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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From North Carolina we have an account of a spirited fight which occurred on the 2d inst. at Plymouth, where a body of fourteen hundred Rebels, under Col. Garrett, were met and engaged by a Union force of three hundred men, under Orderly Sergt. Green, of Hawkins' Zouaves. The Union troops were the attacking party. After a battle of one hour's duration the Rebel ranks were broken and they retreated in disorder, leaving their commanding officer and forty men prisoners.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 2d inst. publishes a brief account of the late battles in Virginia. It admits that Generals Ewell and Trimble were "badly wounded," and that General Taliaferro was wounded slightly. On Thursday General Jackson's forces engaged the Union troops, on Friday General Longstreet's, and on Saturday the combined Rebel forces under General Lee. The same paper says: Our loss is reported to have been heavy in valuable officers, though no names are given.

The Rebel steamer Emma was recently destroyed in the Savannah river. She was coming down the river, designing to run the blockade. She grounded and was fired by her crew to prevent her falling into Union hands. She had seven hundred bales of cotton on board.

The preparations for the defence of Cincinnati have been completed. Twenty-five thousand fresh troops have arrived there. The reports as to the location of the Rebels are quite conflicting. A later despatch from Cincinnati states that the Rebels were advancing in force toward that city. All business had been suspended and the citizens were under arms.

General Pope has been relieved from the command of the Army of Virginia, which has been consolidated with the Army of the Potomac, and has been transferred to the command of the Army of the Northwest. General McDowell has been granted leave of absence, and Gen. Reno, formerly with General Burnside, placed in command of his army corps.

An order from the War Department announces that the necessity for a stringent enforcement of the orders of the War Department in respect to volunteering and drafting no longer exists, and that all arrests for violations of the orders relating thereto will be made on express warrants. Restrictions on travel are removed.

General Pope's official report of the recent operations in Virginia has appeared. He mentions with commendation Generals McDowell, Banks, Reno, Heintzelman, Hooker and Kearney. It is reported that he has preferred charges for disobedience of orders against Generals Porter, Franklin, Sumner and Sigel.

Gen. Banks has issued orders for the government of the troops in and around Washington. Officers are not permitted to visit Washington without passes, and these are only to be granted for specified purposes. The Provost Guard are authorized to report the names of all officers found in the city without passes.

From late Southern papers we gather some interesting intelligence in relation to affairs in the Rebel dominions. An article from a Richmond paper foreshadows the present invasion of Maryland and discusses its purposes. It is admitted that it is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of their army that it should get out of Virginia. Another article admits that the Rebels are anxious for peace and lays out a programme of the terms on which the South will agree to it. Southern papers say that the armed Rebel steamer Yorktown was totally lost on 26th ult., while on the way from Mobile to Havana. Ex-Governor Buckner, of Kentucky, has been made a Major General in the Rebel army, and has command of the Third Grand Division.

A portion of Gen. Grant's forces from Fort Donelson have recaptured Clarksville, Tennessee. There is no confirmation of the report that Nashville has been evacuated by our forces.

Col. Farnsworth's Illinois Cavalry in the last few days have had two encounters with Ashby's Cavalry, in both of which they routed the Rebels. In the last encounter thirty of the Rebels were captured, and had been brought to Gen. McClellan's headquarters.

Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 18th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving for the triumph of the Confederates at Richmond and Manassas.

CAUSE of THE PRESENT DESPERATION OF THE REBELS.

The desperate onset now being made by the Rebels extends from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. They have put their entire column in motion for one furious demonstration, hazarding everything upon the chances of success. In whatever else they may have failed heretofore, the Rebels have not made a failure in determining their time to strike. That it is "now or never" with them, is no clearer to us than to the Rebel Government in Richmond. They plainly see that their armies would disappear like grass before the mower, were they to allow us quietly to reinforce our columns by six hundred thousand men. With a million and a quarter loyal bayonets arrayed against them, and with nearly their entire arms-bearing population already in the field, they are conscious that persistence in rebellion were worse than useless. Hence it is that now one grand, simultaneous, powerful effort is making to overthrow the Union forces. Every day is adding to the strength of the national army—the new troops are pouring in from every loyal State, and by the middle of the present month there will be at the lowest calculation one hundred thousand more troops in the field.

