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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The draft took place in Baltimore city and a number of the counties on Wednesday. In Baltimore only forty-six names were necessary to fill the city's quota, but as the number could not be raised by volunteers, it was necessary to resort to the draft. In Caroline county the Commissioner postponed the draft till Saturday, and in Queen Ann's also it was deferred to a later day. In most of the counties, however, where the enrollment lists were ready, it is understood that the draft was made.

A great battle was fought at Perryville, Kentucky, on Wednesday of last week, between Generals Buell and Bragg, in which the Union troops achieved a glorious victory The fight continued throughout the day, the Rebels being everywhere repulsed and driven back, and retreated during the night. The Federal loss is estimated at five hundred killed, including Generals Jackson and Terrill, and twelve to fifteen hundred wounded; the Rebel loss is reported much greater, including Generals (Bishop) Polk and Cheatham.

Another important reconnoisance has been made from Centreville. A cavalry force under General Stahl, proceeded as far as Paris in one direction, and to near Striker's Gap in another, travelling sixty miles in twenty-three hours, capturing one hundred prisoners, having several skirmishes with the enemy, and returning to camp on Tuesday morning. Aldie and Middleburgh were again visited, and a large amount of valuable information was gained. The whole region traversed was found to be alive with armed Rebels.

We have additional advices, per steamer Asia, from Europe. The Paris *Patrie* hears from "good sources" that it is most likely that France and England will soon have under deliberation the subject of the recognition of the South "on the basis of accomplished facts." It is alleged that the two Powers will act in concert. It is found that England shipped during the first eight months of this year arms and ammunition, valued at $6,540,000, to America, and the export trade in these materials of war was rapidly increasing at the latest date.

The defeat of the Rebel army at Corinth is very frankly and fully acknowledged by the Richmond papers. They admit that the whole programme of their campaign in Mississippi has been seriously disturbed by it. There is an evident disposition to lay the blame of defeat upon General Van Dorn. A letter published in a Savannah paper gives an appalling picture of the suffering and destitution of the Rebel army in Virginia.

Governor Curtin has written a letter complaining of the inefficient measures taken to arrest the recent Rebel cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, and the War Department has ordered an investigation in relation thereto.

Gov. Robinson, of Kentucky, has received intelligence that the Rebels were retreating from Camp Dick Robinson towards Lancaster, and that Gen. Buel was in close pursuit of them. It is believed that Bragg is hurrying southward, and is endeavoring to get out of the State.

A Frankford dispatch to the Louisville Journal says that the rebel General Kirby Smith and his command have been captured.

The upward tendency in gold still continues. The Philadelphia stock market was buoyant and firm on Wednesday at a further advance; some of the fancies, however, fell off late in the day. In breadstuffs there was not much done for the want of stocks and the firmness of holders. Cotton has further advanced. Groceries and provisions were also better. Seeds more active, and whisky in good demand at the late advance.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says information has been received that a large portion of General Curtis' army left Helena some days since, and ascended the Mississippi and disembarked at Cape Girardeau, Mo., destination unknown.

The latest intelligence from Kentucky states that there was skirmishing all along the lines of the opposing armies on Tuesday. The general belief is that Bragg is attempting to escape from the State.

A refugee just arrived within General Sigel's lines, says there is no large force of the enemy either at Richmond, Lynchburg, Culpepper, Rappahannock, or Bristow's. No freight trains run to Gordonsville, but they do run to Staunton, whence supplies are sent to Winchester by wagon trains.

STUART'S CAVALRY RAID.

