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The Kent News.

A Family Newspaper: Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, General News, and Advertising.

VOL. 23.—No. 19. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862. WHOLE No. 1163.

The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.
Office, Masonic Hall, Court House Green.

Jas. H. Plummer & Wm. B. Usilton,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, *payable in advance.* If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing Two DOLLARS will be *invariably charged.* No subscriptions received for less than six months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines will be published three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in the same proportion.

☞ Advertisements published quarterly, semi-annually, or yearly, at moderate rates.

CARDS not exceeding five lines will be published three months for $2.50; six months $4; one year $7. Six to ten lines—three months $3; six months $6; one year $10.

Job Printing.—Having added to our Office an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful JOB TYPE, we are prepared to execute every description of Job Printing, at short notice, and on very reasonable terms.

Baltimore Advertisements.

GEO. Z. GREENWOOD,
Commission Merchant,
No. 1 BOWLY'S WHARF,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Particular attention given to the sale of Grain and Produce. Consignments are respectfully solicited. jan19y.

JOHN A. STEPHENS. SAML. R. STEPHENS.
JOHN A. STEPHENS & BRO.
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
No. 92 Light street wharf, BALTIMORE

Particular attention given to the Sale of all kinds of GRAIN and other Produce, and to the purchase of all kinds of Fertilizers, &c.

REFER to Col. James H. Gale, Geo. Vickers, and Wm. W. Stephens, Esqrs. n17y

ROBERT W. GALE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 94 Light Street Wharf, BALTIMORE.

Particular attention given to the sale of all kinds of GRAIN and other Produce, and to the purchase of all kinds of Fertilizers, &c. All articles of merchandise purchased for his customers at the lowests rates. n17y

Maltby House,
PRATT STREET,
BETWEEN LIGHT AND CHARLES STS.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
fb15y. L. U. MALTBY, Pro.

JOSEPH Y. FORD,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 15 S. Gay, near Baltimore st.,
BALTIMORE:

Respectfully informs his friends and customers in Kent and the adjoining counties that he has removed to the above place, where he will be pleased to see them and receive their orders for Clothing. Always on hand a beautiful assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of both Foreign and Domestic manufacture, which he will make up in a style that cannot be excelled in the city. jy4-y

WM. BROWN & CO.
227, *S. E. cor. Baltimore & Charles streets,*

Are now opening a large and beautiful assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER & ALBATA WARE, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., all of which they will sell at exceedingly low prices for cash. n17y

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. E. A. VANNORT,

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MD., HAVING located at Hanesville, in this county, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of that village and the surrounding country. He may at all times be found at his office in that place, when not professionally absent. [mh29tf.]

Dr. J. T. TWILLEY,
DENTIST,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kent Co., that having removed to Chestertown, he can always be found (except on Thursdays,) at his office on Queen Street, in the dwelling recently occupied by Capt. Emory.

☞ His charges are moderate and all work done by him guarantied to be as he represents. jan4-y.

AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS, RENTS, AND THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF REAL ESTATE, IN CHESTERTOWN, AND KENT COUNTY.

THE undersigned having had much experience in the Collection and settlement of accounts, for non-residents, as well as residents, respectfully offers his services to all persons who have accounts or claims to collect, and who desire the services of an agent to manage their Real Estate in this town or vicinity. The long services of the undersigned as Justice of the Peace, (which office he still holds, "and for this third expression of the confidence of his fellow-citizens, he returns his grateful acknowledgements,") will prompt him with his accustomed diligence to a strict and impartial discharge of the duties imposed upon him.

All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to and accounted for at maturity.

JOHN N. USILTON,
dec7-tf. Chestertown, Md.

S. B. WOODRUFF,
Clock and Watch Maker,
AND JEWELER,

HAS established and opened a shop at the Head of Sassafras, and takes this mode of informing the citizens of the surrounding country that he is prepared to CLEAN and REPAIR Clocks, Watches and Jewelry on the most reasonable terms: Satisfaction given or the money returned. I have had ten years experience in the business and persons having fine Watches need not hesitate in bringing them to me.