INVASION OF MARYLAND.

We give elsewhere accounts of the attempted invasion of our State, as well as the speculations in regard to it. From all that we can gather, it seems to be the general opinion that it is a mere feint to draw our forces from Washington, whilst at the same time the Rebel army, being almost destitute of provision, shoes and clothing, are at their old practices of plundering and stealing all they can lay their hands on. In Frederick they broke open the stores of both Unionists and Secessionists, and helped themselves to what they wanted, paying in a few instances in Confederate notes, which are of as much value as the paper on which they are printed.

They profess to come to "relieve downtrodden Maryland," which means in plain English, that they are trying to relieve our people from the prosperity and peace which have hitherto prevailed in our State, and plunge them into those awful scenes of war and devastation which now overspread Virginia.

The devil, it is said, sometimes "quotes scripture to suit his purposes," and so with the Rebels; for upon their entrance into Frederick, they assumed for a short time to be quite moral and conciliatory. This was for effect, to try and seduce the citizens to their cause, but so far the Unionists have scorned them. The Unionists well know that if the Rebels once get our State, not only will there be an end to all law, morality and decency, but utter ruin would be our fate. Give the State over to King Jeff, and we shall be ruled with a rod of iron, and instead of having a small draft upon our citizens between 18 and 45 years, *all will have to be drafted between 16 and 55 years*, as they now are in Virginia.

THEIR OWN FRIENDS AFRAID of THEM.

It seems that the Rebels are not welcomed into Maryland with that degree of cordiality which they had a right to expect from their friends and sympathizers here. Their own "kin" are afraid of them. Confederate scrip has not yet become so valuable that they are willing to receive it in exchange for their crops and stock, if, indeed, even that should be tendered. We have never been able to understand the motives by which our Southern sympathizers, in their war policy, are actuated; it must be by some undefined and indefinable system. We heard of one the other day, who declared that he was a Secessionist, but if compelled to fight should take the side of the Union. A lady of our acquaintance also remarked that she was for the South, but if the Rebels came into Maryland she should forsake them. We are not complaining; it's of course all right; but how they reach their conclusions is what mystifies us! There must be some hypocrisy about; or it may be that we have at last found out what they intended should be understood by their favorite, but meaningless, phrase, "Union men opposed to coercion."

Proclamation of Gov. Bradford.

In consequence of the Rebel invasion of Maryland, Governor Bradford has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens to enroll themselves *at once* in volunteer military organizations, that no possible power at command may be overlooked in preparing to meet every emergency. The Governor says:

To the citizens of the several counties I would appeal, and especially commend to them the formation of volunteer *cavalry* companies as better adapted than any other to the present emergency.

I have provided and am ready at once to distribute cavalry arms and accoutrements sufficient for all that will probably be organized; and whilst every effort will be made to arm and equip also all the infantry volunteers that may offer, let our loyal citizens not wait for the distribution of arms, but organize everywhere without delay, and assist in driving from the State the invading host that now occupies its soil, armed with any weapon which opportunity may furnish.

Examination of the Militia.

The examination of those claiming to to be disqualified for the performance of military duty, which was commenced in this county on the 4th instant, has been continued through the present week, and is expected to be concluded to-day. The number claiming exemption is large. It is of course the duty of every man laboring under any form of disease, or who is otherwise incapacitated for active military service, to make it known. It is said that there will be no other examination of the drafted militia, and hence the greater necessity for the exemption of all who would be rejected by an army surgeon. The hospitals throughout the country are now filled to overflowing with sick and wounded soldiers; and there is more than a sufficient number of sound, able-bodied men to fill the draft.

The following is an extract from the Regulations by which the examination of the militia is to be conducted:

"The Examining Surgeon must see that the person has free use of all his limbs; that his hearing, vision, and speech are *perfect;* that he has no tumors, or ulcerated or extensively cicatrized legs; no rupture or chronic cutaneous affection; that he has not received any contusion, or wound of the head, that may impair his faculties; that he is not a drunkard; is not subject to convulsions; and has no infectious order, nor any other that may unfit him for military service."

THE QUOTA OF KENT.

