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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1862.

THE NEWS.

A despatch from General McClellan, received at the War Department on Wednesday afternoon, states that Col. Averill had just returned from a scout to the Matapony river, in pursuit of a party of guerillas. He destroyed a bridge over the river, and captured and brought to camp some important prisoners and a number of wagons and carts loaded with grain. Col. Gregg also recovered some of the mules lately driven off from Tunstall's Station by the Rebel cavalry raid.

We have news from New Orleans to the 11th inst., by the arrival at New York of the Ocean Queen. She brings as a State prisoner Pierre Soule, ex-United States Senator from Louisiana. The health of New Orleans continued good, and good order prevailed. Quite a number of vessels had arrived from domestic and foreign ports. Eighteen hundred families were supplied with provisions on the 10th inst. by the Government authorities.

The U. S. House of Representatives on Wednesday passed a bill confiscating the slave property of all civil, naval and army officers of the Rebel Confederacy, or rather of all who shall hereafter hold any such offices. It declares that all slaves belonging to such "shall be forever discharged from such service or labor and be freemen." The vote was ayes 88, nays 43.

The special messenger of the State Department which left Vera Cruz on the 1st instant, fully confirms the defeat of the French army at Puebla. He says the Mexicans were less in number than the French; the fight was bravely contested on both sides, but the French were repulsed in three successive charges, and finally retired. They were at Orizaba, closely watched, but no attack was to be made until the Emperor's will should be known.

From Kansas City we have an account of the capture by the Second Ohio Cavalry of one thousand head of cattle and eight hundred mules and horses from the Rebel command under Col. Coffey. Capt. Doubleday also completely surprised and routed the enemy at the Relay House, capturing his munitions and camp equipage.

The killed, wounded and missing of the Union side at the two battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic, Va., which were fought within five miles of each other, on the 8th and 9th inst., were, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows: Cross Keys—killed 131, wounded 456, missing 20. Port Republic—killed 67, wounded 370, missing 523.

The Rebel Maryland Regiment is said to have lost upwards of one hundred in killed and wounded in the battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic. Several of them were also taken prisoners and have arrived at Washington.

The Richmond papers state that Generals Stewart and Elzey were both wounded at the battle of Cross Keys, by Fremont, but not dangerously.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.—*Refusal to Remove it from Annapolis.*—The U. S. Senate, on Monday, appropriated $25,000 for repairs on the naval school buildings at Annapolis. The vote, on a motion to strike out the appropriation, was yeas 11, nays 24. It seemed to be the general impression that the permanent removal of the school was never contemplated, but that so soon as quiet was restored in the vicinity of Annapolis and other surroundings proved favorable, the academy was to be restored. This action of the Senate is opportune, and will be received as an intimation of the good feeling of that body toward the Border States. At the same time it is but simple justice to a State which, in her attachment and loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, is as true, all things considered, as any other member of the confederation.

A MODEL OATH.

The following is a copy of the oath of allegiance administered to rebel officers and soldiers at Memphis, who voluntarily deliver themselves up. The fact that it is daily taken by many, proves the utter hopelessness of the success of the rebellion entertained in that section of the South:

"I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the national sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county or corporate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and the disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my property and my life to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States."

The Delay at Richmond.

It is evident that General McClellan's offensive operations have been considerably retarded in consequence of the unexpected demonstrations of the rebel Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, rendering it necessary that a portion of McDowell's command and other troops, which were to co-operate in the attack on Richmond, should be sent to the assistance of Gen. Banks. It never was intended that the battle at Richmond should be fought exclusively with the column that marched up the peninsula from Yorktown, under the immediate command of Gen. McClellan. That force is altogether inadequate to the undertaking.

General McClellan is now pursuing the *safe course*. It is prudent that he should defer the mighty blow which is to sound the death knell of the rebellion until he is fully prepared to strike it. The accomplishment of great military undertakings is not the easy work of a day, but more frequently of weeks, and often of months and even years. Better delay a month or even six months than that an ineffectual attempt to capture the city should be made. It must be remembered that Richmond is defended with a powerful army, generally estimated at not less than two hundred thousand men. The papers of that city admit that its loss would be irreparable, and it is certain that an obstinate and determined effort will be made to retain it.