Respectfully, S. B. WOODRUFF.
Head Sassafras, mh22tf.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE!
Mrs. Pearson,

HAS just returned from Philadelphia with a varied and well selected stock of Goods, comprising in part as follows:

FANCY PRINTS,
Plain and Plaid Ginghams,
All wool plain and fig'd Delanes,
Mozambiques, Mazantas, Argentenes,
Embroidered Poplins, Berages,
HANDSOME STYLE, CHEAP.
Lawns, Fine Organdies, and other
BEAUTIFUL AND FASHIONABLE
DRESS GOODS.

Also, Trimmings and Buttons; a large and handsome assortment of Jaconett and Swiss Collars, linen Zouave Collars, something new, and a beautiful assortment of embroidered Jaconett and Swiss, blue brown lilac and drab Grenadine for veils; handsome Hair Netts, entirely new style; all kinds and qualities of *PERFUMERY AND POMADE,* and many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash. Call and examine the new styles Goods. Store adjoining the Bank.

Chestertown, May 10, 1862.

The New Store!
CALL AND SEE!
Confectionery, Tobacco, Segars,
SNUFF, PIPES, &c.
James A. Shaw,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened, at his NEW STORE ROOM, on the south side of the Court House Green and near the Masonic Hall, a choice assortment of CONFECTIONERY,
FRENCH & COMMON CANDIES,
ORANGES, LEMONS,
FIGS, PRUNES, RASINS,
Almonds, Dates, Filberts, Cocoanuts, &c., &c.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

An excellent assortment of Tobacco & Segars. They only need a trial to guarantee their ready sale. Also, an assortment of PIPES, SMOKING TOBABCO, &c. Having made his purchases at the lowest cash prices, he is enabled to sell his goods very cheap. Give him a call.

JAMES A. SHAW,
ap19. Court St., near the Masonic Hall

'Tis no Mistake

ABOUT J. FRANK MORGAN selling silver Hunting Watches for only $8, and warranting them for one year; also, CLOCKS from $1.00 to 7.50, warranted for one year, and

JEWELRY

of every variety, among which are

Breast Pins, from	25 cts. to	$8.50
Ear Rings "	25 cts. to	5.00
Sets, of various kinds	50 "	10.50
Lockets (double glass)	37 "	7.50
Finger Rings from	13 "	3.00
Studs & Sleeve Buttons,	50 "	7.50

Besides various other articles, such as BRACELETS, NECKLACES, ARMLETS, &c., all of which will be sold cheap, as his goods are bought direct from the manufacturer's agent.

N. B. Having secured the assistance of a first class workman he will be able to do all repairing entrusted to him at very short notice.

J. FRANK MORGAN,
oc26. *Watch and Jewelry Store, Chestertown.*

To the Farmers of Maryland.

THE undersigned having reason to believe certain commission merchants of Baltimore are using old orders of Farmers, exempting their grain from inspection under the law prior to the late amendment, for the purpose of withdrawing it from Inspection or Weighing under the amended law, contrary to the interest and intention of the Farmers,

I respectfully suggest to the Farmers that the amended law being for their protection, and reducing the fee for Weighing and Inspection to one quarter of a cent per bushel, the amount heretofore charged by the unofficial weighers, it is advisable that they revoke the old orders, written before the amendment, as the best way to prevent their being deprived of the benefit of the law so essential to their security, by commission merchants disposed to embarrass its execution.

B. F. MAY,
Inspector General of Grain.
Baltimore, May 27, 1862—9m.

BENJ. H. GARDNER,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

He has now in store a large and excellent assortment of TOBACCO and SEGARS of every description; SNUFF, PIPES, SMOKING TOBACCO, and everything in this line of business, which he will sell at Wholesale and Retail at the very lowest rates.

Call and examine for yourslves.

Store on Main Street, nearly opposite McDaniel's Hotel. [my17.

FARM BELLS,
AND HECKONDORN PLOWS.

JUST received from the manufacturers a lot of Farm Bells, weighing from 56 to 100 lbs. one of the most *useful* and *convenient* articles on a Farm. Prices range from $4.50 to 6.50, ready for hanging. The 6.50 bells weigh 100 lbs. and can be heard from 3 to 5 miles distant

Also, a consignment of the justly *Celebrated Heckondorn Plow,* said to be the best in use for easy draught and good work. The above will be shown with pleasure to any who may call to see them at GREEN POINT FARM, Worton.

