msa_sc2901_scm1621-0166 copyright Maryland State Archives

The Kent News.

PLUMMER & USILTON,.. Editors.

Chestertown:
Saturday Morning, Sept. 7, 1861.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:
AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD,
Of Baltimore County.

FOR COMPTROLLER:
SAMUEL S. MAFFIT,
Of Cecil County.

In the House of Representatives of the United States the Hon. John J Crittenden submitted the following resolution, which was passed on the 22d of July by yeas 117—nays 2:

"*That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government and in arms around the Capitol; that, in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"—[Substantially the same resolution was offered in the U. S Senate by Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., and passed on 25th July by a large majority.]

The Results of the Peace Project.

No one desires peace, upon fair and honorable terms, more than ourselves.—We are naturally led to inquire how the new Peace party is to procure it. What are the means to be used, and the manner of using them, and the time when? These are questions which every sober, thinking mind will ask. We have heard of but one mode proposed by the Secession, *alias* State Rights party, that is by a recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an independent nation. This implies a cessation and discontinuance of the present armed policy of the Government. From this course of action the assumed peace policy is to be inaugurated, and its patrons are thus to secure all the offices and patronage of the State government. That would be a great point gained, even if the object of peace was defeated afterwards.

But let us calmly and intelligently examine into this subject, divested of all feeling or excitement, and actuated by the sole desire to ascertain the truth. The Southern Confederacy is acknowledged. Secession, if not the right, the remedy, is sanctioned. A treaty is made between the Government and the seceded States. They fix upon the Potomac as the boundary, and guarantee to each other their respective territories This casts Maryland with the Northern Confederacy—it places her permanently there. She becomes a part and parcel of the North. How long would slavery continue on the Eastern Shore or in the State, under such a connection? Would it last for five years? That would be assigning a large limit to its existence. Imagine such a Government of 20 millions suffering the existence of slavery and providing legal securities and barriers for its continuance and defence. It would, under exclusive measures of government, melt away as snow before the genial sun of spring.—Can it be, that the new peace men design to bring about such results? First, a permanent incorporation of Maryland into the Northern government; secondly, the speedy extinction of slavery. We must confess our astonishment at a party, who is struggling to place us in that position, after their unmeasured abuse of Governor Hicks for his firm and dignified course in preserving the status of our State, and avoiding war and its consequences. After many fruitless efforts to force a Convention on us, to cause us to secede or assume an attitude of threatened if not actual hostility, they are now with great energy exerting every effort to fasten good old Maryland to a Northern Car. Solomon said there was nothing *new* under the sun; but if he had lived till now would he not have been compelled to reverse that position, in view of the recent phase which Secessionists have assumed? We are too Southern ourselves to favor such a scheme. We do not desire to be thus separated from the South, and dovetailed into a nation North. We do not desire to witness the extinction of slavery in any such manner; and hence we must oppose strenuously this alarming and dangerous movement of the "Peace party."

If this recently constructed party should be restive under these inevitable consequences of their attempts, how can they avoid the responsibility? There is only one mode, that is by forcing our State into secession after the treaty of peace has been signed!! The plea will be the example in recognizing the Southern Confederacy—that we have as much right to secede as South Carolina, and hence it will be asserted. The Government will reply, that it was the combined power of eleven seceded States, and the prevention of much effusion of blood and the horrors and calamities of civil war, and their regard for humanity, that induced the treaty and the recognition, and not any admitted constitutional right to rebel! That the expenditure of so many hundred millions of dollars, the loss of so many valuable lives, the destruction of immense property, and repeated publication or announcement of the Government that secession was illegal, revolutionary, and punishable, and that, as these causes do not exist in reference to Maryland, they will punish, by all the power and resources of the Government, any attempt at revolt. If the State be obstinate, then war must come, with all its disasters, to every house and home, and our interests be crushed to the earth. The City of Washington, which belongs to the Government, where are its public buildings and improved grounds; its marble palaces, which cost perhaps forty millions of dollars, are situated on this side of the Potomac. How could Maryland go South with the Capitol intervening? Whoever heard of a Government suffering itself to be peacefully deprived of territory that would throw off and detach its capitol, and leave them only a passage or right of way over another's territory, subject to have it obstructed (as in Baltimore in April last), or in case of war entirely cut off and its capitol captured before relief could be obtained? There is no example in the history of the world since its creation, from the period when Adam and Eve were placed in Paradise, down to the present moment of time in 1861, of a nation or government having a capitol detached and separated from itself and surrounded by territory of another people. The capitol of a country is generally established in a secure place, in the heart of the country, to meet the conveniences of the community and its necessities, as well as to prevent the spirit of murmuring or complaint, which might lead to unpleasant or dangerous results. The vital importance of it—its essential and indispensable necessity, make it temerity and obtuseness to suppose that Maryland could be suffered to go South, leaving the capitol in its present position.

