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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have full confirmation and some details of the recent important movement of Gen. McClellan's army, which it is now known has been accomplished with entire success and without any attempt on the part of the Rebels to interfere with its completion. A portion of the army was sent away in transports, but the larger portion went by land to Williamsburg, crossing the lower Chickahominy byan immense pontoon bridge. Where the army is to move in the farther prosecution of the movement—whether to Yorktown or to Fortress Monroe, there to take transports—is of course not known, and not proper for publication if known. The obvious strategy of the movement is this, that it will concentrate our armies and force the Rebels to fight a battle at a point distant from their base at Richmond, or, refusing to fight elsewhere than near Richmond, will enable our Generals to postpone the battle till our reinforcements are all in the field. In view of these movements Gen. Halleck is said to have recently remarked that if the Union armies escaped any serious disaster during this week he should feel no further apprehension.

Colonel Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, has been released at last, after an imprisonment of thirteen months. In passing through Baltimore on Wednesday, on his way to New York, at the request of the Mayor and other citizens, he consented to speak in Monument Square at night. Though no previous intimation had been afforded of such a purpose, and but little public notice given, the meeting was very largely attended and most enthusiastic in spirit. The speech was plain and practical, and full of enthusiasm and determination for the cause of the country. Since his release he has been made a Brigadier General, and will probably return from New York with a whole brigade of newly recruited Irishmen.

The War Department has issued orders that oaths of allegiance and paroles of honor are not compulsory acts, but must be voluntarily taken, and their violation will be punished according to the rules and usages of war. The Department has also issued a code of rules regulating the seizure of private property for public uses, and strictly forbidding pillage by the army.—Receipts are to be given for all such property taken, and commanding officers held strictly accountable both for the conduct of their men in making the seizure, and for the proper disposition of the property.

The New York *Herald* gives currency to a Washington rumor that Gen. Butler will shortly be relieved from the command of the Department of the Gulf for active service in some other quarter, and that General Dix will take his place in New Orleans, with the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, as President Lincoln's Provisional Governor of Louisiana. We regard this as doubtful.

The Rebels are invading Kentucky from several different points, and have already captured Somerset, which they hold.—They are also moving on Glasgow, and threaten Bowling Green. The newly raised regiments from Illinois are being rapidly sent into Kentucky to assist in repelling the Rebel invasion.

The latest intelligence from Fortress Monroe announces the completion of the movement of General McClellan's army. It is now in a position to be transported to any quarter where its services are most needed.

A new department has been created, to be called the Department of Ohio, composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky east of the Tennessee river. Major Gen. H. G. Wright is assigned to the command of the department.

Adjutant-General Hillhouse has issued for the departure of twenty-one New York Regiments, all to be off for the seat of war by the 28th inst., provided transportation can be secured.

Pennsylvania has already sent forward thirteen full regiments under the new call, and it is expected that thirty-eight regiments, in all, will be ready for the field by the 22d inst. It is thought that by the 1st of September volunteers sufficient to avoid a draft can be obtained.

Orders have already been received to prepare rolls of the Rebel prisoners of war confined at Indianapolis, with a view to exchange. The rolls foot up 4,300; of this number 2,200 are Tennesseeans, who refuse to be exchanged, and desire to take the oath of allegiance.

The Duty of Marylanders.

We publish in another column the Rev. Dr. Hodge's view of the duty of all persons, in conscience, to serve the country, who are resident in loyal States. We concur entirely in this view, and as christian and patriots, we cannot see how, before the tribunal of conscience, any one can find an excuse for mental or moral defection to the Government.

But we also publish Mr. James M. Mason's view of the political obligations of every Marylander, without regard to his private views. Mr. Mason is now the minister to England of the so-called Confederacy, and when he wrote the letter referred to was a Senator from Virginia in the Congress of the United States. The convention of Virginia had passed the ordinance of secession, but it had to be voted upon by the people and confirmed before it became valid and binding. It was between the passage of it by the convention and the vote by the people that his publication was made.

