The South:

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WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 13.

THE NEWS.

If the accounts which have reached us during the past two days from the fleet and Kentucky, are verified by further intelligence, the Confederates have undoubtedly struck a very bad streak of luck, and have sustained losses which, though not overwhelming, it will require some time to repair.

The news brought by the *Bienville*, as transmitted by the Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Associated Press, is to the effect that the first fight commenced on Thursday last, and was terminated in four hours, the Confederates evacuating their works at Hilton Head and Bay Point. This fully coincides with the reports in the Charleston papers which we published yesterday, but here a wide divergence occurs in the accounts. The despatches dated Richmond on Sunday night, received in Norfolk on Monday, distinctly state that no land-of Federal troops had up to that time been effected, and the Southern papers continued to publish telegraphic despatches dated at Beaufort, as though that place was still held by them.

The *Bienville* per contra reports, according to the Associated Press, that Beaufort had been taken and only one man found there. There is a great hiatus in the Federal account as to what occurred between Thursday afternoon and Sunday morning. It occurs to us that if Beaufort had really been occupied, some details would have been furnished, that the landing of the troops would have been described, and that the capture of more than *four* Confederate prisoners would have graced the victory. We can hardly imagine either that Beaufort was only defended by the batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Point and yet we hear of none else being taken, though other positions further inland were a hundred times more defensible. It is known also that Com. Tatnall had a number of gun-boats of light draught employed, but we learn nothing as to their fate. The information we have is altogether very incomplete and unsatisfactory, and in fact relates only to what took place on the first day of the bombardment, which was Thursday. The events which occurred between that time and Sunday, the day the *Bienville* sailed, are not stated.

The small number of prisoners taken—only four, and two of them wounded—is remarkable, and shows that the Confederates must have effected their retreat quite at their leisure. The loss of life on both sides seems to have been small. The stories circulated a few days since, that the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad had been occupied by the Federal troops, is of course totally disproved.

If the Federals have occupiedt Beaufor and are able to maintain themselves there, the position will be to them an exceedingly advantageous one, enabling them to menace Charleston and Savannah, to make annoying incursions into the mainland, affording them at the same time a fine harbor as a rendezvous for their fleet. We presume that the Confederates appreciating the advantages of such a situation will make every effort to dislodge them before they become too strongly fortified.

The accounts from Eastern Kentucky are that the Confederates at Piketon have been defeated, after two days severe fighting. Few details are furnished, and the narrative cannot be too confidently relied upon, as Western telegraphers are noted for their exaggerating propensities.

The latest accounts from Beaufort by the Associated Press is that the Federals have not occupied that place, being engaged in entrenching themselves at Hilton Head, Bay Point and other desirable localities.

For the latest news, see fourth page.

THE REPORTED BURNING OF THE BRIDGE OVER THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.

The despatch from Cincinnati, that the bridge on the Nashville and Louisville Railroad, over the Cumberland river, had been burnt, cannot be true. There is but one bridge over the Cumberland river on the road named, and that is a stone structure which cost several hundred thousand dollars, and is one of the finest bridges in the Southern country.

INFAMOUS SENTIMENTS.

On the 30th of October, Gerritt Smith addressed a meeting in the city in New York, which he prefaced by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this meeting, our beloved country will surely perish if her rulers shall persist in recognizing the right of the Confederates to any of their possessions, or shall persist in scorning and repulsing the help of men on account of their complexion, or political, social, or domestic condition, or shall not be intent to strengthen the country and cripple the enemy in all possible ways, and at whatever expense to usages and systems, statutes and constitutions, and at however frequent substitution of the sure swift, summary, sweeping processes of martial law, for the tardy, uncertain, and inadequate steps of civil law.

In the course of his remarks, he said, speaking of the uprising of the North in April last:

The first discharge of Southern guns awoke her. She sprang to her feet and to arms! She was first and third with the purposes of conquering the Secessionists. Why then did she not conquer them? and conquer them, too, as she was well able to do, in a few months? Alas! it is because she was very soon conquered herself.—But do I say that the North was conquered? Even so. By whom? By the Confederates? Oh no! The Confederates have not conquered her, and never can conquer her with arms. By whom then was she conquered? By her own Government. Her *own* Government? Yes, the American nation was conquered by the American Government. This is the simple, sad fact. This is the amazing spectacle. "Conquer the Confederates, and hang the leaders!" was the one loud, long, ceaseless cry, which rang last April out of the indignant and inflamed Northern heart.

