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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1863.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A third expedition against Vicksburg is now on its way, from which good news is daily expected. The forces which it comprises are withheld from the public.—Western papers, however, say that Gen. Grant will lead the land forces against the city. A letter from an officer in General McClernand's army, dated Napoleon, Ark., Jan. 17, states that the troops had come down the Arkansas river in boats, after the capture of Arkansas Post, and were going down the Mississippi, the destination being Vicksburg, which is again to be assailed, but with an army and other essentials sufficiently formidable to make the capture of that stronghold a certainty this time. Grant's and McClernand's armies and Porter's gunboat and mortar fleet are to move against the place together. The entire expedition has probably ere this gone forward from Memphis and Napoleon, and we may soon expect to hear some news from Vicksburg.

The navy has again been humiliated in the vicinity of Galveston—this time by a daring exploit of the Rebel privateer Alabama On the 17th inst., the Brooklyn, with six other Federal war vessels, were off Galveston. A steamer was seen in the offing, and the Hatteras, a transport steamer, but carrying four guns, was sent out to speak her. In reply to the hail of the Hatteras those on board the steamer said that she was "Her Majesty's sloop-of-war Spitfire." The Hatteras then attempted to send a boat to her, when the steamer, which there is no doubt was the Alabama, opened fire on her. The sloop-of-war Brooklyn immediately started in pursuit, but night coming on she lost sight of the Alabama. The Hatteras was so damaged by the broadside she received as to sink shortly afterwards. The accounts of the affair are yet incomplete, but it seems to have been a piece of gross stupidity to send so inefficient and weak a vessel as the Hatteras to speak the strange steamer when a half dozen regular vessels of-war were at hand.

Five Union men from the town of Witsburg, says the Nashville Union, were shot at Little Rock a short time since, by order of General Hindman. An old man, sixty years of age, was hung near Glaze Bridge for being a Union man. His body hung three days before it was taken down.

Colonel Penich, commanding at Independence, Mo., states that Private Johnson was brought in dead on the 11th of January, and that he is the fifth one murdered there in a week by Rebel guerillas. They were all wounded and killed afterward. All of them were shot in the head, and some of them had their faces cut to pieces by boot-heels. *Powder was exploded in one man's ear, and both ears were cut off close to the head!* Guerillas are also threatening Union women in the county. The recital of such horrible cruelties by Rebel demons is almost enough to make one's blood run cold. But these occurrences have become so common, that we can hardly be surprised at hearing of any cruelties perpetrated by secession madmen.

Advices from Hilton Head report the sailing of an iron-clad and other vessels from that point on the 24th inst. Gen. Hunter had arrived and taken command of the department. The Rebel iron-clad Atlanta lies in Ossibow Sound, in full view of the Federal blockading fleet.

The Federal gunboats on the Mississippi had a sharp engagement with the Rebels on the Bayou Teche, La., on the 14th inst., in which they captured a number of the Rebels, but lost the commander of the expedition, Thomas McKean Buchanan, who was shot through the head from the Confederate rifle pits.

A New York journal, which claims to be posted, says that General Butler is to be reinstated in his command at New Orleans, and that as soon as he arrives there General Banks will proceed with the great feature of his original expedition—the invasion and possession of Texas.

A curious report comes from Havana by the British Queen. It was reported in the Bahama Herald that the English Government had issued positive instructions to the commander of the Brstish frigate Galatea to capture Admiral Wilkes.

The advices from North Carolina are to the effect that the land forces started on their movement on Saturday, the 17th inst., and reached the railroad at Pollocksville, where they encountered a force of Rebels, who soon retired, and the town was occupied by the Federal troops.—Three gunboats and a number of transports, under General Foster, sailed from Newbern on the 20th, and another expedition was about to start.

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, speaking against the bill to indemnify the President and other persons for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and acts done in pursuance thereof, denounced the President by name as an imbecile, and was very violent in his demeanor. When called to order by the chair, he refused to obey. The sergeant-at-arms was then directed to take him in charge, whereupon he drew a revolver and defied that officer. A resolution for his expulsion, introduced by Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, is now pending.

SECESSION OUTRAGE at CENTREVILLE.