We do not suppose that so-called secessionists or persons of southern proclivities, could ask any higher authority than Mr. Mason. We consider his view of the obligations of every man in Maryland as clear, distinct and true. Upon the subject of allegiance and its obligations upon all residing in States not seceded, he is perfectly orthodox, and we commend to those who have southern preferences, this choice emanation of Mr. Mason, and beg them to consider it, meditate upon, and follow its precepts. You are bound, he says, "to turn your arms against your southern" brethren. You cannot evade the responsibility—there is and can be no evasion of your duty. Hear this High Priest of rebellion: "From this there can be *no escape*. As a member of the Union all her (Maryland's) resources of men and money will be at once at the command of the Government of the Union." All are then bound to obey the Government which has the right he says to "command."

Prepare then for the Draft—do your duty; you are morally bound, says Dr. Hodge; you are politically bound, says Mr. Mason. Come up then to your duty like men and patriots, and defend the Government that has so long protected you and your fathers in their rights, liberty, and property.

A TRUE UNION MAN.

Hon. CHARLES B. CALVERT, representative in Congress from this State, has issued an address to his constituents reviewing the acts of the executive and Congress, and denouncing the persistent and impertinent intermeddling of the abolition wing of the Republican party, with the war measures of the government, and complaining of the President for yielding to these fanatics, &c. Mr. Calvert, while denouncing the emancipation scheme, and admitting that differences of opinion may exist on collateral questions, says emphatically that "there can be but two parties to this contest, either for sustaining or overthrowing the Government." Mr. Calvert is one of the largest slaveholders as well as land owners in Maryland, and is withal a frank, sensible and honest man, and earnestly expresses his convictions of public duty at the present time in the following, which we extract from his address:

"Having expressed my honest convictions relative to the acts of the Executive and Congress, it is proper that I should at the same time indicate the course which I shall pursue for the remainder of the term for which I was elected; and, in doing so, I feel compelled to say that neither these unjust and unwarrantable acts of our own Government, nor any thing that I have seen of the acts of the Southern Confederacy, have in the least abated my abhorrence and detestation of this accursed rebellion and its authors, or changed my determination to support every constitutional measure for its suppression. We must look to the future to do us justice, but until the rebellion is suppressed and the Constitution and laws enforced over all the States of this Union we have no future to look to. I then urge upon you to forget your petty grievances and losses, which are nothing when compared with the utter desolation with which you would have been overwhelmed if Maryland had been driven, like some of her sister States, to unite in a rebellion against a Government which had uniformly protected her in all her rights, merely to gratify the diabolical schemes and ambitious designs of disappointed demagogues.

Let us, as Marylanders, cling to the principles of HENRY CLAY, (always the favorite of Maryland,) and adopt as our motto his declaration of 1850: "If Kentucky to-morrow unfurls the banner of resistance, never will I fight under that banner. I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union, a subordinate one to my State."—Where is the old Clay Whig among you who will not subscribe to this doctrine?

CHARLES B. CALVERT.

THE COUNTY MEETING.—We refer to the proceedings of the county meeting in another column. The "Southern State-Rights" gentlemen in the county have now an opportunity to have a tax laid to procure volunteers, and to subscribe liberally for the same purpose. If they wish to avoid the draft, let them act liberally and patriotically. If they fail to act, they should not complain if the lot to shoulder arms should fall on them.

Local Matters.

COMMISSIONER OF ENROLLMENT, &c.—The Hon. James B Ricaud has been appointed Commissioner of enrollment and draft of the militia in Kent county. The enrolling officers have not yet been appointed, but it is supposed they will be named in time to commence the enrollment early in the ensuing week.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—Moses Kilfoy, a member of Company B, Col. Wilkins' regiment, now stationed on the railroad at Cockeysville, was run over by the cars and killed one night last week. The deceased was about 24 years of age and unmarried.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. John M. Gale, living near the I. U. Church, had his left leg broken just below the knee on Saturday last. While out riding in a carriage, the harness broke, and the horse running down a hill he jumped out and his foot caught in the wheel. Dr. E. A. Vannort was soon on the spot, who dressed his wounds, and cared for the injured limb.

FIRE.—The carriage-house and granary of Mr. A. McCoy, at Rees' Corner, were destroyed by fire, on Saturday morning, together with a carriage and some agricultural implements. The fire is supposed to have been caused from sparks dropped in the straw from a pipe. The smoking of segars or pipes in out-buildings, where there is combustible or easily ignited matter, should never be permitted.

