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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1862.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The news from the Valley of the Shenandoah is highly important. A desperate battle was fought between General Fremont's army and the Confederates under Jackson, seven miles beyond Harrisonburg, on Sunday. The engagement commenced about eleven o'clock in the morning and was hotly contested until four in the afternoon. One regiment of Federal troops which assailed the right wing of the enemy was compelled to retire after losing nearly half their strength.—The right wing of the Federal army twice repulsed advances of the Confederates in attempting to turn the position. The federal artillery were very effective, and a Rebel regiment is believed to have lost two-thirds of their number in the effort to capture one of the batteries. The Rebel batteries were repeatedly silenced and forced to abandon their position. The losses on both sides are reported to be very heavy, that of the Federals being estimated at eight hundred killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Fremont's official dispatch says that his army encamped on the field of battle, and expected a renewal of the engagement at any moment. Among the Rebel officers killed, was the famous cavalry leader, Gen. Ashby.

Later advices state that Gen. Shields' advance was attacked by Jackson's army on Monday morning, near Port Republic. The conflict is said to have been maintained for four hours by about 2,000 of our men against the main body of Jackson's army. The advance fell back in good order until it met the main body of General Shield's command, when the enemy in turn retired. The loss is said to have been heavy on both sides.

Jackson admitted at Winchester that his expedition was a failure, and that it was caused by his reinforcements failing to come up when he expected them. He no doubt had an extensive programme *beautifully* laid off—perhaps the capture of the national capital, or the deliverance of "down-trodden Maryland!" But the tables were speedily turned, and he went back even more rapidly than he pursued Banks to the Potomac, barely escaping the capture of his entire army!

ITEMS OF NEWS.

An expedition from General Mitchell's Division has driven the Rebels through Winchester, Tennessee, back to Chattanooga, utterly routing them, and capturing their baggage wagons, ammunition and supplies.

A private dispatch from Cairo says that Gen. Mitchell has won another brilliant victory at Chattanooga, Tennessee. The enemy was completely routed, after two days' hard fighting. No particulars have been received.

The Federal officers at Memphis have decided not to allow runaway negroes to come within their lines.

The latest despatch from Gen. McClellan's army reports no new movements.—The weather was very unfavorable and the roads in a terrible condition. The decisive battle is expected to be fought as soon as the weather will permit.

The Richmond papers of Monday announce the death of Col. Ashby, the famous Rebel cavalry leader, who was killed in a skirmish with Fremont's advance.

General Burnside and staff arrived at Norfolk on Monday. He left Newbern on Saturday. The object of the visit was to have important communication with the government. He had an interview with General McClellan on Wednesday.

Gen. Fremont, in his rapid pursuit of Jackson, has captured some five or six hundred prisoners, upwards of four hundred of whom have been sent back to Winchester.

BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

General McClellan's official statement to the Secretary of War places our loss, in killed, wounded and missing, at the battle of Fair Oaks, near Richmond, on the 31st of May and 1st of June, at five thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine. Of this total, eight hundred and ninety were killed outright, three thousand six hundred and twenty-seven wounded, and one thousand two hundred and twenty-two missing. The loss was heaviest in General Keyes' corps, on which the attack first fell, and of which Casey's Division formed part, it suffering to the extent of fully one-half of the killed and wounded, and fully three-fourths of the missing.

THE GREAT MISSISSIPPI.

The repossession of the Mississippi river from its source to its mouth—the result of the recent naval victory at Memphis—would have, two months ago, electrified the nation with joy and enthusiasm. Now, so satiated are we with victory, and so assured of success, that it will fall on the public ear but as one of the stirring incidents of the war, of which each day almost brings a repetition. Yet this repossession of the great river of the Continent is, in moral force and grandeur, the grand event of the war. The people who possess that river do, in fact, control the destiny of the Republic, and the idea of a separate Confederacy existing within the circle from the Gulf to the Capes of Virginia, whilst another Power is master of both, becomes a veritable farce. Six months ago the London *Times* sneeringly ridiculed the idea of our fleets forcing their way either up or down a river which, for two thousand miles, ran through a hostile and rebellious region. Yet the work is done, thoroughly and effectively done, and the Stars and Stripes are triumphant over every rod of water from the Balize to the loyal Northwest.—The accomplishment of this work has furnished a succession of daring and grand victories for which the exploits of military and naval history scarcely afford fitting parallels. The evacuation of Columbus, the reduction of Island No. 10 and the the capture of its garrison, the evacuation of Fort Pillow, the engagement and destruction of the fleet at Memphis, the reduction of Forts St. Philip and Jackson on the Lower Mississippi, the gallant running of the gauntlet of those Forts by Farragut's fleet, the annihilation of another Rebel fleet above them, and the capitulation of New Orleans, are the starry points along a pathway of victories. The fall of Richmond will be a great political event, because that city is the Rebel Capital, but the repossession of the Mississippi as a moral and material fact, is an event of greater importance.

