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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We publish in another column a connected account of the battles between the Federal and Rebel armies, near Washington, commencing with the attack on Manassas Junction on Tuesday night of last week, and ending with the falling back of the army on Washington on Wednesday morning—some six or seven distinct battles in all. It will be seen that in these engagements the Rebels were repulsed in all but two. In the last conflict on Monday evening the gallant General Reno, who distinguished himself under Burnside, nobly drove back the enemy with great slaughter.

The falling back of the Federal army from Centreville to the fortifications in front of Washington was not occasioned, it appears, from inability to hold the former place, but the Capital can be more easily defended from the fortifications, and with a smaller force, leaving a part of the army for the protection of Maryland, which is threatened with invasion. It is evident, and there is no effort made in army circles to conceal the fact, that Gen. Pope has not managed affairs with that degree of judgment and military skill which he was suppossed to possess; or, in other words, in common military parlance, he has been "out-generaled." The effort of the Rebels to cross the Rappahannock in his immediate front was a mere feint, and while General Pope was engaged, as he thought, in a herculean effort opposing the crossing of the whole Rebel army, he is astounded to learn that the main body of the enemy had already passed around his rear, the advance having reached Manassas, captured his commissary stores and trains, and turned his right wing. The appointment of General McClellan to the chief command of all the troops in front of Washington, including Pope's army, has inspired confidence again, for while McClellan has not been as successful as was believed and expected, he still possesses the confidence of the army and the public to a greater degree than any other General in the field.

Eleven hundred paroled prisoners arrived at Georgetown last night from the Rebel lines. They report that Gen. Lee had established his headquarters beyond Bull Run, and that columns of the enemy were marching to the rear toward Thoroughfare Gap. The Rebels stripped our dead on the battle-field and greedily devoured the contents of their haversacks.

Winchester, Va., was evacuated by our forces on Tuesday, who probably fell back on Martinsburg. Before leaving all the Government stores and the rolling stock of the railroad were brought off, and the railroad depot destroyed. The Rebel cavalry have appeared at Leesburg, but in what force is not known. The Rebel guerillas who were recently menacing Clarksburg, Va., have disappeared, our troops at that place having been reinforced.

It was reported at Cairo on Monday that General Buell had a fight with the rebels at Chattanooga on Wednesday and Thursday. The first day's fight, it is said, turned to the advantage of neither party. The second day brought repulse to the enemy. If the telegraphic report be correct Buell has taken 7,000 prisoners.

It was rumored in Nashville on Wednesday last that a battle was fought on the previous Sunday between the National forces, under McCook, and the Rebel army, under Gen. Bragg, near Altamonte, in which Bragg was repulsed with great slaughter.

The Rebels have again invaded Western Virginia. On Saturday last a Confederate cavalry force, estimated at four thousand, advanced in two detachments and occupied Weston, in Lewis county, and Buckhannon, in Upshur county, and then took up the line of march for Clarksburg, in Harrison county, twenty-four miles west of Grafton. When information of these movements became known in Wheeling on Sunday, troops were at once sent to Clarksburg.

The War Department, it is stated, has decided to exempt from draft all magistrates, sheriffs and constables.

Major General O. M. Mitchell has been appointed to the command of the Department of the South, relieving Sherman.

The Secretary of War has stated that none of the negro regiments now being raised in Kansas, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and other places, will be mustered into the U. States service, though some local use can probably be made of them.

The city council of Baltimore has extended the provisions of the bounty ordinance of that city to the 18th of Sept.

A Rebel order issued at Tangipahoa, Miss., decrees that "every slave who shall attempt to escape to the Union lines without a special permit from district headquarters, *shall be shot;* and the same punishment shall be inflicted on those who come from within the Union lines."

A General Order from the War Department, dated Sept. 2, assigns Gen. McClellan to the command of the fortifications of Washington and all troops for the defense of the Capital. He immediately entered upon the discharge of that duty.