Why is that cry, which so immediately followed the bombarding of Sumter, heard no longer? or but faintly and unfrequently? It is because the Government not only did not join in it, but pursued a policy which went to hush it. While the people were burning for conquest, and were of course eager to avail themselves of every possible means to this end, Government had the entirely different and very low aim of saving the Constitution and Slavery. But do I call the aim of saving the Constitution a very low one? Yes, it is a very low and very contemptible one, if made prominent in the great and solemn hour when the life of the nation is struck at. He is a traitor to me, who, when assassins are upon me, busies himself in saving my hat, or even my purse. Tender as is his care of my property, nevertheless, his is not the care and not the assistance which I need at such a time. So, too, is he a traitor—a traitor to his country—who, when Secessionists are at her throat, employs himself in getting up an interest in her Constitution.

I charge the Government with having chilled—aye, and killed—the national ardor for conquest. It did this by counteracting the national purpose to save the nation, and by reducing that sublime, ennobling, and irresistible purpose to a degrading and soul-shriveling concern for the Constitution and Slavery. "Save the country!" was the shout of the North after the capture of Sumter. "Save the Constitution! Save Slavery!" is the Government's miserable substitute for that arousing, glorious shout. Miserable indeed!—for if it is not a sin and shame to get up a cry at any time for Slavery, it is nevertheless most unseasonable to get up a cry for the Constitution at such a time as this. Again, were it proper to have in the midst of this great peril of our country so much as one thought of saving that Paper, we must remember that the only way to save it is to save the country, and that the only way to save the country is, Constitution or no Constitution, to conquer her enemies.

On the other hand, the only way to lose the Constitution is to lose the country, and the only way to lose the country is to fail of employing all possible means for conquering her enemies. We see then that the Government, notwithstanding all its talk for the Constitution, is most effectively at work to lose it—the losing of the country being the losing of the Constitution, and the losing of the country being but the too probable result of the prominence given by the Government to the saving of the Constitution. * * *

Nothing is plainer than that we should either recede from the war, give it up, and let the Confederates have their own way; or that we should resolve to conquer them, and to use, as under such resolve we of course would, all the means to this end which Providence places within our reach. Continue to fight the Confederates we may; and win more than half the battles we may. But fighting without purpose to conquer will no more bring us to final success than will going to sea without compass or rudder bring us to the intended port.

I have in effect said that the avowed, paramount and engrossing object of the Government is to re-establish the Constitution and slavery. But the entertaining of this object in the midst of our life and death struggle is not more untimely and ruinous than the hope of realizing it is vain. As rationally might you expect that the earthquake which is convulsing the city will leave the city as it found it, as that the views taken of the Constitution and slavery after the war will be identical with the views taken of them before the war.—They who shall survive the war will do just what they please with the Constitution and slavery, our President and his politicians to the contrary notwithstanding.

If these survivors shall like Slavery, they will have it if they can. If they shall dislike it, they will not have it. If they shall like and hate Slavery, they will make the Constitution clearly and strongly against it. Nothing can be more foolish than for us to be sterotyping for the use of the survivors of the war our views of the Constitution and Slavery. Our one business is to save the country. Their business will be what they and not what we choose to make it.

I need not repeat that we shall fail in this war unless we aim at conquest. I add that this must be our aim very speedily. Tens, yes, hundreds of thousands are fast losing their interest in a war conducted in a way to make it disgusting to common sense, and hateful to the best friends of God and man. They are fast ceasing from their exhortation, prayers, gifts, and loans for it; and they are also fast ceasing from their readiness to take up arms for it. The Northern blacks are necessarily disgusted with a war which insultingly refuses their services; and there is no small danger that the Southern blacks will soon be lost to the cause which repulses them, and be secured, "arm and soul," to the cause of the Confederates. The patience of the nations with our folly will be quite exhausted by the coming Spring.

