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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1862.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The New York Commercial, speaking on "information derived from the highest sources," attributes the inactivity of the Army of the Potomac to the want of proper clothing for the men, without which they cannot move. A correspondent of the Philadelphia American says that "the chances are that 'masterly inactivity' will be the order of the day for weeks, if not months to come; and if a battle takes place sooner, it will be one brought on by the Rebels themselves, and not because of any forward movements of our own."

Resolutions were passed by the New York Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday severely denouncing the conduct of Great Britain in tacitly permitting the building and fitting out of vessels in her ports to plunder and destroy American commerce, and they warn the merchants of Great Britain that a repetition of such acts as the burning of the Brilliant by vessels fitted out in Great Britain, and manned by British seamen, cannot fail to produce the most wide spread exasperation in this country, and hence they invoke the influence of all men who value peace and good-will among the nations, to prevent the departure of other vessels of the character referred to from their ports, and so to avert the calamity of war.

Richmond papers of Monday last have been received. The *Whig* is not satisfied with the reports from Tennessee. It has found out that Bragg has retreated to Cumberland Gap, and ignominiously styles his campaign "a fizzle." The *Dispatch*, commenting upon the recent elections says: "We are inclined to think that the North, rather than give up the benefits of the Union, would be willing to be whipped, and unite again upon such a Constitution as the South would prescribe."

On account of the "irregularities" practised by Dr. Moran, the examining surgeon for Frederick county, the Governor has ordered that all exemptions from draft granted by him shall be set aside and a new examination made. In order to expedite the new examination four examining surgeons have been appointed, who will commence the discharge of their duties at Frederick on Monday next.

The steamship City of Manchester, with foreign advices to the 7th inst., arrived at New York Tuesday. A great riot occurred in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday, the 5th inst. It appears to have been between the Irish and English. At least two thousand persons were engaged in the fight, and over one hundred thousand people were present. The States of Holland have decreed the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies. The rebel steamer Iona, heavily laden, has been sunk in the Clyde by collision with another steamer. The London Times styles the President's Emancipation Proclamation a waste of paper.

Gen. Devens has accepted the nomination of the People's Convention for Governor of Massachusetts. Gov. Andrew has also written a letter accepting the Republican nomination for the same office.

Gen. McClellan has written a letter to Gov. Bradford, of this State, acknowledging in happily chosen words, the Governor's letter of congratulation in relation to the victories in Maryland. The letter will be found in our columns to-day.

On Saturday, the rebel Morgan made a dash into Lexington, Kentucky, with 1500 men. Our troops were surprised, but fought gallantly; 125 of our men were taken prisoners and paroled. About 250 of the Union cavalry cut through the rebel lines and escaped. Morgan then retreated, but was met by about 2500 of General Dumont's cavalry and completely routed, and the town is again in our possession.

A new political organization, calling itself the Federal Union party, met in New York on Saturday evening and nominated Gen. John A. Dix for Governor.

Dispatches from Gallipolis, Ohio, deemed reliable, state that all the infantry and artillery of the rebels have left Western Virginia, taking with them all the salt they could gather from the springs in that region. It is thought they had gone to East Tennessee to reinforce Gen. Bragg. Guerillas are now the only troops in Western Virginia.

The famous division of Hooker is now under the command of General Sickles, and is stationed near Alexandria, forming part of Major Gen. Heintzelman's Corps. Major General H. W. Slocum has been assigned to the command of Gen. Banks' corps.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

The recent elections in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, have generally gone against the Abolitionists and their Secession allies—the Breckinridge Democracy. The War Democrats, Unionists and conservative Republicans have almost everywhere beaten them, and such men as GROW, the present Speaker, BINGHAM, of Ohio, and others of the abolition school, together with VALLANDIGHAM and similar Breckinridge Democrats, have been overwhelmingly routed. The people begin to understand the true nature of the issue, and hence we yet hope to see Abolitionists, Peace Democrats and all other traitors prostrated forever. These elections are significant and show the people in earnest against the two factions which have brought the country to its present condition—the Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South, and all who give them countenance in the loyal States. We hope the States to elect in November will give equal evidence of as good and true Union spirit.

