msa_sc2901_scm1621-0338 copyright Maryland State Archives

The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1862.

The Fighting near Richmond.

We publish elsewhere such accounts of the recent desperate fighting near Richmond as we have been able to gather from the city papers. These reports are somewhat confused and unintelligible, in the absence of anything official, but enough is clear to render it certain that a general and desperate attack was made upon Gen. McClellan's lines on Thursday, the 26th, and continued with but little intermission till Monday. Of the fighting on James river before Monday there are no particulars given, but the bare announcement made that a sanguinary battle had been raging there for several days. On Monday, when from present accounts the fighting seems to have ended, the Federal troops had fallen back several miles, to the vicinity of the gunboats. The fighting on that day was desperate, with great slaughter on both sides, but the gunboats finally got in range and poured into the Rebels a heavy and incessant fire for two hours, when they were compelled to retreat with great loss.

Whether or not General McClellan was compelled to execute the strategic movement of swinging round his right before he was ready, it is certain that he always intended the movement, and knew that when he undertook it a battle would be inevitable. In the accomplishment of the undertaking he has not been quite as successful perhaps as was anticipated; but still he is on James river—only a little further from Richmond than he expected to find himself. With the co-operation of the gunboats he will however soon be able to push up at least as far as Fort Darling, from whence his progress will be regulated by circumstances. In the meanwhile reinforcements are going forward, and it is confidently stated that the Federal army is now in position to successfully repulse attacks, should any be made against it, and that General McClellan feels sure of holding his ground.

We copy the following from the Washington *Star* of Wednesday afternoon, which is the most authentic and satisfactory account of the real state of affairs that has been received:

Two or three gentlemen, including the Prince De Joinville, reached Washington this forenoon, from General McClellan's immediate front, and a despatch has been received here, sent some hours after they left there—yesterday afternoon.

We gather that the battle of Saturday last was the most terrific of the week, and that a heavy one also occurred on Monday last. Further, General McClellan is in position and successfully repulsing the attacks made upon him. His army lays between the point recently held as his left flank and Turkey Island or Point (on James river), eight miles below Fort Darling.

We gather, further, that Gen. McClellan feels sure of holding his ground, from which he expects to move forward upon Richmond. Our losses, though great, do not equal those of the Rebels, who are fighting like devils incarnate, knowing well that McClellan's late movement, if they cannot speedily overwhelm him, insures the eventual fall of Richmond.

In the meanwhile, by this time, considerable reinforcements of fresh troops, probably quite as many as he has lost in the four days' fighting, have doubtless reached him, and others follow close on their heels.

GREAT UNION MASS MEETING IN NEW YORK.—*Protest against Slavery Agitation.*—A meeting, to give expression to the sentiments of the conservative citizens of New York, who are opposed to the continued agitation of the negro question, and in favor of prosecuting the war for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, and for no other purpose, was held at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening. At least 12,000 people were present. The streets in front were packed, and two stands had to be erected, from which speeches were delivered. The meeting at the Institute was addressed by Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, and Hon. Wm. Duer, of New York. Resolutions were adopted expressing unwavering attachment to the Union, but strongly rebuking the fanatical measures of the Abolitionists as presenting insuperable barriers to reunion and national harmony. It is to be hoped that the influence which will go out from this meeting will have the effect to allay agitation upon this unprofitable subject. The whole country is sick of it.

GENERAL SHIELDS.—We are sure that the resignation of Gen. Shields, tendered some time since, has not been accepted, and believe that the important duty of raising and training a considerable portion of the 300,000 volunteers just called for will be devolved on him.—*Washington Star.*

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Despatches to the War Department announce successful and important operations on the Mississippi river. The ram fleet under Lieutenant Colonel Ellett pursued several of the Rebel gunboats up the Yazoo river and forced the Rebels to burn them. Commodore Farragut had repeated the brilliant achievement of the lower Mississippi. Nine of his vessels ran past the batteries and were above Vicksburg.