Also, several Carriages and sets of Harness.
Aug. 9, 1862—3m.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE undersigned has just returned from the city with a handsome assortment of
SUMMER CLOTHING,
Furnishing Goods, &c.,
which he will sell *twenty-five per cent* below last year's prices, and cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased in Chestertown.

He asks an examination of his goods and prices. JAMES H. SMITH,
Next door to J. W. Edwards' harness store.
Chestertown, May 10, 1862.

FENCE BOARDS.
White Pine and Hemlock Fence Boards, of superior quality for sale cheap, by
May 17, 1862. T. W. ELIASON.

COAL OIL,
of superior quality,
je14. for sale by T. W. ELIASON.

SAD IRONS and Sad Iron Stands for sale at the Stove and Tin Store, by
je28. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

DURYEA'S CORN STARCH,
for culinary purposes, by
je14. WM. VANNORT.

Poetical.

For the Kent News

A PRAYER FOR THE UNION.

God of Heaven hear our prayer,
Leave us not to dark despair;
Let thy all sustaining grace
Be abroad in every place;
May thy goodness from above
Unite our hearts in perfect love,
Let this tumultuous strife be o'er,
That from those homes our loved ones tore;
O, Thou who canst the billows calm,
When raging on the ocean's strand,
Defend us from each threat'ning ill,
Control the war—say peace be still.
Let this rebellion all be past,
Let the Union still stand fast,
Let our Banner still wave high,
The Stars and Stripes forever fly.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE.

We are coming, Father Abraam, three hundred thousand more,
From Mississippi's winding stream and from New England's shore;
We leave our ploughs and workshops, our wives and children dear,
With hearts too full for utterance, with but a silent tear;
We dare not look behind us, but steadfastly before—
We are coming, Father Abraam—three hundred thousand more!

If you look across the hill-tops that meet the northern sky,
Long moving lines of rising dust your vision may descry;
And now the wind, an instant, tears the cloudy veil aside,
And floats aloft our spangled flag in glory and in pride;
And bayonets in the sunlight gleam, and bands brave music pour—
We are coming, Father Abraam—three hundred thousand more!

If you look all up our valleys, where the growing harvests shine,
You may see our sturdy farmer boys fast forming into line;
And children from their mother's knees are pulling at the weeds,
And learning how to reap and sow, against their country's needs;
And a farewell group stands weeping at every cottage door—
We are coming, Father Abraam—three hundred thousand more!

You have called us, and we're coming, by Richmond's bloody tide
To lay us down for freedom's sake, our brothers' bones beside;
Or from foul treason's savage grasp to wrench the murderous blade,
And in the face of foreign foes its fragments to parade.
Six hundred thousand loyal men and true have gone before—
We are coming, Father Abraam—three hundred thousand more!

Something about Schools.

We know a man who last summer had four colts pastured on a farm, some five miles distant. At least once in two weeks he got into a wagon and drove over to see how his juvenile horses fared. He made minute inquiries of the keeper as to their health, their daily watering, &c.; he himself examined the condition of the pasture, and when a dry season came on he made special arrangements to have a daily allowance of meal, and he was careful to know that it was regularly supplied

This man had four children attending school, kept in a small building erected at the cross-roads. Around this building on three sides is a space of land six feet wide; the fourth side is on a line with the street. There is not a shade tree in sight of the building. Of the interior of the school house we need not speak. We wish to state one fact only. This owner of those colts, and the father of those children, has never been in that school house to inquire after the comfort, health or mental food daily dealt out to his offspring. In the latter part of the summer we chanced to ask, "who teaches your school?" His reply was, "he did not know, he believed her name was Parker, but *he had no time to look after school matters.*"—*Amer. Agr.*

WASHING CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.—It is a great anoyance to have a nicely painted carriage scratched by careless or ignorant hands in washing it. Yet how often this is done! A broom and pail of water sometimes constitute the whole equipment; possibly, an old rag is thrown in. The broom or rag is wetted, and dashed on the smooth surface of the vehicle, and the scrubbing proceeds, until the mud is washed off, and some of the varnish and paint, beside. Now, the right way of doing this is very simple. First of all give the mud a through soaking with water, when water from a hose cannot be used, use a common garden springe or sprinkling-pot. Soak it again and not a little of the mud will come off without any rubbing. With the surface throughly saturated, begin with a large sponge full of water wash, gently depending still more upon the water than the rubbing. A large, soft cloth will answer if a sponge cannot be had. After the mud and grit has all been washed off, give it another sprinkling or two, and after taking off the excess of water with a soft sponge, rub the whole clean and dry with a piece of soft chamois leather. See that this is perfectly free from grit and knotty places. It will remove lint and dust and leave the varnish clean and brilliant.