New Jersey's quota of the 300,000 is made up without a draft.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

The accounts which we publish explain as fully as it is now possible to do the late movements and present position af our army. The facts are not such as we had hoped to receive, but they must be accepted with a patriotic hope and a stern determination to right what has been wrong, and to renew the struggle with more of men and means than even the lavish patriotism of the country has yet furnished. Practically the position of affairs before Washington is that which existed before the Army of the Potomac commenced its movement on Richmond, with, however, the additional burthen of the loss of prestige and of men attendant upon the miscarriage of the campaign. Our whole army is now within and around the fortifications of Washington, whilst the rebels occupy their old position at Manassas

These are the whole facts of the case, and we do not seek to diminish their importance. But even to this unpleasant picture there is an aspect in which it furnishes encouragement. The Capital is not in danger. It is too strongly fortified and guarded by too large an army to permit the Rebels the least hope of taking it by assault. To take it by siege involves much time and great labor, and invites a contest in which all the advantages of heavy ordnance and abundant supplies would be overwhelmingly on our side.—The Rebels will, therefore, be compelled to a repetition of the inaction which characterized their former lodgment at Manassas, or they must attempt the offensive by an invasion of Maryland. The former course would give time for the arming and drilling of our new levies, the latter, though we hope the war will be averted from our State, is so surmounted by difficulties and dangers that it must, in the end, encounter defeat. Our own experience has shown the difficulties that surround an army operating far from its base of supplies and in a country partially or wholly hostile. The moment the Rebels cross the Potomac they will become exposed to the same disadvantages and perils. In the meantime it is pertinent to reflect that our army has neither been defeated nor annihilated. It has been subjected to a trying ordeal, to bad generalship and many disheartening influences, but the damage done is not irreparable nor the past irretrievable in the future.

One of the results of the recent reverses in front of Washington has been to place Gen. McClellan in chief command of all the forces in and around Washington, and already we here that the confidence of the men in their old commander has reanimated them and diffused confidence and encouragement in every quarter. The restoration of General McClellan to his command, as indicated by the form in which the order was first issued, was the individual act of the President. On Wednesday the order is reissued in more formal language by Gen. Halleck. The complaints that come up from the Army, both from officers and men, against Gen. McDewell are of a character that will force the Government to some action in his case. Making all possible allowance for the tendency to exaggerate and to seek somewhere a scapegoat for our misadventures, there must be some foundation for the volume of denunciation that pours out from the Army against him.

The Washington Republican of Wednesday says:

It was obvious, after the failure of our army at Centreville to renew the fighting on Monday, that a retreat upon Washington would follow, and that seems to be going on without serious loss and in good order. Opinions, of course, are divided as to the expediency of the course resolved upon.

During Sunday large reinforcements had reached Gen. Pope at Centreville.—The alternative was to attack the enemy then and there, or to retreat. That the enemy would not attack us in such an advantageous position as Centreville was plain. He would turn that position by an advance in the direction of Chain Bridge, compelling Gen. Pope to fall back as he was compelled to fall back from the line of the Rappahannock, his right being turned by the movement through Thoroughfare Gap.

We believe that General Pope at Centreville on Monday, as reinforced, was numerically stronger than the enemy; but some prudential reasons favored the policy of not fighting there, but of falling back, looking merely to the single interest of the defence of Washington.

THE COUNTY ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment books of all the election districts in the county, except the first, have been returned to the Commissioner, from which it appears that in the second district there were 319 names enrolled, in the third 244, in the fourth 356, and in the fifth 369. These figures are somewhat under the number of votes taken at the election last fall, and prove that there are more persons over forty-five than there are between eighteen and twenty-one years of age. The total enrollment of the county will exceed sixteen hundred.

The Commissioner heard the applications for exemption from the third district on Thursday, forty-three of which were granted. The fourth district was taken up yesterday, and judging from the large number claiming exemption it will require at least two days to complete the examination; it will probably be adjourned over to some day next week. The examination of the fifth district will take place to-day, the second on Monday, and the first on Tuesday.