By late arrivals we have foreign news up to the 22d ult. The English press remain remarkably unanimous in favor of non-interference in American affairs, although the Times, the Herald, the Post, and other papers which are habitually hostile to our country, confess the wish to see the French accomplish the subjugation of Mexico, and to attempt a mediation in our civil war.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of June 26, publishes a list of nearly three hundred business men who took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government during the week ending June 29. The Avalanche of the 20th has this encouraging paragraph: Cotton and sugar seem to form the bulk of all freights going up the river now. It is astonishing to find the amount of cotton coming forward.—Notwithstanding all that has gone forward, there is as much on the levee now as there was the first day communication was opened. Sugar, too, which was only permitted to be hoarded in small quantities, has become quite abundant, and though for three weeks every upward bound boat has been loaded with it, the supply continues abundant. Both cotton and sugar, however, rate high—say 21 to 25 cts. per lb. for the former, and 7 to 10 cts. for the latter.

A steamer arrived at New York from Port Royal on Monday. No new military movements have been made since the repulse on James Island. It was understood in the Department that our position on the island was to be abandoned—it being useless to hold it without reinforcements, which were not looked for before the Fall.

The Protestant clergymen of Nashville having nearly all declined to take the oath of allegiance, Gov. Johnson has sent them to prison. The Roman Catholic clergy are all loyal.

Mr. Fulton, of the American.

MR. C. C. FULTON, one of the editors of the Baltimore American, and agent of the Associated Press in that city, was arrested on Monday for an alleged violation of the rules of the War Department, in telegraphing North some particulars in relation to the battles near Richmond, which were not designed to be made public. He was sent to Fort McHenry, but was unconditionally released on Tuesday night. It seems to us that the arrest was altogether unnecessary, for no one for a moment supposes that Mr. Fulton would wilfully violate the rules of the department. A few hours previous to his arrest he had put himself to considerable inconvenience and loss of valuable time, in obeying a summons to repair to Washington for the gratification of the officials there, when he was busy writing out for his own paper a detailed account of the important news which he had just brought from the seat of war. Under all the circumstances we consider the act extremely cruel and ungenerous, and not at all necessary to vindicate the *dignity* of the department.

GENERAL FREMONT.—This *General* has been relieved from his command at his own request. The consolidation of the divisions of McDowell, Banks, and Fremont, and the appointment of Major General Pope, a tried and competent officer, chief in command, was more than the aspiring Fremont could stand. If he could not retain a separate and distinct command he would not have any. He no doubt thinks that he ought to be commander-in-chief of the army! The Baltimore American makes some comments upon the subject, which we copy as expressing also our own view of the matter:

"It is not the least of the good effects of the recent change in the military status in Upper Virginia that it retires Fremont permanently, it is to be hoped, from service. Inordinately vain and extraordinately incompetent, he has been an incubus on army operations since the first day of his command. His refusal now to serve except as chief in command will divest him of the sympathy of even his particular admirers, for the consolidation of the Army of Virginia under Gen. Pope has already received an approval unmistakable in its unanimity."

MEETING OF CONSERVATIVE CONGRESSMEN.—A meeting of conservative members of Congress was held on Saturday last.—Hon. J. J. Crittenden presided. A series of resolutions were adopted declaring that they met in no party spirit; that the war should not be prosecuted further than the suppression of the rebellion; and that the States, when the rebellion is suppressed, should repossess and exercise the rights secured them by the Constitution. The meeting reaffirmed the Crittenden resolution defining the object of the war, and also declared "that the doctrines of the Secessionists and of the Abolitionists are alike false to the Constitution and irreconcilable with the peace and unity of the country."

NEW WHEAT IN MARKET.—The first wheat of the crop of the present year, was sold in the Baltimore market on Monday, and brought one dollar and sixty cents per bushel. It was from Somerset county.

LATEST FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

His Army Safe at Berkley, on the James River.

ONLY ONE GUN LOST!

ANOTHER BATTLE.

The Rebels Badly Beaten.

Death of "Stonewall" Jackson, and Gen. Rhett, of South Carolina.

Reinforcements Arriving.

