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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1862.

A CONVENTION.

A number of persons of the city of Baltimore recently met, calling themselves a Union Convention, who were evidently novices in their vocation, and who recommend the State to follow their example. We wish it distinctly understood that it is a mere city or local convention, to regulate local matters; but we are confident that it did not represent one-tenth of the true sentiment of Baltimore city.

These men, who probably did not own as many slaves as it would require to perform the duties of an ordinary household, have resolved that "it is the *duty* of the loyal people of Maryland to meet the Government in the endeavor to relieve them in the proposed gradual emancipation of slave property, and that it is the *interest* of all the people of the State, more especially of the slave owner, promptly to accept the aid thus tendered, and remove from our midst an institution which has ceased to be profitable," &c. Who gave to these men the right to teach slaveholders their *duty*—to dictate what is their *interest*, and what is *profitable* or not?—We have not recently seen any presumption equal to this, and hope not to witness a repetition of it.

The resolutions were published as an advertisement in the *American*, without comment, and are of no consequence anywhere, except to show how men may be induced to dabble in matters they do not understand, and in which they have no material interest. They should be aware that there is no constitutional power in the General Government to appropriate money to effect the emancipation of slaves or to aid States which may desire to do so. The Constitution is an instrument of specified powers, and no power, express or implied, is found for such purpose.

But this Convention contends for representation in the Legislature according to population, and claims it for the city.—This is an old song, and a principle that has never obtained in any well-regulated government that has existed in this country. The landed and agricultural interest is the leading and paramount one of this country. It sustains and builds up the city, and it would be preposterous and suicidal to expect the greater interest to submit itself, and become merely subsidiary, to the secondary and subordinate. Surely no men of statesmanship, possessing a knowledge of political economy, could have ventured upon such crude and visionary theories as that convention. It is a little more than ridiculous to suppose that the people of the counties will lend their aid to such schemes of temerity and suicidal policy as are indicated by the proceedings of said body.

It is well to advise them now, as all others, that the Union party of Maryland cannot be abolitionized. It is a constitutional party, devoted to the perpetuity of the Union—the maintenance of the Government and enforcement of the laws. It advocates a restoration of the Union to its original principles, efficacy and power. It meddles not with the subject of slavery, but leaves it, as it has always stood, upon the principles and under the protection of the Constitution. No political power can disturb it: the State Constitution presents an insuperable barrier to any interference with it by the Legislature. It must therefore be left to time—to conservative, wise public sentiment and the developments of Providence, and cannot be made precocious by being transplanted into the hot-bed of party, partizans, or selfish or green house conventions.

A "SECESH."—Beauregard, in his official report of the battle of Shiloh, says: "Their dead *left* on the field outnumbered ours two to one!" How he got his information is not stated, but it was probably through the flag of truce sent to General Grant, asking *permission* to come on the field to bury his dead!

We were *somewhat* surprised at the following statement in the rebel General's report, and it may be that his "*success*" of the second day was mainly attributable to the causes here narrated:

"Some of the *officers*, non-commissioned officers and men, abandoned their colors early on the first day to pillage the captured encampments; others retired shamefully from the field on both days, while the thunder of cannon and the roar and rattle of musketry told them that their brothers were being slaughtered by the fresh legions of the enemy. *I have ordered the names of the most conspicuous upon this roll of laggards and cowards to be published in orders.*"

Shame on the "chivalry!" Who would have supposed them capable of such exhibitions of cowardice, at least before reaching the "last ditch"—*to die in!*

Judge Carmichael's Arrest.

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT.

We give below, from the Easton Gazette, a full account of the arrest of Judge Carmichael, as well as the supposed cause of that arrest. This statement, we learn on the authority of a letter from one of the most prominent gentlemen in Talbot, contains as "fair and substantial an account of the arrest of the Judge as he has seen or heard." From another letter, from a highly respected citizen of Easton, we have a further confirmation of the statement made by the Gazette.

The unnecessary violence attending the arrest of the Judge, as well as the place, is deserving of condemnation, and all officers guilty of any such undue severity we hope will promptly receive such punishment as they merit. The fact that W. H. Nabb told the Marshal "that they could not take the Judge, as there were not less than three hundred men who would lose their lives in his protection," should not have irritated or provoked the officers and made them lose their tempers, but they should have regarded it as the usual secession gasconade, laughed at, and treated it with contempt.