Let the people then be patient and hopeful. The world moves as the people think and act, subject always to the Supreme governing power, which in this instance is *not* against us. The country has confidence in the Commanding General. He possesses the ability both to design and execute the plans essential to crown his strategy with success. Rest assured that at the proper time he will strike the blow that will restore peace and unity to our distracted country.

When Richmond will Fall.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from before Richmond, under date of June 13, says:

People at home need scarcely anticipate the speedy fall of Richmond. Within the past week the Rebels have received strong reinforcements, and have shown a wonderful addition of energy in their attacks upon us. Before the battle of Fair Oaks our bridge-building was allowed to proceed without interruption; now, every log which is laid is done amid the whistling of bullets and the bursting of shell. The Rebels, too, have become most audacious in their attacks upon us. Shelling a picket or baggage train was the extent of their offensive operations, and it was only when attacked that they made any attempts at fighting the troops. Now they boldly attack us. Every exposed position is constantly shelled; sharpshooters crawl thro' swamp and bush for miles to shoot at our pickets. Traps and ambuscades are laid to catch the unwary sentinel. A most wonderful energy seems suddenly to have inspired them, and desperation or reinforcements must have been the stimulant.

This afternoon they attacked Mechanicsville. Heavy guns, formerly held in reserve, were brought to the front, and twenty or thirty shells, many of them bursting in our camps, bore testimony to their ability to worry us, if such were their wishes. A house there was almost battered down. It has been used as an hospital, and several sick men were in it, when shell after shell burst in such close proximity that the invalids had to be carried out.—Afterwards a shell burst within the front porch, the fragments perforating the walls in every direction. Gen. Taylor's Brigade, comprising the first four New Jersey regiments, a regiment of cavalry and a battery, were drawn in line of battle, when approaching night compelled me to leave. Our artillery was blazing away with telling effect, and, as after a half-hour I heard no more reports, I suppose, as on several previous occasions, they silenced the enemy's guns.

That the Rebel army have received strong reinforcements is undoubted. Last week as many as ten thousand troops, with long baggage trains, passed down their lines towards our centre. This week fifteen thousand, half of them yesterday, have gone in the same direction and long baggage trains seems to indicate their coming some distance. Still, if reinforcements come by way of Richmond, unless especially intended for the Rebel left wing, we here would never see them, as all their movements would be in the rear. A constant stream of twenty-five thousand men all going one way, passing a part of the Rebel army which is confessedly weak, and against which I scarcely believe there will be any Federal demonstration—leaving as strong a force at that point after march as there was before—seems to be almost positive evidence that they are reinforcements. Where from I cannot say. Beauregard, Jackson, and Ewell, all could send them, and for the latter this course would be the straight road.

The drama before Yorktown will be reproduced in the siege of Richmond, though I trust that the Rebel army will not get away so readily. General McClellan has begun to throw up entrenchments on the left wing, which is evidently the beginning of a siege. Fatigue parties are working, day and night, in the trenches, and no doubt many a Rebel sorrowfully looks down upon those vile earthworks which threaten such terrible consequences.

GEN. LEE'S HOUSE.—President Lincoln has ordered that the house of the traitor Gen. Lee, heretofore guarded by General McClellan's orders, should be at once occupied for hospital purposes. This place contains the only good spring of water in that vicinity.

Local Matters.

THE ALMS-HOUSE FARM.—Being in the neighborhood, a few days since, in company with a friend, we dropped in to take an observation of the alms-house property, situated about three miles west of Chestertown. The farm contains upwards of three hundred acres, and is divided into five fields of about equal size. The fencing appears to be in good condition; and all the gates and out-buildings, of which there are a number, are neatly whitewashed, and present a cheerful and inviting aspect. We found the garden handsomely laid off and in a good state of cultivation, promising an abundance of vegetables to supply the wants of the institution. The wheat, of which there are two fields, looked remarkably well, and with a continuance of favorable weather a good crop will be harvested. The poultry yard, containing an almost endless number of young chickens, ducks, and other fowl, is not the least attractive feature of the premises. This department was formerly under the control of the late Captain Thomas Jones, who, we are informed, took especial pains and delight in its management and cleanliness. This old gentlemen, though reduced by misfortune and disease, was yet willing to do what he could, and by his industry and attention to this department, instead of being an expense to the institution, was actually the means of securing to it a considerable item of revenue.