WASHINGTON, July 3, P. M.—A despatch from Gen. McClellan has just been received at the War Department, dated from Berkley, Harrison's Bar, July 2d, 5.30 P. M., stating that he has succeeded in getting his army to that place, on the banks of the James river, and had lost but one gun, which had to be abandoned last night (Tuesday), because it broke down. That an hour and a half ago the rear of the wagon train was within a mile of the camp, and only one wagon had been abandoned. That we had a severe battle yesterday (Tuesday), and beat the enemy badly, the men fighting even better than before.

The men are in good spirits, and the reinforcements sent from Washington have arrived.

The Army correspondent states that our loss is estimated at fifteen thousand killed and wounded and five thousand prisoners. The loss of the Rebels in killed and wounded, is believed to have been far greater than ours. Among their dead is General "Stonewall" Jackson, and Rhett, of South Carolina. On our side Gen. McCall was wounded and captured, and Gens. Reynolds, Meade, and Burns were wounded.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

We call especial attention to the extracts from the speech of the Hon. Edwin H. Webster, our representative in Congress, published on our first page. They will be read with interest, and imply a vindication of the sentiments of the Union party of Maryland. He speaks boldly the sentiments of a true Union patriot. Before the rebellion had fully culminated, Mr. Webster made one of the best speeches, if not the very best, warning the South, admonishing the North, and appealing to the patriotism of both, to avoid a civil strife. His voice is again raised for his country, and if his sentiments could only prevail, against the extremes and excesses of all sections, the country would be unspeakably benefitted. We regret that in the new apportionment of representatives and arrangement of congressional districts this gentleman is separated from us. We hope, however, that the country will not lose the benefit of his wise counsels and eloquent appeals to the justice and patriotism of Congress.

THE U. S. DIRECT TAX.—*Maryland the First State to Make Full Payment.*—It is with pleasure we publish the following communication from Secretary Chase to Mr. Robert Fowler, Treasurer of Maryland, by which it will be seen that our State is the first to make full cash payment of her quota of the Direct Tax. We hope that those who have so unjustly been twitting our State with disloyalty, because she has had the misfortune to have nurtured within her bosom a nest of vile traitors who were ready to stab their country to its very heart, will perceive by the promptness in this matter of those whom the loyal men of the State have placed in charge of her affairs, that they are displaying the energy and devotion which they know their constituents expect at their hands to aid the government of the country in putting down the rebellion. We are gratified to learn that under the admirable system adopted in relation to our finances, our State is in a most excellent position in regard to all its liabilities.—The following is the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 25, 1862.

Hon. R. Fowler, Treasurer of the State of Maryland. Sir:—Your letter of the 18th inst., authorizing my draft, as Secretary of the Treasury, on you, as treasurer of the State of Maryland, for the full amount of direct tax apportioned to that State by the act of Congress of August 5, 1861, less the fifteen per centum allowed for assumption and payment of the State, was duly received. I have made the proper draft, which will be prepared for payment as proposed by you.

Permit me to express my sincere gratification that Maryland has been the first State to make full cash payment of her quota of the direct tax. The payment of Pennsylvania, which preceded that of Maryland by a few days, was by credit for advances earlier made, as well as partly by cash. The other States are promptly following; and all, I am sure, partake the satisfaction I cannot but express on seeing Maryland now, like Maryland in the days of the Old Line, coming forward, with purse and sword, to the defense and support of the American Union. With great respect,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ARREST OF JUDGE BARTOL.—Hon. Jas. L. Bartol, a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, was arrested on Saturday last whilst on his way from Washington to Baltimore, and conveyed to Fort McHenry. It is understood the charges against him are of a treasonable character.

Local Matters.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Yesterday was the eighty-sixth anniversary of American Independence. The stores were mostly closed in our town, and business was generally suspended. Unusual quiet prevailed, the only exception being an occasional boom from the "big gun," which some of the Union boys had out. Our old cannon is a good "Union gun," and we expect soon, notwithstanding present seeming discouragements, to have a whole day's shooting for it to do, in celebrating the fall of the Rebel capital.

