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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The war mass meeting in New York on Tuesday was attended by an immense number of people. The addresses and resolutions breathed a spirit of the most determined support of the Government in its efforts to crush out the rebellion, and were responded to by the people with intense enthusiasm. This was but the first of many similar mammoth gatherings to be held throughout the North. The loyal citizens of the country are determined that this wicked and causeless Rebellion must be put down, now and forever, whatever the cost of men and money; and next to the actual arrival of the expected succor, nothing can so gratify the defenders of the Union now upon the field of battle, as the mighty uprising of the friends they have left behind, one and all determined to give their aid fully, freely, and without hesitation, towards terminating speedily the war. The "on to Richmond" cry, at first confined to a few eager enthusiasts who, in their anxiety to advance, neglected to count the cost, is now the unanimous battle-shout of the entire North and West. The delay in entering Richmond has at least had one effect—that of convincing us of the determination of the Rebels to wage a desperate warfare, and that to crush them it is necessary for us to waive fastidiousness and impolitic solicitude, and availing ourselves of every resource, push on with redoubled vigor, until the Stars and Stripes wave from the captured batteries of the Rebel Capital.

Our navy, which can be relied upon for doing the right thing at the right time, has added another to the brilliant naval exploits of the war. The British steamer Ann, laden with gunpowder, arms, ammunition, etc., designed for the Rebels, arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday, in charge of a prize crew. The Ann was discovered under the guns of Fort Morgan, Mobile bay, unloading her cargo.—Our blockading vessels determined to make the attempt to cut her out, and succeeded. The steam frigate Susquehanna engaged the fort, whilst the gunboat Kanawha went in and brought the vessel out. The British crew escaped after attempting to sink the steamer.

The St. Louis *Evening News*, of Friday, says: The First Regiment of Illinois Cavalry reached Manchester, in this county, this morning, from Salem, Ark., and will arrive in this city to-day. They left Salem two weeks ago. They report that Gen. Curtis' army is safe beyond the probability of an attack from the enemy, or of suffering from want of food. Supply trains intended for his army were met near the Arkansas line, moving rapidly towards Batesville, and they have, no doubt, reached General Curtis' headquarters before this, and thus relieved his army from the danger of starvation that lately threatened it. Later intelligence from Gen. Curtis state that he has reached Helena, Ark., with his command, after almost daily skirmishing, in which the Rebels were in every instance worsted.

The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent mentions rumors current in that city Tuesday night, and generally believed, of important changes to be made in high quarters. Whether they refer to the Army or to the Cabinet does not appear.

Gen. Isaiah Seymour, memorable for sharing with General Anderson in the defence of Fort Sumter, has been promoted, by General McClellan, to the command of the division of the captured General McCall. No appointment could be more judicious or more richly merited.

In consequence of the conveyance of information to the Rebels by disloyal persons in Memphis, General Grant has ordered that all families of persons in Rebel service within the city shall take an oath not to furnish such information, or leave the place.

The Vermont Ninth Regiment, the first regiment in the field under the new call for troops, passed through New York on Wednesday, on their way to the seat of war. They were greeted with much enthusiasm in New York.

The latest despatches report that the Rebels who took possession of Murfreesboro', instead of advancing toward Nashville, have retreated, taking with them the Federal officers captured. The privates were paroled.

The steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall 7th inst., with mails, passengers, and half a million in treasure from San Francisco, arrived at New York on Tuesday night.

Local Matters.

No CAMP MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the members of the M. E. Church, Kent circuit, was held on Tuesday last, to take into consideration the propriety of holding a camp meeting the present season. The subject was fully discussed and the conclusion finally reached, that in view of the present unsettled condition of the country and the excitement and discord attending the congregation of large bodies of men of conflicting opinions, it would be inexpedient to have a camp meeting the present summer.