We left the place highly pleased with our visit, and fully impressed with the conviction that Mr. JOSHUA COPPER, the efficient overseer and manager, was "the right man in the right place." The evidences of industry and good management were visible in all quarters; and we felt gratified that the unfortunate poor of our county have so pleasant and comfortable a HOME at which to spend their days of penury and destitution.

A SEVERE STORM.—On Saturday evening last this section of country was visited with a heavy and protracted thunder-storm and a tremendous fall of rain, mixed with hail. The rain fell in perfect torrents for nearly two hours, completely flooding the earth. The wind was correspondingly great, and trees were uprooted or twisted off and limbs scattered in all directions. It was feared that the wheat crop was destroyed; but fortunately the storm was superseded by a cool and windy morning, and the weather throughout the week has continued as favorable as could have been desired; consequently the damage is not near so great as was at first apprehended. Many fields that were mostly prostrate have become erect again, and there is still good promise of a fair crop. In many places, in low lands, the corn was completely washed out and carried off with the receding current. The peach crop also suffered considerable damage.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. HAMILTON.—We find the following communication in relation to Company A and its Captain, of Colonel Wilkins' Regiment, in a recent number of the Baltimore *Clipper:*

"*The Right Kind of a Captain.*—The Captain of one of the Companies of the Eastern Shore regiment, lately ordered on duty to guard the Northern Central Railroad, came to Parkton in the evening, and found that the rations for his men had not arrived. Calling at the hotel, he inquired if they could furnish his men with supper. The keeper told him he would do the best for them he could, and managed to get enough to meet their necessities. The next morning the Captain told him to have breakfast prepared for the whole company. He then asked for the bill, and, putting his hand in his pocket, paid the amount.

"We are not acquainted with Captain Hamilton, who is of Kent county, perhaps Chestertown; but we think it is but proper to let an act on the part of an officer in such a case be known, when so many have done differently."

SPORTSMEN.—By an Act of the Legislature of Maryland, passed January 1862, the killing of partridges is prohibited between the 15th of January and 20th of October in each year; of woodcock, between the 1st of February and 10th of June; and pheasants, between the 1st of February and 12th of August. The penalty is five dollars for each violation, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace, and to be paid to the County Commissioners for the use of the school fund. As every one is bound to obey the laws, we hope that this will be strictly observed.

PREACHING.—Rev. H. C. Westwood, of Baltimore City Station, will preach at the M. E. Church, Still Pond, on Sunday morning, at the Union in the afternoon, and at Chestertown in the evening.

HARVEST.—The early wheat harvest in our county is expected to commence about the 26th inst., and the general harvest to extend from the first to the tenth of July.

SOLDIERS DROWNED.—A correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing from Fortress Monroe, under date of June 17, states that two privates of Company A, Fifth Maryland regiment were drowned while trying to cross Hampton creek in a small boat. Their names were Samuel H. Tuttle and Barney McIntyre, both of Cecil county, Md.

The Attack on Charleston.

A Sharp Engagement on James Island—Capture of a Steamer from Charleston with Cotton.

AUGUSTA, June 11.—Fighting continues in the vicinity of Charleston. The papers of that city this morning contain particulars of a sharp engagement at James Island on Tuesday afternoon, which continued till dark. The Confederate force consisted of three regiments and one battalion of infantry and three batteries, under command of Gen. W. D. Smith.

The enemy were under the protection of felled trees and gunboats. Col. Williams, of the 46th regiment of Georgia, was mortally wounded, and our loss is estimated at from thirty to sixty-five, principally Georgians. The loss of the enemy is thought to be large. The Confederates succeeded in driving the Yankees from a piece of woods they were trying to occupy.

A Federal prisoner taken on Monday reports the enemy on James Island as sixteen regiments strong, and a few more were expected shortly.

It was reported at Charleston that the steamer Cecil, of that port, for Nassau, with a cargo of cotton, had been captured by the enemy.

Rebel Raid at Tunstall's Station and on the Pamunkey.