WOOL is now higher than it has been for forty-four years. This is owing to the large demand for army goods, and to the advanced price of cotton. It will not soon fall so low again as it has been of late years; and we shall be surprised if the flocks upon New England hills are not greatly increased.

TWO WAYS.

There are two ways of dealing with our fellow-men, both of which may be considered honest. One is to give your neighbor his due, but not a cent more. In shoveling the snow from the sidewalk, take particular care and not shovel any from before his house. Stop exactly at the line; and give him to understand that he must shovel his own snow. Pursue the same policy in everything, and let him know that he has a neighbor who will not suffer his rights to be trampled on. The result is natural. You stir up the same spirit in him. He looks out for his privileges as carefully as you do for yours: and you soon find that you have got one of the least accommodating, one of the meanest and most obstinate neighbors in the world; while he entertains precisely the same opinion of you.

The other way is to deal not exactly, but generously. Always be willing to pay all the things you purchase is worth: and show less anxiety, when buying from the poor, to pay too much than about paying too little. Shovel the snow from before both houses when convenient, and don't look as if you expected some graceful return for the favor. Feel that it is a pleasure to accommodate your neighbors in all things possible; and that, in matters of slight misunderstanding, it is always better magnanimously to surrender your rights than to indulge in a petty quarrel. You will soon find that also in this case you will find a similar spirit in those you deal with; and that instead of jealousies and complaints of each other, which are the curse of a neighborhood, you and your friends will imitate each other in doing kind acts.

Or, if this does not result, you will be the gainer. You will gain a noble and serene spirit of toleration, which will be worth more to you than all the trifles there may be disputed about. Your charity and generosity will be reflected back upon yourself, and the more liberally you treat those who use you ill, the larger and warmer your heart will become, and the sweeter and worthier your life.

THE CARE OF THE EYES.—First, never use a desk or table with your face toward a window. In such case the rays of light coming directly upon the pupil of the eyes and causing an unnatural and forced contraction thereof, soon permanently injuries the sight. Next, when your table or desk is near a window, sit so that your face turns from, not towards it, while you are writing. If your face is towards the window, the oblique rays strike the eye and injure it nearly as much as the direct rays when you sit in front of the window. It is best always to sit or stand, while reading or writing, with the window behind you, and next to that, with the light coming over the left side—then the light illumines the paper or book, and does not shine abruptly upon the eye-ball. The same remarks are applicable to artificial light. We are often asked which is the best light—gas, candles, oil, or camphene. Our answer is, it is immaterial which, provided the light of either be strong enough, and does not flicker.—*Scientific Amer.*

WHAT I HAVE NEVER KNOWN.—I have never known a poor man to obtain a premium at a fair where there was a rich man to compete with him.

I have never known a naturally dishonest man to become morally honest by becoming a member of any church.

I have never known a minister to be called from a high to a low salary.

I have never known a really poor man elevated to an important office, let his intellect be ever so brilliant.

I have never known a man to be respected because he was poor.

I have never known a rich man but what was respected on account of his riches.

I have never known a merchant to continue talking with a poor man when a rich man entered his store.

A DEAD MAN'S SPEECH.—"Here is a book containing a dead man's speech," said a witty auctioneer to a gaping crowd. "What will you offer me for the dead man's speech?—Who bids?" "Ten cents"—"twenty"—"thirty"—"thirty-five"—and it was finally knocked down to a literary youth from the Emerald Isle, at fifty cents. He tendered the cash and received the book. After turning the leaves, "Hallo," said he, "Mr. Auctioner, by St. Patrick, but I b'lieve there's a bit of a mistake. Divil a bit of a spache do I see at all." "My good fellow," said the auctioneer, "the book contains the whole of his speech, every word of it. So just put the book in your pocket, and say no more about it." *It was a blank book!*

TO STOP BLEEDING ON MAN OR BEAST.—Asa Kemper, Ross county, Ohio, writes to the American Agriculturist, that bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left for hours, or even days, if necessary. In this manner he saved the life of a horse which was bleeding from a wounded artery; the bleeding ceased in five minutes after the application. It was left on three days when it worked loose, was easily removed from the wound, which very soon healed.

