THE MARYLAND NEWS-SHEET,

PUBLISHED BY

CARTER & NEILSON.

TERMS

Served in the city, and payable only to the carriers, TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS WEEKLY.

Mailed to subscribers out of the city at SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, or for a shorter period at proportionate rates, payable invariably in advance.

☞ A liberal reduction to Clubs and News Agents.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS SHEET.

Mailed to subscribers:

1 copy, one year	$4
Do. six months	2
Do. three months	1

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square, six lines	one insertion		50
" "	two insertions		75
" "	three "		$1 00
" "	one week		1 25
" "	two weeks		75
" "	three "		3 50
" "	one month		1 00
" "	three months		10 00

* Longer advertisements at proportionate rates. Yearly contracts to be matters of special agreement

BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

The news from the Southern coast is highly important. The steamer Louisiana, from Fortress Monroe, brought tidings yesterday, *via* Norfolk, from South Carolina, to the effect that the naval flotilla had made an attack upon Beaufort, S. C.; that the fight was still progressing when the telegram reached Norfolk; that one of the vessels-of-war had been disabled by the batteries of the Confederates, and that another vessel had been driven on shore. It is further stated that two of the vessels composing the flotilla were stranded during the storm on the North Carolina coast, and that seventy of the soldiers on board of them had succeeded in reaching the shore, where they were captured by the Confederates, and taken to Raleigh.

The news from Hatteras is also quite exciting. A naval officer who was a passenger on board of the Louisiana, stated that when the Spaulding left the inlet the water had so flooded that portion of the island that only the tops of the forts were visible. In corroboration of the same fact the correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Fortress Monroe under date of November 5th, says, on the authority of General Williams, the commandant at Hatteras, that the sea had made a new channel between the forts, and that the forts themselves were more or less undermined. There was but a single spot, only a few hundred yards in circumference, that the sea did not overflow. It is believed that such representations have been made to the War Department as will lead to the abandonment of Hatteras as a military post.

Later advices from Missouri lead to the impression that the battle at or near Springfield, which at one time was considered imminent, will not be fought immediately. The excitement created among the troops by the removal of Fremont is said to have calmed down. The Confederates, whose advance guard was announced as being but a few miles distant from Springfield, do not appear to have moved in force in that direction at all.

We have accounts from Cairo, Illinois, which state that an attack was made by the Federal troops under Generals Grant and McClernand upon the Confederates who are posted at Belmont, Missouri—a town which is situated about three miles above Columbus, Kentucky, but on the opposite side of the river. The attack, from the statement received, appears at first to have been successful, the Confederates being driven across the river with great loss, their camp burned and their stores destroyed; subsequently, however, we learn that they were reinforced from Columbus, and that the Federal troops were compelled to abandon their conquest and retreat to their steamers. The battle, which is said to have lasted from noon until near sunset, must have been hotly contested, as the Federal loss is reported to have been from three to five hundred.

A despatch from Rolla—Nov. 7th—states that Hunter's (late Fremont's) advance-guard had driven the advance-guard of the Confederates from its position on Wilson's Creek, and had occupied in turn that well-remembered battle ground.

The advices from Western Virginia are to the evening of Nov. 5th—Tuesday last. On the previous day Floyd had attacked Rosecrans in his position between the Gauley river and the Falls of Kanawha, opening fire upon the latter from three batteries of two guns each. One of the Confederate batteries, we learn, was silenced on the afternoon of Monday. The battle was continued on Tuesday. An attempt on Tuesday night was to be made by General Benham to cross the river and fall upon the rear of Floyd; but, whilst some were confident that such a movement would result successfully, others were disposed to discontenance it for fear of being led into a trap.

There is a rumor, which reaches us from the South by way of Louisville, that the famous privateer Sumter was captured to the leeward of Barbadoes.

No movements of special consequence are reported, either on the line of the Upper or Lower Potomac. The Federal pickets have been extended down the Potomac river to a creek at Occoquan, a distance of nineteen miles from Alexandria. On the Maryland side of the river heavy detachments of troops are also posted at various points, from the navy-yard at Washington to Port Tobacco. It is beginning, however, to be believed, in well-informed circles, that no battle will take place between the contending forces opposed to each other, in the vicinity of Washington, until the return of spring. It is rumored that the recent visit of Mr. Seward to New York was, in part at least, for the purpose of preparing the public mind to receive, without surprise, the announcement that the army would not make an advance for some months yet to come, but would go into winter quarters. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* confirms, to some extent, the truth of the rumor, by stating that such an impression actually prevails among the troops in the different camps of the left wing.

The New York *Herald* states that President Lincoln and Secretaries Seward and Welles are in favor of an exchange of prisoners with the Confederates, and that proper orders for that purpose will be issued in a few days.