Speech of Ex-Gov. Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, renouncing Secession.

At the great Union mass meeting held at Columbia, Tennessee, on the 2d inst., ex-governor Neil S. Brown, of that State, made a strong speech, advising the people to return to loyalty, and declaring that in his "deliberate and settled judgment, *the rebellion was played out—it was an utter failure.*" His rebuke to the "last ditch" portion of his audience was quite severe, and we quote it for the benefit of the *gallant* and mouthy secessionists hereabouts, for whom, it seems to us, he must have intended it:

"While some of you talk loudly about dying before you will give up, and of shedding the last drop of blood, and perishing in the 'last ditch,' and other desperate actions, your own sons and brothers are wasting away with the deadly malaria of the Southern swamps, enduring untold privations, eating worm-eaten biscuit, shedding their blood and filling unknown graves! *If your faith and devotion to this rebellion is so strong, why are you not down there with your suffering kinsmen?* If this is a righteous cause, why are you staying ingloriously at home, taking your ease and enjoying yourselves while the men you persuaded to join the army are suffering and perishing by thousands? I have no faith in the cause, and therefore I am not there; but it is grossly inconsistent for men who bluster so loudly to do so little as those hereabouts do, who talk so loudly about 'never giving up,' and about 'shedding their last drop of blood.'"

What he thinks of the Conscript law:

"This Conscript law is a base fraud upon those brave boys who had enlisted for a year, and who were packing up their dear mementoes of home in their knapsacks, when this infamously tyrannical law came to arrest them on the eve of their departure and drive them back, in violation of all faith, into the hardships and sufferings of a soldier's life. It binds our boys hand and foot against their will. It seizes upon the poor soldier who has been dreaming for nights of returning to his wife and children, and dashes his visions of bliss cruelly to the ground. It places the gallant Tennessee volunteer on a level with the conscripts of France and Austria."

SECESSION RIGHTS.

ANDY JOHNSON GIVES IT TO THEM.

Secessionists in Tennessee are getting their full rights. Many of them who have been giving aid and comfort to the enemy, as well as loud in their treasonable clamor, have been taken up, and sent down South. This was a bitter pill to swallow, and caused a great flutter among the Secesh gentry, who did not expect such a mode of punishment, for with all their boasted Southern love, *they take good care to keep away from Dixie as long as they can.*

We annex Governor Johnson's order, with the remark that we think something similar would be well suited to some other latitudes:

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEP'T, NASHVILLE, June 3, 1862.

Colonel Stanley Mathews, Provost Marshal:

Dear Sir: Mr. —— is hereby remanded to your custody, there to remain until arrangements can be made for his transportation South, in connection with such others as may be ready and are required to be sent beyond the national lines, there to be left with the distinct understanding that if he recrosses and comes again within said lines during the existing rebellion, he shall be considered as a spy and dealt with accordingly. Very respectfully,

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Govn'r.

P. S. If Mr. ——, before he is remanded to prison, determines to take the oath of allegiance and give bond in the sum of $1,000 for its faithful observance, he will be released on so doing.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

MARYLAND.