BUSH MEETING.—We are requested by Rev. Samuel Webb to state that a Bush Meeting will be held on the Forest Mission, commencing on Friday, the 29th inst. The place selected is near Vandyke's school house, on the public road from Head of Sassafras to Black Bird.—The Rev. Dr. Quigley will preach on Saturday, the 30th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The meeting will continue a week.

BAKERY.—Mr. Washington Hudgins has taken the Bakery on Queen St., lately occupied by Mr. John Waibel, and promises to supply the public with Bread, and every description of CAKE at the very lowest rates. We acknowledge the receipt from Mr. Hudgins of an excellent Pound Cake, which was not inferior to any saleable article we have seen. See his advertisement in another column.

RECRUITING.—Lieut. John H. Redue and Sergt. John W. Rasin, of the Second Eastern Shore Volunteers, have been detailed for recruiting service, and have opened an office at the Armory, in Chestertown. This being an old regiment, volunteers for it will continue to receive the Government bounty until the first of September, which is not paid after the 22d of August to recruits for any new regiments now forming in the State. The Government bounty is equivalent to the bounty offered by the City of Baltimore, so that there is now no inducement for going to the city to enlist. A number of recruits have recently been added to the regiment, and it is designed to fill it up to the lawful capacity.

CHESTERTOWN BEATEN.—We last week made mention of the fact that Chestertown, with a voting population of less than two hundred, had furnished sixty-two soldiers to the Union army, and asked what town in Maryland could beat it. A correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing from Clearspring, Washington Co., Md., states that that town, numbering one hundred and twenty-four voters, has sent seventy-three volunteers to the war! One family furnished seven—the father and six sons; another sent four sons, and still another three. Chestertown has done well, but Clearspring has done better, and is justly entitled to the honor of being recognized as the banner town of the State—perhaps of the nation.

ARRESTS IN CAROLINE COUNTY.—On Sunday last Deputy Marshal Lyon, with several policemen, a squad of cavalry and one company of infantry, left Baltimore on the steamer Balloon for Denton, Caroline county, for the purpose of arresting certain citizens of that locality charged with disloyalty and treasonable practices. They reached the place about ten o'clock on Monday morning, and during the day arrested the following persons: A. G. Gullett, editor of the Denton Journal; Dr. P. O. Cherbonier, Dr. Chas. E. Tarr, Dr. George W. Goldsborough, Dr. John H. Holt, Thos. B. Quigley, Francis A. Lisk, John W. Bryant, Edward Pritchett, Collison Pritchett, Wm. T. Elliott and Francis Gadd. They were lodged in Fort McHenry, where they are at present.

TIME WHEN DRAFTING WILL BEGIN.—The time indicated as the day upon which the draft shall take place is Wednesday, the 3rd of September, instead of Monday, the 1st, as stated in the order of the Secretary of War. This has been explained by a telegram from Washington, received since the publication of the order. So says the Boston Traveler.

STEAMER HUGH JENKINS SUNK.—A letter from Fortress Monroe states that the steamer Hugh Jenkins, of Baltimore, but now employed as a government transport, was sunk at that place on Saturday night last. She sunk, however, in shoal water, and can be easily raised.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The County Commissioners for Kent county having by a published notice invited the Tax-Payers to meet in Chestertown on Tuesday, the 19th of August, 1862, to consult and advise as to a County appropriation for Bounties to Volunteers, a considerable meeting took place at the Court House accordingly; when the Hon. JAMES B. RICAUD was called to the chair, and WM. S. MERRITT, Esq., was elected Secretary. A committee of nine was on motion appointed by the chair, to wit: Howard Meeks, Geo. B. Westcott, Geo. Vickers, Joshua Clark, Samuel E. Baker, Wm. J. Griffith, Wm. W. Parks, Edwin Crouch and Thos. Lusby, who reported to the adjourned meeting at 3 o'clock, P. M., the following resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, a levy for Bounties to Volunteers, in order to prevent a Draft in Kent County, would seem to be the most just and equitable mode, as the burthen would fall upon all, and those who by law are exempt, would thus contribute rateably to that object. And Whereas, the powers of the County Commissioners to levy for such purpose is not plainly set forth in the Law, but is considered by some as embraced in the authority to levy "all needful taxes," but as the emergency is pressing and the time limited,—Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of three persons in each Election District, to call on the Tax-Payers therein, to recommend in writing to the County Commissioners of Kent County to borrow a sum of money on the credit of the County, to pay the sum of $100 to each Volunteer that may enter the Military service from said county, and to Levy the same upon the Taxable property therein.

