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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The President has issued a Proclamation calling for Five Hundred Thousand Volunteers for one, two or three years.—This call is made under the new act, and volunteers will be entitled under it to the bounties of one hundred dollars for one year, two hundred for two years, and three hundred for three years. If the call is not responded to within fifty days (the 5th of September) then a draft is to take place for whatever deficiency may exist for troops to serve one year.

Despatches from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to the 19th report all quite except skirmishing and picket firing. Siege preparations continue with unrelenting vigor. An engagement occurred on Saturday between a Rebel battery and the gunboat Malvern, when the battery was driven away. On the same day twelve large torpedoes were captured which the Rebels were preparing to place in position.

The advices of General Sherman's operations in Georgia, continue to be good and full of promise for the achievement of victory. Our army had crossed the Chattahooche river, and at the latest advices was only ten miles from Atlanta, and we need not be surprised very shortly to hear of the capture of that great central point of the "Confederacy." Sherman's campaign has been a most wonderful one thus far; he has had to fight his way step by step, for hundreds of miles, over mountains considered almost inaccessible, securing all his way connection with his base of supplies from the maraudings of the rebel cavalry, operating in a country peculiarly favorable to them—and he is at length in the open country, where his veterans will be able to meet the rebel army on more equal terms, if the latter will only stand their ground to defend the most important city, in reality now left to them—for at Atlanta their principal workshops and manufactories are established for all the appliances of war; it is the focus of numerous railroads, which lead to the several extremes of their confederacy, and its occupation will cut off all intercourse between Richmond and the very important States still in their possession, in whole or in part, south of that point.

Dispatches have been received at the headquarters in Harrisburg, which state that the Union troops in pursuit of the raiders overtook them on Monday, at Snicker's Gap, where, after a severe conflict, they succeeded in capturing 300 wagons laden with grain, and took many prisoners.

It is reported that Gen. Hunter has demanded to be relieved from the command of the Department of West Virginia, in consequence of all his available troops having been ordered to report to General Wright, who is in pursuit of the rebel forces, recently engaged in the invasion of Maryland.

General Rosecrans has issued an address to the people of northwest Missouri, stating that they have deceived him.—While they promised to preserve peace and aid the Government, they have allowed guerrillas to live and recruit among them. The arms and ammunition put into their hands for the preservation of the public safety have been used to destroy it. He tells them nothing is now left for them to do but to wholly renounce and help to exterminate the common enemy, or that their country will become a desolation.—All loyal and law-abiding citizens must, he says, promptly combine with the military authorities, giving all possible aid, assistance and information, or suffer the violence which must follow the toleration of a species of warfare which finds no parallel even in our Indian wars.

A despatch from Gen. Smith, who is operating in Mississippi against the Rebel forces who are seeking to interrupt General Sherman's communications, states that he had encountered the Rebels Lee, Forrest and Walker at Tupelo, and whipped them badly in three several attacks.

The Kansas City *Journal* says: "The sufferings of the loyal people of Missouri are becoming unendurable. It is estimated that forty Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood in the counties north of the river during the last four weeks."

It appears that the ransom of $200,000 demanded by the raiders was paid under compulsion by the banks of Frederick city, each one having been assessed according to the amount of its capital.

ANOTHER BRAVE OFFICER GONE.—We learn that Colonel Daniel McCook, (acting brigadier,) of the celebrated fighting McCook family of Ohio, died on Sunday at Cincinnati, of wounds received at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. Colonel McCook was wounded while charging the earth works. He is the fourth of the McCook family who have been killed since the rebellion—the father and three sons, and what is most singular, all have been killed or died in the month of July.—*Wash. Star.*

George Francis Train has been appointed a delegate from Nebraska to the Chicago Convention.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO FILL THE QUOTA OF OUR COUNTY?

The people in all parts of the country seem to be moving to fill their quotas under the recent call of the President for 500,000 men. The period for furnishing volunteers is limited to the 5th of September, at which time the draft will everywhere be made for existing deficiencies.

We speak but a plain truth when we say that this draft will fall heavily upon the people, and it is the part of wisdom to ascertain what can be done in advance towards filling the quota of our county. It is not necessary to wait until it is definitely ascertained what that quota is—it is sufficient to know that the number will be large, and that the men must be furnished. In 1862, under the call for 300,000 men, the quota of our county was 341, and from this a pretty correct estimate may be formed of the number required under the present call. Let it be remembered that there is no hope in substitutes. Their price will be so high that few will be able to purchase them.