It follows, then, as a necessary consequence, an inevitable and unavoidable conclusion, that our State must remain permanently with the North, if the new Peace party succeeds, or she must be brought into resistance or rebellion to the General Government of the United States. It is with them—go North, or have war. The scenes in Virginia are to be re-enacted in Maryland, and fire and sword are to go hand in hand in desolating our State. We invite the masses of the people to examine this subject, calmly, thoroughly; to divest themselves of party, and in a spirit of real inquiry after truth, to find and be governed by it, as men and patriots.

Kent County Union Convention.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Union men of Kent have cause of gratulation in the proceeding of the nominating Convention. It was one of the most harmonious and spirited meetings of the kind ever witnessed. A full delegation was in attendance from every district of the county, and our best and most prominent citizens participated in the proceedings. All personal views and feelings seemed to have been cast aside, and the nominations were made solely with reference to the character and fitness of the individuals selected, and their sound position and views on the great question of the Union. None of the gentlemen selected were candidates for the nominations, but were taken up by the Convention as the right men for the right places. Some were reluctant to serve and only yielded their assent as a matter of duty which they owed to the great Union cause.

The Convention seemed particularly impressed with the necessity of selecting men of sound judgment, intelligence and high character for the Legislature, as upon them would more especially devolve the consideration of matters bearing directly upon the questions of the Union, and in the selection of Messrs. Westcott and Smyth, they have given us gentlemen whose character and qualifications insure our being represented with firmness, honesty, and ability.

We can equally commend the remaining nominees on the Union ticket. They are all among our best and most respected citizens, and will manage the affairs of our County with a due regard to the interests of the whole community. We must also commend the patriotic spirit of Mr. Hamilton, whose letter of declination will be found in another column. It evinces a spirit of patriotism deserving of applause.

The Union men of Kent have now a ticket presented, which they can support with confidence and spirit. Our candidates are the true friends of Peace, and are for keeping Maryland in the same peaceful attitude she has assumed since the commencement of our national difficulties. They will continue to be the *true advocates of Peace*, and to oppose secession in every form it may be presented.

Union County Convention.

The delegates selected to meet in County Convention, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, County Commissioners, Sheriff, and Surveyor, met at the Court House in Chestertown on Tuesday, September 3, 1861. All the districts of the County were fully represented: and on motion George Vickers, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Joseph P. Ireland was appointed Secretary.

The credentials of the various delegates were read, when on motion the Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates to be presented to the Union voters of the County at the ensuing election.

After duly ballotting the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated:

FOR THE LEGISLATURE:
GEORGE B. WESTCOTT,
WILLIAM F. SMYTH.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
JOSEPH P. IRELAND,
LEWIN USILTON,
VACHEL BURGESS.

FOR SHERIFF:
JAMES L. DAVIS.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
CHARLES H. BAKER.

Previous to the balloting the following communication was read, which was ordered to be inserted in the proceedings of the meeting:

Chestertown, Sept'r 3, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Union Convention:

My friends have kindly suggested my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and since the selection of delegates to the Nominating Convention, I have been flattered by the assurance that my name has been favorably received by a very large number of the members of that body, for which I feel deeply grateful.

I have, however, learned that my nomination would not be favorably entertained by some of the Union men of this County, *and as I regard the cause of the Union as paramount to all other considerations*, and believing, as I sincerely do, that *the peace and prosperity of our State solely depend upon the success of the Union ticket*, I conceive it to be the solemn duty of every man to remove and forego every personal interest that may at all embarrass the Union cause.

Entertaining these views I have no hesitation in withdrawing my name as a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff of Kent County.