We have made repeated enquiries to ascertain the number of men our county is required to furnish, but have not been able to learn. We are informed that the Commissioner for our county has signified his determination to commence the draft on Monday, if the quota is received by that time, and also that it will be made by districts. It is currently believed that there will be no draft in the Chestertown district, which stands credited with about *one hundred and thirty* men already in the service. The district contains but a little more than one-fifth of the number subject to draft, and unless the county's quota exceed six hundred men, the draft will not touch it.

We would suggest to the Commissioner, unless he has imperative orders to commence drafting on Monday, that it would be advisable to make public the quotas of the several districts, and allow a week to such as are deficient to make up the remainder by volunteers.

TROOPS.

The Governor of Maryland having requested the loyal men of Maryland to arm for home defence (and not to go beyond), and recommended that cavalry companies should be especially organized, and promising to arm them, and also to arm such infantry companies as may be formed; the loyal citizens of the Second Election District, and of the adjacent districts, as far as may be convenient to them, friendly to the measure, are requested to meet at Mr. Nungesser's Hotel, at Kennedyville, on Tuesday next, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to consult and determine upon the character of the organization and to elect officers, or take such steps as circumstances may require.

SURPLUS OF QUOTAS.—*Important Regulations.*—After the appeals are held and the claims to exemption are decided, the apportionment of each district is to be fixed according to the number actually subject to military duty therein. If any district of a county has furnished more than its quota, the excess is to be credited to the other districts, in proportion to the enrollment. This order is strictly just. If all the districts were required to furnish a certain number by draft, when some had already exceeded their quota, the aggregate number would be more than the county's quota.

We notice that the Governor of Pennsylvania has ordered that, after the quota of a county is made known, a reasonable time is to be given to make up the deficiency by volunteers, so that the draft may be avoided if possible. This course, we think, should be pursued everywhere, for it will frequently happen that a county or a district will require but a few names to complete its quota.

RENDEZVOUS FOR THE MILITIA.

An order from Col. Cresswell, Assistant Adjutant General, designates the following places of rendezvous for the drafted militia of Maryland:

1. For all the counties of the Eastern Shore, except Cecil, EASTON, in Talbot county, shall be the place of rendezvous, and Henry S. Goldsborough, of Talbot county, shall be the commandant of rendezvous.

2. For Baltimore city, Cecil county, and all the counties of the Western Shore, BALTIMORE CITY shall be the place of rendezvous, and General Edward Shriver, of Frederick county, shall be the commandant of rendezvous.

DIRECT TAX.—Hooper C. Hicks, of Dorchester county, has been appointed Collector, and George W. Russum, of Caroline county, assessor, under the direct tax and excise law, for the first district in Maryland, embracing the entire Eastern Shore.

The Cambridge Herald says that Mr. Hicks has declined the appointment.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.—A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says:

Enoch Louis Lowe, one of the most infamous of the Rebel renegades from Maryland, formerly Governor of the State, and a very prominent Breckinridge Democratic politician in Frederick county, has assumed the position of Provisional Governor of Maryland, under the authority of the Rebel States, and has issued a proclamation to the people.

This is the only intimation we have seen of an attempt on the part of the Rebels to establish a Provisional Government in Maryland, and are inclined to think the statement premature. They will probably wait to obtain, if possible, a firmer hold upon our soil before undertaking such a thing, though it is well known that they claim our State, prospectively at least, as a portion of their Confederacy.

AFFAIRS IN QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.—We take the following from the Centreville Times:

Capt. J. Lockerman Goldsborough, of this town, and Lieut. Wm. E. Thompson have been for two weeks past engaged in raising a Company for the Sixth Regiment Maryland Volunteers, Col. Howard. The company is now organized and mustered in. In it are some of the finest young men of our county. A portion of the company was recruited by Lieut. Schwartz in one of the Western counties.

The Corn Crop.—We learn from all sections of our county that the growing crop of corn promises a very light yield. The long drought during the summer prevented the ears from maturing, and our farmers say that not more than two-thirds of an ordinary yield will be realized.

Examining Surgeon.—Dr. R. Goldsborough has been appointed Examining Surgeon for Queen Anne's county, in the place of Dr. L. H. Beatty declined.