Let the Unionists of Maryland and of the border States be encouraged by the result of these elections, and be firm in their opposition to the schemes of both Secessionists and Abolitionists. The patriots of the Northern States are rallying to our standard, and give evidence of their determination to stand by and defend us. The heresies, which we have so strenuously combatted, have been as signally rebuked by them, and a brighter day will soon dawn upon our beloved land. Like the Unionists of Kentucky, our course is clear: first put down this causeless and accursed rebellion, and then we will settle accounts with the abolition and secession sympathizers in the loyal States.

The election has also demonstrated that the people everywhere are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, in order that this accursed rebellion may be crushed, for even VALLANDIGHAM, traitor as he was, had to promise that he would vote for all proper war supplies, before he could even hope to be elected; and this did not save him—such was the force of public opinion. Again, these elections seem to have determined that no man who has been even tinctured with secession, or suspected of sympathizing with the Southern Rebels, will hereafter be trusted by the people. *They are forever doomed, so far as public office is concerned.*

PUBLICITY OF PRIVATE LETTERS.

Two private letters have found their way into the public prints which, from their nature and the elevated position of the writers, have attracted much attention, but, while they have been read with universal interest, the act of making them public has been as universally condemned. The frequency with which private letters get into the newspapers has led to the remark that the way to insure publicity to a letter is to mark it "confidential;" but, if the remark is too sweeping to be true, it is certain that the frequent violations of the sanctity of private correspondence lends color to the imputation, which itself, indeed, may claim some extenuation from the avidity of public journals to give piquancy to their columns by sensation matter, however objectionable its publicity.

The first of these letters is from the late Major General Kearny to a friend in the North, who has had the cruel indiscretion to give it to the public. As a private letter from such a source, it may gratify a morbid taste for personalities, but it is too indiscriminate and unjust in its disparagements of his distinguished brothers in arms to do harm to the living, and only recoils on the memory of the gallant dead. One cannot read half a dozen lines of the letter of Gen. Kearny without discovering that it was prompted by jealousy of McClellan and all his corps and division commanders and by inordinate self-conceit. He declares there are "no generals" in the army of the Potomac. Sumner, Porter, Franklin, Heintzelman, Smith, and others are worthless, and McClellan is denounced as having "no talents." The only general officer in the United States Army that received the approval of Gen. Kearny at that time was Gen. Pope! Set the facts of the last few months against the opinions of Gen. Kearny, and what would be the verdict? Every one of the Generals criticized has gone through battle to victory since Gen. Kearny's death. The only one praised by him has suffered defeat; and when the country was reduced to the brink of irreparable destruction by Gen. Pope's imbecility, the only man that could be relied on to save it was Gen. McClellan.

The second letter referred to is from General Scott. Bowed to the earth with domestic affliction, weak and trembling with physical infirmity, the old hero has had fresh grief and new labor thrust upon him by the cruel and unnecessary publication of a private memorandum of advice to Mr. Seward, written before the inauguration of President Lincoln. In the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last, the illustrious Old Warrior publishes a letter in vindication of his position. Its length precludes its publication in our columns. This letter, however, must have the effect, with every candid mind, of vindicating the character of the veteran General himself from imputations with which he has been recently assailed by presses whose standard of merit is regulated only by party tests. If a savage system of party warfare has dragged the first letter to the light, the dictates of justice and national gratitude require that his present vindication should be carefully and generously considered.

A terrible picture is presented of the grand old warrior, standing on the brink of the grave, pointing, with outstretched finger, and withering look, at the imbecile craven and those who were alike his creatures and his masters, while he fastens upon them the indelible and damning evidences of their infamy and guilt.

EX-GOVERNOR LOWE'S LETTER.