The raid of Stuart's rebel cavalry into Pennsylvania, on Friday and Saturday of last week, was one of the most daring and successful expeditions that has been made during the war. Not dreaming of any movement of the kind and supposing that the entire rebel army was falling back towards Winchester and beyond, the Union troops had been nearly all withdrawn from the upper Potomac and concentrated in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. Taking advantage of this disposition of the Federal forces, the rebel cavalry, about twenty-five hundred strong, with four pieces of light artillery, crossed the Potomac, early on Friday morning, at McCoy's Ferry, a point five miles above Sandy Springs, on the extreme left of our army. They went direct to Mercersburg, Pa., which they entered at one o'clock the same day, and where they remained one hour, principally occupied in seizing horses and drinking whiskey. They then moved on to Chambersburg, entering that place about dark on Friday evening. The night was spent in searching stables in the town and surrounding country, and several hundred valuable horses were secured. Early on Saturday morning the depot building and cars were destroyed, and the powder magazine blown up. There was a large quantity of Government clothing, including shoes, stored at Chambersburg, to which the rebels helped themselves. The stolen horses were got together, a large Government wagon and two or three ambulances found in the town, were well filled with military clothing, and each cavalry man had a quantity piled up before and behind him, on his horse, in many instances the pile reaching up to the chin. At eight o'clock on Saturday morning they left Chambersburg, taking the Gettysburg pike as far east as Cashtown, and then turned southward going through Millerstown to Emmittsburg, taking all the best horses of the farmers on the route. They reached Emmittsburg on Saturday evening, remaining there till midnight, when they resumed their march, going towards Frederick until they reached Woodsboro', and then striking off southeastwardly through Liberty, crossing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Monrovia, seven miles below the Monocacy Junction. From Monrovia they passed through Urbana and Hyattsville, and then changed their course towards the mouth of the Monocacy. At this point they came in contact for the first time with our forces. Two regiments with a battery of artillery, opposed their passage to the ferry, and an artillery fight at long distance ensued. Finding their way to Noland's Ford and Hawling Ferry disputed, the rebels turned down the river and crossed some five miles below. Gen. Pleasanton, with a large body of cavalry, had been in pursuit for two days, and arrived at the river just after the rear of the enemy had crossed. The rebels made a complete circuit of our army. Their successful escape, with so large a quantity of plunder, is an evidence of the want of good management in the pursuit, and is a striking comment upon the ease and inaction which seem to have overtaken our army since the late battles.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE DRAFT.

The following table exhibits the apportionment of the draft among the several counties of this State and the city of Baltimore. The quotas are made up from "population in Federal numbers."

[NOTE.—The first column exhibits the number of volunteers and drafted men apportioned to each county, the second the number in service, and the third the number remaining to be drafted. The excess in four counties is divided among and credited to the others.]

Allegany,	872	1,463	In excess
Anne Arundel,	595	70	491
Baltimore city,	6,295	5,897	46
Baltimore county,	1,600	534	978
Calvert,	246	0	232
Caroline,	304	231	56
Carroll,	742	499	210
Cecil,	698	817	In excess
Charles,	382	1	359
Dorchester,	530	246	252
Frederick,	1,354	1,019	259
Harford,	664	423	204
Howard,	363	115	227
Kent,	341	448	In excess
Montgomery,	486	6	452
Prince George's,	558	2	525
Queen Anne's,	405	76	306
St. Mary's,	360	4	346
Somerset,	660	157	466
Talbot,	379	97	261
Washington,	943	1,048	In excess
Worcester,	556	195	339
	19,344	3,343	6,000

CHANGE IN THE MARSHAL SYSTEM.

Some modification has been recently made in the apportionment of marshals and deputies to the various counties. Instead of a marshal and a large number of assistants in each county, the State has been divided into districts of about three counties, with a marshal for each district and a smaller number of deputies. The old system was found too expensive, and it is thought that the public peace can be preserved and the laws enforced by the present arrangement, while it can be managed with much less cost.

Brigadier General Wm. H. Emory, of Maryland, has been appointed to the command of all the infantry in and around the city of Baltimore, except those in the forts.

The State election in Delaware will take place on Tuesday, the 4th day of November.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Several important State elections were held on Tuesday last. Pennsylvania voted for Auditor General and Surveyor General, by general ticket, and also for members of Congress and Legislature, besides local officers. Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa also held their elections for several State officers (but not Governor) and members of Congress. Pennsylvania has elected the Union State ticket by about twenty thousand majority. The Congressional delegation will probably be nearly the same as in the present Congress—17 Union and 8 democrats. In Philadelphia Mayor Henry is re-elected by about 4,570 majority. In Ohio the returns indicate Democratic gains. Vallandigham, however, is reported to be defeated for Congress by Gen. Schenck, the Union candidate. From Indiana we have only partial returns. The returns indicate that the Democrats have carried the State. In Ohio the Democrats claim to have carried the State by ten thousand majority, and elected thirteen out of the nineteen Members of Congress. In the present delegation they have only six members.