COLONEL BRODHEAD'S DYING LETTER.—The following is a full copy of the letter written by Col. Brodhead, of Michigan, just previous to his death:

"*Dear Brother and Sister*—I am passing now from earth, but send you love from my dying couch. For all your love and kindness may you be rewarded. I have fought manfully, and now die fearlessly. I am one of the victims of Pope's imbecility and McDowell's treason. Tell the President would he save the country he must not give our hallowed flag into such hands. But *the old flag* will triumph yet. The soldiers will re-gild its folds, now polluted by imbecility and treason. John, you owe a duty to your country.—Write! Show up Pope's incompetency and McDowell's infamy, and force them from places where they can send brave men to assured destruction. I had hoped to have lived longer, but I die amid the ring and clangor of battle, as I could wish. Farewell! To you and the noble officers of my regiment I confide wife and children. J."

The above was written upon the blank leaf of an old letter and blood stained.—Col. Brodhead died within half an hour after he had scrawled it off.

MINORS EXEMPT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has issued special instructions to the drafting commissioners of that State, in which he says:

Although the orders of the War Department required the enrollment of all males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, the militia laws of this State exempt from military duty all persons under twenty-one years. You will, therefore, when holding appeals, erase from the lists all persons who establish the fact to your satisfaction that they are under twenty-one years.

THE PEACH CROP.—The Baltimore markets are literally glutted with peaches.—The drought of the summer had the effect to retard the growth of the peaches, and generally they are not of as good quality, nor is the flavor as fine as ordinarily.—There are some, however, of fine size and flavor, though the quantity is comparatively small. The best thus far brought to the market are from the Eastern Shore, which is fast becoming one of the most important fruit producing regions of the State.—*Baltimore Sun.*

CAROLINE COUNTY.—The Denton Union says that the quota of Caroline county, after allowing for volunteers already in the field, under the draft, is 110 men. How the number was ascertained is not stated. The Governor has given the county ten days to raise the required number, and the county commissioners have appropriated $12,000 to accomplish the object.

RAILROAD COLLISIONS.—Two collisions occurred on Monday night on the Philadelphia railroad. The first was not serious, but by the last the cars were broken up, three men killed and a number seriously hurt. The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment was subjected to both collisions.

MAINE ELECTION.—The State election in Maine, on Monday last, resulted in the election of Hon. Abner Coburn, the Republican candidate, for Governor.

VOLUNTEERS.—Capt. W. H. Harrison, of St. Michaels, has been authorized by Gov. Bradford to raise a volunteer company in Talbot county.

THE Cambridge Herald says that Col. Wallace's whole regiment—the first Eastern Shore—has been ordered to Newtown, where it will be stationed for some time.

McDowell's Army Corps (the Third) has been united with Heintzelman's (the Sixth), and the latter officer now commands the whole.

"COME IN OUT OF THE DRAFT!" is the jocose placard now suspended at the recruiting offices. Very good idea!

INVASION OF MARYLAND.

Latest from the Invaded Territory.

Position of the Armies.

The Baltimore American of Thursday says: We have some later intelligence this morning from the Rebel lines which indicate that whatever may have been the purposes and intentions of the Rebel chiefs in crossing the Potomac and seizing Frederick that they are now closely hugging the Potomac, and with the exception of cavalry demonstrations and picket guards, their whole army is massed between Frederick and the river.

General McClellan here confronts them with a large army, his line extending from the Potomac to a point considerably north of the Baltimore road, and protecting even Westminster and other portions of Carroll county from the cavalry raids of the enemy. He has so thoroughly encompassed them that they must either cross the river again or meet him in a deadly conflict on the banks of the Potomac.

The great body of the enemy was massed near New Market, on the Baltimore road, and at Urbana, on the Georgetown road, the latter under Gen. Lee, and the former under Gen. Jackson. This was their position on Monday, but Jackson has since advanced on Hagerstown and occupied it yesterday.