We have often published to our readers the opinion that if Maryland had seceded her entire territory would have become a battle-field, and desolation and ruin prevailed over its entire extent. The secession of Maryland would not have prevented the ascendency of the Union arms, but might have prolonged the war and left our State impoverished and ruined. We copy the following from the National Intelligencer of the 4th instant:

The New York Times, in recently making allusion to the approved loyalty of the Border State Unionists, expressed the opinion that the assured salvation of the Federal Union was mainly due to their constant patriotism in the hour of trial, when so many of their more Southern compatriots proved faithless. In the judgment of our intelligent contemporary, it was nothing but the position held with such undaunted firmness and bravery by the Union men of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Maryland, and Western Virginia, which availed to keep back the tide of rebellion from sweeping up to the boundary of the Northern States.

It is apparent to every mind that the war would have assumed far other proportions, alike in its material and moral aspects, if it had been demonstrably and actually a war in which all the Non-slaveholding States were arrayed on the one side and all the Slaveholding States on the other. The moral strength brought to the support of the Government by a State like Maryland or Kentucky was even more important and valuable than the military accessions they contributed to the physical force of the loyal States. The passionate character of the whole revolt stimutated by South Carolina, and the utter fallacy of the pretexts under color of which it was urged, were clearly set forth, in the eyes of the world, by the simple fact that Slaveholding States like Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri refused to be led astray by the violent men who elsewhere "precipitated" the Southern people into revolution.

Such being the position and influence of the Border States Unionists, our New York Republican contemporary justly concludes that they are "entitled to the most grateful and cordial consideration of the whole country."

Southern Chivalry.

This term is beginning to be one of reproach and ridicule. Previous to the rebellion a great many persons believed in the reality of Southern chivalry, but that is past and gone, and we now see them in their true colors, as mere braggarts, distinguished for their violence and tyranny where it can be exercised with impunity. This is particularly the case with South Carolinians, who do not spare even their own females, as we judge from the following from their own papers:

From the Charleston Mercury, May 24.

It has repeatedly happened, within the last few days, that ladies have been rudely accosted and insulted by soldiers in the public thoroughfares. In some instances outrages of the most flagrant character have been committed, with perfect impunity, by men wearing the uniform of the Southern volunteers. We do not know who the offenders are; but we do know that, in the city of Charleston, such acts cannot and will not be allowed to continue. We call upon the officers of the troops now stationed here, to protect our ladies, by the enforcement of sobriety and good behavior among the men of their commands, and by visiting upon the first soldier who may be shown to have conducted himself in the manner we have mentioned, swift, severe, and public punishment.

MARYLAND CREDIT.—On Saturday last the bids for the Maryland Defence Loan were opened at Annapolis. The amount to be awarded was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the amount for which bids were made was nearly TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. No bid was made under par, and they ran up to nearly two and a half per cent. premium. To obtain the amount asked for, it was not necessary to accept any bid under two per cent. premium. These brief facts speak proudly of the financial credit of the State, and the position which her assured loyalty to the Union has given her. We can only rightly estimate that position by comparing it with the States of the Union in rebellion. Not any one of them would in the money market of the world obtain a loan, unless their return to the Union was made a condition precedent. Dishonored and impoverished, we may see in their condition what Maryland has escaped.

THE *Memphis Argus* says that during the recent engagement between the Federal flotilla and the Confederate gunboats, in front of that city, in which the whole Rebel fleet was placed *hors du combat* in just *ninety minutes* from the commencement of the fight, all the bluffs surrounding the city were crowded with spectators. Wonder what they thought of the *butting* of Uncle Sam's rams!

GEN. PETTIGREW.—This Rebel wounded brigadier, taken prisoner at the battle near Richmond, is a small, lean, cadaverous, and long-haired South Carolinian.—He is severely, but not dangerously, wounded in the upper part of the chest, the ball passing in near the breastbone and passing out at the shoulder. He is now at the house of Dr. Gaines. He talks freely; says the "South never can be subjugated," but adds, "*if it is*, then I shall go to Europe to end my days, for I will never live in a disgraced country." "If it is!" and your mind already made up as to what you will do in case it is! we hope more of the same class will do likewise.—*Correspondence New York World.*

Local Matters.