PEACHES.—The Fruit-Growers' Association of Maryland and Delaware recently met at Middletown. They adjourned to meet at the same place on the 22d inst. The capacity and dimensions of baskets and boxes fixed by the Society are as follows: they are to contain not less than five-eights nor more than three-fourths of a bushel each. Baskets to be 14 inches high, 10 inches diameter at the bottom and 16 inches diameter at the top; boxes to be 23 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 10 inches deep.

A LARGE YIELD FROM A SINGLE GRAIN OF WHEAT.—Joseph Usilton, Esq., residing on Worton Creek, has sent us a bunch of wheat, pulled from his field, containing sixty distinct stalks and heads, which has the appearance of having grown from a single grain. The roots are compactly matted and intertwined, and it is impossible to distinguish the evidences of separate grains. The stalks average about four feet in height, and are remarkably well headed.

DEATH OF A MINISTER.—Rev. E. F. Cooper, of the Philadelphia Conference, died at the residence of Mr. Wm. Rodgers, at Galena, in this county, on Saturday last, and was buried at Dover, Del., on Monday. He possessed good ministerial ability, and had he lived would have made a prominent member of the Conference.

PROF. J. ISAACS.—This distinguished Oculist and Aurist is now at Mr. John McDaniel's Hotel, in this town, where he will be happy to see all who may be so unfortunate as to be affected with deafness or loss of sight. Prof. Isaacs has recently traveled through Delaware, where he has been eminently successful.

The following diseases of the eyes can be cured: Cataract, the most dreadful of all diseases; Amaurosis, or Paralysis of the Optic Nerve; Common Sore Eyes, Weak and Watery Eyes, &c., &c.

He can also cure diseases of the Ear.

In regard to the use of defective eye glasses, so injurious to the iris, or corner of the eye, the Professor has selected with great care, a very fine assortment of Pantasco Pic Brazilian Pebbles.

The Professor is originally from Leyden, Holland, and comes to us very highly recommended. Give him a call at once, as he will only remain here until the 11th inst. No charges made for examinations.

The press of Delaware speak in the highest terms of the Professor's abilities, and give the names of a great many persons on whom he has performed wonderful cures, among whom we notice Gov. Burton of Delaware, C. B. Beswick, H. Collins and Mrs. John W. Atkins, of Milford, Delaware.; Wm. W. Manlove and John C. Powell of Dover, Del., and Judge Wootten, J. H. Paynter, Esq., and a son of Mr. Elligood, of Georgetown, Del.

The Professor requests us to state that there is no secrecy connected with his mode of treatment, and that he would be most happy to have the physicians of the town and county call at his room and witness his operations.

His Pantoscopic Lenses are said to be, by some of our citizens who are using them, the best they have ever tried, and can be had on very reasonable terms.

Gen. Geo. Vickers, John N. Usilton, Esq., and others of our town, are under the Professor's treatment for impaired hearing. We learn that these gentlemen have experienced a decided improvement, and expectations formed, which they are sanguine of realizing, after a continuance for a short time of the gentle remedies applied, that full restoration of hearing will be effected. *

Obstructions in the James River.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes:

The news from the upper James river shows that the intricacies of its narrow channel are considerable, and in themselves would form no slight obstacle in the approach by water (of most gunboats) to Richmond, even could our vessels jump the artificial obstructions near Drury's Bluff; but these are of so permanent a character, that it is said months of uninterrupted labor would be required to force a passage through them.

Deserters say that the enemy have sunk an infernal machine, containing four tons of powder, in the river, a short distance below the fort, and so arranged as to be sprung from shore, which is the only true way whereby such machines may be made dangerous, as in no other can they be exploded at the proper moment.

PARSON BROWNLOW AT THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—Rev. William G. Brownlow, better known as Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, made his appearance last evening before the citizens of Baltimore at the Maryland Institute, the hall of which was nearly filled with ladies and gentlemen. The Parson delivered an eloquent lecture, in which he recounted the trials to which he and other Union men were exposed, on account of their attachment to the glorious cause of the Union. He spoke for upwards of two hours, and was enthusiastically applauded during the delivery of the address.—*Balt. American of Wednesday.*

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

FOUR DAYS' FIGHTING.

General McClellan Falling Back.