We give below an account of the outrage of some of the Queen Anne's Secessionists, in their firing and burning a vessel in Corsica Creek, and their attempt to burn the men employed in guarding her. The account is substantially the same as that given to some of our citizens, a few days since, by one of the guards whose life was attempted. We have always been aware of the violent and demoralizing tendencies of secession, but we must confess that this fiendish outrage we were totally unprepared for. We can scarcely imagine that such a ruffianly proceeding could ever have been conceived, or dreampt of, in our once good old State. The time was when such an outrage would have shocked the whole community, but now that the perjured scoundrels who initiated this accursed rebellion are the shining lights by which secessionists are guided, the times are so sadly changed that fraud and violence appear to be the order of the day with a large portion of the rebel sympathizers, and particularly with those who lacked the courage and manliness to enter the rebel army, but who can engage in scenes like this, without the fear of being known or chastised; for we learn that the gallant and valiant Falstaffs engaged in this matter numbered about fifty persons, every one of whom was disguised. Fifty men to burn up five! Gallant, chivalric Secessionists!!!

We hope they may be found out, and if they are, we trust the Union men of Queen Anne's will see that they are tried in the United States District Court at Baltimore. We can trust Judge Taney in this matter, we think.

The following are the facts connected with the capture of the vessel and her subsequent destruction:

Deputy Marshal Goldsborough captured at Kent Island, on the 18th inst., a sloop called "Hard Times," loaded with contraband goods, about to run the blockade.—After her capture she was taken by the guard to Centreville, arriving there on Friday. A guard of six men was placed on board of her, fully armed, to prevent any attempt that might be made to recapture her until arrangements could be made for her removal to Baltimore.

About two o'clock on Saturday morning, the sentry on gnard entered the cabin for a moment, where the remainder of the guard were sitting around the stove, when the cabin door was suddenly closed and locked, and a half dozen men rushed on deck. In a moment the muzzles of double-barreled guns were protruding through the window, with a demand for the guard to surrender. The stove-pipe was also closed, and the men were confined in the little space, not more than six feet square, nearly stifled with smoke. They demanded the delivery of their muskets as the terms of surrender, which was complied with by handing them through the window. They then demanded their side arms, having in the meantime broken open the hatches of the vessel and set fire to the cargo, threatening to burn them up if they did not comply with the demand. They finally gave up their pistols, when with an oath they told them they would now burn them up with the vessel, and all of them left and took possition on the wharf. In the meantime one of the guard succeeded in breaking out a panel in the cabin, and made his way through the burning cargo to the deck, when they threatened to shoot him if he did not go back, but were evidently afraid to create an alarm by the report of the rifles. The others used the stove as a ram against the door and succeeded in breaking it open. On reaching the deck they were all ordered to come ashore, and were taken on boats some distance down the creek, when they were landed and marched a short distance, and told that they might then return.

The assailing party were muffled with handkerchiefs and otherwise disguised, so that not one of them could be recognized. Only two of the party, who were evidently strangers, acted as spokesmen, and were most brutal in their threats after the men were disarmed.

The intention undoubtedly was to burn them in the vessel, as they were all nearly stifled with smoke, and the flames from the burning cargo was rapidly approaching them. The vessel and the cargo were entirely consumed, and the ruffians made their escape. They are supposed to have come from Kent Island, and hopes are entertained that they will be arrested and punished as their dastardly conduct deserves

The Centreville Times, of Saturday, gives the following particulars of the disgraceful affair:

On Saturday evening last Marshal Goldsborough dispatched a posse of his men to Kent Island, who, acting under his instructions, a portion surrounded the house of Capt. H. B. Nelson, and as soon as day dawned, entered it and took him prisoner. Nelson was found concealed in a room, dressed in female clothing. Another portion went on board the schr. Hard Times, and took possession of her and her cargo. Nelson boasts of having made nine contraband trips to "Dixie," and says that he has made all the money he wanted. The schooner was only partially loaded, the Marshal having sprung his trap rather soon. The cargo found we understand is valuable. Nelson offered eighty dollars to the men who were guarding him, if they would allow him to escape, but they refused nobly, telling him that ten thousand times that sum could not bribe them. Subsequently, however, he managed to effect his escape from one of the guard.