Thanking my friends for their kind efforts and wishes in my behalf, and assuring you, gentlemen, that I shall honestly and energetically sustain whatever nominations may be made, without any regard to my personal relations or feelings to those who may be selected as candidates by the Convention,

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.
W. H. Hamilton.

The following resolutions were offered and passed unanimously:

1. *Resolved*, That we consider the existing difficulties and encounter of arms between the Government and the Seceded States, were originated by ambitious and selfish politicians; commenced without adequate cause, prosecuted against the Constitution and the Union, the best and richest heritage which an intelligent and free people, ever derived from a noble and patriotic ancestry.

2. *Resolved*, That we do not view the conflict on the part of the Government as waged for subjugation, conquest, or with any design to impair the institutions of the South, but for national existence and maintenance of the pillars of the Government and Constitutional liberty; not a question of who shall administer the laws, and what shall be the policy or measures of an Administration, but one that rises infinitely above party politics, involving the issue whether we are to have a Government and a Union with Constitutional guaranties of our civil and political rights, or a broken and fragmentary existence without security or stability, and subject to change or destruction, according to the success or defeat of parties and politicians. The cause of the Union appeals in this hour of darkness and of peril for support, to the purest and most ardent feelings of patriotism and of duty, without distinction of names or political affinities

3. *Resolved*, That we are the earnest advocates of peace upon any reasonable and liberal terms consistent with the honor of the Government, the integrity of the Constitution, and the preservation of the Union

4. *Resolved*, That peace on any other terms would be but temporary, and fraught with dangers of civil war, domestic strife and the desolation of our property and homes.

5 *Resolved*, That we will cordially support the nominations this day made. Also, that of Augustus W. Bradford, Esq., for the office of Governor, believing that in him the people will find an able and firm supporter of the Constitution and the Union, and of the peaceful and loyal policy of Maryland under the wise and patriotic administration of Governor Hicks; and that in sustaining S. S. Maffit, Esq., for the Comptrollership, we promote the best interests of our State, and honor a sterling advocate of the Constitution and the laws.

The meeting then adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Union.

George Vickers, Chm'n.
J. P. Ireland, Sec'y.

☞ The nominations for District officers takes place in the several election districts this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Those interested will please furnish us with the names of the candidates chosen in time for insertion in our next issue. The charge for district officers, for publishing and furnishing tickets is $2.50, which is expected to be paid in advance of publication.

New Stamps.—Postmaster Collins requests us to say that he has now a supply of the new P. O. Stamps. Those having old stamps can now have them exchanged for the new. The old stamps cannot be used after the 17th inst.

The Protracted Meeting at the new M. P. Church, Kennedyville, which has been in progress for two or three weeks past, has resulted in the accession of many new members to the Church.

A Protracted Meeting will commence at St. James' M. P. Church, in Worton, on Sunday (to-morrow.) Preaching morning and evening.

The Centreville Times says that the "peace" men in that county have carried off from the Court House and concealed the powder and balls recently purchased by the county. The Union citizens have no knowledge what has become of it, and pertinently remarks that "it is the first time we ever heard that powder and balls were weapons of peace."

Developments of the Secret Session.

The "secret session," so potent an engine with despotisms in all ages of the world, from the doings of the "Council of Ten" to the precipitation Ordinances of Secession in Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, and other States, still hold their sway at Richmond: yet something occasionally leaks out to show that even the machinery of a military despotism does not always work as smoothly as could be wished, and we have evidence of this in a few significant lines from the Richmond *Examiner* of a late date. It tells us that "the Confederate Congress deliberates with *closed doors*, and no well advised person could wish their sessions to be the arena of oratorical gladiators and *the spectacle of the populace*."

Aye, anything but that! By all means keep the people outside whilst preparing the manacles which will hold them quiet in the future. What business have they with the doings of that "high-toned aristocracy," who, according to another Richmond paper, are to do their voting and thinking hereafter when everything is fixed? Who can help thinking in this connection of the language of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, in the beginning of these matters, when he had the frankness to tell the people there that no course was left "but to secede from the Union immediately, even *without delaying to ascertain the sentiments of the people, who could not be so well informed on the subject as their representatives were.*"

But there is an interesting sequel to this episode, as given by the *Examiner*—a good reason, perhaps, why these ambitious gentlemen do not care about being "the spectacle of the populace," and that is, alas, that "it is now currently believed, with *much distress*, by judicious men, that there is a small minority of Congress disposed to organize a *standing opposition to the present Executive of the Confederacy!*"

Distressing indeed!—to think that such unparalleled efforts to attain power, such a wear and tear of conscience as Mr. Davis has experienced, should still elicit cavillings in his own camp. But what faith need he hope will be kept with him by his fellow-conspirators, when he kept no faith with the government he had previously sworn to support?