SABBATH SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—The Sabbath School connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chestertown spent Thursday last, very pleasantly, in the beautiful camp meeting woods belonging to the church, adjoining the home farm of Samuel E. Baker, Esq. Many of the parents accompanied the children, and contributed to the general enjoyment of the occasion. There were no religious exercises on the ground, which perhaps was not a fault, considering the state of the weather and the aversion of children to restraint on such occasions, but all were at liberty to enjoy themselves according to their own inclinations. The whole affair was admirably managed by Mr. A. M. Russell, the efficient superintendent of the school, who, as usual on such occasions, was ubiquitous, contributing to the comfort of all.

PROF. J. ISAACS.—We are requested to say that Professor Isaacs will be in Chestertown again from Tuesday until Friday of next week, which will positively terminate his sojourn among us. His success in the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear has been sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical of his thorough knowledge of the intricacies of his profession. We advise all persons who are suffering from diseases of the above nature to call at his rooms and consult him at once.

In addition to those heretofore mentioned as being completely cured or greatly benefitted by the Professor's treatment, it gives us pleasure to mention the names of the following gentlemen: Mr. Wm. C. Crow, of our county, who for many years has been very hard of hearing, has been greatly relieved by the removal of an abscess from his ears, and there is a good prospect of his hearing being perfectly restored. Mr. James A. Shaw, of our town, who for a long time had been nearly deaf in one ear, has been almost wholly cured. Mr. John M. Comegys, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of our county, has been under treatment but a short time, but his hearing is improving satisfactorily. Mr. S. W. Canady, of our town, before mentioned as improving, reports himself as entirely cured.

All the gentlemen above named, except Mr. Comegys, have called on us in person, and testified to the benefits received from the Professor's treatment. Having had previous intercourse with them, we at once recognized the change that had been wrought. We deem this statement due to the public, who perhaps might otherwise suppose that the facts were given upon the representation of the Professor himself, and exceeded the reality, when such is not the case. We are fully convinced of the Professor's skill, and think the instances of successful treatment here given should be sufficient to induce those afflicted in a similar manner to give him a trial.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.—The *Maryland Citizen*, of Thursday last, says:

We were in error last week in stating that Dr. Robert Goldsborough, of our town, had been appointed Hospital Surgeon at Fortress Monroe. He has been assigned to Frederick, Md., and left here on Monday last to enter upon the discharge of his duties.

The Taxes.—We understand that the expenses of this county for the present year will be 63 cents in the hundred dollars. The State Tax is 25 cents and the School Tax 10 cents, making an aggregate of 98 cents in the hundred dollars.

WORCESTER COUNTY.—We copy the following items from the *Worcester Shield:*

The Crops.—Our wheat harvest is over, and not more than half a crop has been realized. The grain is fine and perfect, nevertheless. The oats are hardly worth harvesting. A worse prospect was never witnessed. Corn is improving but wants rain. Irish potatoes are abundant and very fine.

The Hog Cholera, which has caused heavy losses to our farmers in this county, is now, we are happy to learn, on the decrease.

THE CROPS IN SOMERSET.—We are compelled, says the *Somerset Herald*, to correct the flattering account which we gave of the crops last week, as our reporter thereof either entirely misinformed us or else was not conscious of what he was about. We hear nothing talked of now but the failure of crops. The farmers will not make a fourth of a crop as they say on account of the Rust.—The Oat crop is also a failure, being invested with a little bug which is secreted in the head of the stalk and destroys the grain entirely.—The Corn Crop is very poor this year, owing to the bad weather which prevailed so long, but, we are in hopes that it will exceed their expectations and turn out an abundant yield.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The Confiscation Bill passed the Senate on Saturday, nearly in the same form in which it had previously passed the House. It is made up of selections from most of the propositions which have been submitted on the subject, and its consideration has consumed much of the time of both Houses. The Baltimore American furnishes the following synopsis of the bill:

The first and second sections of the Senate bill, which provided an additional punishment for treason by imprisonment, fine and liberation of the slaves of the convict, are retained, the second section being modified by the substitution of fine and imprisonment for forfeiture of personal property, and of life estate in real property as punishment for giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. The third section, disqualifying persons so found guilty from holding office under the United States; and the fourth section, prohibiting a construction of the act so as to affect prosecutions for treason before its passage, are retained. The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth sections, which proceed on the supposition that trial and conviction must precede the confiscation of Rebels' property, are all stricken out, and in their place the first section of the House bill, which makes the property of enumerated classes of leading Rebels subjects of seizure by the President, and of proceedings *in rem* in the Courts, is substantially retained, the only difference being that the property, instead of being declared the subject of capture, is directed to be seized by the President and applied to the use of the army.