Since writing the above a tragic fate has befallen the little vessel. On Friday night, shortly after midnight, a band of men went aboard of the boat, which had been moored in Corsica Creek, and after disarming the guard, fastened them in the cabin, and then set fire to the vessel. The guard made several ineffectual attempts to escape, when Barney Gough, one of their number, managed to effect an exit out of the rear partition, and running to the cabin door commenced to cut the fastening. Some ruffian knocked the knife from his hand and threatened to throw him overboard. James Davis, another one of the guard, by using the stove in the cabin as a ram succeeded in forcing the door, and the half stifled party ran upon the deck. They were then seized and taken several miles away across the land on Corcica Neck, and then released, after being threatened with certain death if they ever revealed the names of any of their assailants. The chivalry are very exultant over their *heroic* deed this morning; the only thing that detracts from their joy is, that the five men whom they expected to destroy are not ashes The deed is the most lawless that has yet been committed by this law-worshipping-Constitution loving crew, but we trust that as they have sown so may they speedily reap. Such men may call themselves gentlemen, we style them a horde of cowardly ruffians.

For the Kent News.

GALENA, Jan. 27, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—The reply of "Trustee," in your last issue, seems to demand an explanation. "Tax Payer" *is not a trustee*, but a party interested in the school, and denies that he used the word "academy" *ironically*, but believes that, if the uniting of the primary and academy be the cause of *no school*, we had better separate.

Our school is now open, and the teacher employed, having given satisfaction when he taught the school before, was placed in his present position by the wishes of a majority of those interested in the school, as was evidenced by a petition asking the trustees to elect him, which they did, subject to his passing an examination to be made by the two academy trustees. If these trustees *examined* the applicant, and he was not found *worthy*, then he has no right to the place he occupies; but if the trustees of the primary school waited some two or more weeks, more than the time appointed for said examination, (which we believe they did,) and they failed to perform the trust imposed upon them, then we ask—have they not the right to give him authority to open the school? and what right has "Trustee" to say he is not qualified, when he has not examined him? Why pronounce guilty before trial?

TAX PAYER.

For the Kent News.

Messrs. Editors:

In your issue of last week there was a communication from a Trustee of Shrewsbury Academy, who, while denying the right of a fellow Trustee to arraign him before the bar of public opinion, (which, by the way, had not been done,) proceeds to do the very thing of which he had such a holy horror of others' doing; and while administering what he conceives to be a severe rebuke to "Tax Payer" and his "satellites," takes occasion to make statements in reference to myself, which he knew to be as untrue as they were prompted by prejudice. He says the objection of the Academical Trustees to my appointment as teacher, was my incompetency. If this were true as alleged, his duty was plain, and was suggested to him by the board of trustees—that he should subject me to an examination; and if his classical attainments are as extensive as one would suppose them to be from his recent article, how easy it would have been for him to substantiate his objection.

He pays a pathetic tribute to the memory of the "good mother," and reproaches in "pitying, mournful accents," the ingratitude of her sons; but what must she think of him, her representative and valiant champion—he who was to "cry aloud and spare not"—he whom considerations of public duty, and affection for the "good mother," should have impelled to make one last effort to preserve her from what he supposes to be such an iniquity? Was not *this* "the unkindest cut of all?" If "Trustee" was so solicitous about the competency of teachers, why has he not applied the test to previous ones, of whose classical acquirements he was ignorant? I will not say it was because they belonged to the same denomination as himself. I leave the question for him to answer.

I am at a loss to know how "Trustee" came to be acquainted with my religious opinions; perhaps by the same means he discovered that "Tax Payer" has been anxious for the last three or four years to employ me as teacher. When I made application for the school, it was at the earnest solicitation of several gentlemen who had children to send to the school, and who, united with a large proportion of the tax-payers of the district, recommended my appointment. It is not true, as "Trustee" insinuates, that I had been tried previously and found to be incompetent. I have yet to hear the first complaint from those who sent children to the school during my first term; on the contrary, I have been assured by parents that their children made as much progress in their studies as ever before.