FROM CHARLESTON.

A gentleman who left Charleston on the 20th ult. has reached Louisville by the way of Nashville. He says the Charlestonians have completed two very formidable rams, which will be put into service as soon as they can obtain their complement of men. They are considered more formidable than the Manassas. Commodore Ingraham commands one of the rams. He also says that the banks at Charleston have six or seven million dollars of counterfeit Confederate notes on hand, which they received as good. There are said to be from $70,000,000 to $80,000,000 of such trash in circulation in the Confederacy. The Treasury Department at Richmond sent about a quarter of a million of dollars of this counterfeit money to Charleston to pay troops with. The banks in all the Confederacy are offering large rewards for the detection of the counterfeiters.

Local Matters.

ARRESTS.—Two gentlemen of this county, Messrs. George N. and Burgess Hines, were arrested on Saturday last at the residence of Mr. Francis Cann, near Wilmington, Del., under the following circumstances: The supply of powder in this county being very limited and retailing at the exorbitant price of one dollar per lb., these two gentlemen, one of whom keeps a store in the lower part of this county, proceeded to Wilmington to make some purchases to supply the local demand here at more reasonable rates. The large quantity purchased—about fourteen kegs—aroused suspicion that they were engaged in a contraband trade, which led to their arrest. A messenger soon afterwards arrived here and represented the facts to the friends of the accused, when a certificate of their loyalty and good character was prepared and despatched to the officer holding them under arrest. Since the return of the messenger no tidings have been received of them, and it is presumed that they have been sent to Fort Delaware.

DEDICATION.—The new Methodist Protestant Church at Galena, in this county, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on to-morrow (Sunday.)—The Rev. Dr. Murray, of Newark, N. J., will preach the Dedicatory Sermon, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Rev. John R. Nichols will preach in the evening at seven o'clock.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—By reference to an official notice of the Clerk, found in our advertising columns, it will be seen that the October term of our Circuit Court has been adjourned to Monday, the 27th instant.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.—A protracted meeting will commence at St. James', Worton, on Sunday. The Rev. Dr. Murray is expected to preach on Monday or Tuesday evening.

A protracted meeting will also be commenced at the M. E. Church, Still Pond, on the same day.

FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution, under charge of Miss Emory, of Baltimore, commenced its Winter Session in Chestertown on Monday last. The course of instruction is thorough and complete, and it will be to the interest of parents to enter their children without delay.

A CAVALRY COMPANY, numbering one hundred and twenty men, raised in Worcester county by G. W. P. Smith, Esq., was mustered into the United States service at Snow Hill on Tuesday. Mr. A. J. Wallis, of this county, is the first lieutenant of the company.

VENDUE.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Mrs. Nancy Creighton, offering at public sale, on Thursday next, at two o'clock, a lot of farming utensils, carriage, dearborn, and some good milch cows, young cattle, &c.

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.—Mr. David Arthur has sold, at private sale, to Mr. Richard Smyth, his house and lot in Chestertown, for $1,650.

The Rebels at Chambersburg.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following amusing account of the operations of the Rebels in the "clothing business," in their recent raid upon Chambersburg:

Shortly after they occupied the place a large portion of them made directly for the warehouse and cars, in which were stored a great quantity of Government goods, consisting principally of uniforms and a small quantity of boots. Not long afterwards the whole town was converted into one vast dressing room. On every hotel porch, at every corner, on the greater portion of the street door-steps, in fact all over town might be seen Rebel cavalry donning Yankee uniforms, and throwing their own worn-out and faded garments into the street. In many instances, one man would ensconce his pedestals in two or three new pair of pants, with as many coats and the same number of caps hanging about him. The streets became full of dirty Rebel clothing.

Another writer at Chambersburg gives the following account of the doings of the Rebels at that place:

They halted in the principal streets, and stood for some time, but the object of this waiting soon became apparent. Here came one out of an alley with a valuable horse of a neighbor; here came another with a few more horses, and thus it continued until the stables of our citizens had been broken open and their horses stolen. They then went out of town and quartered for the night. No houses were broken open, and none of the families of our citizens disturbed. We were treated much better than we had expected we would be. But one of our business men had his store broken open—a shoe-store They took from it ladies' and children's shoes to the value of $300 or $400 On Saturday, morning, they commenced plundering the warehouses, &c.