The sections authorizing the President to extend these provisions to all Rebels who continue such for sixty days after proclamation, and the subsequent sections providing the machinery for carrying the bill into effect, are also retained. The sections authorizing the President to employ persons of African descent in any manner judged best for the suppression of the Rebellion, to make provisions for the colonization of such as are freed by this act, and to extend an amnesty to participants in the rebellion, are retained: so is the section requiring claimants of fugitive slaves to prove their loyalty during the rebellion, and forbidding persons in the military or naval service to decide on the validity of any claim to a fugitive. For the ninth section a provision somewhat different from anything in either of the bills is substituted, which declares that all persons owing labor or service in the rebel States who seek protection within the lines of the armies of the United States shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be freed; and so shall all slaves deserted by their masters and slaves of Rebels in districts of which the United States have military occupation, taken prisoners.

Address of Major General Pope.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following address has been issued by Gen. Pope:

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Virginia:—By special assignment of the President of the United States I have assumed the command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition and your wants, in preparing you for active operations, and placing you in positions from which you can act promptly and to the purpose. These labors are nearly completed, and I am about to join you in the field. Let us understand each other.

I have come to you from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies—from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary, and to beat him when he was found—whose policy has been attack and not defence. In but one instance has the enemy been able to place our Western armies in a defensive attitude. I presume that I have been called here to pursue the same system and to lead you against the enemy. It is my purpose to do so, and that shortly.

I am aware that you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving—that opportunity I shall endeavor to give you. Meantime, I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases which I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them—of lines of retreat and of bases of supplies. Let us discard such ideas.

The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy. Let us study the probable lines of retreat of our opponents, and leave our own to take care of themselves. Let us look before us, and not behind.

Success and glory are in the advance—disaster and shame lurk in the rear. Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever.

JOHN POPE,
Major General Comd'g.

A LETTER FROM GEN. MCCALL.—After the long and terrible suspense experienced here in regard to the fate of Gen. McCall, we have the gratification of stating that a letter has been received from him by Mrs. McCall saying that he is a prisoner in Richmond and uninjured. He was struck in the breast by a spent ball, the effects of which were but temporary. The General also sends word that he is quartered for the present at the "Spotswood House," the principal hotel in Richmond, and that thus far he has been very kindly treated. His capture is a source of deep regret, but it is indeed a source of consolation to all his friends that he is safe and well cared for. We learn that his capture was in this wise: he had posted one of the regiments of his division in a particular locality, and during his absence it was moved without his orders or knowledge. When he returned from another part of the field the place was occupied by a Rebel regiment, and it being dark he rode into the midst of the enemy, was surrounded and carried to General Lee's headquarters as a prisoner of war.—*West Chester Repub.*

The Emancipation Question.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following message was communicated to Congress to-day:

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—Herewith is the draft of a bill to compensate any State which may abolish slavery within its limits, the passage of which substantially as presented, I respectfully and earnestly recommend.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any State shall have lawfully abolished slavery within and throughout such State, either immediately or gradually, it shall be the duty of the President, assisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare and deliver to each State an amount of six per cent. interest-bearing bonds of the United States, equal to the aggregate value, in dollars, per head, of all the slaves within such State as are reported by the census of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty; the whole amount for any one State to be delivered at once if the abolishment be immediate, or an equal annual instalment if it be gradual, the interest to begin running on each bond at the time of delivery, and not before.

And be it further enacted, That if any State having so received any such bonds shall, at any time afterwards, by law, reintroduce or tolerate slavery within its limits, contrary to the act of abolishment upon which such bonds shall have been received, the said bonds so received by the said State shall at once be null and void, in whosesoever hands they may be; and such State shall refund to the United States all the interest which may have been paid on such bonds.