The letter of Ex-Governor Lowe, written for the purpose of showing why the Rebels did not meet with a more cordial reception in Maryland, is a remarkable document. Lowe had no doubt been foremost in urging an advance of the Rebel army into our State, and the cold reception which it met made it necessary that he should "say something" by way of vindicating his foresight and judgment. He has found out since the invasion that the people of Maryland were not prepared "to rise!" The movement, he says, was made unexpectedly and without proper notice, and, besides, the portion of the State invaded is the strongest in attachment to the Federal government. *The people of Maryland expected their deliverers, "but none anticipated so early a realization of their hopes!"*

The ex-Governor now frankly expresses the conviction that before much can be expected of Maryland, she must be "effectually relieved from the pressure of Federal power." It is strange that he could not see the subject in this light before. If Lee, instead of urging the people "to rise," had gone resolutely to work to "relieve" the State from the "pressure of Federal power," *and had succeeded*, there would doubtless have been a general "*uprising*" whether the people were prepared for it or not—the Rebel conscript law would have divested the State of its entire male population between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years!

But, unfortunately for Lowe, the weight of testimony is against him! Like Bradley Johnson, he had incurred the indignation of the Rebel authorities by misrepresenting the true condition of public sentiment in Maryland, and a ruinous campaign was the consequence. It could not be expected that a man possessing the volubility of ex-Gov. Lowe, and his facility of explaining matters, should remain silent under such circumstances, and accordingly he has taken in hand to mend a bad job, but in the attempt has made the rend worse. Every letter written by Rebel soldiers while in Maryland, and all the reports of Rebel officers that we have seen, make mention of the great disappointment which they experienced and the decided hostility of the people. Nothing is more evident than that the people of Maryland want no fellowship with the so-called Southern Confederacy, and there is perhaps no people more fully satisfied of this fact than the Rebels themselves, Lowe, Johnson and Company to the contrary notwithstanding.

SUBSTITUTES.

The Baltimore papers contain advertisements for substitutes to supply the places of a number of the drafted militia in Queen Anne's, Talbot and other counties. The prices so far paid range from one hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars, but few however commanding more than two hundred and fifty dollars. It is thought that the supply will be fully equal to the demand, so that there will be no difficulty experienced by those who have the ability to purchase. In those counties where the draft is yet to take place, a greater number of substitutes will be wanted, but the indications are, that at the present prices, there will be enough for all who desire them.

THE DRAFT.—The draft in Maryland was generally made on Wednesday of last week. In several counties it was necessarily deferred in consequence of the enrollment not having been finished. In Queen Anne's the draft for three hundred and six men was made on Friday of last week—John T. Hand, Esq., editor of the *Citizen*, John H. Thompson, Esq., editor of the *Times*, and J. Wright Chambers, formerly of Chestertown, were among the number drawn in the Centreville district.

JUDGE CARMICHAEL.—We see it stated in the Baltimore papers of Thursday that Judge Carmichael has been released from Fort Delaware, upon his parole, and that he had reached his home in Queen Anne's county. This announcement is premature. Judge C. was still at Fort Delaware when last heard from, though it is probable that his release will be effected in a few days.

BEFORE a man can turn Secessionist on account of anything done by the Government, to be consistent he must first approve all the acts of the Rebels, secession itself included.

TO UNION MEN.

We advise you to read the following. We also ask you to bear in mind that all the evils now upon us are brought about by the Secessionists, and to them alone are all our sufferings to be charged. We were peaceful, contented and happy until the Secessionists attempted to break up the Government, but now how different; and for Maryland Secessionists we have less patience than any other class:

A Word to those who Suffer from the Ills of War.

Let not those who are called to bear the evils of war forget at whose door all the guilt of this bloody contest lies. It was the voice of Alexander H. Stephens, the present Vice President of the so-called Confederate States, which uttered the verdict of condemnation against the very men with whom he afterwards joined hand in hand, to work the very wrong he deprecated. Let his words be remembered:—"The election has been constitutionally held. Were we to make a point of resistance to the Government, and go out of the Union on that account, *the record would be made up against us hereafter.*" The record has been made up against him and his fellow Traitors, and it stands before high heaven as their terrible condemnation. By foul Rebellion they have striven to overthrow "this Government of our fathers," which, as he himself has confessed, "comes nearer the objects of all good Governments, than any on the face of the earth."