Right of Suffrage to be Restricted.

If the masses here whom the Secession leaders seek to inveigle into their toils—the honest laboring thousands, we mean—take heed to the expressed declarations of these assailants of our splendid system of free government, they will never for a moment trust their well-established rights, as voters, in their hands. No purpose of these would-be usurpers is perhaps better understood than their intentions to limit the exercise of the right of suffrage to a privileged class, supposing they should succeed in their present endeavors to break up the Government. All who value the right to vote, who appreciate the proud distinction of a freeman, should guard against their designs as against attacks on liberty itself.

All know the influence so far wielded by South Carolina, especially, in what has been accomplished already towards constructing a military despotism, and by way of throwing a little further light on the purposes sought, let us quote once more Mr. Rhett with regard to the mode of governing in case of success. He said: "It is an *experiment* to maintain free government with universal suffrage, and the *whole population to control the Government.* Population increases faster than capital, and no prosperity can long stave off the dire conflict which must arise between want and affluence, population and capital."

Now, what is the lesson commended here to the laboring men of the land? Why, simply that they are to be content to be ruled by the cotton oligarchy; a view of the case confirmed by the declarations of some of these men to the correspondent of the London *Times*. Instead of the proud privilege now enjoyed—the highest right known—of participating in a free government, of choosing one's own rulers, possibly of aspiring to honorable position in the State likewise, the honest and capable thousands, because devoid of property, are to be domineered over by the select few, and to accept with humility their destiny at such hands.

If this is so what has been gained by the great struggle which has been going on amongst men for centuries, deluging the earth with gore and staining the scaffold with the blood of the noblest champions of human rights that have ever lived? Under the rule of these new revolutionists the masses are to be remanded to their ancient condition, whence to emerge at some future day, perhaps, at the cost of another expenditure of suffering and sorrow and herculean effort. In various but unmistakable ways, the despotic purposes of these men are being disclosed, and if the people are at last duped by them, it must be their own fault in sinning against light and knowledge.—*Balt. American.*

Recruiting.—From all parts of the country the Government has assurances that recruiting is going on with great briskness. The average number recruiting is about five thousand a day. The new recruits are generally men who, in addition to gratifying their patriotic instincts, are seeking the service as legitimate means of employment. The pay of thirteen dollars per month, with clothing and subsistence, is about as much as any laboring man or mechanic can earn the year round. The men who thus enlist for employment are generally apt to obey orders, and to do a soldier's duty with alacrity and without grumbling.

Many of the three months' volunteers are re-enlisting for the war, among them Col. Lyle's "National Guard" Regiment, of Philadelphia, has been accepted by the War Department.—*Washington Star.*

From Fort Pickens.—The latest intelligence from Fort Pickens states that the Confederates are reducing their forces in that vicinity, and it is thought have abandoned all intention of attacking the Fort. The health of the troops was good, and no important movements had taken place.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

From Southern papers.

MISPLACED CONFIDENDE IN THE COAST DEFENCES.

[From the Raleigh (N C.) Standard.]

We learn, on good authority, that Commodore Barron, of the Confederate Navy, has been assigned to duty, by President Davis, on the coast of North Carolina and Virginia. With the armament already at his command, in connection with our land batteries on the coast, it is thought that he will give the Yankees a warm reception. It will be seen from this that the Confederate Government has assumed entire control of our "coast defences," and to allay all anxiety on the subject we can assure our friends on the sea coast and elsewhere that Governor Clark is omitting no opportunity, but is employing all the means at his command, to have them rendered not only secure against attack, but prepared thoroughly for offensive operations.