The question now arises, what can be done towards filling our quota before the time appointed for the draft to be made? We answer, much, if the thing is taken in hand at once. Other counties of our State, through their County Commissioners, are making liberal appropriations, and, as far as we can learn, there is no objection among our tax-payers to the same thing being done here. This, added to the bounty offered by the Government, will make a sum sufficient to induce many young persons, unencumbered with families and business, to enter the army before the draft takes place, rather than run the risk of being drafted and compelled to serve without other compensation than the small pittance of regular soldiers' pay.—Negroes, both free and slave, are liable to the draft; they will be received as volunteers, and are entitled to the same bounty as white persons. Our county has been pretty well drained of slaves, but but there are multitudes of free negroes remaining, many of whom might be induced to volunteer.

We recommend, therefore, as there is no time to be lost, that our County Commissioners make an appropriation at once of as large an amount as our tax-payers are willing to bear, and open one or more recruiting offices in the county, under the superintendence of authorized and active agents. It is no use to make the appropriation unleas special effort is made to obtain volunteers. As recruits are received they can be sent on in squads, and mustered in to the credit of the county. The whole thing can be arranged and put in operation in a few days, and as part of the requisite number may have to be obtained from a distance, we urge immediate action in the premises.

AN ATTACK ON GOV. BRADFORD.

The last number of the Cambridge Intelligencer makes an uncalled-for and unjustifiable attack on Governor Bradford, intimating that he is mainly to blame for the late invasion of our State by the Rebels. The paper is conducted by a man who is the mere tool of Henry Winter Davis. Indeed, he may be said to be his slave, so abject and cringing is this editor in his devotion to the modern Robespierre. His paper publishes the laws of the United States, and the editor is one of a board of commissioners to settle claims for the slaves taken for the army, for which he receives five dollars per day and does nothing, and but for which patronage his paper could not subsist. All this he owes to the grace and favor of Davis, who, altho' deadly hostile to Lincoln, has managed through Chase and Stanton to fill nearly all the offices in Maryland with his own miserable creatures of the class of this editor and such fellows as Hoffman, Bond, Joe Stewart & Co. We extract from the *Intelligencer*, of July 16th, the following. In speaking of the late Rebel raid upon Maryland, it says:

"Now that the thing is passed, and we are again safe and at ease, we may speak of the blundering stupidity which has not only permitted, but invited such calamity. *There is terrible mismanagement upon the part of this Administration,*" &c.

What says Mr. Secretary Stanton to this? We simply lay it before him, with the remark that the poor editor is hardly responsible—he has to obey his master's dictates, and Winter Davis is the one to look to.

Speaking of Governor Bradford it says:

"And we fail, also, to see why the Rebels should wish to capture Governor Bradford, for he would be precious little gain to them, and precious little loss to us. He has been nothing but a stumbling block to the active and earnest Unionists of the State."

It may be that the editor and the Rebels have different views as to what class of people among *us* constiute the "*earnest* Unionists;" and they have enjoyed opportunities—in the effects of certain measures in cementing their own people—of determining this point with unerring precision. Certain it is, that those measures which the editor and his co-laborers have urged with untiring persistency, have been the very ones which the Rebels have hailed with the greatest delight, as sure to give longevity if not permanency to their confederacy. And we have only to remark, that if Davis, Hoffman, Bond & Co. had but half the decency, purity and truthfulness of Governor Bradford, the true Unionists of Maryland would be in a much more hopeful condition than they are at present. Governor Bradford is a high-toned man, of undoubted honor, truth and patriotism. The men who abuse him are a set of malicious creatures, the very reverse of this, and who are exclusively devoted to making all they can out of the misfortunes of the country. The Governor stands in the way of these men and their wicked purposes, and hence their hostility to him.

We hope, for the credit of our State, that Maryland will not again be doomed to the disgrace of being represented by Davis and men of his stamp. It is particularly humiliating that such a mean, malignant and cowardly creature as Winter Davis should represent our State in the national legislature. He is universally detested in Maryland, is a wilful falsifier, and has not a single attribute to excite either respect or good will. The few men who sustain him do it from a fear of losing office, or some other interested motive.