ENGAGEMENT ON JAMES RIVER.

The Rebels Shelled by the Gunboats and Compelled to Retreat with Loss.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 1, 4 o'clk P. M.—A gunboat has just arrived at Fortress Monroe from the scene of action yesterday (Monday), ten miles above City Point.—That division of our army has been fighting four days, and have retreated about seventeen miles. The fight of yesterday was most terrific, the enemy having two or three to our one. The battle commenced with our land forces, and after about four hours' fighting our gunboats got in range and poured into the Rebels a heavy and incessant fire. This fire the Rebels stood about two hours and then retreated.

Our troops have captured, notwithstanding their disadvantages, a large number of artillery pieces and 2,000 prisoners, among them is the Rebel General Magruder. The place where this last action took place is near Turkey Creek.

The retreat of the enemy last evening was with great disorder, and their loss has been very heavy—much greater, it is believed, than ours. Still I have nothing definite in regard to the loss.

In the retreat forced upon Gen. McClellan by the superior numbers of the enemy, I learn that he had to spike his siege guns and leave them on the field, after burning the carriages, the nature of the soil rendering it impossible to move them. In the retreat many of our sick and wounded were necessarily left behind.

There are, of course, innumerable reports and rumors here, but I send only what appears to be authentic.

The New York papers contain the only intelligible accounts of the fighting near Richmond on Thursday and Friday of last week that have come to hand.

The New York Tribune publishes a special despatch dated "Battle-field, Saturday morning," which states that a severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday. The attack was made by the enemy in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy near the railroad, above Mechanicsville, on Thursday afternoon, and fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were two to one. The only force engaged on that day was McCall's Division, the battle lasting from 2 o'clock till 9 P. M., when the Division was ordered back. Gen. McClellan was on the field expressing himself satisfied with the result.

The New York Herald's special account from before Richmond is dated Friday, June 27. It states that our killed, wounded and missing on that day reached 1200. The object of the movement was to bring Porter's and other divisions to more close connection with the rest of the army, in fact changing the front of the whole of our forces, with our centre and left pressing immediately on Richmond. It was the virtual surrender or vacating of the long line of defence heretofore kept up to Mechanicsville, in order to have the whole force within an effective distance, also to allow the Rebels to follow up and if possible to bag them.

General McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to withdraw to two miles this side Gwin's Mill early on Friday morning, which was done, the enemy following up, thinking he had gained a victory. Our troops slowly moving back in order, fighting as they went, crossed the Chickahominy and got to the position designated for their occupation by General McClellan. The Rebels followed in great numbers, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon a general and heavy engagement occurred there, lasting till 7 o'clock, when a lull took place, but the Rebels again renewed it with greater ferocity, having been reinforced. Our men were ready to meet them, and again there was desperate fighting—this time more desperate than before. The mutual yells of the men as they advanced to fire upon one another could be heard above the roar of the artillery. This was the most exciting and earnest fight of the day. The cannon let fly grape, shell and canister; the volleys of musketry were incessant, and dashing charges and counter-charges were made with bold impetuosity. No battle was ever more earnestly fought. Officers and men acquitted themselves with great gallantry.

As mentioned above, it was evident that the enemy had been reinforced. The vigor of their fighting showed it, and the statements of prisoners confirmed it. They greatly outnumbered us. Only one course remained to prevent defeat, and that was asking for reinforcements. They were asked for and given. I do not know the exact order of their coming, but before the day's work ended there had come across the Chickahominy to our aid General Slocum's division, and Gens. Palmer, French and Meagher's brigades. The fresh arrivals gave new impetus to the struggle.—The new men, like those they aided and relieved, fought with the courage and desperation of old and well trained troops.—Gen. Meagher's men went into the fight with coats off and sleeves rolled up, and fought with the fierceness of tigers. Duryea's Zouaves, too, fought with undaunted courage.

CLOSE OF THE DAY'S WORK.

The sun went down in brightness and beauty. Its departing rays shed their twilight hues upon the contest of carnage still going on. It was half past 9 o'clock when the firing ceased and the day's work of battle was over. We compelled the enemy to retreat, and hold the ground we were told to hold. The closing firing was between the enemy and General Smith's division, on our left.