The Knoxville *Whig* has been forced to suspend publication. Parson Brownlow furnishes his readers with a farewell address, in which he says he will neither give bond to keep the peace, nor will he take an oath to support the Southern Confederacy. He has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and informs the authorities that he is ready to go to jail at a moment's warning.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—Decidedly the best maps of the seat of war in Virginia and Missouri, as respects size, clearness of topography and accuracy of detail, are those which are published by Lloyd, of New York, and which are offered for sale in this city by his agent, Mr. E. F. Hazelton, No. 74 W. Baltimore street.

LATE NEWS FROM SAVANNAH.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov 5.

A gentleman who has lived many years in the South arrived in this city yesterday. He left Savannah, Georgia, one week ago last Thursday, having spent three days in that city. During that time the French Consul granted eight clearances to vessels, which met with no opposition in leaving the harbor. No United States vessel was seen during the three days, and it was currently stated that a United States ship was only occasionally seen off the harbor.

Everybody was expecting the ship Finland, from England, and Captain Anderson, of Savannah, had left port to receive her. The blockade was laughed at.

The feeling against the North was intensely bitter, and all the men had enlisted for the fight. The slaves were left to take care of home affairs, and their masters appear to have no fear of them.

The gentleman alluded to came by Bowling Green, Kentucky, thence to Cloverport and Louisville. He left Bowling Green last Thursday, and says the Confederates were well fortified there. They had plenty of cannon, some of large calibre, and many field pieces, ready for service.

He saw a number of Indians, and it was reported there were 500 there, together with 1,500 Texan Rangers, who rode horses without using saddles or bridles, and were splendid riders.

The entire Confederate force in that vicinity, as far as he could gather, was from 40,000 to 60,000, and men were arriving at the rate of from 300 to 400 a day. On Wednesday orders were issued and parties sent out to collect 500 wagons, numbers of which were brought in when this gentleman passed through. He saw one man clap his hands together and heard him exclaim, "I'll bet any amount Buckner is in Louisville in fifteen days." Camps were said to extend for five miles along the road, and he saw three separate camps in the immediate neighborhood of the place.

Our informant lived twenty five years in the South. Last summer his family came North, and about seven weeks ago he came also, returned again as stated, and found all his property confiscated and some of his effects sold. As soon as possible he left himself. He affirms that mild treatment will not accomplish the object of the United States Government. All acts indicating consideration are ridiculed and despised.

The Tennessee Legislature, on the 20th of October, passed laws to repeal penalties against soldiers for carrying bowie knives; to authorize tax collectors to receive Treasury notes of the Confederate States for taxes; to make it a capital offence for slaves to burn a barn or other outhouses. A bill to make slaves real property for taxable purposes was lost.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN INVESTING HIS MONEY.—Yesterday, President Lincoln invested $8,000 in the seven and three-tenth treasury notes. He paid the money in gold, which would seem to indicate that he has faith in the United States Government.—*Philadelphia Republican.*

WAR ITEMS.

FROM OLD POINT.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The steamer Louisiana, Captain Porter, from Old Point, reached here yesterday morning about ten o'clock, having been detained about two hours in consequence of running aground on Thursday evening, shortly after leaving Fortress Monroe. By this arrival we have some exciting and interesting intelligence from the great naval expedition which recently sailed from Fortress Monroe.

On Thursday there was a flag of truce between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, by which the information of the movements of the fleet was obtained. In the first place, intelligence had been received at Norfolk, per telegraph, that two vessels of the fleet—one of them the steamer Union and the other supposed to be the transport Ocean Express—had been wrecked off the coast of North Carolina on Saturday last, thus confirming the statement to that effect published in the *News Sheet* on Monday morning last. These vessels carried troops, munitions of war, horses, etc. Of all on board only seventy men succeeded in reaching the shore, and they were made prisoners by the Confederates, who took them to Raleigh, N. C. It is supposed that a number of the small vessels of the fleet were lost.

The main body of the fleet had reached Port Royal, the entrance to Beaufort, S. C., and had made an attack upon that point. It was stated that one United States war vessel had been disabled by the shots of the Confederate batteries, and another had been driven aground. At last accounts the bombardment of Port Royal continued.

The Confederates were commanded by Commodore Tatnall, of the Confederate Navy, and the troops under him were fighting desperately. Great confidence was felt in their ability to resist the movements of the expedition.

A passenger by the boat reports that at the latest accounts from Hatteras Inlet, the only thing that could be seen above the water was the top of the forts.

From the Agent Associated Press.

News of the Naval Expedition—Wreck of Two Transports on the Coast of North Carolina—The Fleet Bombarding Port Royal.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 7.—By a flag of truce just arrived from Norfolk we have news of the United States fleet, but the accounts are proverbially meagre, as the only person who came down was bound by his parole to reveal no particulars.