2. *Resolved*, That the said Committee be requested to report to the County Commissioners on Monday next, the 25th inst., at Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and that the said Commissioners be requested to act upon that report according to their best discretion.

3. *Resolved*, That the said Committees be requested to receive private subscriptions for bounties to volunteers, and report at the same time to the County Commissioners.

4. *Resolved*, That the Governor and Assistant Adjutant General be requested to have credited to Kent county the number of Volunteers residents of our county who have gone to the city of Baltimore and elsewhere, and engaged in the military service of the United States, and deduct them from the number of persons allotted to us as our proportion of Drafted men.

5. *Resolved*, That as recruiting offices were opened in the city of Baltimore, and none on the Eastern Shore, and as the period in which volunteers were called to enter the service, was very limited, that the volunteers from Kent county should in justice be deducted from the quota of our county in the proposed draft.

6. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the County Commissioners to pay a reasonable compensation to the persons appointed to take the sense of the Tax-payers.

The Chair appointed the following Committee: 1st District—John T. Hurtt, Noah Johnson, George Brice. 2nd District—Edward Crew, Francis Rouse, Pere L. Lynch. 3rd District—Edwin L. Usilton, Solomon Sparks, Alex. Parks. 4th District—John Hadaway, Geo. C. Atkinson, David A. Benjamin. 5th District—S. W. Caleb, J. L. Gale, Isaac Gale, Jr.

POOR DOWNTRODDEN MARYLAND.—That vile sheet of abominations, containing the filth and scum of rebels, the *Maryland News Sheet*, whose poisonous venom has too long already polluted every lane and bye-way in Maryland, has been suppressed and its editors taken board at the expense of the United States at Fort McHenry.—This sheet has done more injury in Maryland in the last year in the way of circulating abolition views and sentiments than all the Garrison's, Phillip's, New York Tribune's, or the whole North combined. Its principal readings consisted of extracts from rebel papers at the South and abolition extracts from fanatical journals at the North. Its items of war news were garbled extracts, and it published nothing only what was favorable to the rebels.—Every victory gained by the Federal forces was either omitted from its columns or heralded forth as a signal triumph of Southern arms. We hope its day of probation is over and its future destiny sealed.—Wonder what our Eastern Shore Secesh *weakly* papers, who have been playing *'second fiddle'* to this dirty Baltimore scavender, will now do for language to abuse the Government.—*Denton Journal.*

DRAFTING.—The following additional order has been issued by the Secretary of War, making allowance in the draft for volunteers heretofore furnished:

ORDERED—Eighth: That in filling all requisitions for militia the quotas of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and when practicable among the subdivisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties and subdivisions for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated terms of service shall not have expired.

THE POSTAGE-STAMP CURRENCY.—The manufacturers of the postage-stamp currency began to deliver the bills to the Assistant Treasurer, in New York, on Thursday, and will continue to deliver them at the rate of $27,000 worth a day. The bills are about a quarter as large as Treasury Notes, and are of four denominations: five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents.

A PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL FOR MARYLAND.—Jas. L. McPhail, Esq., of Baltimore city, has been appointed by the Secretary of War, Provost Marshal General for the State of Maryland, with power to appoint deputies in such of the counties as may be necessary.

The "State-Rights" Theory.

The order of the Government directing a draft of the militia to be made in all the loyal States has, we understand, raised a question among the small class of men in the Border States who do not loyally support the Government in its present struggle as to their duty under this call.

The duty of civil allegiance may be viewed in several aspects, whether it be regarded as a question arising in the forum of conscience or in the arena of political debate.