The President and the Border State Congressmen.

The following is the N. York Tribune's report of the interview between the President and the members of Congress from the border slave States, on Saturday last:

President Lincoln invited the members of Congress from the border States to the White House, and read them a paper. It commences by affirming, but not as a matter of reproach or blame, that, in the President's belief, the war would have been ended before now had the border States promptly accepted the proposition for the gradual abolishment of slavery embraced in the resolution recommended in a special message, and passed by both Houses of Congress.

The manifesto proceeds to remark upon the great "pressure" brought to bear upon the administration by the free States, and in the context, which explains unmistakably in what direction that pressure is exerted, alludes to the proclamation of Gen. Hunter emancipating the slaves of three States. The President speaks of General Hunter as an old friend hitherto, and now, as he presumes, and indicates that his proclamation was only a step forward.—The President concludes with another appeal in the nature of a last warning to the people of the border States.

Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, made a few remarks after the President concluded, to the effect that the supporters to the plan of gradual emancipation could go more favorably before the people if they could make to them some practical proposition. The President then handed a copy of his message to Mr. Crittenden, and the border State gentlemen bowed themselves out.

In the evening a meeting was held at which most of the Representatives, but comparatively few Senators from the border States were present. A stormy debate was participated in by most of those in attendance. Kentucky, speaking through Messrs. Wickliffe, Wadsworth and Mallory, was among the most bitter in opposing the President's plans, and Tennessee, through Messrs. Maynard and Clements, among the warmest in its support. Mr. Noell, of Missouri, and one or two others, introduced resolutions indicating a willingness to adopt gradual emancipation, and Mr. Fisher, of Delaware, a bill embodying it. Mr. Senator Carlile, of Virginia, on the other hand, proposed a resolution refusing to have anything to do with abolition, immediate or gradual, in language blunt, to say the least. Finally, a committee was appointed, to whom the whole subject was referred.

Reply of the Border Slave State Representatives to the President.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The border slave State representatives to-day finally agreed upon their reply to the President's emancipation proposition. It is represented as temperate and respectful. They cannot, for reasons stated, endorse his policy, and differ from his belief that the declining of these States to act upon and adopt it has or will prolong the war.

They join in the recommendation that these States give it a respectful consideration, but in no way commit themselves to its support. Probably twenty members of Congress have been in consultation upon the subject. Some of those from the border slave States were not present at the meetings, while others have left the city. Several will prepare a reply of their own, the tenor of which has not yet transpired.

MILLARD FILLMORE.—A St. Louis gentleman writing from Buffalo, says:

"I had the pleasure of shaking hands with the Hon. Millard Fillmore, ex-President. He did not hesitate to express his views upon the present state of affairs of our country. He is a conservative man. I give you his own words *"that the abolitionists in Congress had undone what the army had done."* He thought that the President had done well under all the circumstances."

There is nothing of importance from General McClellan's army. Reinforcements continue to arrive, but it will probably be two or three weeks before it is prepared for a forward movement.

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Immense Fleet in the James River.

COM. WILKES IN COMMAND.

The transport steamer Haze, Capt. Clift, arrived at New York on Monday morning from Harrison Bar, the headquarters of General McClellan's army, whence she sailed on Friday afternoon last. Her news is interesting.

The Haze arrived at Harrison's Bar on the 5th instant, and remained nearly a week. She took out a large cargo of war material, including ordnance and rifles, and sixty tons of fixed ammunition.

THE FEDERAL FLEET.

The Federal fleet in James river comprises an immense number of vessels.—There are nearly six hundred transports and war steamers between Newport News and Harrison's Bar, besides almost innumerable small craft—among which are one to two hundred canal boats. Including the armed vessels recently arrived, the gunboat fleet numbers twenty to twenty-five vessels,

While the greatest number of the vessels of all classes at any one point are at Harrison's Bar, there are several squads three to six miles apart, and the vessels composing them lie at anchor so closely together that it is difficult to pass through. This is for the purpose of protection from the Rebels, who have field batteries on the banks, and move them from point to point as our gunboats shell them out.