SICKNESS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

The correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser writes as follows:

"The health of our army is not very good at present, and I am sorry to say that the fatality among the sick has been great. The Central cars of yesterday brought down 350 sick soldiers, but the majority of them suffering with measles and severe colds. The hospitals in the city are filled to overflowing, and every building suitable for the sick is being fitted up for them. Scarcely a day passes without bringing a number of sick from Manassas and the other camps in the State. The necessity for new hospitals and the increase of the medical staff is very great, and I am glad to see the people impressed with the danger of crowding too many sick in one building. The cool nights also begin to have an effect upon those from the South, and there are many cases of intermittent fever now under treatment."

AFFAIRS AT MANASSAS.

"Se de Kay," writing to the Louisville Courier from Camp Bartow, near Manassas, under date of August 23, says:

We still linger in possession of our dearly bought position; our forces occupying, at present, no more advanced lines than before the 21st of July. Aside from the moral effect upon the whole world, and that is momentous, our immortal victory has availed us but little. We barely hold our own; but then the month of apparent inaction has been wisely employed by our generals in preparing for the decisive blow of the contest. When we shall strike *quien sabe.*

That there will be a forward movement soon we have every reason to believe, and no reader of the Courier need be astonished while sipping his morning coffee, if he sees the announcement of our occupation of Maryland and the hemming in of the Federal capital.

DIRECT FROM VIRGINIA.

From letters sent by three different parties, young men in the Confederate ranks at Richmond, to persons in widely different localities, we learn that at Richmond and vicinity the Confederate forces were in a sad state of destitution: especially was the want of shoes badly felt; the writers agreeing in their statements that the soldiers were *barefooted*, and in want of suitable clothing. They warned other young men, their old associates, to keep away from Richmond.

In confirmation further of the fact relative to the scarcity of shoes, it was stated that the Confederates seized the skins in the vats of the tannery at Hillsboro', with the hair scarcely removed from them, and carried them off 'dripping' to convert them into shoes for the troops. The most strenuous efforts were making on all sides to furnish needed articles of woollens. In the outset of the campaign they seized only the horses of the Union men to mount their cavalry, but their needs were so pressing that they soon resorted to the farms of the Secessionists also, and impressed all alike, creating intense dissatisfaction and disgust thereby. Want of confidence in the Confederate leaders was largely felt and was increasing day by day, under such a condition of things. With the troopss they had generally succeeded in impressing the belief—indeed the belief was general—that the Government had not more than thirty thousand men around Washington, and that it was impossible for it to recuit any more. It was by such reports that they managed to keep alive the hopes of their followers.

LOSS OF THE PRIVATEER JEFF DAVIS.

A letter from Fernandina, Fla., dated August 21, received at Savannah, says: "The crew of the privateer Jeff Davis arrived here this afternoon. They state that on Sunday morning, whilst trying to get into St. Augustine, the vessel struck on the bar and was lost. All her guns were saved, with the exception of two small ones. The Jeff Davis was a brigantine, of 5 guns and manned by 60 men."

HARD PUSHED FOR BLANKETS.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent suggests the seizure of all blankets in the steamboats lying in that port, for the use of the army.

Truthful and Pertinent.—The Louisville Journal says:

One Secessionists makes more noise than a dozen Union men. He is criminal. His powers and energies are perverted to mischief and wickedness. He curses Lincoln he curses "The Stars and Stripes," he curses Lincoln's guns, Lincoln's army, Lincoln's Government; but if he has a lot of mules or other army supplies for sale, and can sell them to one of Lincoln's contractors, he jumps with avidity at Lincoln's money.

From General Banks' Column.

Sandy Hook, Sept. 2.—The Massachusetts Thirteenth Regiment surrounded the Charlestown Home Guards Cavalry about 2 o'clock this afternoon, at Beher's Mill, two and a half miles above Harper's Ferry, and took twenty prisoners, having first killed three and wounded five of the Secessionists.

The Maryland Zouaves, Capt. Hughey, of Centreville, Md., numbering 90 men, have received from Washington a sufficiency of Hall's breech-loading carbines.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras and 715 Prisoners.

The naval and military expedition which left Old Point and Fortress Monroe on the 26th ult., has most successfully performed the duty upon which it was despatched, and achieved a victory of some importance. The steamer Adelaide, from the expedition, came up to Annapolis on Saturday night, bringing Major General Butler, who at once proceeded to Washington.