The question of conscience is thus treated by an eminent divine in the last number of the Princeton Review, in an article understood to be from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Hodge:

"It is the duty of all citizens, and especially of all Christians, to sustain and encourage the Federal Government, in the prosecution of this war, to the utmost of their ability, and at any cost. This duty is not dependent on the private opinion of the individual citizen as to the wisdom of the Administration, or of the relative amount of guilt belonging to the North and the South in bringing upon us our present calamities. A man may even think it was wrong on the part of the Government to resist, by an appeal to arms, the open hostilities commenced by South Carolina. Nevertheless, as the question of peace and war, by the Constitution of the country, (which, *jure divino*, binds the conscience of every American citizen,) belongs to the Congress of the United States, every citizen is bound to submit to the decision of that body. Many good men disapproved of the war of 1812 against Great Britain; more disapproved of the late war against Mexico; but for any American citizen to afford aid or comfort to Great Britain or Mexico in the prosecution of those wars would have been both morally and politically treason; and to have in heart sympathized with them and wished them success would have been treason at the bar of conscience."

The question of duty to the Government in the present crisis, regarded as one of simple political ethics, will of course be differently decided, according to the predilections of different minds. For, in fact, the "national" and the "State rights" theory of our Government alike concur in prescribing the theory of duty on which all citizens are called to act who live under the *de jure de facto* authority of the Federal Government. Perhaps that class of political thinkers who accept the "State rights doctrine" as the rule and guide of their conduct in civil affairs may be willing to take a lesson from that distinguished expositor of the "resolutions of '98," the Hon. James M. Mason. In a letter written under date of May 15, 1861, and published just prior to the vote that was had in Virginia on the adoption of the secession ordinance, he wrote as follows, defining the duty which, in case the ordinance were rejected would devolve on all Virginians under the Constitution and laws of the Union:

"The ordinance of secession withdrew the State of Virginia from the Union, with all the consequences resulting from the separation. It annulled the Constitution and the laws of the United States within the limits of this State, and absolved the citizens of Virginia from all obligations of obedience to them.

"Hence it follows, if this ordinance be rejected by the people, the State of Virginia will remain in the Union, and the people of the State will remain bound by the Constitution of the United States, and obedience to the Government and the laws of the United States will be fully and rightfully enforced against them.

"It follows of course that in the war now carried on by the Government of the United States against the Seceding States, Virginia must immediately *change sides*, and, under the orders of that Government, *turn her arms against her Southern sisters.*

"From this there can be no escape. As a member of the Union, all her resources of men and money will be at once at the command of the Government of the Union."

If this expounder of "State rights" has correctly interpreted the civil duty of all Virginians, in case the ordinance of secession had been rejected, he has of course, in the eyes of all who acknowledge the State rights logic, ascertained with equal clearness the duty of citizens residing in States like Maryland, Kentucky, and others, which, though urged to "secede," have never taken the measure into serious consideration. It remains to be seen whether the special patrons of this theory will be as true to it when it works in favor of the Government as they are when it is used to alienate the minds of men from their allegiance to the Constitution.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

From General Pope's Army.

ALL READY FOR AN ADVANCE.

CULPEPER, August 17.—Sunday Gen. Pope removed his headquarters nearer the front. Stirring news is anticipated in a day or two. The whole army, with the exception of Gen. Banks' Corps, were encamped along the Rapidan. The men are in the best of spirits, and impatient for the advance.

A contraband, who formerly belonged to an officer on Jackson's staff, came within our lines yesterday. He represents the Rebel loss in the late engagement at Cedar Mountain at three thousand. Some of the Rebel officers, he says, estimate it at even a higher figure. He also confirms the statement that the Rebels are pouring troops into Gordonsville. He estimates the number there at one hundred thousand. They have their best troops at that point. They confess that if they lose the coming battle, Richmond will fall into the hands of Pope. Desperate exertions will therefore be made to maintain their position at Gordonsville.

A number more dead Rebels were found in the woods near the Rapidan yesterday. They were buried by our troops.

The enemy's pickets occasionally fire at our men from across the Rapidan, but so far without any serious results.

The Battle of Baton Rouge.

The Enemy driven off—Great Slaughter—Breckinridge Said to Have Lost an Arm—Gen. Lovell Reported Killed—Gen. Williams, Commander of Union Forces, Killed—Destruction of the Arkansas.

The attack of the Rebels upon Baton Rouge, on the morning of the fifth of Aug. resulted in their complete repulse, with heavy loss. The Rebel Gen. Lovell is reported among the killed; also, Gen. Ruggles. Breckinridge himself was wounded, and several of his best officers have fallen into our hands.