The steamer Union, with a cargo of horses and stores, and another transport, whose name is not given, were lost during the gale on Kill-Devil Shoal, and the other on Rogues' Beach, on the coast of North Carolina. The crews of both vessels, seventy-three in number, were made prisoners, and had arrived at Raleigh, North Carolina. It is not known whether any were lost. But fifteen horses were saved.

The executive officer of the Minnesota states, upon information received by the flag, that the fleet was bombarding Port Royal, and that they were meeting with a warm reception, the Confederates having for some time been preparing for them. The above news reached Norfolk to-day by telegraph.

The steamer Spaulding left last evening for Hatteras Inlet with a cargo of commissary stores. It is probable that more of the troops there will return in her. It is understood here that Hatteras Inlet is deemed of too much importance to be abandoned, and should any of the troops there return the post will be occupied by a larger force.

The reported resignation of Gen. Wool is news at Old Point.

The gunboat Monticello will leave for the blockade off Wilmington in a few days.

Gen. Phelps states that the Confederates are bolder and more numerous than ever near Newport News.

Special Despatches to the N. Y. Times and Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—A special despatch to the *Times* says the Federal fleet was bombarding Port Royal, which was in a critical condition, and just ready to surrender.

The Confederate commander had a small steamer under his control, and threatened to go out and seize one of the vessels of the fleet, which was said to have been driven on shore with troops aboard. This news comes from a secession source, and is claimed to have been derived from one of General Huger's aids.

A special despatch to the *Tribune* says it was reported that one of our gun-boats was disabled by the Confederate guns, and that another was aground, and that Captain Tatnall was about to take her. It was reported at first that the ship Great Republic had been lost, but it was incorrect.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Washington Despatches to the Phila. Inquirer.

IMPORTANT ARREST.

Dr. Hunter, a Virginian, who professed Union sentiments, and who has travelled extensively around the outposts, was caught last night with some Confederate cavalry this side of Fairfax Court House; they were seen by our scouts, who made a dash and caught him, the Confederate cavalry escaping. On searching him it was found that his pass was forged, and in his boots were copies of the orders recently issued, and a great deal of information as to the position and numbers of our forces in Virginia, which he attempted to carry to the enemy. He was brought to camp at Falls Church, and he will be brought in and severely punished, by being made to take the oath of allegiance before he is discharged.

HEAVY CONTRACT FOR WOOD.

Colonel John F. Carter, James B. Smith, and Charles W. Boteler, have contracted to furnish the Government with eight thousand cords of wood per month. They are to furnish the wood at $7 per cord, while citizens are charged $10 and $11 per cord.

A PRIVATE SENTENCED TO BE SHOT WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

A court-martial at Annapolis convicted a private of sleeping on his post, and ordered him to be shot, sending on the sentence here for confirmation. They were informed that they had acted without authority, and the man was ordered to be released.

OUR PICKETS BELOW MOUNT VERNON.

Our picket lines now reach below Mount Vernon, thus, for the first time in six months, making it safe for a loyal American to visit the grave of Washington.

CONFEDERATES REPORTED AT HUNTER'S MILLS.

It was rumored this morning that two regiments of Confederate infantry, one Mississippi and one Louisiana, were seen near Hunter's Mills, between Fairfax and Vienna. A scouting party was sent out in that direction by General Hancock, but nothing had been heard from them at dark when your reporter came in, but the story was not credited.

Special Washington Despatches to the Philadelphia Press.

THE ARMY TO-DAY.

Pickets have been extended from Alexandria down to a creek at Occoquan, without meeting with resistance from the enemy. The distance from Alexandria is nineteen miles. On the Maryland side our troops are deployed all the way from the bridge over East Branch, near the navy-yard, to Port Tobacco. The telegraph is completed to-day down the entire distance to Hooker's brigade, and will be completed to Sickles' brigade immediately. There is no movement reported to-day.

THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY.

General McClellan was out on horseback much of the time to-day, but he did not cross the river, certainly, until a late hour. He wears his honors easily, and is every day growing in the confidence of the army. He is unembarrassed now, and directs his orders as the head of the army, and with the dignity and decision of a great military General.

Special Washington Despatches ta the New York Herold.

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL FREMONT.

There is no foundation for the rumor of the suspension of the order removing General Fremont. Several members of his staff have arrived here. They are attempting to play the bluff game that was commenced in Missouri when the question of Fremont's removal was first agitated, but they may find that the government holds the biggest hand. Their imprudent menaces of the consequences of the removal of Fremont may induce the offer to them of snug winter quarters.

GRAND MILITARY SOIREE.