To have accomplished anything either in the direction of Baltimore or Washington, this movement of the enemy must necessarily have been a rapid one. The five days that have elapsed since they entered Frederick, and the retiring of their lines eight or ten miles from Washington, within that time, may be regarded as an abandonment of such a purpose. They are now evidently endeavoring to draw General McClellan as far as possible from Washington in pursuit of them, so as to cross with the army in readiness on the other side, between him and Washington, and thus get in his rear. The plan of the Rebels was doubtless framed with the expectation that General Pope would be in command, but of course Gen. McClellan cannot be caught in any such trap.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Information was received yesterday from the Rebel lines that a heavy explosion was heard in the direction of the Monocacy on Tuesday evening, supposed to be the destruction of either the railroad or the turnpike bridge. The Monocacy railroad bridge is a most magnificent iron structure of several spans. On the upper line of the road from Harper's Ferry the military trains are said to be running.

Position of the Rebels in Maryland.

The Washington Star of Wednesday evening says:

We hear that General McClellan is satisfied that the force of the Rebels that have crossed the Potomac were yesterday massed in the vicinity of Frederick. This accounts for the failure to find them in force nearer Washington or Baltimore, or to hear of their progress north or west beyond the vicinity of Hagerstown. If they can afford to remain twenty-four hours longer near Frederick, we do not see how they can possibly ever recross the Potomac as an army. We have good reason for this belief.

A boatman who came from the vicinity of Edward's Ferry last night, states that the Rebels were crossing from Virginia into Maryland at a point nine miles this side of Point of Rocks, on Monday, Sept. 8th, in force, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry; no baggage wagons, but amunition trains in abundance, and that droves of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., have been driven by them from Maryland into Virginia. He also saw several droves of cattle cross the river from Virginia into Maryland.

Preparing to Fight.

On Tuesday night, General McClellan sent to Washington full sixty wagon loads of knapsacks. This tells of his purpose of divesting his force of every possible incumbrance to rapid marching or effective fighting, and that he anticipates both very shortly.

A Fight at Poolesville.

The Washington Star of Tuesday evening says:

On Monday afternoon, two companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry, under command of Major Chapman, went to Poolesville, Md., which they found in possession of a Rebel cavalry regiment, who had planted on the hill to the right of the town one field-piece, which was opened on our men as they approached. The command did not stop, but made a charge through the town, the enemy who were there skedaddling and forming a line of battle in the rear of their gun. In a few moments reinforcements came up, consisting of two pieces of artillery and several companies of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and our guns, after a few shots, succeeded in silencing the enemy's piece, when another charge was made by Major Chapman's command, and the Rebels broke and run, leaving seven dead upon the field. Our loss is one man killed and eight wounded. They also succeeded in capturing six prisoners, who were brought to this city.

RELEASED POLITICAL PRISONERS.—The following political prisoners, released from Fort Delaware on Monday afternoon, arrived here yesterday morning, and had a hearing before Major Gen. Wool. They were released from custody upon their obligation to "support the constitution of the United States," and "not to take up arms against the government thereof." They are thirteen in number, as follows:—A. G. Gullett, editor of the Journal, Denton, Md; F. A. Sisk, Thos. B. Quigley and Collison Pritchett, of Caroline county, Md; M. S. Grantham, Adam Small, George Beckley, Atwell Shell, J. B. Higgins, N. H. Fry, George Forney and Dan'l A. Miller, of Virginia, and John Worley, of this city. Some of these parties had been under arrest for more than three months past. Dr. G. W. Goldsborough and J. W. Briant, of Caroline county, Md., have also been released from Fort Delaware on parole, to report daily to Major General Wool.—*Balt. Sun, Wednesday.*

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICK.

The Washington Republican, of Tuesday, has the following, which is probably the most reliable account of the condition of affairs at Frederick, from the advent of the Rebels on Friday night until Sunday night, which has yet appeared:

From a gentleman, a resident of this city who was on a visit to Frederick, and who left that place on Sunday night, arriving here last night, we are enabled to gather some very important facts in regard to events in that now interesting locality.

Our informant is a Union man, but was allowed to visit the camps of the enemy unrestrained. He saw and conversed with a large number of Washingtonians who are in the ranks of the Rebels. They seemed to be in good spirits, and were, apparently, determined Rebels.