The New Orleans *Delta* gives Colonel Cahill's report of the action as follows:—

"Head-quarters Second Regiment, Baton Rouge, August 6.—Captain—I have the honor to report that an attack was made early yesterday morning by a Confederate force of about ten regiments, under command of Major-General J. C. Breckinridge, and that after a fight of four hours' duration and of great severity, the enemy were repulsed.

I regret to state that Brigadier-General Williams was killed on the field by a rifle-ball through the chest.

During the battle our forces were obliged to retire about a quarter of a mile from our original position, and the enemy were thus able to occupy temporarily the camps of the Twenty-first Indiana, Seventh Vermont and Fourteenth Maine regiments, and to destroy much of the baggage and camp equipage. They were, however, driven out; but our numbers being much lessened by sickness, and the men on the field being much exhausted by fatigue and heat, it was deemed inexpedient to pursue.

I am unable as yet to give a report of our casualties, which I am sorry to say are considerable.

The enemy has retired several miles, and from all I can learn is still retiring. I am expecting it possible they may receive reinforcements, and am disposing my troops in the strongest positions. Our force engaged numbered less than twenty-five hundred; the enemy had at least five thousand, with twelve or fourteen field pieces, and some cavalry.

The ram *Arkansas* approached with the intention of engaging our gun-boats, but grounded above the point at a distance of about six miles, and to-day was engaged by the iron-clad *Essex*, and destroyed.

I have also fully seventy wounded prisoners, that were left on the field; also about thirty captured. I would like instructions as to the disposition you wish made of them. Some express a wish to be paroled.

The rebels were led by Major General John C. Breckinridge, who scampered off in such haste that he left his sword behind. It was picked up on the field and is retained as a trophy. Perhaps it was this circumstance that gave rise to the report that the traitor lost his right arm. There can be no mistake as to whom the sword belonged, for Breckinridge's name is engraved on it.

Harrison's Landing Evacuated.

Movements of the Army of the Potomac.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—The Bulletin says that a gentleman who left Fortress Monroe last evening furnishes the following information:

The army of the Potomac had all arrived at the lower end of the peninsula without being molested on the way in the slightest degree. Gen. McClellan, it was understood, was at Williamsburg yesterday morning. Gen. Fitz John Porter's division, which was on the opposite side of James river, had also come down the peninsula. Gen. Burnside arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday, and went up James river as far as the Chickahominy to see how operations were going on, and returned yesterday morning to Fortress Monroe, reporting everything as satisfactory. The weather was cool and delightful—most favorable for the movement of troops.

Most of the gunboats came down the river, but some remain to guard the pontoon bridge across the Chickahominy, over which the army passed on its-way down the peninsula.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 19.—Yesterday a bridging company arrived at Hampton, and at 12 noon had the old bridge made passable and a new pontoon bridge completed across Hampton creek. Gen. Porter's division arrived at 6 P. M. yesterday, and pitched tents for the night two miles this side of Newport News.

The rear of Gen. McClellan's army completed the crossing of the Chickahominy about two o'clock P. M. yesterday.—The General was the last man to cross. The pontoons were immediately moved and sent down the James river. The army baggage train was twenty-five miles long.

At ten o'clock this morning the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment was shipping on board a transport at Yorktown to parts unknown to them.

The whole movement of the army thus far has been conducted in perfect order and without accident or incident worth mentioning. It is understood a portion of the army is to ship from Yorktown, a portion from this place, and a portion to remain on the Peninsula above Hampton for the protection of the hospitals and public property in that vicinity.

EUROPEAN CROPS.—The London Economist of August 2 reports the British harvest a failure in quantity and quality, owing to the wet and cold sunless weather. The Mark Lane Express of July 28th, states the same facts, and that same high authority on grain affairs, also reports that in the south of France there is a deficiency in the yield and quality. Portugal also has a bad yield, and free imports are expected. In Italy the crop is short, the quality being fully seventy-five cents per quarter below that of last year, and the yield is deficient.

HAIL STORM.—A destructive hail storm swept over a portion of Sassafras Neck on Tuesday week, cutting to pieces and prostrating the corn.