A grand *soiree dansante* is given to-night by the officers of the 6th United States cavalry, at their quarters, east of the capitol. No pains nor expense have been spared to make it an elegant and *recherche* affair. It is to be graced by the presence of beauty, fashion and chivalry, and a crowd of military and civil *distingues*. Through the indefatigable exertions of Colonel Emory and the other regimental and staff officers, this regiment, recently raised and composed exclusively of recruits, has been brought to such a state of discipline and drill as to rival the older ones in that branch of the service, and promises to become the crack regiment. It was the first of the new regiments on duty in the field. The officers are chiefly those who won high reputation in the old regular army.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST ARMY PAYMASTERS.

Complaints have been made that some of the army paymasters have exacted consideration from sutlers for the privilege of attending at the pay table, and having their claims against soldiers reserved out of their pay. The charges will be investigated.

Special Washington Despatches to the N. Y. Tribune.

NEWS FROM ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

The gleanings of news to-day, across the Potomac, furnish the facts that Gen. Butterfield's foragers got thirteen wagon-loads of hay two miles beyond Falls Church, and the horses and mules in his brigade were again on full allowance; that the troops in all the camps are industriously drilled by brigades and regiments; that rumor in Alexandria has advanced the Confederate pickets, so that their nearest outpost, which, two days ago, was fourteen miles distant, is now only eight miles from that city; that one of our pickets was shot by theirs this morning; that the target-practice upon our pickets has been recommenced near Miner's Hill, and that Gen. Smith and Col. Jackson are yet confined to their beds with fever.

THE STORM OFF HATTERAS.

The effects of the storm at Hatteras have been grossly exaggerated. The loss of stores by the breakers was small. There was no loss of men of the 20th Indiana, nor of any other regiment. If there was a mission to the War Department to effect the withdrawal of the troops from the Inlet, it quickly failed. The embassador returned with orders to put the forts on a winter footing, to "hut" the men and to face the weather as well as the foe.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

Jacob M. Howard, of Michigan, Minister Resident to Honduras; Thomas Sparks, of Baltimore, now of Washington City, Consul to St. Johns, N. B., and William Noran, Pennsylvania, Consul to Bayonne, France.

ANTICIPATED INACTIVITY.

It actually is the impression among the troops in the different camps in the left wing that the army will go into winter quarters.

State of Affairs at Hatteras Inlet—The Storm and its Effects—The Island Submerged, and Tents and Provisions Swept Off.

A letter from Hatteras Inlet, dated the 2d inst., gives the following description of affairs at Hatteras, which will probably compel the troops there to evacuate the place:

Last evening a gale sprang up, which continued to increase in fury every moment until morning, when it assumed the form of a perfect whirlwind, accompanied with rain, which at times fell in torrents. About three o'clock this morning the waves from the ocean began to sweep over the island (half a mile wide) into the Sound, and before daylight these two bodies of water were united. Not a spot of land was to be seen. All the lower portion of the island, where Forts Hatteras and Clark are situated, was under water, and so sudden was the upheaving and so violent the storm, that all chances of escape were cut off before the morning light came. It was utterly impossible for any assistance to reach them from our fleet, so terrible was this Hatteras storm. And it was not until a breaker swept across the island, carrying men, tents, shanties, and every creeping thing with it, that the soldiers were aware of the presence of a great flood.

Men were suddenly washed out of their beds, and found all their clothes (what few had undressed) borne by the water to the Sound. Live stock, such as pigs, chickens, horses, cattle, dogs, cats and cooking utensils, lumber, driftwood, boxes, trunks, barrels, shanties, were carried forward, together with men on them and in them, some jumping out of windows, some cutting their way through the roof, others jumping off into the water, which in many places was over their heads in depth, and making for a box or barrel, in order to reach the roof of a shanty still standing. Officers on horses were riding or swimming through this moving mass, giving orders to this floating army of men, who, with a gun in one hand and with the other hanging on to some kind of an object, kept themselves above the water.

The most mournful sight of all, however, was to witness the moving of the sick, some of whom were in a dying condition before the storm came. They were carried on cots from place to place on the shoulders of men, who were wading through water nearly neck-deep. It was also a sad sight to witness such a destruction of property. At the wharf, where all the Government property is stored, a wholesale destruction took place. Provisions of every kind were soon afloat—barrels of crackers, bread, sugar, pork, beef, molasses, beans, potatoes, fish, boxes of candles, soap, clothing, and, in fact, everything required for an army, was seen to go with the flood, with the buildings containing them in a very dilapidated condition. The steamer Spaulding arrived the evening before with a large load of provisions, clothing, lumber, &c., and, as good luck would have it, she was unable to land but a small portion of her cargo the night she came in. Unfortunately, there was, however, some clothing landed for the naked 20th Indiana regiment. Nearly half of this much-needed freight was placed on the pier, and went with the waves of the ocean within view of the soldiers, who, with tearful eyes and shivering forms, beheld this, to them, the most melancholy sight of all.