Gen. Burnside's fleet of transports and war vessels was lying off Newport News, near his encampment on the 11th, when the Haze passed. The men were all under tents; but their situation was such that they could be embarked at a few hours notice. It was the prevailing opinion that under the orders of their gallant chief they would not long remain inactive.

COMMODORE WILKES ASSUMES COMMAND.

Just before the Haze sailed Commodore Wilkes arrived and assumed command.—His flagship is the Wachusset. Commodore Goldsborough in his own flagship, the Minnesota, is at Norfolk. There is much gratification throughout the army as well as the navy at Commodore Wilkes' appointment, and high expectations are entertained of the new commander. Already a better feeling exists. The prospect of more active service under a man of recognized ability and energy stimulates the officers, and the navy will soon be prepared to take an active part in the operations before Richmond.

The Monitor and Galena are among the vessels off Harrison's Bar. The movements of the Monitor are greatly admired.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Federal army occupies the bank of the river for several miles, extending above as well as below Harrison's Bar, and the regular encampments reach one to two miles away, according to the nature of the ground. The amount of land nearly covered with tents is estimated at fifteen to twenty square miles.

Reinforcements in men are constantly arriving. On the sixth and seventh inst. four or five thousand men arrived; on each day thereafter, while the Haze remained, transports were coming in loaded with soldiers.

From the Baltimore American of Tuesday.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

We learn from Mr. William Airey, of this city, who escaped from Richmond on Tuesday last, that the Rebel troops in and around the city prior to the recent battles were estimated at from 217,000 to 220,000. Large reinforcements from the direction of Petersburg had been arriving for the previous ten days and nights, which were said to be from the coast, but he could not ascertain whether any portion of them were of Beauregard's army. They arrived by the railroad, and were marched around the city during the night towards Hanover Court House. General Beauregard had been in Richmond several weeks, suffering from a severe attack of fever, and was still at the Spottswood House, confined to his room when he left.

Generals McCall and Reynolds are neither of them wounded. After remaining a day at the Spottswood House they were taken to the officers' prison.

The gunboat on the plan of the Merrimac, though much smaller, is rapidly approaching completion at Richmond, tho' great difficulty was experienced in obtaining iron for her armor.

The obstructions in the James river were considerably weakened by the recent floods. One of the sunken vessels had so swung around that the Teazer was able to pass through, and was soon after captured. At the time of the flood great fears were entertained at Richmond that the obstructions would all be swept away.

Fort Darling has been greatly strengthened, and the batteries are iron-clad. A whole division of the army had crossed the James river on a pontoon bridge, to assist in its defence against any land force.

The forces of General Jackson had moved off, it was thought towards Fredericksburg, and it was said would again strike a blow in the Valley. The Maryland Rebel regiments with him, under Generals Lowe and Bradley Johnson, had suffered terribly in the fights with Fremont and Shields. Bradley Johnson's regiment had been cut down from seven hundred to two hundred efficient men.

The greatest confidence was felt among the Rebels at Richmond in their ability to destroy General McClellan's army, and those who had sent their families away were bringing them back again. The Union men were, however, confident of the final capture of the city.

John Minor Botts was compelled to go South, and had not been heard from for some time. He was supposed to be in Alabama.

The cannon captured during the recent battles were all brought into Richmond, numbering about twenty-three pieces.—They were all light guns. Not a single seige piece had been captured, and much surprise was expressed that McClellan had succeeded in getting them all off.

The falling back of the Rebel army towards Richmond had caused considerable dissatisfaction, as it was given out that McClellan would be attacked in his present position.

There is much sickness in Richmond among the citizens, principally typhoid fever. There were also sick and wounded soldiers in almost every house.

Our informant was on the battle-field of Friday, the 27th, and represents it to have presented a scene of the most shocking character. The Rebel dead were to the number of nearly one thousand, who two days after the battle still laid as they had fallen. On the approaches to the Federal works, which were stormed, the dead bodies of the Rebels were literally piled upon each other.