They will, by that time, be prepared to tell us very earnestly that we ought not to let our sham war derange the industrial and commercial interests of the world any longer. By that time they will be prepared to give their sympathies and, in every admissible way, their every help to the South. We shall of course remonstrate. But all in vain. Boastfully and indignantly we shall tell the nations how vast is our power compared with the feebleness of the secessionists. To their question—Why then we did not conquer them? will be our whining answer, that we had to take care of the Constitution and Slavery. And then will come their scornful and withering rejoinder, that the nation which, when assailed by a mighty rebellion, finds anything else to do than to put down the rebellion, and by whatever means, is unworthy of the respect and even of the name of a nation.

* * * *

I love my country, but I strongly fear that she is lost. Perhaps it was impossible to save a country whose people had been trained to worship a Constitution, and to scoff at the setting up of God's law above it. Moreover, for nothing (and this was the most guilty features of the idolatry) was the Constitution worshiped so much as for its power, justly or unjustly accorded to it, to prevent the breaking of the chains of the slaves.—Perhaps I was foolish in thinking that such a country either would or could be saved. I confess that, when the war began, I thought it would be a short one: for I was so simple as to assume that the Government was already, or quickly would be, aroused, not merely to *fight* the Confederates, but to *conquer* them.

I took it for granted that the Government would behave rationally; and would no more suffer the Constitution than any other paper to stand in its way—slave property no more than any other property. Very soon, however, I began to learn my great mistake—for very soon the Government, instead of moving its irresistible might against the foe, and doing so with or without Constitution—carrying it by its side or trampling it under foot, as might seem most expedient—was found worshiping and inculcating the worship of the Constitution, and tying up with its provisions the hands of both Government and people. Very soon, too, the Government was infatuated enough to decline the help of men because they were Indians or Negroes. Very soon, too, our army was employed in the suicidal and satanic work of seizing innocent men, calling them slaves, and sending them into Slavery.

In conclusion he said:

Were I, my hearers, to speak to you as an Abolitionist, I would say that patience alone can save a nation whose people have corrupted and debased themselves by upholding and extending slavery. I would say that her destruction is the unavoidable penalty of her people's crimes against the Great Father and his oppressed children, unless those crimes are repented of. Finally, were I to speak to you as an Abolitionist, I would say: *As God lives and reigns, either this nation will abolish slavery or slavery will abolish it!*

I have done. I can now say that in this city also I have faithfully protested against this needless impoverishing of the nation, and against this needless bringing of heart-breaking sorrow into tens of thousands of its families. In a word, I can now say that I have, here as well as elsewhere, lifted up my voice earnestly against this wicked sacrificing of the country by the Government. Her blood be not upon me, but upon those who are guilty of it!

For more than twenty years I have been warning my countrymen—may I not say, as said Paul, "night and day, and with tears?"—of the rapid approach of this time of violence and distress. But hitherto they would not hear me; and they probably will not hear me now. Nevertheless, I cannot restrain myself from saying that our beloved country will surely perish if the present policy of her rulers shall be persisted in.

Are the people of Maryland prepared to see these recommendations carried into effect?

The Exchange of the Lexington and Camp Jackson Prisoners.

The terms agreed upon between Major-Generals Fremont and Price are in these words:

First: The exchange shall be effected grade for grade, or *two* officers of a lower grade for *one* of a higher grade; the exchange to embrace prisoners on parole, as also those held in custody.

Second: The parties released, both officers and privates, shall be furnished with a certificate of release, and of safe conduct to the headquarters of their respective armies or of their divisions; the officers with their usual side arms, camp equipage and property, and the privates with their personal property.

Third: The prisoners taken by the United States forces at Camp Jackson, in St. Louis county, on the 10th of May, 1861, are embraced in this exchange, with the express understanding that General Price reiterates the protest of the officers and men then made against the legality of their capture and the exaction of parole when released.