The "Army Correspondence of the Associated Press," under date of Saturday evening, June 14, gives the following particulars of a Rebel movement which excited no little commotion in the vicinity of its occurrence:

The rebels yesterday, after driving from Old Church a squad of the Fifth Cavalry, proceeded to Garick's Landing on the Pamunkey river, about four miles above the White House, where they burnt two small vessels, some wagons, and drove off the mules. Here their conduct is represented as barbarous, having killed several of our teamsters without any necessity. Those who failed to make their escape were taken prisoners.

From here they proceeded to Tunstall's Station, four miles from White House, with a view of burning the railroad bridge. A train which was passing down at the time was fired at, killing two and wounding several. The train never stopped, but passed on to White House.

After destroying the telegraph wires at this point, they proceeded to Baltimore Cross Roads near New Kent Court-House, on their way to Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy between Bottom's Bridge and the James river about two o'clock this morning.

The force that accomplished this was composed of 1,500 cavalry and six pieces of artillery, under General Stuart, most of whom were residents of that locality, and therefore were no strangers to the roads.

The rebels had in reserve six regiments of infantry, with artillery. As soon as the facts were known pursuit by cavalry was immediately ordered, but the enemy having so much of a start only five men were captured.

From Richmond and Fredericksburg.

We find the following in the Washington Republican:

Fredericksburg, Va., June 12.—A gentleman has just reached this city from Richmond, which place he left on Sunday last, succeeded in eluding the pickets of the Confederates, and making his way through swamps and dense woods, arriving here last evening. He states, regarding the recent battles before Richmond, that the Confederates, though maintaining a victory for their arms, really regard the affair as the most disastrous of any engagement of the war, Corinth always excepted. Of one brigade which entered the field, 2,500 strong, there were killed, wounded and missing 1,092. In another instance, out of one battalion, less than 50 men could be found. These statements were published in the Examiner.

Our informant states that Gen. Johnson was severely wounded in the engagement, and that an impression prevailed in the city that his wound had proved fatal.

The gentleman in question, who, by the way, is a responsible party and a resident of this city, reports that the supplies of the Confederate army are barely sufficient for ninety days, and if by any means the crops of the South fail the present season, starvation must sweep off the army like chaff. Such is the opinion expressed by thinking men of the South.

The prices at Richmond range as follows, at the present time: Beef 50 cents per lb.; bacon 50 cts.; butter $1.25; eggs $1 per dozen; meal $1 per bushel; coffee and tea can only be had for hospital uses.

THE FRENCH DEFEATED IN MEXICO.—The late news from Mexico is highly important. The French have caught a tartar, and find there is life yet in our spunky little neighbor, who, from all accounts, will be able to hold her own until she can receive assistance from Uncle Samuel, under whose guardianship she will soon be placed. England and Spain, like two cowardly spaniels, with their tails between their legs, slunk out of this dirty business as soon as they saw that the government of the U. S. was able to maintain its existence. These Powers know full well that the United States would not stand quietly by and see a monarchical government established right under our nose, or tolerate this cowardly attempt to rob this little republic of what vitality it had left. Our iron-clads opened the eyes of Europe, and gave them to understand that in a few months this government would be able to blow the combined navies of the world out of the water, and that we would have an army at the close of the war which would, in numbers and strength, be superior to any other nation on the globe; and that the combined armies of this republic would be able to meet the whole world in arms.

PRICES AT NORFOLK, VA.—The market at Norfolk was in full supply last Saturday. Strawberries brought 25 cents a quart; green peas 15 cents a peck; sweet potatoes $2 a bushel; Irish potatoes 15 cents a quart; chickens $1 a pair, and cherries 10a15 cents a quart.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Unexpected and Rapid Development of Union Sentiment.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 13.—Scarce five days ago since Memphis was in the hands of a Rebel military mob. The transition to Federal rule, though sudden, has been complete. Barely a vestige of the Secession element remains, and, for all practical purposes, the metamorphosis from a rank breathing place of treason to a rapidly developing Union city is all that any could have desired. Memphis has been regarded by the North, since the opening of hostilities, as one of the most uncompromising cities of the Southern Confederacy. No indignity, no barbarism, no species of treason, were deemed to be unworthy of Memphis, and through all the loyal States there existed not one shadow of hope or of love for the place. It was looked upon as very much akin to Charleston, and the two together received a goodly quantity of epithets. How unjust all our convictions—how far from the truth! It is true that Memphis was uncompromisingly Secession, and it is fair to believe that many outrages were committed which never could have been justified.