ENROLLING THE MILITIA.—Adjutant General Berry, by order of Gov. Bradford, has ordered an immediate enrolment of all subject to militia duty in the State. Of the necessity of a prompt organization of the militia there can be no doubt, and the loyal citizens of the State are ready to cooperate with the authorities. Maryland and Pennsylvania should have a reserved militia force, well armed and equipped, of not less than thirty thousand men, which in three days' notice could be placed at any point on the Potomac where their presence might be necessary to repel invasion or protect the property of citizens. The plunder carried off by the recent raiding party is estimated at four millions of dollars, all of which might have been saved, and the humiliation entailed by the raid itself averted, if such a force as that above mentioned had been available.

THE SECOND E. S. REGIMENT.—The latest advices from this Regiment left them at Leesburg—in the Valley of Virginia, about twenty miles from Harper's Ferry. The men have lately seen some very hard service, having been with Gen. Hunter during the whole of his recent campaign, taking part in the battle of Staunton, Lexington, and several other minor engagements, besides marching some four or five hundred miles, suffering greatly for the want of food. We are unable to give a correct account of the losses of the Regiment, letters received from the men being very meagre in detail. The following are stated to be the only casualties in Company A: James Newcomb, wounded and taken prisoner at Lynchburg; and Samuel Stradley, Joseph Parsons, and Samuel Gudgeon, missing.

THE DROUGHT.—We were blessed with a light shower of rain on Wednesday evening, the first for about three weeks.—Corn, especially the early planting, is suffering greatly, and unless we have a good rain in a short time the crop will be very light indeed. Gardens, grass and vegetation generally present a parched and withered appearance, and as a consequence vegetables are scarce and high, and but little butter is to be had. The drought seems to be general, not only in our own State, but extending to many parts of the country, and, according to our exchanges, it is in many places even more severe than with us.

LAND SALE.—George Vickers, Esq., as Trustee, sold at public sale on Wednesday last, the Moody or Woodland Farm, lying near Galena, and containing 300 acres, for $40.11 per acre. Dennis McCauley, Esq, purchaser.

LEVIES ON REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.—In the Constitutional Convention on Tuesday Mr. Schley, of Frederick, submitted the following order, which was adopted by yeas 33, nays 17:

Ordered, That this Convention representing the people of Maryland hereby respectfully request the President of the United States and the Commandants of the Military Departments in which Maryland is included, as an act of justice and propriety to assess upon sympathizers with the Rebellion, resident in this State, the total amount of all losses and spoliations sustained by loyal citizens of the United States, resident in this State, by reason of the recent Rebel raid, to compensate loyal sufferers.

On the same day, Mr. Hatch, of Baltimore city, submitted the following, which was adopted without a division:

Ordered, That the thanks of this Convention, representing as it does the people of Maryland, are hereby tendered to the old citizen and patriot of Baltimore county, Ishmael Day, for the heroic and gallant act in shooting down the traitor who dared to pull down the country's flag, which he had raised, as an evidence of his loyalty and patriotism, which act of daring heroism meets the approbation of the heart and conscience of every loyal citizen of Maryland.

WHAT THE FACTS ARE ABOUT GEN. GRANT—A SOUTHERN VIEW.

Even some of the shrewder rebels are beginning to see that Gen. Grant, at his present position, is more seriously threatening Richmond than ever before. In a very striking article from the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, the writer discourses of the danger to the Confederacy from General Sherman's advance upon Atlanta, and then says:

"The second danger is of the siege of Richmond. Some of our cotemporaries, and the most of correspondents, laugh at this; and yet Grant has it in his power to besiege the capital, or force an attack on himself, or force an evacuation of Richmond. In Grant's moving upon the South of Richmond, and threatening James river near the city, Gen. Lee has choice of two evils. If he keeps ahead of Grant, and holds the Petersburg line inviolate, that flanker necessarily gets between him and Richmond, and walks into the city at his leisure. If Lee keeps between Richmond and Grant, the latter, of course, gets between him and the Southern States communication, and cuts off the only source of supplies now left, as the valley of Virginia is in the hands of the enemy. If Lee wants to save Petersburg and Richmond both, he will have to attack Grant in one of his craw-fish movements, and will have to attack the position and intrenchments which the grand spade-and-pick army never exists an hour without.