Fourth: Brig. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, or the officer commanding at Benton Barracks, in St. Louis county, is hereby authorized and required to issue the certificates above referred to, to the officers and privates of the State forces herein named, and also to such other officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, taken prisoners at Camp Jackson, to the number of five hundred and thirty, as may be named to him by Colonel David H. Armstrong, Col. Samuel B. Churchill, Hon. J. Richard Barrett and D. Robert Barclay, Esq., or either of them: and the said Col. David H. Armstrong, Col. Samuel B. Churchill, Hon. J. Richard Barrett and D. Robert Barclay, Esq., or either of them, are hereby authorized and requested to issue such certificates to the United States officers and privates herein named, and also to such other officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, taken prisoners at Lexington, Missouri, to the number of 530, as may be named to them, or either of them, by Quin Morton, Esq., or such other person as may be named in his place or stead, by the commanding officer at Benton Barracks, aforesaid.

Fifth: The persons herein named for exchange not connected with the military, shall be furnished, as heretofore provided, with certificates of safe conduct to their respective homes.

The names of the privates to be exchanged are to be furnished without delay at St. Louis; those taken at Camp Jackson to Brigadier-General Curtis, or the commanding officer at Benton Barracks, and those taken at Lexington to Col. D. H. Armstrong, or some other of his associates named in this agreement, and the certificates hereinbefore referred to, are to be issued according to the lists so furnished, without delay.

Should the names of any of the officers or non-commissioned officers taken at Camp Jackson be omitted in the foregoing list and Col. D. H. Armstrong, or either of his associates, desire their exchange Brigadier-General Curtis, or the officer commanding at Benton Barracks, will, on application, make such exchange for any officer or non-commissioned officer captured by the State forces, according to rank, as hereinbefore stipulated.

Done and agreed to at Neosho, Mo., 26th of October, 1861.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Governor's Island begins to put on a wintery appearance, and overcoats and blankets are in requisition. Beyond the ordinary guard duties and drills, there are no movements to report. The Texan soldiers are now quartered in Castle William, vice the Fort Hatteras prisoners, and the men of the new battalion have removed from the tents on the north side of the Island to the garrison.

The company of music boys is making good progress, though it has not reached the maximum of 150, to which it is authorized to be increased.

One company of the Texan soldiers is on Bedloe's Island, and the company (C) of the permanent party which was in charge of the State prisoners at Fort Lafayette has returned there, to be ready for any other disaffected gentlemen.

There are about 25 officers now on duty on Governor's Island, most of whom are learning their duties, having only recently joined the army.

At the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, yesterday, there was no particularly important business transacted. The crew of the bark Roebuck were engaged taking in purser's stores, wood, &c., after which she was towed down opposite the Battery to receive her powder.

The United States steamer Powhattan, whose arrival from Key West was reported yeaterday, has discharged her powder, and will take the place of the Crusader in the Dry Dock, her boilers being greatly in need of repair. They may have to be replaced altogether. It is reported that the reason why the Powhattan relinquished the chase of the privateer Sumter, and sent the Iroquis after her, was that, in consequence of the inefficient state of her boilers, she could not steam more than eight knots per hour, while the Sumter's speed is ten knots.

The Wyandotte hauled under the shears to receive her armament, which will consist of 10 guns. She will shortly be put into commission.

The Nightingale, which arrived here on Sunday morning from Key West, is waiting to take her place by the dock, and discharge 30,000 Springfield rifles (not 10,000, as reported by some of our cotemporaries). It will be recollected that the Nightingale was formerly a slaver. After her condemnation, she was purchased by the Government, and converted into a supply ship.

The De Soto is expected to be put into commission to day.

The Santiago de Cuba sailed yesterday.

FROM UTAH.

We have files of the Deseret *News* to the 23d ultimo.

The semi-annual Conference of the Church of the Latter Day Saints convened October 6th. President Brigham Young called for volunteers to engage in the cultivation of cotton, indigo, figs, grapes, sugar, olives, and other produts of a Southern climate, and three hundred families were preparing to leave. One of the Elders, speaking of the new Temple building, said it would cost $1,000,000, one-half of which amount was needed for next season's operations.

Another discovery of coal had been made, whereupon the editor remarks that if the mines were opened and properly worked, they would supply the whole Territory with coal for fuel and manufacturing purposes. The coal there is supposed to be inexhaustible.