But it must be remembered that the population were driven on by the bayonets of a Rebel military mob, from which there was no turning, and which was as relentless and implacable as the most terrible despotism. Let he who denies this talk with the citizens of Memphis and hear of the wrongs they have endured, and I venture to assert that his hatred will be turned to deep sympathy.

I have stated in a former letter that fully two-thirds of the population are for the Union, and in this letter I would reassert that on the stronger view of observation. The loyal feeling is developing itself rapidly and effectually, while the Rebel element is fast dying before the mildness of their treatment.

It has not been found necessary to resort to the proclamation of martial law. A detachment of three hundred soldiers is detailed every morning to assist the city police in the preservation of order. No cases requiring interference has transpired and the city is generally as quiet and orderly as any city in the Northern States. Aside from the above mentioned guard the troops remain wholly on board the boats, which are moored to the Arkansas shore. Capt. Gould, of the 46th Indiana Regiment, who has been chosen Provost Marshal, is discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of both the citizens and the flotilla. The government of the city has been characterized by mildness, which is doing more than aught else in winning back the people. Slaves who may run away from their owners are not harbored by our forces, and any one caught in the act of enticing them away is to be punished. The order of Colonel Fitch, making this provision, has removed many of the apprehensions of the people, who imagined our army to be made up of jayhawkers and nigger-stealers,

MEMPHIS, June 15.—Col. Slack's order suppressing the circulation of Confederate treasury notes, and requiring persons to secure permits in order to pass the guards at Mound City, has produced great excitement in this city.

The papers devote long editorials to the former subject. The Argus deprecates the spirit with which the order was issued, but says it will ultimately call out better currency, which has been idle for some months.

Seventy-four Confederate officers and soldiers took the oath of allegiance on Saturday.

It is believed that Col. Slack will immediately require the civil and judicial officers to take the oath.

The mayor and city council are of Union proclivities, as a general thing, and exercise their functions in harmony with the military rule. Their continued good conduct is a renewed assurance of this.

There are only two or three places in the city where either Confederate scrip or postoffice stamps are worth anything. The most prominent rebel sympathizers will not take the scrip.

An arrival here, direct from Madison, Arkansas, brings information that General Curtis had not reached Little Rock. He was approaching it from Searcy. He would meet with no opposition.

Mr. Markland, agent for the Postoffice Department, opened the city postoffice today, and an agent of the Treasury Department is on his way to reopen the Federal custom house. There have been about thirty applications for the office of postmaster by prominent citizens of Memphis.

THE PROPOSED STATE OF KANAWHA.—The Senate committee which had charge of the application for the admission of the State of Kanawha into the Union, with the Constitution adopted by the Wheeling Convention, have reported a bill in accordance with the proposition, together with a provision for submitting to the people of the several counties composing the State the question of the toleration or prohibition of slavery. It is considered as certain that the Senate will pass the bill with the provision mentioned. The House will no doubt avail itself of the opportunity thus afforded for promoting slavery extinction. The two Senators from Virginia will support the bill under instructions, and the representatives from that State in the House will be divided in regard to it.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Express.*

THE REBEL JACKSON.—The rebel Gen. Jackson was educated at West Point, and was afterwards a professor for fifteen years at the Virginia military school at Lexington. He is a cousin of the Jackson once Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and of the Jackson now the United States District Judge for Western Virginia. The family settled early in that region, and furnished its representative in Congress for about 30 years, commencing under General Washington. It has become a numerous family in the Valley, and its members are about equally divided by the present struggle. His persistency proves that he has the confidence of his troops.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Some idea may be formed of the terrible slaughter in the Rebel ranks, at the battle of Fair Oaks, from the following items from the Richmond Examiner. It is no wonder that the Richmond papers call their city one vast hospital:

A member of the Sixth South Carolina Regiment says: "Our loss is irreparable. We entered the field of the Chickahominy with 521 men, all told; 31 were left dead on the field, and 180 wounded, many of whom have since died, and others now linger in the clutches of death. Other seventeen are missing, some of whom are lying, perhaps, unnoticed, on the densely peopled field of battle. Our battle-flag was riddled by five balls, the staff shot away by the Pennsylvanians, and the color bearer mortally wounded."