FIRE.—We mentioned in a part of our last week's edition that the stable of Mr. Simon Wickes, in Chestertown, was destroyed by fire on Friday night of last week, between 11 and 12 o'clock. When discovered the flames had made such progress as to render it impossible to save anything, and his well known and highly prized carriage horse "Napoleon," together with a carriage, sleigh, &c., were all consumed. Mr. W. estimates his loss at about fifteen hundred dollars, upon which there was no insurance. The stable was within a few feet of the rear of the store of W. N. E. Wickes & Bro., which was saved only by the most strenuous exertions of our citizens. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary, and was designed, it is believed, for the purpose of plunder.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Thursday night about ten o'clock, a negro girl living with Mr. John S. Kennard, on Green Point farm, Worton, while filling a lighted fluid lamp, was near being burned to death on account of the lamp taking fire and bursting, as also the fluid can which she held in her hand. The explosion was terrific, and was distinctly heard by the neighbors. Every article of her clothing was entirely consumed, and her whole body, except the neck and face, was burnt terribly. Dr. E. A. Vannort was called, who dressed the sores and alleviated her sufferings as much as possible. Her recovery is not expected.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—There has been an almost unexampled drought pervading since the first week in July. We had a fine shower of rain on Monday night last, which will greatly revive the drooping vegetation, but is too late to benefit corn much, and too little to enable the farmers to plow fallow successfully. The corn generally will not yield more than half a crop, while in many fields the farmers will scarcely raise enough to supply themselves with bread. This is particularly the case with the light, sandy forest lands. Potatoes, buck-wheat, turnips and late vegetables generally must be very poor both in yield and quality.

ENROLLMENT AND DRAFT.

FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

Col. Cresswell, who is the general superintendent of the enrollment and draft in Maryland, has issued further orders, which authorize the provost marshal, or his deputy, to arrest any person who may in any way attempt to hinder the operation of the law. None but citizens of Maryland are liable to draft. Unnaturalized foreigners, or those who have only declared their intention to become citizens, are exempt: but if a naturalized citizen has a son residing in Maryland who was under 21 years of age at the time of the naturalization of the father, such son is liable to draft.

Citizens of other States who are only sojourners in Maryland, and who have not taken up a permanent residence therein, are not liable to draft.

The names of persons who were under the age of 18 at the time of the enrollment, but may arrive at that age before the 3d day of September, 1862, should be added by the commissioners to the enrollment lists.

On the other hand, the names of persons who were under the age of 45 at the time of the enrollment, but who may arrive at 45 before the said 3d day of September, 1862, should be stricken from the lists.

No person will be exempt by reason of his occupation or employment, unless actually engagen in the same on the 15th of August, 1862 and the commissioners will be careful to allow none to escape by evasion or subterfuge.

The 24th class of exempts, as stated in General Order No. 3, includes only mariners actually engaged in trade beyond the Capes of the Chesapeake Bay, and in the sea service on the 5th of August, 1862. Persons navigating vessels exclusively within the said Bay and its tributaries are not exempt.

Under the 25th class of exempts in General Order No. 3, all persons are exempt who, on the 5th of August, 1862, were members in good standing of any society which maintains the doctrine of non-resistance as a matter of religious faith, and whose exemplary deportment and uniform declarations are consistent with their alleged conscientious scruples against bearing arms. Such claims should not be allowed unless the commissioner be satisfied, from the past life and religious associations of the party, that the exemption is asked in good faith.

The War in Virginia.

PRESENT POSITION of AFFAIRS.

The Army at Munson's Hill.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN GENERALS.

Gen'l McClellan in Command.

Confidence Restored.

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, P. M.

The city is calm and quiet this evening, notwithstanding the stirring incidents which have transpired on the other side of the Potomac during the past forty-eight hours. The fact that General McClellan is again in command is regarded, however, as a guarantee of safety, present and future, and although there is deep mortification felt in military and civil circles, there is no semblance of a panic. That an army of such magnitude as that under General Pope should be compelled to fall back on the defensive works of Washington, with the loss of thousands of valuable lives and millions of property, must create a feeling of chagrin in every loyal breast, while its effect in the Rebel ranks will be most inspiriting.

The Backward Movement.

The army in falling back upon Fairfax yesterday afternoon was fiercely attacked by Rebel artillery and cavalry, with some infantry. The retreat was covered by the divisions of Generals Hooker and Porter, who kept the enemy in check and prevented any disorder or panic. They repulsed the enemy in several sharp engagements, and are this morning within the works, resting from the severe labors of the past week.

The division of the army of Virginia under Gen. Sigel has moved up towards Conrad's Ferry, to protect the line of the Upper Potomac, at which point it is thought Jackson will attempt to make a raid into Maryland. The old Army of the Potomac with the command of General Banks and the balance of General Pope's command, now comprise the Army for the "Defence of Washington," and has been greatly inspirited by its return to its old and trusted commander.