A Confirmed Grumbler.

Some time ago there lived in Edinburg a well-known grumbler, named Sandy Black, whose often-recurring fits of spleen or indigestion produced some amusing scenes of senseless irritability, which were highly relished by all except the brute's good, patient little wife. One morning Sandy rose bent on a quarrel; the haddies and eggs were excellent, done to a turn, and had been ordered by himself the previous evening, and breakfast passed without the looked for cause of complaint.

"What will you have for dinner, Sandy?" said Mrs. Black.

"A chicken, madam," said the husband.

"Roast or boiled?" asked the wife.

"Confound it, madam, if you had been a good and considerate wife you'd have known before this what I liked," Sandy growled out, and slamming the door behind him, left the house. It was in spring and a friend who was present heard the little wife say, "Sandy's bent on a disturbance to-day; I shall not please him, do what I can."

The dinner time came, and Sandy and his friend sat down to dinner; the fish was eaten in silence, and, on raising the cover of the dish before him, in a towering passion he called out, "Boiled chicken! I hate it, madam. A chicken boiled is a chicken spoiled."

Immediately the cover was raised for another chicken, roasted to a turn.

"Madam, I won't eat roast chicken," roared Sandy; you know how it should have been cooked."

At that instant a broiled chicken, with mushrooms, was placed on the table.

"Without green peas?" roared the grumbler.

"Here they are, dear," said Mrs. B.

"How dare you spend my money in that way?"

"They were a present," said the wife, interrupting him.

Rising from his chair and rushing from the room amid a roar of laughter from his friend, he clenched his fist and shouted, "How dare you receive a present without my leave?"

THE DIFFERENCE.—Whilst so many of our mercenary "jobbers" here are violating the laws of their country, by daily repetitions of attempts to furnish contraband articles to the rebels in arms over the Potomac, for the purpose of making a few dollars by their treasonable practices, let the following reply of an Englishman in response to an invitation to attempt the same game, put such miscreants to shame, if that be possible. A merchant of Birmingham, England, lately wrote a letter to his son in New York, of which the following is a copy. If there were more such Englishmen, the occupation of the London Times would be gone:

"A friend of mine has written to me from London to make some ventures, or induce some ventures to Charleston. I have told him if I could make a fortune by a dash of a pen, I would not do anything that would give aid and comfort to the rebels to the extent of a pin's head. *I consider they have sinned to an extent against God and man, that can never be forgotten here below nor hereafter, under a period of a thousand years.*"

DON'T BE FRIGHTENED.—The New York Times consoles those who are afraid of a draft in quite a philosophical way. Patriotism is a virtue susceptible of cultivation and one will feel better after having made up his mind to go. Then, a man may stand a draft like a veteran, and yet have the bad luck to draw a *blank.* Among the names of able-bodied men in the box, he will at least have one chance in three to get off. But suppose you are drafted, it don't necessarily follow that you will be shot. You may not even get a sight of the enemy, and if you do, it will be a bloody battle indeed where one in ten gets hit with the enemy's missiles.—Indeed, the chance of escaping with your life in battle will be much better than that of escaping the draft! So there is no use of making trouble in advance!

RAISING THE VESSELS SUNK IN HAMPTON ROADS.—The Boston Journal understands that Mr. Dana G. Agnew, of Boston, has concluded arrangements with Mr. F. F. Wells, who has been chosen by the Government to raise the vessels sunk in Hampton Roads, numbering fifteen, to take an active part in the diving department of the work. This submarine contract will be the most extensive ever taken by a North American company. Among the vessels to be raised are the Congress, Cumberland, Raritan and Merrimac. Several of the most experienced divers in the United States will be employed on this expedition. There will be a survey of the vessels held immediately, to ascertain their condition, &c., preparatory to commencing the work of raising them.