When I applied for the school, I informed the trustees that I did not pretend to be proficient in a knowledge of the dead languages, but if it were necessary to introduce them in the course of studies in the school, I was prepared to teach them to children who are yet ignorant of the rudiments of their mother tongue. With a knowledge of this fact before them, the Trustees elected me as teacher. Justice to those who elected me, and considerations of self-respect, have induced me to answer the article (so far as it referred to me) of "Trustee," who, prolific in italics and exclamation points, invokes the shade of great Solomon to tell him what is fault-finding. He need look no farther than his late article for an answer to a question so grandiloquently asked.

JAS. D. GOODING.

Galena, Jan. 28th, 1863.

Presentation of a Sword to Lieut. Col. E. E. Massey.

The Presentation Address and the Colonel's Reply.

Lieut Col. Massey, who has commanded the Second Regiment Eastern Shore Volunteers since the resignation of Col. Wilkins, has recently been the recipient of a substantial testimonial of the high regard entertained for him by the regiment, in the shape of a magnificent Sword. The Colonel is a graduate of West Point, but for a number of years previous to the war had been engaged in the pursuits of civil life. He is regarded as one of the best officers in the volunteer service, possessing the qualities of both the tactician and disciplinarian in an eminent degree.

The Sword bears the following inscription, beautifully engraven on a silver plate inserted in the scabbard:

"PRESENTED TO LIEUT. COL. E. E. MASSEY BY THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 2ND REGT. E. S. MD. VOLS. AS A TOKEN OF REGARD BOTH AS AN OFFICER AND FRIEND."

The presentation address was made by Rev W. B. Walton, chaplain of the regiment,—as follows:

SIR: The non commissioned officers of this regiment have conferred upon me the honor, not only of expressing to you their sentiments of respect as a friend, but also of presenting to you an enduring testimonial of their high appreciation of your skill as a military tactician and commander.—In common with other citizens of this great Republic you have enjoyed its blessings and immunities, but in addition to this, your early military training has eminently fitted you for positions of honor and usefulness in this the hour of national peril; and it is with the most sincere pleasure that we contrast the nobleness of your conduct with the superlative baseness of those who, educated at the same institution, and for the same general purpose, have not hesitated to prostitute learning, position, and influence, in the rash attempt to dismember the States, and spread ruin over that country, whose growing greatness and increasing prosperity and indissoluble union should have constituted their most ardent thought and earnest effort and highest reward. Patriotism, Sir, in these times of national defection, has become a virtue; and it is with unfeigned gratification that we advert to the fact, that your love of country has never faltered, though resident in a border State, and surrounded by social influences of an adverse character, and at a time, too, when stout Union hearts were trembling—when the lovers of order and good government were anxiously inquiring whether it would not become a dire necessity for Maryland to succumb to the curse of Secession, and pass from beneath the protecting folds of the "Stars and Stripes"—you fearlessly flung your banner to the breeze, and through clouds and storms, and threatening dangers, it yet remains, revealing to all the more than magic colors—the red, the white, the blue.

The part you have acted in connection with this regiment is well known; and while we cheerfully accord to Colonel Wilkins, our late gentlemanly commander, due praise for his zeal, energy, perseverance, and success in its organization and subsequent management, and while it affords pleasure to make honorable mention of the field and line officers, not forgetting the non-commissioned officers, who this day delight to honor you; it will be generally conceded that the regiment is mainly indebted to you for its proficiency, and as you behold the correct alignment, soldierly bearing on parade, expertness in the manual of arms, steadiness and precision in battalion drill, you have the satisfaction of knowing that your labor has not been lost.

The occurrences of this hour will form a pleasing page in your history, and when the present demonstrations of sanguinary conflict shall be displaced by the peaceful scenes of our loved and quiet homes, you will recur to this "sword presentation" with feelings of unalloyed delight. This, Sir, is indeed a beautiful blade, creditable alike to the artist's skill, and the high-toned, noble generosity of the men who furnished the funds necessary to procure it. Accept it, Sir,—wear it honorably—and whon the cause of justice and humanity shall demand its services (as they now do) let it leap from its scabbard, like the lightning from its secret pavilion, the terror and dismay of every treacherous heart that throbs for the ruin of the land we love.

THE COLONEL'S REPLY.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS: I came into the service of my country not as an orator or speaker, but to battle for her. It would be vain for me to attempt to describe my feelings whilst standing before you on this interesting occasion. It has been as much unsought as unexpected.