AN INQUEST.—On Monday last Coroner Carroll held an inquest over the body of an unknown man on the shore of Mr. John Greenwood, of Wm., on the Kent side of Chesapeake Bay, opposite Poole's Island. The body was very much decayed, and bore evidences of having been in the water for a long time—probably one of those who perished during the violent storm in March. The deceased was supposed to be about 35 years of age. He had on a pair of sky blue pants and gauze shirt. Nothing was found in the pockets. The body was interred near the shore.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—Those in want of this book, which contains a thrilling narrative of the life of Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow, his imprisonment and sufferings while in the South, and his bold and fearless speeches, together with numerous anecdotes, &c., should leave their orders immediately with Mr. Wm. T. Pearson, Chestertown, who is the agent for Kent county. Every Union man should purchase one, and learn what it costs to be a Unionist in Rebeldom. The "Secesh" might also read it to advantage.

WE have received from Mr. A. H. Ellwood, formerly of Galena, in this county, and now belonging to "Baker's California Regiment," a very interesting account of the battle of Fair Oaks, in which his regiment participated, but there have been so many descriptions of the engagement already published that it would hardly prove sufficiently entertaining to compensate for so much space. The writer escaped unhurt. He says that the Rebels placed the conscripts in front to push them up to the scratch, but they evinced no disposition to fight, and feel back in confusion. The Union victory, he says, was decided and complete, and the Rebels know it and *feel* it.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.—We have received a copy of the "Catalogue for the 80th year of Washington College," from which we learn that there are in the institution at present thirty-nine students, all except twelve of whom are from our own county. The following gentlemen compose the faculty: Rev. Andrew Sutton, A. M., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and of the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; Jas. Alfred Pearce, Jr., A. B., Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Literature; J. Russell Dutton, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; P. Wroth, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Geology; Robert H. Fulton, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Natural Philosophy and English Belles Lettres; Hon. James A. Pearce, L. L. D., Professor of Law; G. Washington Meinick, Teacher of Instrumental Music. The duties of the department of Modern Languages are temporarily discharged by Professor Sutton.

The College is situated on a commanding and beautiful eminence, half a mile north of Chestertown, comparatively remote from the inconveniences and excitement consequent upon the war, and enjoys all the facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education. If its advantages were fully and extensively made known to the public, it could not fail to enjoy a much larger measure of prosperity.

TO THE LADIES.

The large increase in the number of sick and wounded soldiers in the military hospitals at Baltimore and elsewhere, has induced a number of the patriotic ladies of this community, acting in conjunction with the Ladies' Union Relief Association of Baltimore, to interest themselves in collecting together such articles as may contribute to their comfort and relief. For this purpose they respectfully solicit the contribution of old linens and muslins, for bandaging purposes; preserves, jams and other delicacies would also be thankfully received. Who that has a patriot's heart is not willing to make *sacrifices* even, much less dispense with a few articles not at all necessary for the comfort of the household, for the sake of alleviating the sufferings of those who have contracted disease in enduring the exposures of camp life, or been wounded in fighting the battles of their country?

We are requested to state that donations for this praiseworthy object will be received by Mrs. Judge Eccleston, at her residence in Chestertown, and by Mrs. Asbury Howard, near the post office.—Bundles and jars should be properly labeled, and bear the donor's name.

For the Kent News.

GALENA, Kent Co., June 10th, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—We had a Strawberry on exhibition last week, at Mr. Joseph P. Ireland's, which measured seven inches in circumference and weighed one ounce and twenty grains. Said berry was a specimen of the Wilson's Albany Seedling variety, and was grown by Mr. John Frazier, Jr., of this place. It is called the "Union Strawberry." Plants of the same kind can be had of Mr. Thos. J. Shallcross.

DELICIOUS STRAWBERRIES.—We have received from Dr. T. H. Whalend a basket of strawberries of the Peabody variety, which were the largest and best flavored that we have seen this season. They averaged from two and a half to three inches in circumference, and evince fine cultivation.

Another Brilliant Naval Victory.

CAPTURE OF MEMPHIS.

Seven of the Enemy's Vessels Captured or Destroyed.

The evacuation of Fort Pillow, and the passage of the flotilla down the river towards Memphis, was reported some ten days ago. On Thursday evening, the 5th inst., the flotilla came in sight of Memphis and found the Rebel fleet concentrated there. Promptly at daylight on Friday the attack was made on them, and after an engagement of an hour and a half, in which the rams under command of Colonel Ellet, performed essential service, nearly the last vestige of the Rebel naval power was either desiroyed or captured.