General McDowell.

From the feeling entertained by the army towards this General, his change to some other field of service has become a necessity. They attribute all their disasters to his bungling, or something worse, and although these charges may possibly be unfounded, they are too strong and universal to expect his command to follow where he may lead with any spirit in the future. He himself has left his command and is now in Washington.

General Pope.

With regard to General Pope, it may be said that an unsuccessful General is always unpopular with his troops. As a general rule this is undoubtedly the case, but General McClellan is an exception to the rule in the failure of his Peninsula campaign, as with all his reverses he has retained the confidence and devotion of both officers and men. They attribute his failure to other causes than that of not being an efficient and able General. They believe also that the enemy fears him more than any other General in the field.—Being within the lines of General McClellan's command, General Pope is now, of course, subordinate to that officer.

Reception of Gen. McClellan.

General McClellan has established his headquarters in Washington, opposite the State Department, where the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac are also located. At twelve o'clock this morning Gen. McClellan, with his Staff and body guard, crossed the Potomac, and his reception by the troops is represented as of the most wild and enthusiastic character. This was not only among his old command but by such portions of the army of Gen. Pope as have come within the lines, and also among the new troops. They have faith in him, and in no one else, whatever may be the opinion of politicians. There recent experience, and the apparent design of the Government to set him aside, has increased their faith, and what was before enthusiasm has now become almost devotion and man-worship.

Fighting Up the River.

About twelve o'clock this morning heavy firing was heard apparently in the direction of Leesburg, in which direction a division of the enemy's forces proceeded yesterday morning, consisting not only of cavalry and artillery but also of infantry. In the front there did not appear to be any pursuit by the enemy, who now occupy both Fairfax and Centreville.

Cavalry and artillery have been sent up the Maryland side of the Potomac to reinforce the command at Conrad's Ford and other crossing points on the line. There has also been a strong movement in that direction on the other side of the river, including the command of General Sigel, to intercept any attempt at crossing.

Condition of the Army.

An ambulance driver, who came in about two o'clock this afternoon, represents matters on the other side of the river as rapidly improving. The presence of Gen. McClellan was infusing confidence and enthusiasm among the men. The Quartermasters were using their best exertions to forward supplies to the different divisions, and there had been much suffering on account of scarcity of subsistence stores last night and this morning. As far as I could learn, at a late hour this evening the men were getting quite comfortable, and were resting under ths guns of the numerous defensive works from the labor and toil and exposure of the past week.

From the National Intelligencer of Monday.

THE FOUR DAYS' STRUGGLE.

The following summary of the conflicts in Virginia during the past week, commencing on Tuesday night, immediately after the foray upon Manassas, has been prepared from the best unofficial sources within our reach.

Commencement of the Fighting.

On Tuesday night, about eight o'clock, the pickets at Manassas Junction were driven in, and the two companies of Pennsylvania infantry, one company of Pennsylvania cavalry, and some artillery stationed there, were surprised and attacked by General Ewell's entire division, numbering from seven to ten thousand infantry and cavalry, with artillery. After a short skirmish the handful of men at the Junction fled, the Rebels turning upon them our own guns, and keeping up a brisk fire till the Union troops were forced to retreat across Bull Run. Here, at Union Mills, two regiments of Gen. Cox's Division, the Eleventh and Twelfth Ohio, under Colonel Scammon, were stationed, and they immediately advanced to meet the approaching body of Rebels.

Another Conflict.

Early on Wednesday morning a conflict ensued between the Junction and Bull Run, lasting for three hours, when the Union troops, being largely outnumbered and flanked on the right, retired across Bull Run Bridge. Here a vigorous attempt was made by Colonel Scammon to hold the bridge. At 11 o'clock two Rebel regiments forded the Run above the bridge when the Twelfth Ohio charged on them and drove them across the river with heavy loss. At 12 o'clock Colonel Scammon was obliged to retire.

The First Battle.