The Battle of Saturday.

The following account of the battle on Saturday is taken from a special despatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Fortress Monroe, June 30:

The affair of Saturday last partook more of the nature of a battle than the engagements of Thursday and Friday. General Fitz John Porter has covered himself with glory. He selected a very strong position and having posted his forces in an admirable manner, was prepared to hold it against any force of the enemy. The brave men of this command all fought with heroic courage, and the volunteers vied with General Sykes' regulars in making steady movements, and carefully executing the commands of their officers.

Time and again vast hordes of Rebels moved up in solid columns upon our troops but our regular batteries as often mowed them down in a most destructive manner. Steady discharges of grape, shell and canister, in regular salvos, seemed to sweep down whole companies.

As soon as confusion in the rebel ranks was apparent, Gen. Porter ordered Gen. Meagher's Irish Brigade to charge bayonets, which they did in the most gallant and heroic style, bare-headed, in their shirt sleeves.

This charge had an excellent effect.—The Rebels were driven back with great slaughter, and General Porter was preparing to move upon them over the piles of the Rebel dead and dying, when the enemy again advanced strongly reinforced.

Now the Pennsylvanians gave them the benefit of their splendid rifles, while the batteries played upon them as before, creating sad havoc. Indeed, the slaughter upon other fields during this war has never been anything to compare to this. The Rebels staggered under their losses, and our forces were advancing steadily upon them, driving them back at every point, when a staff officer rode up with an order from the Commander-in-Chief to General Porter, directing him to fall back across the Chickahominy.

The order was executed in fine style, and our troops did not miss a man, the enemy being too severely punished to follow us closely.

General Porter thought he would be reinforced, and be ordered to advance upon Richmond forthwith, but it was not so designed, and he fell back as ordered.

Three Hundred Thousand additional Troops to be Called Out.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of the several States will explain itself:

To the President:—The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent, are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which must ensure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that, in view of the present state of the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective forces in the field, resulting from the usual unavoidable casualties of the service, that the time has arrived for prompt and vigorous measures to be adopted by the people in support of the great interests committed to your charge, we respectly request, if it meet with your entire approval, that you at once call upon the several States for such number of men as may be required to fill up all the military organizations now in the field, and add to the armies heretofore organized such additional number of men as may, in your judgment, be necessary to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and to speedily crush the Rebellion that still exists in several of the Southern States, thus practically restoring to the civilized world our great and good Government.

We believe that the decisive moment is near at hand, and to that end the people of the United States are desirous to aid promptly in furnishing all the reinforcements that you may deem needful to sustain our Government.

[Signed by the Governors of the loyal States.]

WASHINGTON, July 1st, 1862.

Gentlemen:—Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic manner by you in the communication of the 28th of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of *three hundred thousand men.* I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly of infantry. I trust that they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

An order fixing the quotas of the respective States will be issued by the War Department to-morrow.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE RUMORED FOREIGN INTERFERENCE. The rumor that the Government has been notified by the Ministers of France and England that the war must immediately be brought to a close, which has been current here for several days, and appears in the telegraphic columns of a cotemporary most fond of canards of this description, is utterly unfounded in fact.

It is inconceivable that the Government should have allowed it to be telegraphed, since, if believed, it could not but cause far more mischief than the letters touching the recent battles on the Chickahominy which were not allowed to go over the wires.

We repeat what we have already asserted upon excellent authority that the last steamer brought no official or semi-official word in the nature of an offer of mediation, of intervention, or of interference in our domestic affairs in any shape whatever, from any foreign power whatever.

The question what the Government of France or the Government of England proposes to do in the future is purely a matter of speculation; neither Government has yet spoken.

BETTER LEFT THEM ALONE.—The bells which had been gathered at New Orleans by order of General Beauregard, to be cast into cannon, all fell into Federal hands on the capture of that city, and have been sent to Boston. They were of all sizes, from very large church bells down to small plantation and steamer bells, and amounted in number to hundreds.