The advanced guards of the Rebels occupied Frederick on Friday night, and took possession in force on Saturday, with ten thousand men, which number our informant believed to be in the city when he left. He says that there are at least one hundred thousand of the Rebels over in Maryland in the vicinity of Frederick, consisting of the forces of Jackson, Ewell, Longstreet, and the Virginia Cavalry, under Stuart.

Longstreet's Division lies at Ijamsville, and consists of from thirty to fifty thousand. No pickets are thrown out except at night, and citizens are allowed perfect freedom to go and come as they please. The soldiers are not allowed, under a penalty of death, to touch a thing or take articles of any kind without the consent of the owner, and then to pay liberally for it (in Confederate scrip). The orders are strictly enforced, and as a consequence not an ear of corn or a fence rail is disturbed. This forbearance is shown because, as they say Maryland belongs to the Confederacy, and is a part of their country. But the moment they cross the line into Pennsylvania, as they feel sure they will, they will have unrestrained license, and they swear that not a cornstalk or a panel of fence shall be left standing, but ruin, desolation, devastation and sorrow shall follow in their march. All the horrors of war, tenfold multiplied, shall visit every acre of land, every village, and every hamlet of the Free States which they visit.

Our informant says that the Rebel army is a sorry looking set in the way of clothing—being dirty, ragged, and of all shapes and colors, and texture. He saw their cavalrymen riding the streets with the Stars and Stripes tied to the horses' tails and trailing in the dust; and many other indignities were freely bestowed upon the glorious flag—the glory and pride of their ancestors.

The Rebels say they do not intend to attempt to take Washington or Baltimore. Of course, if they wished to take either of those cities they can do so, but it would involve a tremendous loss of life in the accomplishment of those objects, especially the taking of this city; and as they could hold the latter but a little while, they do not deem it necessary to make the attempt. As they say, our gunboats would move up to this city and shell them out, and destroy the city, and they do not thing the game worth the powder. So with Baltimore.

When he left Frederick, Jackson had just left that place with 8,000 or more troops, all cavalry, and took the road towards Gettysburg, and our informant believes the Rebels are now in Pennsylvania in force, as they were but 25 miles from the line on Sunday night, at six o'clock.

Ijamsville, the point at which Longstreet is located by this refugee, is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, five miles this side of the Monocacy bridge.

GEN. MCDOWELL'S LETTER FOR AN INQUIRY.—Those who have seen Gen. McDowell's letter to the President, asking for a Court of Inquiry, speak of it as a frank, manly, and honest document. He refers to the remark alleged to have been made by Col. Brodhead, of Michigan, when at the point of death, to the effect that he "died a victim to the imbecility of Pope, and the treachery of McDowell," and goes on to say that he desires a thorough investigation, not only into the facts out of which such a charge may have sprung, but into all the circumstances connected with his campaigns from the beginning.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

COM. VANDERBILT.—Com. Vanderbilt is a good sort of man to have around. He is reputed to be worth about twenty million and a quarter of government bonds since the rebellion broke out, and presented the government the steamship Vanderbilt, worth $800,000. He has built a Moravian church on Staten Island, and supports the ministry there. And now we hear of his erecting a large academical institution adjoining the church, to be endowed by him, for the free education of worthy young men and women. Such a man must take comfort handling money.—*Hartford (Conn.) Post.*

VALUABLE CAPTURE.—We learn from the Mempis Bulletin that the articles captured on board the Rebel steamer Fair Play included 1,200 Enfield rifles, 4,250 English made muskets, 159 boxes of accoutrements, 65,000 rounds of cartridges, and 2,500 rounds of howitzer ammunition.—The above were marked for Gen. Holmes, Gen. Hindman, and Gen. Van Dorn. It is estimated that the boat, arms and ammunition captured are worth $100,000.

VERMONT STATE ELECTION.—The Bellows Falls Times says the Union majority will be from 25,000 to 30,000, according to the whole number of votes cast. The vote is very light in almost every instance, owing to the little interest felt in mere political affairs, and also to the fact that there are 10,000 voters in the army.

The subscriptions to the war fund in Philadelphia now amount to nearly four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Hon. George P. Fisher, of Delaware, has been commissioned by the War Department to raise a regiment of cavalry in that State.