Great confidence was felt at Richmond that the result of the recent battles would secure foreign intervention and put an end to the war.

General Butler Explains his Famous "Woman" Order.

The following is a private letter from General Butler to a friend in Boston, explaining the motives which induced him to issue his famous "Woman's" order:

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, July 2, 1862.

My Dear Sir:—I am as jealous of the good opinion of my friends as I am careless of the slanders of my enemies, and your kind expressions in regard to Order No. 28 leads me to say a word on the subject. That it ever could have been so misconceived as it has been by some portions of the Northern press is wonderful, and would lead one to exclaim with the Jew, "O, Father Abraham, what these Christians are, whose own hard dealings teach them to suspect the very thoughts of others." What was the state of things to which the woman order applied?

We were two thousand five hundred men in a city seven miles long by two or four wide, of a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, all hostile, bitter, defiant, explosive, standing literally on a magazine; a spark only needed for destruction. The devil had entered the hearts of the women of this town, (you know seven of them chose Mary Magdalen for a residence,) to stir up strife in every way possible. Every opprobrious epithet, every insulting gesture was made by these bejeweled, beerinolined and laced creatures, calling themselves ladies, towards my soldiers and officers, from the windows of houses and in the streets. How long do you suppose our flesh and blood could have stood this without retort?

That would lead to disturbances and riot, from which we must clear the streets with artillery—and then a howl that we murdered these fine women. I had arrested the man who hurrahed for Beauregard.—Could I arrest the women? No. What was to be done? No order could be made save one that would execute itself. With anxious, careful thoughts I hit upon this: "Women who insult my soldiers are to be regarded and treated as common women plying their vocation."

Pray how do you treat a common woman plying her vocation in the streets?—You pass her by unheeded. She cannot insult you! As a gentleman you can and will take no notice of her. If she speaks her words are not opprobrious. It is only when she becomes a continuous and positive nuisance that you call a watchman and give her in charge to him.

But some of the Northern editors seem to think that whenever one meets such a woman, one must stop her, talk with her, or hold dalliance with her, and so from their own conduct they construed my order.

The editor of the Boston *Courier* may so deal with common women, and out of the abundance of the heart his mouth may speak—but so do not I.

Why, these she-adders of New Orleans themselves were at once shamed into propriety of conduct by the order, and from that day no woman has either insulted or annoyed any live soldier or officer, and of a certainty no soldier has insulted any woman.

When I passed through Baltimore on the 23d of February last, members of my staff ware insulted by the gestures of the ladies (?) there. Not so in New Orleans.

One of the worst possible of all these women showed disrespect to the remains of gallant young DeKay, and you will see her punishment, a copy of the order which I enclose, is at once a vindication and a construction of my order.

I can only say that I would issue it again under like circumstances. Again thanking you for your kind interest, I am, truly, your friend.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

WHO ESCAPE DRAFTING.—The following persons are exempt from enrollment by the laws of the United States:—Officers, judicial and executive, of the government of the United States, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, custom-house officers and their clerks, inspectors of exports, pilots and mariners employed in the sea service of a citizen or merchant within the U. States, postmasters, assistant postmasters and their clerks, post officers, post riders and stage drivers in the care and conveyance of the mail of the United States, ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road, and the artificers and workmen in the United States armories and arsenals.

SEVENTEENTH VIRGINIA CONFEDERATE REGIMENT.—The Alexandria News says: From authentic sources we learn that of the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, raised in this immediate vicinity, and who left this city on the 24th of May last, one year ago, 800 strong, after having come out of the late battle before Richmond, number less than 100 men, the whole of whom were taken prisoners and conveyed by steamers to New York.

WHILE Mr. Buchanan was President the Pottstown Bank came into existence, and out of compliment to him the notes contained his portrait. But of late the Bank has received so many multilated notes, with the words "traitor" "Judas Iscariot," &c., inscribed under the portrait, that it has resolved to call in all the notes bearing the likeness and reissue new ones. It must be done to abate a nuisance.