As to the pitiful whining and shrieking of Secessionists about the invasion of the rights of the people and the judiciary, that is all sheer hypocrisy and used for political effect alone, and never thought of unless some Secessionist is made amenable to the law. When Union men in East Tennessee, without judge or jury, were daily hung up, we heard not one condemnatory voice from secession, and when John M. Botts, one of the most distinguished Virginians, was taken up at Richmond, because of *supposed* Union sentiments, and placed in *the negro jail as the most humiliating punishment*, not one word was uttered by Secessionists against it. Again, within a few days past, Mrs. Harrison, of Talbot county, sister of Dr. Cox, of Easton, was forced to leave Virginia with her children. Her husband was a Unionist, and was impressed in the rebel cavalry and carried off with them. She had to leave everything—crops, cattle and personal property—to the tender mercies of Secessionists. Secessionists will not condemn this any more than they did the Baltimore mob in 1861, when secession had everything its own way, and in consequence terror and despotism were established in that city. It is only when political capital is hoped to be made, or some secession plan about to be defeated, that we hear of any regrets as to violations of law and order, and then the whole pack of Secessionists are in full cry, sounding their hypocritical notes in every direction.

We are frank to say, we regret that Judge Carmichael, instead of pursuing the even tenor of his way, has imprudently and unnecessarily mixed in the exciting topics of the day, and thus brought himself into his present position. He has himself alone to blame. Whatever the government may do during the present crisis we hope will be done properly and in conformity to law and order, and we are satisfied that Gen. Dix himself will perform his part in a right spirit and manner. The Union men of Maryland are the friends of law, order and of the Constitution, and wish to act in obedience thereto. Secessionists oppose them in this, and have consequently endeavored to destroy the Constitution and Union, and with their destruction overthrow the whole government, and bring on civil war, revolution, disorder and desolation. They have therefore no right to complain of that which they themselves have brought about.

THE GAZETTE'S STATEMENT.

On Saturday afternoon last, Lieutenant Colonel Baily, Captain Christman, Captain Ricketts and Lieutenant Geyer, of the Second Delaware Regiment, arrived in Easton under a subpœna to testify for Hon. Henry H. Goldsborough, who had been indicted for aiding and advising in certain military arrests in this county during the last fall. The officers above mentioned were accompanied by Deputy Provost Marshal James L. McPhail with several assistants. It appears he had received orders from Gen. Dix on Friday evening to proceed to Easton and arrest the Hon. R. B. Carmichael and I. C. W. Powell, Esq., on the charge of treason. On Monday last the Sheriff of Talbot county served writs on Colonel Baily, Captain Christman, Captain Ricketts and Lieutenant Geyer, who had been presented at the previous fall term of the court for making illegal arrests.

On Tuesday last, shortly after 1 o'clock, while the court was in session Deputy Marshal McPhail entered the court room, with his assistants, and proceeding to the bench occupied by the Judge, informed him that he was under arrest and must be held as a prisoner. The Judge demanded by what authority he was placed under arrest, and was answered, "by authority of the United States government." The Judge responded, "I deny your authority" and immediately called upon the Sheriff, and said to the deputy Marshal "take your hat off sir." The Sheriff being absent the crier was directed to go to the window and call him, which he did; the excitement meantime increasing. The deputy Marshal again turned to the Judge and perceiving that resistance would be offered, directed officer Bishop to arrest him, who accordingly took hold of him, when a scuffle ensued, in which the Judge was several times struck upon the head, and several other persons who were near were severely injured. The Judge was secured and the court room speedily cleared, by standers, jurors and all leaving in the utmost haste.

It is but just to say that the conduct of the Deputy Marshal throughout the whole proceeding was entirely unexceptionable, while that of one of his subordinates was unnecessarily violent; much of the difficulty, however, is to be attributed to the threats of prominent Secessionists, who declared that there was a hundred armed men ready to rescue the Judge whenever an attempt should be made to arrest him.