To save this Government for ourselves, and for our children, we have been compelled to meet the violence of traitors on the battle-field. The Government has been compelled to witness with sadness the cruel sacrifice of war inflicted on a loyal people by traitorous hands, that should rather have been raised for its defence and theirs.

Let every new grief and every additional sorrow make more deep and lasting the indignation against the treason which has brought forth such fruits, and against the perjured traitors who have led the van in this foul Rebellion. Let it make more fixed and settled the solemn purpose to stand fast by the Government in its righteous struggle for its existence and its power, until Rebellion is utterly crushed out, and the flag of our Union once more waves over every inch of our lawful territory.—The glorious end is worth all the sacrifices which we may be called upon to make. The murdered hero, Gen. Robert McCook, spoke words of sober truth when with his dying lips he said, "*The loss of ten thousand lives such as yours and mine would be nothing, if their sacrifice would but save such a Government as ours.*"

More Fires in Queen Anne's.

Incendiaries are still actively engaged in their work of destruction in Queen Anne's, and if some means are not found by which a stop can be put to it, whole sections of country will soon be laid waste. There have been a number of fires in that county during the present week. All the buildings on the premises of Mr. W. E. B. Faithful, near Church Hill, were consumed by fire on Wednesday last, and about the same time Mr. Walls lost his stack-yard and some out-buildings in a similar manner. Mr. Henry Wilmer, residing on the Queen Anne's side of Chester river, about four miles below Chestertown, likewise lost his barn and stack-yard on Thursday night last. The conflagration was plainly seen from our town. A light, supposed to be a fire, was seen farther in that direction on the same evening.

IMPROVEMENTS.—During the present year a number of new buildings have been erected in our town. A great mistake was made several years since, when it was declared that Chestertown had been "finished." One of the finest new dwellings erected in town, and now nearly finished, belongs to Richard Smyth, Esq., of our county. This is the third new house erected for Mr. Smyth within a few years. He has done more for the improvement of the town than any citizen in it, and has set an example worthy of imitation. A little of his enterprize infused into our men of means, would soon produce a sufficient number of residences to supply the wants of our citizens. Dwellings are still in great demand, notwithstanding the additions which have been recently made to the number.

SALE OF A HOUSE.—Capt. J. F. Taylor has sold his dwelling in Chestertown to Dr. J. T. Twilley—price $1,100. We understand that it is the intention of the Captain to build on his vacant lot near the residence of Senator Pearce.

The sale of Mr. David Arthur's house and lot, reported last week, has not been confirmed—the wife of Mr. A. refusing to sign the deed.

☞ A few of our subscribers in arrears, to whom bills were sent a few weeks since, have as yet failed to make payment. We would remind all such that they will lose the deduction of FIFTY CENTS, if their bills are not settled by the first of November. Subscribers at a distance can conveniently remit the amount of their indebtedness in postage currency.

SENTIMENT BY MR. SEWARD.—The following note is brief, but explains itself:

WASHINGTON, October 14, 1862.

To James Parker, and others, New York:

You ask for words to encourage enlistments. I give them: The United States, the greatest of all nations if they stand together—the most miserable if they fall asunder. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Recent Campaign in Maryland.

Reply of Gen. McClellan to Gov. Bradford.

The following has been received by Gov. Bradford from Gen. McClellan:

Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, Pleasant Valley, Md., Oct. 18.—His Excellency A. W. Bradford, Governor of Maryland:— Governor:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's order of Sept. 29th, in which you advert in such flattering terms to the conduct of this army in the recent battles fought upon the soil of your State.

It was with the utmost pride and gratification that I received your most prompt acknowledgment of the skill of the officers and gallantry of the men of the army of the Potomac. We felt it all the more deeply because it emanated from the Executive of a State whose inhabitants had witnessed our efforts, and whose fields were rescued from the invader.

Your praise will stimulate this army to renewed efforts in the sacred cause of the Union. Permit me, Governor, in the name of the Army of the Potomac, to thank you for your appreciation of its victories.