They destroyed considerable property of some of our forwarding and commission men. They discovered arms, ammunition, and army clothing in some of these buildings. They took the clothing, threw their old sabres away and took new ones, exchanged pistols, and took as much ammunition as they could conveniently carry. They then set fire to the depot, several warehouses, a large machine shop and burned them to the ground. The consternation this created was no little. The citizens all knew of the large quantities of ammunition these houses contained, and much of it was shell. The frequent explosion of these deadly missiles kept the citizens in their houses, and thus prevented them from doing anything that might check the progress of the fire. It had rained the day and night before, and the buildings were wet, consequently no other buildings were destroyed, except several stables in the immediate neighborhood of the depot and warehouses. After these buildings were enveloped in flames, our Rebel visitors departed in the direction of Gettysburg. There was not a farmer within miles of their course that they did not visit, robbing every farmer of all his horses. The horses they took from our county, the property they destroyed, and buildings they burned, we think can reasonably be estimated at $250,000.

THE VICTORY AT CORINTH.

By the Southern papers we find that the battle at Corinth was more bloody and decisive than our former accounts led us to suppose. The Richmond papers admit the Rebel loss to be 5,000; one of the divisions of their army was so cut up, that of three brigades, but 400 men were left.—The stragglers are admitted to be numbered by "*thousands*," which proves the correctness of Gen. Grant's despatch, that the Rebel army had become so demoralized as to be useless for any effective operations in the future. Yet the Rebel account says that their army is *safe*. Yes, they have sought safety by their rapid flight, and the last of them is probably seen, as they will no doubt make their way to their homes. Rosecrans is admitted by the Rebels to have manœuvred his men "splendidly," and the particular accounts of the battle, as exhibited in the Chicago papers, show that he displayed the grandest talents as a General, and the most sublime heroism as a soldier.

AFFAIRS IN TALBOT COUNTY.—We take the following items from the Easton Gazette of last Saturday:

Court.—A petition has been gotten up and signed by the members of the bar, praying that Judge Carmichael may be released to hold the regular session of the court in Talbot county, and then return to prison. The constitution, however, makes provision for supplying the bench in such cases, and the appointment has been tendered successively to Hon. H. H. Goldsborough, of Talbot, Mr. Hopper, of Queen Anne's, and Mr. Vickers, of Kent, each of whom declined to accept it. It has, however, been again tendered to Mr. Goldsborough, with the hope that he will be induced to accept.

Fire at St. Michael's.—The carpenter shop of Mr. O. P. Sparks, and the dwellings of Capt. Geo. H. Hopkins and B. H. Blades, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, the 8th inst. The furniture was saved.

MORE ARRESTS.—Mr. Thos. P. Garey, the Provost Marshal for this county, arrested on Saturday evening last Thos. B. Quigley and Thos. Fisher, of this town, and on Monday under an escort of cavalry proceeded with them to Baltimore. It is said, but whether correct or not we have no positive information, that the cause of their arrest was that of breaking into the Commissioner's room, a short time since, with the intention of seizing the enrollment books and papers.—*Denton Union.*

HE who supports the government right or wrong is either no patriot or a silly and mischievous one. He who doesn't support it in all the measures that he deems necessary to the vigorous prosecution of the war is a traitor.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Rebel Plans in Kentucky Exposed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Important papers were some time ago captured by Gen. Buell while being transmitted to Brigadier General Thos. Jordan, Assistant Adjutant General of the Rebel army, at Chattanooga Tennessee. These papers include confidential letters from Gen. Beauregard, both to Adjutant General and Inspector Gen. Cooper and Gen. Bragg, specifically laying down a plan for military operations in the West and Southwest by which our forces were effectually concentrated to meet the demonstrations recently made it pursuance of it.

According to Beauregard's programme, the objective point of the Rebels were:—First, Louisville and then Cincinnati, and he was particular it stating how best to reach them from Chattanooga. With Buell at Huntsville and Stevenson, it was his opinion that a detachment could take Louisville, while the main body would be marching to Cincinnati. He contemplated the construction of a work at the former city for the command of the Ohio and the canal, and the destruction of the canal as soon as possible, so completely that future travellers should hardly know where it had been. To keep the command of Cincinnati, he would construct a strong work, heavily armed, at Covington. Copies of these important letters will soon be furnished to the country through the press.