This lamentable occurrence, which has caused great excitement in our community, may be termed an appropriate denouement to the fell spirit of treason which for the last twelve months has swayed a great mass of our people as if they were under the influence of some demoniacal spell. It appears as if the Secession party of this county had labored by every available means to bring us into actual collision with the Government and to subvert the very foundation of society. Their schemes for the past year have been in utter defiance of law and of the peace and welfare of our citizens. They have regarded neither the will of the people of the State nor the Government of the United States, but have openly defied both. It will be remembered that in November last, Judge Carmichael charged the grand jury to present all cases where military officers had arrested private citizens, notwithstanding they were acting in their official capacity and in obedience to the orders of their superiors. The action of the grand jury on that occasion sufficiently attests the alacrity with which they entered upon this work of hostility to the Government, and which created the controversy which ensued.

At the term which has just so abruptly terminated, the Judge not only omitted to charge the jury on the "Treason bill," as expressly required by the last Legislature, but charged them directly in the teeth of the law itself and in open opposition to the General Government. The consequence was that the grand jury following the dictum of the court, immediately commenced the same system of presentation, until there are now on the criminal docket of the court, eighteen cases against military officers for arresting parties in obedience to the orders of their superiors. Such a thing is unheard of in any other court of the State, notwithstanding the military have at different times been in occupation of nearly every county of the State. The whole power of the court has been wielded under the influence of sympathy for the Southern rebellion and the forms of law made use of for the purpose of opposing the Government. The pertinacity with which Judge Carmichael has persisted in this course is hardly reconcilable with his sanity on the subject. As it is Talbot county has been brought under the ban of the Government, and by her puny presumption has become a byeword and a laughing-stock to the rest of the State. Those who sympathize with the rebellion have acted precisely as if the county had passed an ordinance of secession and was already incorporated in the Southern Confederacy.

Maryland Episcopal Convention.

PROSCRIPTION IN THE CHURCH.

The Baltimore papers publish the proceedings of the late Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and after giving the names of the gentlemen elected as the Standing Committee, add: "Two gentlemen, Revs. Dr. Coxe and Dr. Cummins, who were on the committee formerly, were dropped. Though put in nomination for re-election they were rejected by the very large vote of more than three to one." Again, in stating the election of delegates to the General Convention, the same paper adds: "Dr. Coxe, on the part of the clergy, and Mr. Hugh Davy Evans, both of whom were formerly delegates to the General Convention, were defeated in an attempt to re-elect them, by a large vote."

The Editors should have superadded the reasons of the defeat of the several gentlemen above mentioned. The fact should have been published, that for the first time in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, the political temper and party animosities of the day have been suffered to control the selection of those who are intended to guard the spiritual welfare of the Church, and gentlemen of distinguished ability, long tried public usefulness and eminent piety, have been laid aside from the service of the Church, merely on account of their Union sentiments and conscientious discharge of duty in the existing unprecedented and most unhallowed rebellion. Is the time near at hand, if not already upon us, when in the history of the Maryland branch of the Protestant Episcopal Church it is to be written that "loyalty to the State is a disqualification for acceptable service in the Church?"

Important Military Change.

Major General Dix has been transferred from the command of the United States forces in the Department of Maryland to that of Fortress Monroe. Major General John E. Wool, lately commanding at the latter point, succeeds Gen. Dix in the administration of affairs in this Department.

General Dix, on taking charge of the District of Norfolk, has promptly removed all restrictions on trade, throwing the port open, and only requiring that the goods shall be sold at usual market rates. This will be gratifying news to the loyal citizens of Norfolk, who have received no advantages from the restoration of the authority of the Government up to the present time. He has also removed the restriction on free correspondence.

Local Matters.

"FARM WORK FOR JUNE."—On our first page will be found an article, with the above title, from a practical farmer and nurseryman of our county. Speaking from observation and experience, his manner of treating the peach and other trees showing signs of decay or failing to yield abundantly, may be adopted with safety. His suggestion also as to the proper time of cutting wheat, and the advantages derived from reaping at the period named, are considerations of too great importance to fail to receive the careful attention of every farmer.