With the sincere hope and belief that no Rebel army shall again pollute the loyal State of Maryland, and committing to you, as a sacred trust, the remains of our gallant comrades who now rest beneath its soil. I remain, Governor, with high respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General United States Army.

The State Elections.

The election returns from Pennsylvania indicate the success of the Democratic State ticket by about 2,000 majority.

The vote on the Ohio State ticket comes in slowly. According the Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman*, the Democrats have made a gain in sixty counties of 44,650 over Jewett's vote. It is not probable that the Democratic State ticket will have a majority of over 2,000. The counties to be heard from are strongly Republican, but not enough, probably, to overcome the gains made upon them since last year.

Sixty-seven counties in Indiana have been heard from, which give Union 12,724; Democratic 19,267. Democratic majority, 6,513. The fifteen counties to be heard from gave Hendridks, in 1860, 2,794, and Lane 2,329. It is estimated that the Democratic majority will not exceed 7,500.

A decision made in the United States Court at Albany yesterday declares that law of the United States Congress prohibiting the issue of "shinplasters" in the Statr is unconstitutional.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

The news from Richmond is very meagre. Gold is quoted in that city at $125 a$130 per cent. premium.

A Richmond paper says: "Fraud in the Commissary Department has become so common as to call forth comment, and become the general talk on the streets."

Another paper says: "We have not yet heard of the first farmer north of the Rappahannock who has plowed and seeded his land for wheat. Occasionally we hear of a few acres only being seeded in the counties south and adjoining the Rappahannock Valley."

The Loss at Chambersburg.

Assistant Quartermaster Holmead, at Chambersburg, in order to correct misrepresentations of the public loss incurred by the late rebel raid upon that place, makes the following statement:

"There were but two hundred suits of United States uniforms on hand, being the residue of a lot which had been sent here for distribution among the hospital patients, besides about fifty articles of condemned clothing; but even these latter the rebels were glad to exchange for their own still worse ones. They destroyed four hundred and sixty-eight boxes of *Confederate* ammunition, which had been previously captured by our forces from General Longstreet's train; but this was almost worthless, as was evidenced by the fact of the little damage made by its explosion. There were probably seven hundred muskets, two hundred sabres, four hundred pistols, and a lot of accoutrements belonging to the State, which were also taken or destroyed."

The Louisville Journal, while disapproving the emancipation proclamation, says that if any of our army officers now in the face of the enemy, resign "on account of anything done or not done by Congress or the President, they should be sent instantly to Fort Warren, or some other military prison." The Journal makes the proper distinction between supporting the Constitution and laws, and endorsing every act of the Administration—a faculty which some people seem not to possess, but a difference which should be always borne in mind. No man, perhaps, ever sanctioned all the acts of an administration, but because some things were done which he could not approve was not deemed a sufficient cause to avow hostility to the Government.

A large number of propositions having been made to the Navy Department by private parties to under take the capture or destruction of the Rebel steamer "No. 290," a general answer is return to the effect that the Department will cheerfully buy the steamer from any party capturing her for half a million of dollars, or in the event of her destruction will recommend to Congress an appropriation of $360,000 as a reward to those accomplishing the work.

Eight thousand signatures have been appended to an appeal from the women of the loyal States, praying for the removal of all negligent, incompetent, drunken, or knavish men, who in the first hurry of selection obtained for themselves posts of responsibility; and that the President will retain in the army only capable, honest, and trustworthy soldiers.

Gen Schofield has established his headquarters at Elkhorn Farm, Ark. He telegraphs that the enemy are making for the Boston Mountains.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Financial Condition of the Confederate Government.

The Richmond Examiner states, officially, that the whole expenditures of the government from its commencement to the 1st August last amount to $347,272,958.

The issue already made of Treasury notes amounts to $183,244,135, leaving authority to issue $16,755,865.

The receipts of the Treasury, from all sources, up to August 1st, amounted to $302,555,196, or $44,717,762 less than the expenditures. This is to be met by an issue of Treasury notes. The amount to be raised by the 1st of January to meet deficiencies and support the government, is $209,550,487.