The Rebel flotilla consisted of eight vessels, only one of which escaped. Commodore Davis, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, shows what disposition was made of the other seven, as follows:

Sir—I arrived here last evening, at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the morter fleet under Capt. Maynadier, the ordnance steamers, storeships, &c., and anchored a mile and a half above the city.

This morning I discerned the Rebel fleet which had been reinforced, and now consisted of eight rams and gunboats, laying at the levee. The engagement, which commenced at 5.30 A. M. and ended at 7 o'clock, terminated in a running fight.

I was ably supported by the ram fleet, under command of Col. Ellet, who was conspicuous for his gallantry, and is seriously but not dangerously wounded.

The result of the action was the capture or destruction of seven vessels of the Rebel fleet as follows:

"*General Beauregard*"—Blown up and burned.

"*General Sterling Price*"—One wheel carried away.

"*Jeff Thompson*"—Set on fire by a shell, burned, and magazine blown up.

"*Sumter*"—Badly cut up by shot, but will be repaired.

"*Little Rebel*"—Boiler exploded by a shot and otherwise injured, but will be repaired; besides this one of the Rebel boats was sunk in the beginning of the action. Her name is not known.

The Van Dorn, escaped from the flotilla by her superior speed. Two rams are in pursuit of her.

The officers and crew of the Rebel boats endeavored to take to the shore. Many of their wounded and prisoners are now in our hands.

The Mayor surrendered the city to me after the engagement.

Col. Fitch came down at 11 o'clock and has taken military possession.

C. H. DAVIS,

Flag Officer Commanding, *pro tem.*

MEMPHIS, June 7.—Since the formal surrender of this city yesterday and the posting of pickets through the city, the excitement of the people has subsided.

The stores are all closed. Only 500 bales of cotton and but little sugar were destroyed. Large quantities are concealed.

The citizens are despondent of the Rebel cause. Beauregard declared at Columbus, Miss., that there would be no more regular fighting, but that a guerrilla warfare would be waged.

The Stars and Stripes have been raised over the Post Office.

MEMPHIS, June 8.—The casualties sustained by the rebels in the late fight are estimated at from 100 to 150, including from 30 to 40 wounded.

Jeff Thompson witnessed the fight, sitting on horseback in front of the Gayoso House. The remnant of his army, with the stampeding citizens, were in the cars not far from the city, and when one after another of the rebel boats were sunk and the flag ship took flight, Jeff. left.

Citizens to the number of 2,000 reported themselves, armed and equipped, to the provost marshal, the same evening after the city was surrendered, to prevent the destruction of property by the mob, which, it seemed, they feared more than the Federals.

The Attack on Charleston.

The recently reported movements of the Federal forces in the vicinity of Charleston indicated that an early attack on the city was contemplated. Advices now received through Southern sources state that an advance has been made and a battle fought. The first dispatch is dated Tuesday, the 3d instant, and states that the Federal gunboats were moving up to engage the batteries, and great excitement prevailed in the city, but confidence was expressed that the Confederate forces under Gen. Gist would be able to repel the attack. On Wednesday morning two thousand Federal troops landed on James Island, opposite the city, on the Stono river, and a battle took place, resulting in a repulse of the Federal troops, with a loss of twenty taken prisoners. Firing still continued when the dispatch was forwarded, and it was rumored that one hundred more of the Federal troops had been cut off and captured. The last dispatch from General Gist is dated Wednesday, and reports the Federal troops still in force before him, and another engagement imminent. It was reported that a large Federal force had also landed on Johns and Battery Islands. It is probable that the engagement took place within four miles of Charleston, as the first landing of Federal troops on James Island, on the Stono, was about that distance from the city.