THE PEACH CROP.—We are informed that the peach crop of our county will not exceed the half of an average yield. The late frosts have very injuriously affected the trees, and nearly all the smaller fruit has fallen off. There are a number of large orchards in our county, many farmers having devoted the major portion of their lands to this purpose, and the failure of the crop for a succession of years must necessarily fall heavily upon their pecuniary resources.

We learn from the Delaware papers that the peach crop in that State will not average more than a third of what the trees are capable of bearing.

THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—The new board of Commissioners of Chestertown held their first meeting on Tuesday last. Mr. Charles Stanley declined to serve as a commissioner, when Mr. A. W. Sparks was selected to fill the vacancy, and elected President of the board. Mr. David Arthur was re-elected Clerk. Mr. Wm. Webb and Mr. Cyrus Rasin were elected Bailiffs. The Commissioners have published the customary "annual notice" to housekeepers in regard to the cleanliness of their premises, and it is hoped when an inspection is made that no case of remissness in this respect will be reported. The health of families and communities, during the warm and sultry months, depends in a large measure upon the attention given to the sanitary laws, and it is the *duty* of every housekeeper to see that his entire premises are properly cleansed and maintained in that condition.

STRAWBERRIES.—The first quantities of this most delicious fruit came into market on Saturday last, and sold at 12½ cts. per quart. Since that time they have become quite abundant, and the price has been somewhat reduced.

Green Peas have also made their appearance in our market, and are selling at 25 cts. per peck.

DAMAGE TO THE WHEAT.—The heavy rains and wind of the past week have done much injury to the wheat. Many fields of heavy wheat are mostly down, and in such a condition as to be easily damaged by the rust.

THE GUNBOATS.—The rebels were anxious to get away from the region of the gunboats—*then* it was they were going to show how easily they could whip the "Yankees." Well, their great army gathered at Corinth, out of reach of the navy, fortified themselves with most formidable fortifications, and their General was reinforced with troops from far and near; he made great promises of what he was going to do, and induced the South to believe that from this stragetic point he was going to change the whole fortunes of the war; the Yankees were to be driven off, and the victorious legions of the South were to invade Ohio, Indiana and Illinois! Such was the programme of the *great* Beauregard, who was looked upon by the soft heads in Dixie, as a kind of ogre. Alas! to what a lame and impotent conclusion has the braggart brought his boasting.—With every advantage of position, of his own choosing; with the best of the fighting material of the whole of rebeldom with him; behind fortifications which, with a commander like Halleck or McClellan, could have withstood an opposing force of four times the number of its defenders, this doughty hero, who had gained such mightylaurels for his attack with thousands in strongly erected forts, against the gallant Anderson and his three-score of half-starved heroes in Fort Sumter, is found shirking off at the first blow of Halleck, and, like a midnight robber, is fleeing as for his life from the retributive justice which he feels is his due. Truly, we should never more hear of the "chivalry" of the South, after this manifestation of cowardice, added to that of a similar character displayed at Yorktown.

THE LOSSES IN THE BATTLE OF SHILOH—Gen. Beauregard's official report of the battle of Shiloh has been published. He reports his loss in killed 1,728, wounded 8,012, missing 969—total 10,699. The Union loss is officially reported to have been—killed 1,735, wounded 7,882, missing 3,956. According to these figures we lost *seven* more in killed than the Rebels, and they had *thirty* more wounded than we had. Our loss in missing was, however, much heavier than that of the Rebels, being composed principally of the prisoners taken with General Prentiss.

Governor Stanley, since his arrival at Newbern, has frustrated the schemes of the Abolitionists who had found their way there from the North, and were doing much mischief in retarding the return of the people to loyalty, by endeavoring to convert the purposes of the war into a mere abolition mission. He is closing up the contraband schools, delivering the fugitives to their owners, and sending the fanatics to the North. This is the proper course, and its effect will be more potent than the victory of armies.

Flight of the Rebels from Corinth.

Retreat by Railroad Cut Off.

Capture of 10,000 Prisoners and 15,000 Stand of Arms.