You have been pleased to refer to my military education, and conduct resulting therefrom. This has always been a source of gratification to me, but never so much so as it has been since I found my country in need of men of military knowledge.—This knowledge shall constantly be used in her defence. You have also referred to the fact of my belonging to a border slave State, and still to be found among those who have moral courage and love of country enough to stand up for our glorious Union. It is the pride of my life to acknowledge before you this fact. I have always had and still have the most perfect love for my native State, but at the same time I have a far greater love for her *mother*. This State love has fallen with a double share upon our late patriotic and noble Governor, who, assisted by kindred spirits, kept her fairly dressed in line and at her rightful post; and the last pulsation of my heart shall beat for her, as one of the brightest stars in this glorious Union, with inexpressible love and admiration. I greet you as fellow-soldiers and friends, standing by my side in the cause of my country against this damnable rebellion. Then as brothers in arms, let us fight on, and the end must ere long crown our efforts with success.

I receive this highly-prized and beautiful weapon from you, with the pledge that whenever it is drawn, it shall be handled in the defence of the glorious national emblem under the folds of which we now stand. And if anything more were needed to cause me to let the blows fall quicker and harder, I have it in the recollection that every blow will not only be in defence of my loved country, but also for those generous Union loving men who have made me this splendid present. Let me close by assuring you that this sword shall descend to my children's children, I trust never to be tarnished by the hands of a traitor.

The Rebels Despairing of Success.

The Present State of Affairs as Viewed from a Rebel Standpoint.

It appears that the Rebels are not so hopeful of success as some of their sympathizers in the loyal States seem to be. The Richmond Examiner of the 20th instant has the following remarkable editorial, which places the hopes of the Rebels in a much more gloomy condition than we had supposed they were willing to regard them:

It is not altogether an empty boast on the part of the Yankees that they *hold all they ever held*, and that *another year or two of such progress as they have already made will find them masters of the Southern Confederacy*. They who think independence is to be achieved by brilliant but inconsequential victories would do well to look with the natural eye at the magnitude of Yankee possessions in our country. Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are claimed as constituent parts of the Confederation; they are as much in the power of Lincoln as Maine and Minnesota. The pledge, once deemed foolish by the South, that he would "hold, occupy and possess" all the forts belonging to the United States Government *has been redeemed almost to the letter by Lincoln*. Forts Pickens and Morgan we still retain, but, with these exceptions, all the strongholds on the seaboard, from Fortress Monroe to the Rio Grande, are in the hands of the enemy.

Very consoling and very easy to say that it was impossible to prevent all this, and that the occupation of the outer edge of the Republic amounts to nothing.—Drewry's Bluff and Vicksburg give the lie to the first assertion, and the onward movement of Rosecrans towards Alabama, and of Curtis in Middle Arkansas, to say nothing of Banks at New Orleans and Baton Rouge, set at rest the silly dream that a thin strip of sea-coast only is in the possession of our foes. The truth is, the Yankees are in great force in the very heart of the Confederacy; they swarm on all our borders, they threaten every important city yet belonging to us, and nearly two hundred thousand of them are within two days' march of the Confederate Capital. This is no fiction. It is a fact so positive that none can deny it.

The Capture of Arkansas Post.

The results of the victory at Arkansas Post are thus summed up by a writer:

"We took, in all, seven thousand eight hundred and thirty prisoners, with all of the company and regimental officers of nine regiments; also, Major General Churchill and Acting Brigadier General Garland, of Virginia. We captured more guns than prisoners, a large lot being packed in boxes inside of the fort. They were a superior arm of English manufacture, similar to our Springfield rifled musket, with the Maynard primer.

"We recaptured all the ammunition recently lost off the supply steamer Blue Wing, with large quantities of pork and corn meal, fifteen hundred horses and mules, and two hundred wagons, many of which had been captured from the United States.

"Our loss was estimated at six hundred killed and wounded.

"The prisoners were miserably clothed, without overcoats and but few with shoes.

"It is a coincidence worthy of mention that the 16th Indiana surrendered to Gen. Churchill at Richmond, Kentucky, in August last, for gallantry at which place Jeff Davis promoted him to a Major General; and now the 16th have had the gratification of witnessing his surrender, with his entire command, at which they cheered lustily."

