sub-section shall be imprisoned in the county or city jail where the offence is committed for not less than thirty or more than sixty days, in the discretion of the court before whom the case was tried.

Sub-Section 9. If any person within this State shall seduce, entice, or persuade any other person to commit any one of the offences which are by the several sub-sections of this section prohibited, and such offence be committed, the said person who so seduced, enticed or persuaded, shall, on conviction, be sentenced to suffer such punishment as the person committing said offence would be liable to suffer as a punishment for the crime so committed by him.

Sub-Section 10. If any person within this State shall attempt to seduce, entice or persuade any other person to commit any of the offences which by the several sub-sections of this section are prohibited, though such offence has not been committed, and shall be convicted thereof, he shall be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than four years, or to a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court.

Sub-Section 11. *And be it enacted*, That the proceeds of all fines arising out of the execution of the provisions of this act, after all necessary expenses incurred upon their collection are paid, be and the same are hereby set apart and appropriated as a portion of the military fund for the relief of the families of the Maryland volunteers, residents of this State at the date of their enlistment.

Sub-Section 12. If any of the offences within described shall have been committed before this act goes into operation the same shall be punished according to the law existing at the time of the commission thereof.

Sub-Section 13. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the judges of the courts having criminal jurisdiction within this State to give this act in charge to the Grand Juries of their respective courts at every term of their court.

Sub-Section 14 *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the 15th day of April next after the passage hereof.

REBEL DISSATISFACTION WITH JEFF DAVIS.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes:

Shall the cause fail because Mr. Davis is incompetent? The people of the Confederacy must answer this plain question at once, or they are lost. Tennessee, under Sidney Johnson, is likely to be lost. Mr. Davis retains him. Van Dorn writes that Missouri must be abandoned unless the claims of Price are recognized. Mr. Davis will not send in his nomination. A change in the Cabinet is demanded instantly to restore public confidence. Mr. Davis is motionless as a clod. Buell's proclamation to the people of Nashville has disposed the young men, already dissatisfied with Johnson, to lay down their arms, and paved the way to the campaign of invasion in the Mississippi Valley. *Mr Davis remains as cold as ice.* The people must know, and feel and be felt. The Government must be made to move.

LET a man turn Rebel, and all other crimes will come easy to him.—*Prentice.*

THE PEA RIDGE BATTLE.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The following interesting particulars of the last day's fight are given by the special correspondent of the N. Y. World:

FRIDAY NIGHT—NO GROUND LOST OR GAINED.

After two days hard fighting, the night closed with skirmishing and sharp-shooting. Our men, weary and famished, were glad when the fire of the enemy ceased. The loss had been heavy on both sides.

The night passed off without attack.—Occasionally the report of a musket could be heard. No one seemed to apprehend any fear, generally attributing it to the shooting of pickets, or accidental discharges. Men looked into each other's eyes wistfully, but with the stamp of determination settled on each brow. The feelings with which we looked forward to the coming morrow may be better imagined than described. We had suffered severely; the enemy outnumbered us and was fighting desperately. We could not retreat, and nothing but hard fighting would relieve us. The enemy was confident, rash, and impetuous, and every opposition was to be expected in the morning. Hasty salutations were exchanged, and not a few eyes were moistened, at the last solemn injunctions given by some of the men and officers to their comrades.

SATURDAY—FIGHT RENEWED.

Before 6 o'clock, the fight commenced by a salute from our batteries on the extreme right. Gen. Asboth, with a regiment of infantry and battalion of cavalry, had been sent to the support of Col. Carr, while Gen. Sigel was moving up to a fresh position on the ridge near Leestown. The enemy was unprepared for so vigorous an assault, and fled after a short and spiritless resistance. Price, it appears, commanded, and was unable to make his troops stand the fire of the valorous Sigel. He was carrying everything before him on the extreme left. It was clear that the foe was running, and our men catching the inspiration of the moment, rushed on in pursuit, and before one o'clock the rout was complete. Across a swarth of uprooted trees, which were large and dense, the enemy's cavalry attempted to retreat, and were mercilessly pelted with shell. Their panic was overwhelming and their defeat decided. They had risked everything in the attempt to destroy us, and lost everything in the failure. Muskets, clothing, and shot guns were strewn along the woods. Horses roamed about in droves; the cries of the cavalry men and the yells of the Indians, with the groans of wounded, surpassed all description. Caissons overturned, wagons broken down, and horses dying and dead strewd the whole road.

Probably there never was such a motly assemblage of warriors collected together under one head as met under this traitor Van Dorn. They represented the scum of the whole Southwest, from the filibusters of New Orleans to the rude savages of the Indian nation. Texan Rangers, whose boast it has been that they would rather fight than eat. Uncouth and brutal Arkansans, who have grown up amid murders and homicides. These were the men which formed the staple of the rebel army, and these are the men who prate of high toned chivalry, Northern mudsils, &c. Opposed to them were the gallant sons of Iowa. Iowa! what a page in the volume of American history is reserved for thee! There, too, stood the patient, courageous sons of Germany. Honor to these men and their great leader. For the first time the loyal Missourians have given an unequivocal and decided test of their ability to cope with the braggart traitors under the banner of General Price. They have deserved well of their country.

THE SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS.

Three Generals Killed!

Fort Smith, March 9.—Our troops, under Gens. Van Dorn, Price and McCullough, engaged the enemy for three days, the 5th, 6th and 7th, at Perry's Ridge, in Benton county, Arkansas, near the Missouri line.