Another of those retreats, which the Richmond papers tell us are no longer to be submitted to, has been made, and Corinth is evacuated. The facts are briefly told by the telegraph as follows:

On Wednesday, May 28, a strong reconnoitering force, in three columns, from the divisions of Gen. Thomas, Gen. Buell and Gen. Pope, pushed up towards the Rebel lines with vigor, being soon engaged in a sharp skirmish, and drove the enemy before them with considerable loss. Our troops advanced within gunshot of the hostile lines, and it was thought that the general engagement would surely have been opened by the Rebels on Thursday morning. When that time arrived, however, the expected attack was not made; in place of it General Pope opened fire upon a battery of the enemy, which he hotly shelled for an hour, receiving in return a smart fire, when the enemy pulled down their flag, retired and left the work in our possession.

Prisoners captured state that the evacuation commenced at sundown the previous day, and that the retreat was made in three directions. Corinth was only partially burned, the citizens saving some fifty of the houses. On Friday General Pope's advance entered the town and placed the flag of the Union on the Court-House. Gen. Halleck, in a despatch to the Secretary of War, says that "the enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong; he cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight.—He destroyed an immense amount of public and private property—stores, provisions, wagons, tents, etc., and for miles out of town the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by the flying troops. Gen. Beauragard evidently distrusts his army, or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are generally much discouraged and demoralized. In all their engagements for the last few days their resistance has been weak."

On the 28th, an expedition of cavalry was sent by Gen. Pope to cut off the railroad retreat of the Rebels. It succeeded in reaching the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Booneville on the 30th, and destroyed the track in many places both south and north of the town, blew up one of the culverts, burned up the depot and locomotives and a train of twenty-six cars laden with supplies of every kind, destroyed 10,000 stand of arms, three small pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition, and paroled 2,000 prisoners which he could not keep with his cavalry

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following despatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4th.

To Hon E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

General Pope, with forty thousand men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports ten thousand prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and fifteen thousand stand of arms captured. Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms.

A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Colonel Elliott had cut the railroad in his line of retreat, he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best they could. We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One is already repaired and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in two or three days. The result is all I could possibly desire.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
Major General.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The English journals received by the last steamers continue to comment on the retreat from Yorktown and the capture of New Orleans.

The Times regards the retreat from Yorktown as a great reverse to the rebels, and says if Richmond is captured it will be a great victory to the United States.

The Daily News says, although the fall of New Orleans, in a military sense, cannot be overrated, it is of far greater importance in its social, commercial and political results, as the possession of the Mississippi opens the way for the industrial energy of freedom, and altogether destroys the political position and territorial prestige of the Southern Confederacy. The great territories of the West are lost to the slave Confederation, and this alone is a suitable recompense for all that has been spent on the war. It is an enormous gain, not only for the Union, but for Europe, humanity and civilization. It praises the Government for conducting the struggle as free citizens ought to do.

In another article the Daily News defends the financial policy of the Government from the calumnies of its foes. It says the financial position furnishes a striking proof of the constancy of a free people—the true wisdom of their rulers, relying on that constancy.

The Morning Post thinks the present position of affairs eminently favorable for effecting a compromise acceptable to both, but admits that it will be no easy task to reconcile the requirements of both.

The Liverpool Post regards the war virtually at an end, and looks for the proclamation of peace at any moment.

THE AIMS OF THE MOVERS IN THE REBELLION.—It is said that the Government regards as a palpable fact that the movers in the present rebellion never entertained the expectation of achieving a revolution. What they desired was to make a point for foreign intervention, on which they relied to overthrow the Union. They began their intrigues even before they entered upon the rebellion, and ever since have applied themselves to this work of intervention. The pretence of revolution was, therefore, a fraud, and is now exposed to the world.

Great Battle Before Richmond.

The Union Arms Victorious.

Twelve Hundred of the Rebel Dead Left on the Field.

The Federal Loss Estimated at 3,000 in Killed and Wounded.

[*Army Correspondence of the Associated Press.*]

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN,
June 2, P. M.

Two days of the battle of Richmond have been fought, on both of which our troops have been victorious. The loss on both sides is heavy. The battle was opened by the enemy making an attack on Gen. Casey's Division encamped near Seven Pines, on the turnpike leading over Bottom's Bridge and within seven miles of Richmond. The attack was made about 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon by General Hill's Division, composed of five Rebel brigades, the troops being for the most part from Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia.