POST OFFICE CHANGED.—The post office has been removed from Rees' Corner, in this county, to Edesville, near the same place, and Richard Hodges appointed post master in place of A. McCoy, superseded by change of site.

SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.—R. Hynson, Esq., Agent, has sold at private sale to Mrs. A. W. Voshell, of Balmore, the house and lot in Chestertown, the property of the late Judge Eccleston. Price $5,500.

☞ See valuable Farm advertised in another column, to be sold Feb. 24th.

The Army of the Potomac.

RESIGNATION OF BURNSIDE.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

General Hooker Assumes Command.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 26.—This afternoon Gen. Burnside turned over the command of the Army of the Potomac to Gen Hooker, who came to the headquarters of the camp for that purpose. As soon as the change became known a considerable number of superior officers called on General Burnside and took their parting leave of him with many regrets. The following is General Burnsides address to the army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 26.

General Orders, No. 9.—By direction of the President of the United States the Commanding General this day transfers the command of the army to Major General Joseph Hooker.

The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory or any considerable advancement of our lines, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that, under more favorable circumstances, would have accomplished great results.—Continue to exercise these virtues. Be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain. Give to the brave and skilful General who has long been identified with your organization a cordial support and co-operation, and you will deserve success.

In taking an affectionate leave of the entire army, from which he separates with so much regret, he may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long tried associates of the 9th Corps. His prayer is that God may be with you and grant you continued success until the rebellion is crushed. By command of

MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE.

Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.

It is understood that Generals Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved from their commands of the Right and Left Grand Divisions.

General Burnside with most of his late staff have been allowed thirty days' leave of absence. They go to New York.

General Burnside was relieved at his own request.

General Hooker's Address to the Army.

On assuming command, Gen. Hooker issued the following address to the army:

Headquarters, Camp near Falmouth, Jan. 26.—General Orders No. 1.—By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the Army of the Potomac. He enters upon the discharge of the duties imposed by this trust with a just appreciation of their responsibility. Since the formation of this army he has been identified with its history. He has shared with you its glories and reverses with no other desire than that these relations might remain unchanged until its destiny should be accomplished.

In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud of, and with the blessing of God we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause. To secure these ends your commander will require the cheerful and zealous cooperation of every officer and soldier in this army In equipment, intelligence and valor the enemy is our inferior. Let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we can find him.

The undersigned only gives expression to the feelings of this army when he conveys to our late commander, Major Gen. Burnside, the most cordial good wishes for his future.

My staff will be announced as soon as organized. JOSEPH HOOKER,

Major General Commanding the Army of the Potomac.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

More Intervention Rumors—Speech of the Emperor of France at the Opening of the Assembly.

NEW YORK, Jan 27.—The steamer Saxonia, from Southampton on the 14th inst. has arrived.

It was again rumored that the Emperor Napoleon had renewed the proposal for a joint mediation in the American war, but the London Observer says that no such offer has been made to England, and that the Emperor distinctly intimated to Mr Dayton, the American Minister, his refusal to submit any proposition for a settlement of the American dispute.

The Times thinks the only way to settle the dispute would be for the Federal government to dissolve itself, and declaring the sovereign independence of each State, leave each perfectly untrammeled to form its own connexions for the future; a position of affairs which might enable, under mutual compromises, a new federation to be formed that should again comprise the whole of them.

FRANCE.

At the opening of the Legislature Chambers the Emperor said the condition of France would be flourishing if the American war had not dried up one of the most fruitful sources of our industry, and announced that a public grant would be asked for the relief of the cotton operatives.

In regard to American affairs he said:—"I have attempted to send beyond the Atlantic advice, inspired by sincere sympathy, but the great maritime powers not thinking it advisable as yet to act in concert with me, I am obliged to postpone to a more suitable opportunity an offer of mediation, the object of which was to stop the effusion of blood and prevent the exhaustion of America, whose future cannot be looked upon with indifference."

HEALTH OF GEN. SCOTT.—It is stated that Gen. Scott's health is fast failing him now. He is confined to his apartment in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, almost entirely helpless, and, what is worse, it is said that his mind at length is breaking down under the weight of years and mental and bodily trouble. He receives but few visitors, and these only his most intimate friends.