RACCOON FORD, where the Rebel forces, under Jackson, crossed the Rapidan, for their advance on Pope and Banks, was already distinguished in our military history. It is the point where Wayne, with his reinforcement for Lafayette, succeeded in crossing the Rapidan southward, and thus foiled Cornwallis, who had advanced in that direction with the hope of preventing this combination. Raccoon Ford was, on this account, for some days, in 1781, a point of anxious interest in the Revolutionary history.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

The first experiment in arming the negroes has proved a failure. Gen. Hunter has finally disbanded his negro regiment, probably by orders from Washington. It seems, however, that, apart from Government interference, there were agencies at work which would have rendered abortive this well-meant, but ill-judged, experiment of General Hunter. The negroes themselves did not relish the prospect of fighting, and desertions were frequent; so much so that the eight hundred originally enrolled dwindled down to four hundred and fifty at the time they were disbanded. The white soldiers also contributed to demoralize the command by the unfriendly feeling they manifested toward their would be companions in arms. All this might have been foreseen, but it is doubtful whether the lesson it teaches will be heeded by the people who are embarked in this negro-arming movement. We shall hear of other experiments of the same kind before the war is over, in which the same result will follow as a matter of course. Right or wrong, American white soldiers, even though they hail from New England, will not fight side by side with negroes.—*New York World.*

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The Richmond Enquirer, after referring to the release of Col. Corcoran and other officers, remarks:

There are, we understand, twenty-eight Federal officers, taken at the battle of Manassas, still confined in our military prisons. Considerable apprehension exists among them relative to President Davis's late proclamation, and they seem to have little hope of a speedy restoration to liberty; but they have no cause for alarm.—The provisions of the cartel will be faithfully carried out with respect to the prisoners in our hands at the time of its signature, however objectionable that instrument may be in view of more recent events. The redoubtable Corcoran remarked shortly before his departure that there was no possibility of a termination of the war until the South had been crushed, and that it was his purpose, on reaching home, to re-enter the Federal service immediately. The threat implied in the latter portion of his remark will create a sensation throughout the South when it becomes generally known.

THE EFFICIENCY OF DRAFTED SOLDIERS.—The Montreal *Gazette,* which inclined to disparage the Union cause, concedes the superiority of drafted soldiers. It says: "A draft will mainly fall upon men inured to fatigue and exposure, and able, from their general strength, to stand far more hard work than the residents of the cities. Yet, it may be urged, that men forced into the service, as these men will be, will not fight with the courage of the men who voluntarily come forward to put down the South. This may apply in some cases, to persons residing in the Border States, whose proclivities are decidedly Secessionist. But it should also be remembered that in no country where a conscription has taken place have the conscripts failed to display fortitude and courage. What was the old Guard at Waterloo, when it refused to surrender, and died with the historic words upon its lips, "*La Garde meurt mais elle ne se rend pas?*" What but a body of conscripts? What were the Russians who fought in the Crimea with a doggedness and determination which almost paled the deeds of the most courageous and hardy troops in modern times, but conscripts? People may say what they will, deduct all they may on the score of unwillingness, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the drill master will have splendid material to work on in the new levy."

A PEOPLE who have no government have nothing. The very beggar is, in such a case, more to be envied than the man of fortune, for the wealth of the latter only makes him the mark of robbers and plunderers. And still we hear of men trying to break up the Government for fear they may lose their slaves, when all sensible men must see that if we lose our Government, we lose not only our slaves certainly, but also every other possession on the earth. In this case we would prey upon and plunder each other, until some military chief with the help of an army would make us all slaves to himself. Are the people of the South so blind with rage that they will not see this fate staring them in the face?

GEN. CORCORAN'S LIFE.—Gen. Michael Corcoran was born in Sligo, Ireland, in the year 1822, and is now forty years of age. His father, Thomas Corcoran, was an officer in the British army, and saw service in the West Indies. On the mother's side he is descended from the Earl of Lucan. After receiving a fair English education, and attaining his nineteenth year, he entered the Irish constabulary force, performing the duties of that office in Creeslough, County Donegal. In 1848 the same love of liberty and hatred of tyranny that makes him a patriot here, made him a patriot in Ireland. In August, 1849, he resigned his commission, emigrated to this country, and immediately found employment in New York.

James Touchstone, of Port Deposit, has been appointed Quartermaster of the Sixth Maryland Regiment, Col. Howard.