The fight here was disastrous. General Casey's troops were forced to retire before superior numbers, leaving all their camp equipage and two batteries. Col. Bailey, in endeavoring to save his batteries, was killed. Some of the troops in this division, from New York and Pennsylvania, behaved very badly. Many of the officers were killed and wounded in endeavoring to rally their men.

General Heintzelman, on ascertaining the result, ordered forward a portion of the divisions of Gen'ls Kearney and Hooker to regain the day.

Gen. Kearney's men on being brought into action charged with the bayonet, driving the Rebels before them like sheep and regaining all the lost ground—about half a mile—when, night coming on, operations were brought to a close.

Gen. Sumner's two divisions—Sedgwick's and Richardson's—crossed the Chickahominy about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, taking a position on Gen. Heintzelman's right. Here they encountered General Longstreet's, Rains' and Huger's Divisions, the flower of the Rebel army.

The fighting was desperate, every foot of the ground being hotly contested, but our soldiers were too much for them. The enemy would stand manfully, at a distance of sixty yards, and receive the fire of our troops, but they were afraid of the bayonet, and in every instance that our men charged they were victorious.

These two divisions did nobly, driving the Rebels at every point until dark. The enemy's loss here was very heavy, many of them being killed by the bayonet.

General Pettigrew, of South Carolina, was taken prisoner, and we have about five hundred others.

On Sunday, as soon as it was light, the fight was renewed by Gen. Sumner, with marked success. The fight lasted nearly the whole day—the Rebels being driven at every point with heavy loss. The ground gained by General Sumner was about two and a half miles, Gen. Heintzleman, on Saturday morning, also retaking the ground lost the day before by Gen. Casey, after a severe struggle. Our loss in the two days' engagement in killed and wounded will amount to about *three thousand*. A great number are missing, who will probably return, having strayed away during the confusion incident to Casey's repulse. All of the enemy's killed and most of their wounded fell into our hands.

The country in which the battle was fought is swampy, with thick underbrush. Most of the fighting took place in the woods, and owing to the nature of the ground very little artillery was used.

Our balloons were up nearly all day.

All the Rebel troops left Richmond yesterday and marched out in the direction of the battle-field.

The railroad from West Point has been of inestimable service to us, the cars running within a mile and a half of the battle-field, bringing forward ammunition and supplies. The wounded were immediately put on board the cars and sent to White House.

Gen. McClellan arrived on the battle-field on Saturday evening, where he has remained ever since, directing all the movements in person. His presence among the troops had a most splendid effect.

Four separate charges with the bayonet were made during yesterday. In one instance the enemy were driven a mile, during which one hundred and seventy-three were killed by the bayonet alone.

Lieutenant Washington, Aid to Gen. Joe. Johnston, was taken prisoner.

The enemy's dead, left on the field amount to *over twelve hundred!* General Howard was wounded twice in the arm.

Colonel Muller, of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania, and Col. Ripley, of Pittsburg, were killed. Col. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, was wounded in the thigh and arm.

The Rebel officers, unable to rally their troops, this (Monday) morning have retreated back towards Richmond.

Our men have moved forward to Fair Oaks, five miles from the city.

Jeff. Davis and Governor Letcher were both at the fight of yesterday.

The dead are being gathered and buried.

BROKE JAIL.—On Tuesday evening last, during the absence of Sheriff Burgess, Samuel George Meredith and Wm. Potts (of Samuel) made their escape from the county jail. Potts was recaptured in Delaware, by Sheriff Burgess, but Meredith is still at large. They were both convicted of aggravated assaults at the late session of Court, and sentenced to imprisonment for six months.—*Centreville (Md.) Citizen.*

Some six or eight valuable prizes have been recently captured by the blockading fleet off Charleston and other places on the Southern coast. Some of them were English vessels, with very valuable cargoes, attempting to run the blockade. About one hundred and ten vessels in all have been captured since the blockade began.

General Sigel has been assigned to the command of the Federal troops at Harper's Ferry. He arrived there on Monday and was received with demonstrations of delight by the troops.