Between Forts Clark and Hatteras, a new inlet, some six feet deep, was formed during the night, and now it is a vast sheet of water between the two forts. Fort Hatteras now stands isolated from the land, and will be swept entirely away in the next severe storm, its sandy walls having already commenced to crumble. In fact, it is thought that the next great storm (which is liable to visit this region any day) will level both forts, Clark and Hatteras. I understand that the Confederates only built them for summer use, expecting they would be swept away before spring, which accounts for their using the cheap material (sand and turf) with which these forts are constructed. This sweeping flood makes good the predictions of the Confederates, when we took possession of this treacherous and mysterious peninsula. They said we would be glad to abandon Hatteras Island when the winter storms came. It has been said all along, by our most experienced military men, that a land force on Hatteras Island was entirely unnecessary; that a small fleet would effectually guard the inlet.

A correspondent at Fort Hatteras writes as follows to the New York *Tribune:*

The Confederates, however, have full and undisputed possession of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, two great bodies of water, separated from the ocean by a narrow neck of land. These great inland seas are the rendezvous for all the Confederates and privateers belonging to the Confederate States. They are connected with Norfolk by a ship canal. There being so many inlets into these Sounds, which are unknown to our navy, the Confederates are able to carry on an extensive commerce, and thus supply their army with what they require, and we powerless to intervene, or stay this alarming state of things, owing to the reason that we have no small gunboats to go into these Sounds, which is all that is required to put a stop to this smuggling business.

We have two small tugs inefficiently armed, which is all we can show in the shape of boats that can enter these waters, and one of them, the Ceres, is commanded by an aged chaplain of the navy, who is as much out of his sphere as any respectable old lady would be were she called upon to assume the duties belonging to men. It is amusing to see how cautious he is of his tug, and to see how strongly attached she is to the walls of the fort, for fear of being captured by the enemy. The other boat, the Putnam, is commanded by Captain Hotchkiss, an experienced mariner, accustomed to the waters of New England, and with a crew of a like stamp she is able to do effectual service. If we could be supplied with a fleet of ten or twelve such boats as the Putnam, drawing not over six or seven feet of water, all well armed and commanded by the experienced mariners of New England, we could at once take possession of all their inland waters, and effectually wind up this smuggling business, now so extensively carried on by the enemy.

We could also capture all of their privateers, which make all these waters ripple as they glide over them in perfect security with valuable stores for the rebel army. Our large war steamers are powerless to impede the progress of this fleet little craft, who know every entering door and hiding-place which this mysterious coast affords. Every severe storm makes a new inlet, and how can it be expected that a few large steamers should be able to guard this entire coast? In many instances one of them cannot come within miles of these small inlets, which are open to these little fleets of privateers. You cannot take up a North Carolina paper without seeing announced the arrival of this and that privateer, with full cargoes of provisions, clothing and arms.

The most disgusting spectacle of all, however, is for us to be obliged to look upon these fleets of privateers and piratical craft as they come down the sound every few days, within gunshot of Fort Hatteras, flapping their insulting flag in our very faces, and exhibiting their illicit gains as the trophies of their darling exploits. Not long since a fleet of seven Confederate transports made their appearance in the sound, loaded down with some 3,000 soldiers, doubtless with the intention of landing them, and returning for additional forces, when they were to fortify a point on the Island near the Government Light House, preparatory to making a general attack on our forces here. That such a movement was and is contemplated there can be no doubt, for this kind of manouvring on the part of the enemy every few days proves it. One of the Islanders said that the reason why they did not effect a landing the day they made the attempt was because they thought they saw a large force of Union troops in that vicinity at the time.

Particulars of Floyd's Attack on Rosecrans.

Captain C. M. Goulding, Quartermaster in Rosecrans' army, arrived at Cincinnati on Monday, direct from Western Virginia. He gives the latest account of the fight between Rosecrans and Floyd. We copy from the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

On Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, the Confederates opened fire on General Rosecrans' positions at Camps Tompkins and Gauley, from the hills on the west side of New river. They had two pieces of artillery, and banged away vigorously, throwing shot and shell, and their skirmishers, concealed in the bushes on the hill-side, kept up a roar of musketry. The weight of the enemy's fire was directed upon Gauley, and the object was manifestly to stop the supply trains, which they did on Friday. Soon after opening fire they succeeded in sinking the ferry-boat at the mouth of the Gauley. It was, however, raised on Friday night, and put in order. The Confederates threw about forty shells into the camp of the 11th Ohio, but did not, with all their firing, kill a single man, and wounded but a few. The majority of their shells did not explode. Lieutenant Colonel Sedgwick, of the 2d Kentucky, was reported to have been slightly wounded in the knee by a splinter of a shell. The Confederates made no demonstration on Saturday, and all was quiet when our informant left.