The New Jersey Brigade, under command of Brigadier General Geo. W. Taylor, and attached to General Franklin's Division, left their encampment near Alexandria, at two o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, and, proceeding out the Fairfax road some distance, they made a detour to the left, and, at ten o'clock the same morning, reached the old battle-field of Manassas. The enemy, being made aware of their approach, were drawn up in line of battle, and, as soon as they emerged from the woods skirting the field, at once opened on them with the eight pieces of artillery which were taken from us the day before, together with two other pieces which they had secured some time during the night. The terrific rain of grape and canister which was hailed upon them for a time somewhat disconcerted them. At this juncture General Taylor, having no battery or cavalry with him, saw that he must either make a charge or an inglorious retreat. The charge was ordered, but the enemy's batteries being supported by infantry, it proved ineffectual, and they were compelled to retire, which they did in regular order, to Sangster's Station, towards Fairfax, all the time keeping up a continual fire, and thus keeping the enemy in check.

At Sangster's Station they met with two Ohio regiments who had been sent to reinforce them. As has often been the case heretofore, our troops under Taylor mistook the reinforcement for another body of Rebels, and for a time a panic ensued, the Rebels the whole time keeping up a continual fire upon them, and doing immense damage, most of the casualties occurring at this point and time. The disorder and confusion was at last stayed. The troops who were at first engaged, as well as the reinforcements, commenced again to fire at the Rebels, and to such an extent as to cause them to give up the chase and to return toward Manassas. It is stated that the casualties in all will amount to three thousand on our side, while it is thought that the loss of the Rebels is equal to if it does not exceed ours.

Second Battle.

On Wednesday General Kearney and Hooker attacked the enemy about a mile and a half beyond Bristow, the enemy at this point being commanded by General Ewell. Our forces attacked the Rebels with such impetuosity that they fell back in some confusion at least two miles.—Night came on, which saved the enemy from total rout. They lost their camp equipage and baggage, and about 300 men in killed and wounded.

Third Battle.

On Thursday, at daybreak, Generals Kearney and Hooker renewed the battle, the enemy falling back towards Centreville. At this point our forces came up with them, when a severe engagement ensued, which lasted until dark, with heavy losses on both sides. The enemy fought with great desperation, and the shades of night again caused a cessation of hostilities.

Fourth Battle.

On Friday a terrific battle was fought with the combined forces of the enemy. The engagement lasted from daylight until after dark, by which the enemy was driven from the field, which was occupied by our troops, who were too much exhausted to press the enemy further, tho' he remained in front. Our loss in this desperate conflict, in killed and wounded, was seven or eight thousand. The loss of the enemy was much greater. Many prisoners were taken. This battle was fought on the field of Bull Run.

Fifth Battle--Saturday.

What seems to be generally admitted is that up to Saturday morning the Union troops not only maintained their ground, but successfully assailed and pressed the enemy from his position for several miles. On Saturday morning the two armies were again engaged, and the battle raged with fierceness till about 11 o'clock, at which time the Union army held the field.

From eleven o'clock till about three in the afternoon there was a partial cessation of the contest, but at the last named hour the enemy, having received heavy reinforcements to the number, it is thought, of 40,000 men, he renewed the attack with great fury on the corps of General McDowell, which he at length succeeded in breaking through, and thus reversed the respective positions as regards the field of battle, which is now in the enemy's possession.

In the engagement of Saturday both armies suffered further heavy losses. The Union forces took two or three thousand prisoners, one thousand of whom we learn arrived at Alexandria yesterday.

It is reported that to provide against the worst that can possibly occur, a squadron of gunboats has been ordered to rendezvous in the Potomac river, near Washington.

The Battle of Monday.

The Washington Star, in its Tuesday evening's edition, has the following in relation to the fighting on Monday:

We have reliable information from the front up to 9 A. M. to-day. The engagement of last evening was heaviest opposite the position occupied by the division of the gallant General Reno, (about 2 miles north of Fairfax Court House,) who repulsed the enemy handsomely, and with severe rebel loss.

After their repulse by Reno, the enemy declined renewing the engagement for the day, and had made no attempt to do up to nine o'clock this forenoon.

Gen. Philip Kearney and Gen. Isaac I. Stevens were both killed in this battle.

At that hour, in the execution of the change of front, which we anticipated on account of the flank movement of the rebels, a large portion of our army had been massed in and around Fairfax Court-house. Our right was at or in the vicinity of Flint Hill, the Court-house being our centre.