In our judgment, the plan of the campaign is at last developed. Western Virginia, the valley and its resources, is, by the movement on Staunton and Lexington, to be rendered unavailable for provisions. Grant is to throw his army into fortifications across the railroads from Richmond south, and so cut off our army supplies. Thus the starvation of a siege will be as effectually secured as if an army could be found large enough to surround the legions of Lee, as Grant did Gen. Pemberton; provided, of course, that the Danville road shares the fate that the Weldon road probably will. If Gen. Lee chooses to stop the game by a fight, he has to put his finger on the slippery Grant and stop his flea like flankings; and having found him and stopped him for a fight, will have to charge the hills Grant will occupy and the trenches Grant will dig. We lose Richmond if we hold the Weldon and Danville Railroads; we lose the railroads if we save Richmond, or we attack Grant in his mighty trenches if we try to save both.

It is true that Gen. Beauregard could still keep south of Grant, and prevent raids into South Carolina; but could not keep him from stopping the roads south, unless he has men enough to attack Grant in reverse and place him between two fires.—We hope Grant thinks he has. This is a game with no possible hindrance, perfectly plain to even such unmilitary comprehension as our own, and we respectfully submit that there is no fun in it.

The writer is aware from personal observation, that there is a personal popularity and enthusiastic devotion to Grant, among his soldiers, not equalled by anything ever seen in that army before—not surpassed in the army of Lee—and very much like the love of the Old Guard of Napoleon. Therefore he can flank and fight for some days yet, before they get tired of it.

These are facts, and plain as they are it is not in good sense to talk of the trap that Sherman occupies, or of the bull-headed Grant butting his brains out against the walls of Richmond."

REBEL APPRECIATION OF SYMPATHIZERS ILLUSTRATED.—Mr. C. W. Thompson, formerly of the Metropolitan Police, who is now managing a farm about fourteen miles out on the Seventh street road, was under the especial attention of rebel officers during the recent invasion, and had a fair opportunity of judging of their appreciation of sympathizers. His first introduction to them was in his corn house, where he was surprised by four of the rebels.—They complimented his corn, but took only about six bushels. They asked him how he stood "on the goose?" and he told them he was an "out and out Union man, for the Union forever." The chief of the party remarked "you are the first upright man we have met, and shall be paid as far as we can pay you." They then gave him a dollar greenback—a rather cheap price. The officers visited him frequently, and took his horse and a colored man, but before they retreated sent back his horse and servant. They told him that whenever they met a man who came crying and pleading sympathy, they took his horses and cattle and poultry, for they knew him to be a d—d sneak, especially when he shouted and cheered for Jeff. Davis.

In order to see if he had been favored, Mr. Thompson inquired and learned that the rebels had freely used the property of his neighbors, and carried away a large quantity of all that was easy for transportation.—*Washington Star.*

MILITARY PROMOTION.—We learn that Col. G. W. P. Smith, late Judge Advocate of the Military Commission at Baltimore for this Middle Department, has been promoted to the command of all the Peninsula from Wilmington, Del., down to the line of Virginia, with headquarters at Salisbury.—*Snow Hill (Md.) Shield.*

THE SUBSTITUTE MOVEMENT.—Recruiting for substitutes to fill the next draft is going on successfully in Brooklyn, and over five hundred substitutes have been mustered in to the credit of the county. The average number received every day is from twenty to forty, and the prices vary from five hundred to seven hundred dollars, of which the county pays three hundred dollars. There is a good prospect of filling up the quota.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—We have already stated that the prices of the New York dailies is to be raised from three cents to five on the 1st of August. It is now stated that the price of all the daily papers in Boston will be increased at the same date.

For the Kent News.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I noticed in the *Transcript* of the 9th inst., over the signature of "Maryland," an effort to reply to my communication of the 25th ult. The argument used is very fallacious, like most men that are wise in their own conceit.—He wants the people still to wander on in darkness. I was raised under the same unhappy influences of slavery, as many others have been, some who now advocate and some condemn slavery. I myself am a perfect convert from those evil passions and prejudices, to a more charitable and enlightened system. I do not write this solely in reply to "Maryland," but merely continue the argument for the benefit of society and the country. Justice to the men that founded this Government, and to the cause we are engaged in is my chief motive. That slavery is the cause of this war scarcely any one will doubt or deny. The remarks of "My Maryland" says I did not tell the truth, but still he has not proved to the contrary anything. I wrote the popular mind and eye; both have been so clouded for the last half a century that some think it is still necessary to keep it so by picturing "negro equality." Ah, that is a great protection for slavery. What a wonderful scare-crow this is, and why? because peradventure the negro might be entitled to political rights some day; and how can he be without the consent of the people? and if the people see fit so to do, are we to say it shall not be? It is time enough for such people to get scared after Emancipation becomes a fact.