The telegraphic communication between General Rosecrans and the country was interrupted by an accident. When the Confederates commenced throwing shells the telegraph operator, thinking his position was within range of the enemy's guns, hastily despatching that a battle had commenced, proceeded to move his office, and piling all the apparatus into a wagon, started up the Gauley.—General Rosecrans hearing of his movement, ordered him back, and as he was returning his wagon was capsized and tumbled down a precipice into Gauley river, thus destroying his batteries and instruments.

It will be remembered that the Kanawha river is formed by the junction of Gauley and New rivers. The Gauley runs from the east, and New river from the south. The main body of Gen. Rosecrans' army was posted in the angle between the rivers, some regiments being several miles distant from the point where the rivers meet, on the left bank of Gauley and the right bank of New rivers. Communication with the country below is kept open along the right bank of the Kanawha. The Confederate have appeared on the left or western bank of New and Kanawha rivers, having reached that position by a circuitous march leading across New river, at a point some distance above our lines.—They have been seen in considerable numbers west of New river, some miles above Gauley, for a fortnight, and have occasionally skirmished across the river with our troops, at one time making a vigorous attempt to destroy a rope ferry which was defended by Col. B. L. McCook's regiment. Not until Friday, however, had they become saucy enough to try the experiment of bombarding the position of General Rosecrans. Considerable changes were made in the dispositions of General Rosecrans' forces during and subsequent to the bombardment. The principal change was in moving General Benham's brigade down the Kanawha, so as to protect the steamboat landing.

The Confederate force was pronounced by scouts about seven thousand strong, and under the command of Floyd. Others did not believe that the force exceeded four thousand. The impression prevailed among our forces that Floyd was personally desperate, and determined to do something that would relieve him from the taunts of his enemies in Richmond.

It was also believed, from the disposition of forces made by General Rosecrans, and certain preparations going on, that an attempt would be made to bag Floyd's whole force, by Schenck's Brigade crossing New river above, and Benham crossing the Kanawha below his position, while Cox's Brigade would give him employment in front. This was believed practicable, and it is almost certain that the attempt has been made before this time. If our troops should cross the river in force, the fate of one army or the other would be settled in a few hours, and our boys were exceedingly anxious to have that settlement.

The health of the army was improving. The troops were well clothed and supplied. Forage for horses was becoming scarce, and Captain Goulding's object in coming to Ohio was to make heavy purchases of horse feed. Not the slightest uneasiness was felt as to the ability of the army to sustain itself. The only question was as to whether it could take Floyd and his army.

From the Boston Courier, Nov. 7.

The Prisoners at the Fort.

There is no doubt of the humane and Christian conduct which the unfortunate persons at Fort Warren will experience at the hands of our citizens. They need no intimation to prompt them to this; nor has it been forgotten or neglected. Especially the sick, we are well assured, will be supplied with everything essential to their comfort and restoration to health. We trust every immediate need of every one thus confined will be attended to fully. But while we thus judge the disposition of our people to do all that becomes them, and in which they are never lacking when really benevolent objects present themselves, we think that every pains should be taken to make the Government attend to its duty for the permanent well-being of the prisoners. Its neglect in the beginning was absolutely shameful, in sending eight hundred men to occupy quarters in which provision of food and necessary articles of furniture had been provided for only one hundred. It is its duty to furnish such things now, and to attend to it at once—and though the people of Boston will do it all cheerfully, and think of no return, yet it is the business of the Government, and the Government ought to pay for all necessary supplies.

Scenes on the Chesapeake.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes as follows:

The scenes upon the Chesapeake steamers are sometimes of the most amusing, and sometimes of the most touching character. A few days since, in the height of a storm, an elderly gentleman wrote his will, at midnight, upon the cabin table, sealed it up in a bottle, and cast it upon the waters. It will doubtless be interesting to the Confederate troops upon the sacred soil of Virginia. On another occasion, and quite recently, the wife of a volunteer now at Hatteras Inlet, walked from her home in Indiana to Baltimore, and passing down in the steamer, arrived at Fortress Monroe just in time to learn that through the effects of the storm, the Hatteras forts had become almost untenable.—These reports have doubtless already reached the North, and at the present moment it is understood that the policy of reinforcing or abandoning the post is under advisement. Parties of ladies, desirous of availing themselves of flags of truce to go South, are frequent patrons of the Bay steamers. These are not allowed to convey documents of any description. The Confederates are not so particular—very often permitting their newspapers to come into our hands.

The same writer says:

The steamer Spaulding leaves this afternoon for Hatteras, it being understood that she will return on Friday morning with the Indiana troops from that place. The post was a most inclement one, and its abandonment will be hailed with pleasure by those who have formerly constituted the garrison.