Affairs at New Orleans.

The time for taking the oath of allegiance in New Orleans was extended by a general order to the 4th instant, but a further extension will no doubt have to be granted, as the offices where it is to be taken are crowded to excess.

An order issued by the commanding general requires all Confederate prisoners of war who do not desire to be exchanged under the cartel to take the oath or be sent to Fort Jackson as traitors.

Several arrests have been made for using seditious language and disrespectful expressions against General Butler. Several cases secured for the offenders free quarters in Fort Jackson, with hard labor and ball and chain for two years.

The two regiments of Louisiana volunteers are fully armed and equipped.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS IN DIXIE.—The secessionists in Maryland may perhaps feel horrified at the intelligence received from Richmond, that the Congress has renewed the act for the suspension of the habeas corpus in the Confederate States, by a large majority. In the course of a spirited discussion upon the subject, Mr. Baldwin, of Virginia, "undertook to say that men were imprisoned in this city (Richmond) every day, under circumstances which no British ministry of modern times would have dared to sustain or sanction." Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, fully concurred in the views offered against the act—and Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, in reply, said:—"If the doctrines of the two gentlemen who had spoken against the bill were carried out in Congress, they would in his opinion, greatly endanger our cause and diminish the chances of that success for which every patriot devoutly prays."

INTERPRETATIONS OF THE TAX LAW.—Commissioner Boutwell has decided: 1st. That a manufacturer who carries on several mills in one district, but located in different divisions, must take out a license fore each one where it is situated. The returns must be made and the taxes paid to the officers of the collection district in which each mill is situated. 2d. An auctioneer is distinctly defined in article 2, section 64; each district assessor must decide whether a "vendue crier" is subject to an auctioneer's license under that article. 3d. Lime burners are not taxable as manufacturers, but if they sell their product must take out license as wholesale or retail dealers, as the case may be.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.—The Washington Star says: We learn that since Pope fell back on Washington ten thousand horses have been supplied to the army of the Potomac, though more are still required. This fact demonstrates the tremendous consumption of horse flesh in carrying on the war. We have seen enough of military treatment of horses to comprehend the great waste of them in the fields, and the pressing necessity for some change that will put a stop to much of it. We are assured that the Quartermaster's Department has no fixed price which it pays for army horses, and is buying all that are offered at fair prices. Knowing that it has not yet obtained all that are pressingly required, we trust that the offers on the part of the dealers in army horses may be quickly and considerably increased.

SUPERABUNDANCE OF MEN.—There is, according to the census, an excess of 733,258 males over females in the United States. This fact is noteworthy and ought to quiet the apprehensions of those who feared the war would cause an undue preponderance of women after peace was declared. No matter how bloody the war may be, or how long it may last, it cannot make away with three-quarters of a million of lives. The waste of life may make the sexes nearly even; but even then we shall be better off than England, where the females are in excess by nearly a million, and the social problem of the day is how to provide them with husbands or occupations.

JACKSON ONCE SURROUNDED.—An army correspondent tells the following incident that occurred in Maryland, between Stonewall Jackson and the ladies: They surrounded the old game-cock, (he said, "Ladies, this is the first time I was ever surrounded,") and cut every button off his coat, and, they say, commenced on his pants, and, at one time it was feared he would be in the uniform of a Georgia colonel—minus all except a shirt-collar and spurs. For once he was badly scared.—*Richmond Whig.*

The yellow fever is raging fearfully at Wilmington, North Carolina. It has assumed the characteristics of a plague, and is increasing in violence.

THE ENGLISH JOURNALS ON THE WAR.

The English journals generally compliment McClellan for the energy and vigor displayed by him in his recent victories. The Globe says there can be no doubt that the Rebels were unprepared for the energy displayed by the Unionists, and were surprised at McClellan's bold and determined course. McClellan deserves the greatest credit for the velocity and promptness of his movements.

The Globe then adds: "Unfortunately these campaigns do not bring the war any nearer to a conclusion."