In reality there can be no such thing as equality—it is at least a barren use of words. But every moral being has an indispensable right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness; in other words, he has a right to have his moral interest considered and respected, and not to be treated as a being having no moral interest of his own—a mere "chattel personal." Every moral being has a right, in other words, to be treated by the community as a person, and not as a thing. Maryland says that Acts 17, 26, does not apply to the all men, only to the allotment of fortunes to the Israelites. Deut. 34, 8, was no doubt alluded to only as a sample, for it could not apply solely to the Jews, for they were not all men nor all nations; but I will refer my friend to another text, Cor. 1: 15, 22—as in Adam all men die, so in Christ shall all be made alive. Now we must either prove that the negro is not human, or we must admit him in this sense, for when it says *all men* it cannot possibly refer to the Jews only; if so we are as the negroes, and as regards the curse of Noah—cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren—according to this curse we must call the negroes brethren. If the sentence of Noah meant the negroes should always be slaves, it would have been defeated already, for a great part of the negroes in Africa have never become slaves; and those in the English and French colonies, besides a great many in America itself have ceased to be so. In the second place, those who found on a doom pronounced against the negro race must say no more about the recognition of their institution by the law of Moses or by the New Testament, for the slavery recognized by the law of Moses and the New Testament was not that of negroes but of other races. But the truth is that the words of Noah, to whomsoever they may apply, are no prophecy but only a *curse*, couched in the language of oriental malediction, and all curses have been taken away by Christ. If we go to the Bible for the sanction of slavery we ought also to take that form of slavery therein sanctioned, as for instance the servant's oath was taken. "But I pray thee thy hand under my thigh; and I will make thee swear by the Lord the God of Heaven and the God of earth," &c. Gen. 24.

It will be seen from this that the oath of a bondman was as good as that of a freeman. It seems to bear very little resemblance to the feelings or system of our pro-slavery brethren of America.

One will see by this argument, or rather explanation, that the language used by Maryland, when he says that negro slavery is founded on the curse by Noah on one of his sons, is very much doubted, the fact proven to the contrary. Maryland says for four thousand years the negro race has been and now is in a state of slavery in his native Africa as well as elsewhere.

Now, it is not my disposition or principle to go back to any barbarous or heathen nations to get precedents or sanction for any law or custom whatsoever, unless it is guided by the Almighty. The chosen people was no doubt the first step towards civilized law, we dare not go beyond the Bible for less or more. All our laws have originated from that instrument of Holiness, and if any one can see wherein it perpetuates any evil, much less slavery, it is more than I can do. To be sure it recognizes many customs which as appears to us at this enlightened day very barbarous. We must recollect society was scarcely formed; it was a rude and barbarous age, but there was not a bad custom that existed at that time but it mitigated and put in a gradual way of abolition. We have just as much sanction, the Mormons say, for polygamy, as we have for slavery. The great lawgiver, when he says "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee;" Deut. 23: 15, 16; "He shall dwell with thee even among you in that place which He shall choose in one of thy gates where it liketh him best thou shalt not oppress him." This is one step towards the abolition of slavery, and a very sharp crack at the fugitive slave law. It was calculated to bring on a war with their neighbors, but they had the God of Hosts to back them up; they had been bondmen in the land of Egypt—they knew what it was to be in the *iron furnace*.