The Confederate Privateer Sallie.

Captain Tay, of the bark Arctic, from Nassau, N. P., which arrived at Boston on Wednesday, reports that the schooner Prince Alfred, which arrived at Nassau from New York, stated that when off Charleston she was chased and brought to by the privateer Sallie, of and from Charleston, who boarded the crew of the schooner, and took from her a coil of rope and a tow-line. They also stabbed one of the cattle on board. The following day the British schooner Arctic, from New York, reported that the Sallie had captured the brig Laura, of Philadelphia, from Cuba.

From Kentucky.

The New York *Times'* correspondent at Camp Calvert, Ky., the headquarters of the National army in the Cumberland Mountains, gives some interesting information relative to the condition of affairs in that vicinity. General Schoipf, a Hungarian officer, is commander there, but appears to be much trammelled in his operations by being subordinate to General Thomas, who stays at Crab Orchard or Camp Dick Robinson. His command consists of about five thousand troops, and he is anxious to advance upon the enemy, some six thousand strong, at Cumberland Fork, some forty miles distant. The enemy there are represented to be strongly entrenched, though unequipped, uninformed, poorly armed and badly demoralized; and the National troops, in advancing upon them, could have the advantage of choosing a road by which their rear could be gained. There was a rumor that a force of three thousand Confederates had been sent by Buckner to reinforce Zollicoffer, and measures were being taken to intercept them.

New Jersey and the War.

The whole amount expended by New Jersey in equipping the thirteen regiments furnished for the war is $665,303 81. Of this there was expended in the first requisition—for four regiments of militia—three months' men—$167,817 21. On the second requisition—for regiments for the war, $179,015 40; and on the third requisition—also for three years' regiments—$318,417 20. Besides this the State has furnished extra clothing to her men, amounting altogether to $19,914 09—making the total $685,217 90.

From the New York Times, Nov. 8.

CAPT. SEMMES OF THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

It has already been announced that Capt. Semmes, commander of the privateer Sumter, had arrived in Europe, though considerable doubt is thrown over the statement. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman who went out in the steamer Edinburgh, may throw some light upon it:

OFF QUEENSTOWN HARBOR, Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

* * * We have several Consuls aboard. Mr. Baker for Greece, Mr. Eccleston for Candia, Murphy for Barbary. The last named passenger is a patchet, Capt. Lanman, United States Army, of Philadelphia. Among the lady passengers are several Southern ladies, going to Europe to stay during the war. They are very bitter secessionists, talking much about it and making great boastings. One of them claimed she had sold Confederate bonds in New York.

An incident occurred which created quite a stir yesterday in our ship. A Mrs. Souvan, of Baltimore, a young, handsome widow, appeared at the dinner-table with a secession flag wrapped around her, and made herself very conspicuous. Several passengers complained of it, but as Captain Roskill was not present, the matter passed by till teatime, when also again appeared with it. This widow claims to be a relative of the Carroll who signed the Declaration of Independence, as we are informed. She is young and good-looking, and had before had quite a flare with a Mr. S——h, of New York, who had addressed a letter to her rather familiarly on the boat, and whom she took to task at the dinner-table one day, greatly to his mortification. At the tea-table quite a discussion took place about the flag and the Union, the Consular gentlemen taking part in it. Suddenly a champion appeared for the flag, in the person of a man who had all along in the trip pretended to be a British Post Captain, by the name of Burnside, but whom most of the passengers thought greatly acted like a Southern man. He was evidently acquainted with the seafaring life. This Captain B. now avowed himself as Captain Semmes, of the Sumter; said he had got a letter from the British Consul at Laguayra to Lord Lyons, and had been introduced by the latter as a British subject to Gov. Seward and other officials at Washington; and he said he had visited our army on the Potomac, &c. None of the Northerners knew his identity, though Capt. Lanman thinks he does. The Southern ladies claim they were informed in New York that Capt. Semmes was aboard of the steamer when she left New York. He made his disclosure when under the influence of liquor, as was thought at the time. He avows his trip to Europe to be for the purpose of buying war-vessels, and expects to meet Dudley Mann, Yancey, &c., in London. He will be watched now pretty sharply in London, while he stays there. He had quite a quarrel with Mr. S——, of New York, calling the latter a blackguard, and pretending that Mr. S—— had followed him as a spy, which the latter disclaims. Of course there was quite a row being got up in the saloon, and the captain was sent for, who quieted it, and Capt. Semmes retired to bed.

About 140 Irish disembarked here; going to stay in Ireland till the war is over, as business was dull in America.

Yours, &c., W.