The fighting was the most deperate on record. Our loss was immense; that of the Federals unknown. Gens. McCulloch and McIntosh were both killed on the 7th inst. Gen. Slack was mortally wounded. Gen. Price was slightly wounded.

Col. McCrea reported killed. Colonel Sims slightly wounded in the arm. Our forces are now in the rear of the enemy, and driving them southward. They are whipped beyond a doubt ere this. We are expecting later intelligence every moment. Gen. McCullough fell while leading his command to a charge. The bodies of Gens. McIntosh and McCullough will arrive this evening.

LATER—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Fort Smith, March 11—Capt. Hickory Rogers arrived here yesterday in charge of the ammunition wagons. He brings with him official and some very interesting details of the battle between our forces and the enemy at Elkhorn, four miles from the Missouri line.

Gen. McCulloch's division having lost so many of their officers, Gen. Van Dorn, fearful that they might become disorganized, deemed it advisable to withdraw, which he did in splendid order. The next day he attacked the enemy in their second position, and while the fighting was going on withdrew his whole army.

Gen. Van Dorn says he is not whipped, and cannot be with the reinforcements which he shall receive and by giving his troops a few days rest. He says he will drive them back to their starting place.

The withdrawal of so large an army in such fine order, after losing so many valuable officers, is looked upon as one of the most brilliant acts of the present war.

When it became known to the troops that General McCulloch was killed, they were frantic with rage, and his command fought like demons, charging at times, and putting to flight five times their number.

Gen. McIntosh fell at the head of his command, early in the action; also Gen. Herbert. Gen. Price received a flesh wound in the arm the first day of the fight. Gen. Slack, of the Missouri army, received a mortal wound.

There were a great many officers of lower grades killed and wounded, and it will be several days yet before an exact list of the killed and wounded can be got at.

Our loss in round numbers is estimated at two thousand killed and wounded.

Our train is now at Stickers, on Boston Mountain, out of reach of the enemy, and will be up soon.

"No Floating Debt."

In the face of the fact that the whole South is flooded with Government shinplasters, and the declaration of their own papers that the only limit to their issue was the scarcity of paper, Jeff Davis, in his late message to his bogus Congress, boasted that the Confederacy had "no floating debt." Whilst at Harper's Ferry recently, we were shown by one of the rebel prisoners there, a $100 note, which bore on the face of it, "*Six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, the Confederate States of America promise to pay,*" &c. Of course all the payments made to the soldiers, and for provisions and munitions of war, and indeed for all the business purposes of their concern, are made in this kind of trash, the redemption of which is never contemplated; but they have laws to force them into circulation, and are almost the only medium by which trade is conducted, and it is made a high offence to refuse to receive them. We notice in the accounts of the evacuation of Fredericksburg, that eighteen citizens of that ancient town were carried by the rebel troops to Richmond, the charge against them being "their refusal to take Confederate notes." They are also charged with belonging to a Union club—the latter no doubt a mere pretext. Thus all the notes, payable as they might with equal propriety have had endorsed upon them, "*six months after convenience*," are not considered by Jeff as a floating debt—it is *stationary*.

But there is a sense in which they have no floating *debt*—the time of its redemption will never come; and this idea may possibly have been in the bogus President's mind when he made the assertion. Otherwise his purpose was simply to deceive the world of mankind outside of his own realm, and make people believe that he was conducting a war on a gigantic scale by the free-will offerings of his patriotic subjects.

THE REDUCTION OF PAY.

The following table shows the present annual pay of the members of the Cabinet, members of Congress, and the Officers of the army, together with the amount to which the bill which passed the Senate on the 12th inst. reduces the salaries of these

Officers:	Present pay.	Red'd pay.
Members of the Cabinet,	$8,000	7,200
Members of Congress,	3,000	2,700
Major Generals,	5,628	5,056
Brigadier Generals,	3,776	3,400
Quartermaster Generals,	3,776	3,400
Adjutant Generals,	2,850	2,538
Inspector Generals,	2,820	2,528
Commissary Generals,	2,820	2,538
Assistant Quartermasters,	2,820	2,538
Colonels,	2,820	2,538
Paymaster Generals,	2,740	2,466
Surgeon Generals,	2,740	2,466
Lieutenant Colonels,	2,532	2,276
Assistant Adjutant Generals,	2,532	2,276
Deputy Quartermasters,	2,532	2,276
Asst. Quartermaster Generals,	2,532	2,276
Deputy Paymaster Generals,	2,532	2,276
Surgeons,	2,244	2,020
Majors,	2,244	2,020
Assistant Adjutant Generals,	2,244	2,020
Quartermasters,	2,244	2,020
Paymasters,	2,244	2,020
Assistant Surgeons,	1,720	1,548
Adjutants,	1,512	1,361
Regimental Quartermasters,	1,512	1,361
First Lieutenants,	1,296	1,167
Second Lieutenants,	1,236	1,113

No provision is made for the pay of chaplains, and they are not recognized by the Government, except when specially assigned to a post by the War Department. When sent with a regiment of volunteers, the State must make provision for their payment.

A STERN QUESTION.—An enraged parent had jerked his provoking son across his knee, and was operating vigorously upon the exposed part of the urchin's person, when the young 'un dug into the parental leg with his venemous little teeth.

"Blazes! what are you biting me for?" said the father.

"Well, dad, who beginned this 'ere war?"

WE think that the Monitor has a fair claim to the title so long and so proudly worn by the frigate Constitution—"Old Ironsides."—*Prentice.*

THE Rebels are everywhere fleeing in a panic. The devil take the hindmost—and the foremost.—*Prentice.*