The impression last night and this morning at the front was that, foiled by Reno in his demonstration upon the Little River turnpike, the enemy had moved further around towards Vienna.

The following Union officers were killed and wounded in the battles:

Generals—Kearney, Stevens and Taylor, killed; Schenck and Tower badly wounded; Sigel and Hatch, slightly.

Colonels Killed—Brown, 20th Indiana; Brown, 28th Indiana; Cantrell, 82d Ohio; Koltes, 73d Penn. Vols.; McConnell, 3d New Jersey; O'Connor, 2d Wisconsin; Roberts, 1st Michigan; F. Webster, 12th Massachusetts.

Evacuation of Fredericksburg.

Fredericksburg was evacuated on Saturday last. Only a portion of Burnside's army was there, Reno's division having been previously sent to Gen. Pope. The wire bridge and boat bridge were set on fire and destroyed, as were also the commissary stores which could not be conveniently removed. A large number of Union men and contrabands went away with the army.

The Washington Star learns that Gen. Burnside on Monday night was on the east side of Potomac Run, about six miles from Fredericksburg, in a position to punish the enemy if they should attempt to press him. Some of the enemy's cavalry had attempted a flank movement upon him, crossing a ferry fifteen miles below Fredericksburg, but had not effected their purpose, but were hovering on the west bank of Potomac Run, along to its mouth.

The War in Kentucky.

The news from Kentucky is highly important. Lexington was evacuated on Monday afternoon by the Federal troops, who fell back to Covington, taking with them all the stores. Gen. Kirby Smith appeared before the place and demanded its surrender, which was complied with by the citizens. There is intense excitement in Louisville, and the citizens are arming and organizing for the defense of the city. Gen. Lew. Wallace is in command there, and reinforcements are arriving. General Wallace issued a proclamation on Tuesday informing the citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington and Newport, Ky., that an active enemy threatens them, and calls on them to rise for their defense. Martial law is declared in the three cities, and all business suspended, so that the people could meet for service. Paris was evacuated on Monday night, and the Federal troops were preparing to leave Cynthiana, which is on the Covington and Nashville railroad, sixty-seven miles south of Covington. The public archives have been removed from Frankfort to Louisville.

EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.—The uncertainty of the state of affairs with the armies in Virginia, and the absence of any reliable accounts of the operations of the war in that vicinity, created intense excitement in Philadelphia and New York on Sunday. In the course of the day a silly report got out prejudicial to the patriotism of General McClellan, and the comments thereon created quite a breeze between the enthusiastic admirers of the General and those who have not held his Fabian policy in the highest esteem—the consequence of this controversy was that the contestants were about coming to blows, when the opponents of the brave General found it prudent to back down and hold their peace, for fear of being summarily dealt with by the patriotic masses, who are devotedly attached to McClellan.

BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS IN CECIL.—The commissioners of Cecil county have resolved to raise by loan a sum sufficient to give to every volunteer enlisting from the county—who received no bounty, other than that offered by the Federal government—a bounty of $100, payable in installments. The Cecil Bank has agreed to loan the sum of $20,000, on the bonds of the commissioners, secured by individual endoorsement. The commissioners have also resolved to levy a special tax the present year, sufficient to meet the loan, and canceling the debt as speedily as possible, to prevent the accumulation of interest.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT WILMINGTON.—One of the largest meetings ever held in Delaware convened in Wilmington at the City Hall on Friday night, Aug. 29th. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Gov. Burton as a rebel, and the tool of Senator Bayard, and appointing a committee to lay the proceedings of the meeting before the President and Secretary of War. A resolution was also adopted expressing a determination to resist the draft as made by the Governor.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—More iron-clads have been commenced. The keels of two were laid near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on Saturday. These are intended for river service chiefly. The Government is also negotiating for the purchase of two Mississippi steamboats, with the view of making mailed ships of them.

DISLOYAL WOMEN ORDERED TO LEAVE.—By order of Major Leighton, provost marshal general, certain demonstrative "secesh" ladies of St. Louis were on Friday officially notified that they must leave Missouri within forty-eight hours, under penalty of being arrested and committed to Gratiot street prison.—*St. Louis Union.*