From the official despatches and other accounts we learn that the expedition reached its destination off Cape Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, on Tuesday.

On each side of the inlet the Confederates had sand forts, called Fort Clark and Fort Hatteras. The fleet commenced the bombardment of the forts on Wednesday, kept it up at intervals all day, and renewed it with increased effect on Thursday.

A portion of the force on board the steamers Peabody and Adelaide were landed, and the reinforcements which the Confederates attempted to land were driven back.

On Friday the white flag was displayed on the forts, and the forces within them unconditionally surrendered, with the proviso only that they should be treated as prisoners of war.

The results of the expedition are summed up as follows: 715 prisoners, 31 pieces of cannon, 1,000 stand of arms, equipments and munitions. Three vessels were also captured, one loaded with cotton and prepared to run the blockade, a quantity of provisions, including a lot of coffee.

The prisoners, with the exception of the wounded, were taken to New York in the flag-ship Minnesota. The remainder of the fleet and force remained at the scene of operations. The gunboat Harriet Lane ran ashore, but has since been got off.

Among the prisoners taken are Commodore Barron, formerly a Captain in the U. S. Navy, now "flag officer Confederate States Navy, commanding naval forces of Virginia and North Carolina," Col. Wm. F. Martin, of the Seventh North Carolina Volunteers, and Major W. S. G. Andrews, commanding Forts Hatteras and Clark.

Among the list of prisoners, we notice the name of "Lieutenant Lasselle, Company L, seventh Reg't N. C. Volunteers," who is supposed to be Jas. T. Lassell, son of Wm. S. Lassell, Esq., of this town.

Among the papers found, on the seizure of the Confederate forts at Hatteras Inlet, was a letter from Robert G. Scott, of Virginia, late United States Consul at Rio, *written while he occupied the position of Consul*, giving a list of all the American vessels about leaving that port, with a description of their cargoes and indicating their probable position at certain times.—Of the list thus given six have been captured by the Confederate privateers. It is difficult to conceive of an act of more disgraceful treachery than this.

Important from Washington.

The Confederates have for some time been steadily advancing their forces from Manassas Junction to a closer proximity to the Government defences near Alexandria and Arlington Heights. Munson's Hill, within a short distance of the Federal outposts, has been occupied and fortified by them, but this position is said to be useless but for the purposes of retreat from a more advanced position. Various conjectures are indulged as to what may be the design of the Confederate Generals, some supposing that an attack on Washington is contemplated; others, that it is merely for the purpose of watching the movements and reconnoitering the position of our troops. The Washington Star of Wednesday says:

Yesterday afternoon, between 6 and 7 o'clock, Beauregard threw a considerable force within three-fourths of a mile of General McClellan's picket in front of the Chain Bridge. The long roll was beaten, and every preparation was made to meet the enemy, not only by our troops in the immediate vicinity, but by all on both sides of the river. We do not feel at liberty to state what these preparations were; but we may not improperly say that the completeness of the preparation of each and every regiment of the army in so brief time as that took place, demonstrated not only the great improvement in its discipline, but that it is now thoroughly prepared and reliable for any emergency that may possibly arise, sudden or otherwise.

Up to noon to-day we have not heard whether the force thus advanced in that particular quarter remained there or retired. The movement was evidently, however, a part of Beauregard's plan for a general advance to immediate proximity to our lines.

Southern Accounts of the Capture of Fort Hatteras.

Louisville, September 2.—One Secession account of the capture of the forts at Hatteras Inlet says that twenty were killed and forty wounded. Another account says *eighty* were killed and wounded.

SOUTHERN MAIL ITEMS.

The Knoxville Tennessee Register of the 25th ult., notices the arrest of Commander Boutwell, of the United States Navy by order of the Confederate Secretary of the Navy.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Columbus (Georgia) Sun says there are whispers of a fight soon. Litters are being made by order of the Quartermaster. More troops are expected.

Captain Abernathy, of the Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment, reports on the 20th instant, that *more than half of his brigade are in hospital!*

The Government has telegraphic advices from Gen. Rosencranz, intimating that all is right with his command, forwarded since the Richmond papers published the account of his alleged surrender to General Lee, which, of course, was utterly false.