It would be well enough for us to go back and examine ourselves in regard to our original title, for those slaves in the first place, no doubt, many of them have been stolen from the coast of Africa, and brought here and sold into perpetual bondage; others again have been taken prisoners in war with their brethren, (which I suppose is not very unlike our own,) and then sold unto the different pirates hovering along the coasts, and then sold to us; thus we are recognizing piracy. Thus you see is our fundamental title. Notwithstanding all this, I believe that the Divine Ruler of the universe will make good come out of all this wickedness. But I think at the same time, we are now suffering for our wickedness in not being more christian like, as it is undeniable that *all* of the founders of this government were in favor of a legislative system to gradually abolish slavery. But when avarice and cupidity take the place of charity and mercy, as it has been with us, we must expect to suffer, and are suffering. Well might Mr. Jefferson say that "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever; that considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events, that it may become probable by supernatural interference. The Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with us in such a contest." We see here what a striking contrast between the founder of equal rights—the drawer of the Declaration of Independence—and the bogus southern government, and the sympathizing demagogues in favor of slavery.

The Bible cannot sanction wickedness, for it says, (Exodus 21, 16,) "And he that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death." Here we see is another step towards the abolition of slavery, for if it was a divine institution a man would hardly be commanded to be put to death by the Almighty even for selling or stealing a brother. But the great evil of slavery is, that it will not admit of free discussion; it makes laws to muzzle the press; it binds heavy burdens grievous to be borne; it runs us into many abuses. It is error alone that needs the support of government; truth can stand by itself.

We must, therefore, admit that it is incompatible with republican government, and no doubt Mr. Madison thought of this when he said: "It is wrong to admit into the Constitution the idea that there can be property in man;" and again he says: "We have seen the mere distinction of color made, in the most enlightened period of time a ground of the most oppressive dominion ever exercised by man over man." Now, if Mr. Madison thought he had seen in the most enlightened times such things, we must according to slave theory be drifting back into barbarism, for no one will doubt it is a barbarous institution; all heathens traffic in human flesh; but here let me add to the credit of Mohammedan religion, it makes one step towards civilization, for even in the barbary States those of any color who turn to be Mohammedans gain their freedom. And here we find, even in the Koran, a step towards the abolition of slavery. Suppose we do likewise, or had done likewise years ago, we would not have had any war about slavery.

A MARYLANDER.

THE LATE INVASION.

With the retreat of Early's raiders into the mountains on their way back to Richmond, and the certainty that after all their numbers did not exceed a single army corps, recurs a feeling of curiosity to ascertain the sources of the persistent misstatements of the numbers and purposes of the rebels engaged in the enterprise.—We do not refer to the wild exaggerations which are usually put forth by alarmed frontiersmen, but to those which, during the whole course of the invasion, were kept in circulation in the newspapers by means of letters and dispatches professing to be based on reliable information. Hill's corps was positively asserted by all these parties to be within supporting distance in Virginia up to the time when information was received from Petersburg that this very corps had been fighting a portion of Grant's army at that place.

Of course it is easy to understand that this was an essential part of the rebel scheme; for by magnifying the number of the invading force, they rendered it more perilous to venture a battle with an inadequacy of strength on our side. So anxious were the rebels to inculcate this, that one rebel officer dying on the battle field solemnly assured a Union officer that Lee's whole army was coming up, and Early merely led the vanguard. When Early was attacking Fort Stevens, it was positively asserted by telegraph that Hill's corps was crossing the Potomac into Maryland. One letter writer who, throughout this war, has professed to give the secrets of the enemy, estimated the invading army at fifty-four thousand men, of which fifteen thousand were cavalry, and said that they intended to take Baltimore first, and then Washington.

In point of fact, this army never went near Baltimore, having marched from Monocacy straight to Rockville, and all the demonstrations around Baltimore were made by detached cavalry bands, the weakness of which stands in striking contrast with their success. We estimated Gilmore's party, which destroyed the railroad bridges, and did other damage north of Baltimore, at a brigade of cavalry, from the best information we could obtain. It seems that after all Gilmore had only one hundred and twenty seven men. Instead of having fifteen thousand cavalry, Early had but fifteen hundred, as our pursuing forces have now ascertained.

It is somewhat mortifying to be compelled to admit that so small a detachment as this of Early's should have been able to march with impunity wherever it chose, to plunder Maryland, threaten its commercial metropolis, and even attack the capital, and yet escape safely into Virginia.—This is the third year in which the rebels have invaded Maryland with success. In the two previous efforts we had to move the whole army of the Potomac against them before they could be dislodged, but then they suffered in each case a terrible defeat. Now, however, they have given us a defeat and retreated safely.

The Douglas monument to be erected in Chicago is to cost $500,000. It will be one hundred feet high.