From the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 8.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.—We have dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 25th of September, containing later advices concerning the rupture between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation. The correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio*, writing from Montevideo on the 16th of September, states that public prayers had been offered up in all the churches of Buenos Ayres for the success of the national arms. The city of Buenos Ayres has been placed under martial law. News from Cepeda had been received to the effect that a collision had taken place between the vanguard of Urquiza and a body of troops under the Buenos Ayrean commander Caravallo. The former numbered 250 men, and the latter 80, but the troops of Urquiza were utterly routed. A British and a French frigate exercising their guns in the harbor of Buenos Ayres created terrible excitement among the people, who supposed that Flores was attacking the city on all sides. It afterwards transpired that the guns were fired at an immense waterspout that threatened to engulf the vessels. A gas explosion had created some damage in the city. Terms of peace were spoken of, but with little prospect of success.

MASONRY AND THE REBELLION.—At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the District of Columbia, held yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. F. Stansbury, Grand Master; G. A. Hall, Deputy Grand Master; Z. D. Gillman, Grand Senior Warden; J. E. Holmead, Grand Junior Warden; C. Cammack, Grand Treasurer; Wm. M. Smith, Grand Secretary; H. N. Steel, Grand Visitor and Lecturer.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the principles of Masonry imperatively demand that the members everywhere deport themselves as become good and worthy citizens, that they be "true to their Government, just to their country," in no manner countenancing "disloyalty or rebellion," and "conforming with cheerfulness to the Government of the country in which they reside;" and that to this demand no true Mason can fail to respond.

DR. A. A. BLANDY, SUCCESSOR TO DR. G. A. HARRIS, 51 NORTH CHARLES STREET. sep6-1tf

CRICKET AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS. MERRILL, THOMAS & CO. mh23-tf Baltimore street.

MERRILL'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE. MERRILL, THOMAS & CO., mh23-tf 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

FISHING TACKLE. MERRILL, THOMAS & CO., mh 8- 239 BALTIMORE STREET.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, 7th instant, by Rev. Thos. G. Addison, J. RUSSELL KLMO, Jr., to FLORENCE, youngest daughter of the late Geo. W. Richardson, all of this city.

On the 4th instant, by Rev. Father H. Myer, of St. Vincent's Church, STEPHEN GIUSTA to Miss ELIZABETH CARR, all of Baltimore.

On the 3d instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. H. Scheib, CHARLES KATTELMAN, of the city of Washington, to Miss MATHILDA, second daughter of the late Charles A. Intmate, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

On the 1st instant, in this city, after an illness of two months, LESLIE HERBERT BUCKLER, in the 27th year of his age.

Such was the announcement made a week since, and seldom has the death of a private individual, occurring at an early a period of life, caused sorrow more wide-spread and sincere. He was the friend of all, and among all made and retained friends. Throughout his illness, anxious enquiries as to his state, made daily by persons of all classes, the then oft-repeated acknowledgment of past kindnesses received at his hands, was the avowal of abiding gratitude generous in every impulse; unostentatious in the exercise of his goodness, he went forth cheerfully upon his round of duty, gathering and bestowing pleasure. As a merchant, exact, honorable, energetic and astute; in social and domestic life, lavishing affection and winning love in return, his presence had become an essential of the happiness of his circle; his departure, thus early, has caused far more than ordinary gloom. Who that knew Leslie Buckler, failed to welcome gladly his presence? Who that knows in what calmness of resignation, in what fulness of hope he departed, will not strive for acquiescence in this passing bereavement, because of the hope of re-union in that sphere where grief enters not? Let us cherish his memory, as of this life, participant of the fruition promised to the pure in heart. No longer seen of us, he sees his God!

On Monday, the 4th instant, of typhoid fever, contracted at Washington, BENJAMIN GEORGE PATTERSON, in the 29th year of his age.

On the evening of the 6th instant, RACHAEL ANNE, only daughter of William H. and Lydia Randle, in the 9th year of her age.

On Wednesday morning, November 6th, at San Francisco, Cal., GEORGE A. VAN BORKELEN, aged 30 years and 10 months.

S. T. CHURCH, M. D., DENTIST, having no longer any connection with the Baltimore Dental College, is prepared to devote his whole time to his profession. Office No. 39 N. Charles street, Marble Building. n9 2w*

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL. REDUCTION IN PRICE.

I am now receiving regularly my supplies of this celebrated COAL, and am enabled to offer it to consumers at very LOW PRICES. In view of the present unsettled state of affairs, and the possibility of shipments being cut off, I would recommend consumers of Coal to lay in their supplies at once.

As the Cumberland Coal is now coming to this market, I would recommend the use of my Coal as a substitute for steaming and other uses. I shall keep a large supply constantly on my wharf.

R. W. TYSON, Sole Agent, No. 33 Second street.

For the quality of the Baltimore Company's Coal for steaming purposes, I respectfully refer to the following parties:

Messrs. D