Heavy Purchases with Counterfeit Money.

Several men have been arrested at Jackson, Miss., for purchasing 7,500 head of cattle in Texas, with $200,000 in counterfeit money. Besides the cattle, they purchased some twenty No. 1 negroes, fine horses and carriages to ride in, and came back with the whole, successfully crossing the Mississippi river at Vicksburg. When they had got their booty all safely on this side they commenced a system of extravagant expenditures, which excited suspicion. The money they were spending was examined, and many began to think it was counterfeit. At this stage a despatch was received from the Governor of Texas, ordering their arrest, which was soon effected.

Gen. Van Dorn Superseded.

Gen. Earl Van Dorn has been superseded in the command of the army recently engaged with the enemy at Corinth, and Major Gen. J. C. Pemberton assigned to the command of that portion of our forces. We are not advised whether the loss of the battle at Corinth had anything to do with this change of commanders.—*Rich. Dis.*

The Situation in Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 17.]

Our hopes are not realized by the news from Buell and Bragg. It appears that, in passing through or beyond Crab Orchard, Bragg was about seventeen miles ahead of Buell.

We doubt very much now whether Buell can catch Bragg at all, unless the latter deliberately chooses to be caught. We do not suppose, though, that the Rebels can make the requisite speed in their retreat if they incumber themselves with cattle, hogs, or any considerable amount of bacon and flour. They may, perhaps, make a stand at some stronghold in the Cumberland Mountains; yet, it does not seem likely, considering their numbers, that they could subsist there for any length of time. We think the present probability is that they will attempt to get across the Cumberland River into Tennessee, this stream being now so low that it may no doubt be forded at many points. If, however, Buell pushes on with fiery speed, Bragg may fail in the attempt to put the river between them, and at any rate the Rebel General, even if he succeed in escaping with his huge army from Kentucky, will by his flight lose prestige with his section and with his own followers.

We can hardly expect any intelligence of interest, from the belligerents, or the competitors in marching, for some days. If Bragg gets safe into Tennessee after the late terrible spoliation of Kentucky, we cannot even conjecture what the programme of action on either side will be thereafter. Bragg may go into Virginia to join Lee, or he may establish himself at Chattanooga and other points in East Tennessee; or he may strike for the capture of Nashville, and seek to get back into Kentucky by nearly the same route he recently travelled. Meanwhile Buell, at the head of his magnificent army, a host capable of mighty achievements, will no doubt be governed in his action by the logic of events.

Affairs in Kentucky have ceased to be thrilling. The voice of the cloud has died away, and nothing is left for the present but a dull, cold patter of rain.

The Recent Election.

The latest returns from the elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, do not materially alter the results already given.

The members of the next Congress from those States will be as follows:

	Democrats.	*Republicans*
Pennsylvania,	12	12
Ohio,	12	7
Indiana,	5	6
	29	25

In the last Congress the delegations from those States stood:

	Democrats.	Republicans.
Pennsylvania,	7	18
Ohio,	6	12
Indiana,	4	7

This shows a very heavy Democratic gain. Iowa has gone Republican, and under the last apportionment gets four new members. The result of the recent elections indicate that the radicals will not control the next Congress.

NEW FRAUD.—Five dollar bills, purporting to be issued by the Clinton Bank of Pennsylvania, are in circulation. The notes are altered from the broken Clinton Bank of Maryland, are well engraved, and have a railroad train on upper centre. There is no bank of that name in Pennsylvania.—*Harrisburg Union.*

COTTON.—Great quantities of cotton continue to arrive in Memphis, and prices in the Western markets are falling.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has been released from arrest and ordered to report to Cincinnati.

The Galena and Ironsides are said to be at Newport News, mouth of James river, watching for the Merrimac No. 2.

I. C. W. Powell, State's Attorney for Talbot county, and now a prisoner in Fort Delaware, was drafted in that county.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has set apart Thursday, the 27th day of November next, as a day of solemn prayer and thanksgiving.

Six members of one family were drafted on Saturday, in Conewago township, Pa.