VOTE ON M. E. LAY REPRESENTATION.—The Christian Advocate publishes a complete table of votes on lay representation in the conferences which have held their sessions this spring, except the vote of the laity in the New Hampshire Conference. No more will meet till July 16th, when the Erie Conference will assemble at Youngstown, Ohio. The result in twenty-four conferences stands as follows:—Ministers for lay representation 765, against 1,591. People for lay representation 13,737, against 16,565. Total for 14,552, and against 18,156.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Rebels, as usual, claim a victory at the battle of Fair Oaks, before Richmond, but *what sort* of a victory, after making a proper allowance for Rebel braggadocia, may be gleaned from the following article from Richmond Examiner of June 5th. The wounding of Gen. Johnston, their commander-in-chief, is acknowledged in the same article:

"Troops and officers never behaved better than the Confederate army engaged on the Chickahominy. The only thing to be regretted is the unfortunate wound of General Johnston. That was indeed a disaster. Saturday and Sunday were both victories, *but with great difference between the promise of the first and the accomplishment of the second.* The whole affair seemed to have *lost its purpose and plan* when the animating mind was withdrawn, and that spirit that went up in the fiery shouts of Saturday *came flabbing down into indifference on Sunday.* Nevertheless the enemy was whipped [of course they were]—well whipped—and lost not less than ten thousand men, perhaps many more, as their own lists will shortly show."

NO MORE RETREATS—RICHMOND THE "LAST DITCH"—GEN. LEE IN COMMAND.

The Petersburg Express, June 5, says:

On Tuesday last Major General Robert E. Lee was assigned to the command of the army in front of Richmond, in consequence of a slight wound to General Johnston, and, upon assuming his important position, issued an address to the army, which was read at the head of the regiments. Its sentiments created the liveliest enthusiasm. The address informed them, in a very few words, that *the army had made its last retreat*, and that henceforth every man's watchword must be "Victory or death!" The response was cheers from all the regiments."

Arming of Negroes Recommended in Georgia.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, May 19.]

We must "fight the devil with fire," *by arming our negroes to fight the Yankees.* There is no doubt that in Georgia alone we could pick up ten thousand negroes that would rejoice in meeting fifteen thousand Yankees in deadly conflict. We would be willing almost to risk the fate of the South in such an encounter in the open field.

[The editor of the Confederacy is a Tennesseean—one Dr. J. R. Hambleton—famous for his intense Secession, and well known as the author of the "black list," published in that paper in 1860, for the purpose of deriving black mail from the merchants of New York. No further comment is needed.]

GEN. JACKSON REINFORCED.—A letter to the Philadelphia Press from Harper's Ferry says:

I have it from authority that admits of no doubt as to its authenticity, that the rebel General Jackson has been strongly reinforced. One day last week he was reinforced by a division from the rebel army in the vicinity of Richmond, and another from the rebel army in East Tennessee. The whole reinforcements amounted to upwards of 20,000 men, and the Richmond troops were believed to be under General Longstreet, while the Tennessee portion are known to be under the command of E. Kirby Smith, the rebel military commander of East Tennessee. Jackson's forces now amount to 60,000 men, with over 50 pieces of artillery.

CURIOSITIES OF THE EARTH.—At the city of Madina, in Italy, and about four miles around it, wherever the earth is dug, when the workmen arrive at the distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk which they bore with an auger, five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its extrication, the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills the newly-made well, which continues full, and is affected neither by rains nor droughts. But what is most remarkable in this operation is the layer of earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors and different pieces of masonic work. Under this is found a soft oozy earth made up of vegetables, and at twenty-six feet, large trees entire, such as walnut trees, with the walnuts still sticking to the stem, and the leaves and branches in a perfect state of preservation. At twenty-eight feet deep a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells, and the bed is eleven feet thick. Under this vegetables are found again.

THE PUBLICATION OF WAR NEWS.—The President has ordered a military commission to meet on the second Monday of July for the trial of editors and correspondents of certain journals which have violated the orders with respect to the publication of matter calculated to give aid and information to the enemy.

THE London system of printing one side of country newspapers in the city and then sending the edition to the respective offices in the country, to have the local news and advertisements added, has been adopted by several papers in Wisconsin, the work being performed in the office of the State Journal, at Madison.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS.—A joint resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives on Wednesday, setting apart the 14th of June and the 17th of September as national holidays, to be observed as is the 4th of July.

SANTA ANNA.—According to advices received in New York from Havana, Gen. Santa Anna is about to enter upon the troubled scene in Mexico. His son had arrived there from St. Thomas, en route for that republic.

THE Missouri State Convention has passed a law disfranchizing citizens of that State who engaged in the rebellion since the 10th of December last.