The Post admits that the position of the Rebels is not so great as it was at the commencement of September.

The Star thinks that the restoration of the prestige of the Northern army will be a sufficient incentive to fill up the ranks with fresh volunteers, and there will be no necessity for drafting.

The Times says that the Rebel army *has sustained a disastrous defeat in Maryland*, but that it retired in good order and it fully maintained its reputation for courage and determination. The Rebel army measured its strength with the army under General McClellan, and the former did not succeed in defeating the latter. The army of McClellan, demoralized by successive failures and long retreats, has suddenly proved itself equal, probably superior to the Rebel army elated as it was with triumph and bent upon continued conquests. *This sudden turn of fortune is without doubt traceable to the liberation of McClellan from the restraints heretofore imposed. He has now shown qualifications for a commander.* All this, however, does nothing but bring the contending armies to an equality. The cause of the North is not advanced a single step by their unexpected victory.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is reported in political circles that the British Government is no longer entirely averse to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy as it hitherto has been. It is understood that there is a probability of the question becoming shortly the subject of deliberation in the Ministerial Council.

WHAT PRESIDENT LINCOLN SAYS.—Mr. Lincoln said to an ardent friend of his who went to see him after his recent visit to to Gen. McClellan: "Have patience—patience—patience. I have had to *wait* when it seemed as if I could not. It is your turn now. And I believe you will be rewarded in the end if you patiently hope for the future." He could communicate no facts, yet it was evident enough that Mr. Lincoln had a strong confidence that our army would soon achieve further victorious.

SUBSTITUTES FOR COTTON.—The Government now uses for twine, for postal purposes, flax instead of cotton. The material is stronger and safer than cotton twine and a hundred yards more to the pound is produced. The railroads are also using thin iron roofs for their passenger cars instead of cotton, and bass wood shavings instead of cotton for their packing. Gradually, if the war goes on, King Cotton may have to take his place behind the throne instead of upon it, as monarch of all he surveys. Wool and flax are fast gaining in the race for mastery.

SUBSTITUTES "DOG CHEAP."—Speaking of the draft in Ohio, the Cincinnati correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

Substitutes are cheap and are not going to command the high prices many supposed they could get, and for which they were holding off. Too many at a trade always spoils it. Two hundred dollars is the highest price I have heard of being paid, and that was for a three years' volunteer, and I have known of a nine months' volunteer being procured for twelve dollars.

NO DRAFT IN DELAWARE.—The State of Delaware, it appears, has furnished her full quota of volunteers called for by the President on the 2d of July last, and in consequence the Secretary of War has revoked and annulled the order for a draft of the militia.

THE Rebels were led at Perryville by Bragg, Buckner, Cheatham, and Polk. But we poked Polk, bucked Buckner, took the brag out of Bragg, and couldn't be cheated of victory by Cheatham.—*Prentice.*

CALIFORNIA.—A new regiment is to be furnished by the State of California. A regiment is also to be organized at San Francisco as a private enterprise. The cost of transportation for a regiment from California is $83,000.

ARREST OF TREASURY NOTE COUNTERFEITERS IN ENGLAND.—The State Department is in receipt of information, through Minister Adams, that parties have, through his procurement, been arrested in England for counterfeiting the United States Treasury notes.

GEN. JEFF. C. DAVIS, who shot Gen. Nelson, is still in close confinement at the Galt House, Louisville, not being permitted to leave his room.

BETWEEN 6,000,000, and 7,000,000, acres of the Colorado region of California are reported to be immensely rich in gold. The quartz there found contains both gold and silver in large quantities.

Late Southern papers admit a disastrous defeat in the recent battle at Corinth. All their Generals, except one, are reported to have been opposed to making the attack.

DURING the last nine months the amount of treasure received at San Francisco, from the mines, was $34,500,000.

THE Governor of New Hampshire has recommended Thursday, the 27th of November, to be observed as as day of thanksgiving.

SOMEBODY, who writes more truthfully than poetically, says: 'An angel now-a-days without money is not thought so much of as a devil with a bag full of guineas.' That's true as gospel.

A young gentleman at a ball in whisking about the room run his head against a young lady. He began to apologize.—"Not a word, sir," cried she, "it is not hard enough to hurt anybody."