The Hampton Legion, of South Carolina, went into the battle on the 31st ult., near Richmond, with 421 men, and in charging one of Casey's batteries, retired with a loss of 154 killed and wounded.

The following is a list of the casualties of Gen. Featherston's brigade on the 31st. They were not under fire on the 1st:—Killed 152, wounded 649, missing 47—making a total of 848, of a force of barely 2,000.

GETTING PINCHED FOR FOOD.

The Examiner says: "The citizens of Richmond, we are glad to see, are awaking to a proper estimate of the shameful extortion practiced upon them in the various articles of food furnished the market, while, not thirty miles around the country the very same articles for which they pay down a small fortune here daily, are selling at the most moderate of prices, and in abundance at that. It is plain that unless the authorities move in the matter of getting these supplies into the city there will be want in our midst before mid-summer. With the cutting of railroad communication on the east and north by the enemy, and the monopolizing of the roads south and west by the Confederate Government, it must be evident to every one that the people can do nothing toward getting provisions to the Richmond market in any abundance, especially when the wagon roads are impassable with mire. As the enemy draw their lines of communications the need will become greater as the chances of reaching the country are lessened."

Affairs before Richmond.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes from near Mechanicsville, as follows:

Everything coming from the front indicates that the Rebels will make a strong stand between Fair Oaks and Richmond. Directly in front, and not distant a mile, are a large force of Rebels at work, day and night, upon earthworks. The whole Rebel army and a large number of negroes are now working day and night digging ditches. They are now at work as busy as though their last ditch had not yet been dug.

They have made some five or six more fortifications around Richmond, and are running another line from below Richmond out to a point below Fair Oaks, from thence to New Bridge and up to the Mechanicsville turnpike road and thence into the city. These works mostly command the public roads, and the fields are filled with rifle pits; the woods, where it is not swampy, are having trees felled and barricades built. The country all the way to Richmond is more or less wooded and hilly. Their camps are growing in numbers daily, scarcely an open field this side of Richmond but is dotted with tents or working parties digging dirt.

To the impatient, who are in a bad humor because we do not march at once into Richmond, we would say, wait a little—we take no *steps backward*, and are *not idle now.*

BLACK VS. WHITE LABOR.—The Dayton (Ohio) Empire says that many of the Abolitionists of that place are discharging white men and women from their employ, and hiring in their places the recently arrived "contrabands," whose services they get at very low prices—as low as eight cents per day in some instances. We learn that in the lower part of Bucks co., in this State, the Abolitionists are doing the same thing. We could name a dozen leading Abolition families in that county who have discharged their white "help" and employed runaway slaves, because they can get them much cheaper than white laborers. We have already published the fact that, in Franklin and West Chester counties, white people are thus being crowded from their places by the freed negroes from the District of Columbia, and the runaway slaves now swarming into Pennsylvania from the South, and we doubt not there are many other counties in this State in which these "contrabands" are crowding white men and women out of places and out of work. A little time will reveal to the laboring white men of Pennsylvania, and other free States, that this influx of black laborers threatens to deprive them of their bread and butter.—*Philadelphia Journal.*

OUR SOLDIERS AT NASHVILLE.—The newly elected Mayor of Nashville concludes his Message thus:—I cannot close this communication, as Mayor and Chief Executive of the Police Department, without extending to Gen. Dumont and Col. Matthews, Provost Marshal, and the Guard under their command, my heartfelt thanks for their efficient co-operation in preserving order and quiet in this city. Instead of "Vandals and Hessians," who had come among us to "ravage and plunder," as predicted by demagogues, I have found them a mild, forbearant and well-disciplied soldiery, controlled by a high sense of duty to preserve order and respect the rights of property.

THE ARTILLERY AT FAIR OAKS.—The official report of the artillery service engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks shows that there were forty-four pieces of artillery in action, eighteen of which were Napoleon or smoothbores, but seven pieces were lost, and 2,756 rounds were fired.