In an article headed "Federal officials," the language used respecting the representative of the General Government is not very respectful. The *News* says:

"The number of Federal officers in the Territory is, at the present time, quite limited, the Secretary and acting Governor, the Surveyor General and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs constituting, we believe, the entire number, and they have but recently arrived here—consequently but little is known concerning them and the course they intend to pursue in the discharge of their official duties; but we have good reasons for believing that they are disposed to act honorably, which, if they do, all will move along smoothly.

"In common with the citizens of Utah, we sincerely hope that no other than honorable men will be appointed to hold office in this Territory hereafter under the Federal Government; and should any more miserable specimens of humanity be sent here in that capacity, it is hoped that they will be induced, shortly after their arrival, to retrace their steps, or continue their journey across the continent."

A Peep into Fort Warren.

We learn some very interesting particulars from a gentleman recently at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, the present quarters of our United States prisoners. The Fort is located upon one of the islands in the harbor, substantially built of grey granite. The prize, or parade ground, of Fort Warren comprises three acres of land within the walls. The first appearance, after entering the fort, is like that of a gipsey camp—the clothes drying, pots boiling, &c. Separated by a line of sentries from the Hatteras Inlet captives, Mr. Barrow and other, the State prisoners, are to be seen variously engaged during the pleasant part of the day. The North Carolinians are a pitiable party—clothed in grey suits of Kentucky jeans, now severely worn. The trimmings and facings of many of their uniforms, of black velvet, made them sombre enough. Their hair and beards have been permitted to grow indefinitely, and but little regard is paid by them to their personal cleanliness—only one tooth-brush to the regiment. Their food consists of bean and other vegetable soups, with good bread and plenty of *pork*, served up in the various army styles.

Baltimoreans, Marylanders, and traitors of the higher order, constitute the aristocracy of Fort Warren. They are permitted to furnish their tables at their own cost, of course, with such luxuries as they may choose to afford themselves.

The New York and Boston papers are regularly supplied, and after reading news and editorials, the dilettanti discuss the *pros* and *cons* of the war, and pass their time in a comparatively pleasant manner.

The mails are received and forwarded by the Colonel commanding of the fort. This office is the centre of attraction day by day. All letters written by the prisoners are handed him unsealed for examination, and likewise those received are subjected to the same careful surveillance before delivery.

Many of the State prisoners are men of refinement, and totally unused to privations of any kind, and their sufferings might be imagined to be very great. Not so, however, for, as a general thing, they are cheerful, and play divers sorts of practical jokes upon new comers.

The Mayor of Boston has recently visited the Fort, with a view of ascertaining the wants of the prisoners, as to clothing, bedding, &c., determined upon answering any demand of humanity upon their part.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

☞ Mr. "Robert Bowker, formerly Mayor of Mobile, who is reported to have been sent to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, is Robert Bunker, a native of Hudson in this State, who formerly commanded one of the Sound steamboats between New York and Providence. He is a son of the celebrated "Commodore," who for many years commanded a boat in the same line. He has resided for several years in Mobile as a merchant, and is President of an Insurance Company there. He went to Paris last spring for surgical assistance, where he remained, confined to his bed nearly the whole time, until he left for this country, but a few weeks since. He arrived in New York, spent several days with his friends here (he has three brothers living here), and then left for Mobile by way of Montreal. He was arrested in Cincinnati last week. He has a married daughter residing in New Orleans, and another in Brussels.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MARYLAND'S LOYALTY.—Wherever our troops go in Maryland there is a professed loyalty. Among the young people the proportion of the women to the men is as about four to one. Either this is a freak of nature which has caused this proportion of the sexes in the increase of the race, or else the young men are away from home, and if so, no body believes that they have gone North.—*Syracuse Union.*

ANOTHER IRISH FAMINE.—The Catholic Archbishop of Tuam has addressed another letter to Lord Palmerston, in which he urges the latter to consider the condition of Ireland, where, he says, "the potato—the staple food of its people—is gone," adding that the "British Government should adopt prompt measures of relief if they are desirous that the remnant of the Irish people shall not be swept away.

☞ The name of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson is mentioned in connection with the position of U. S. Senator from Maryland. The Legislature chosen on Wednesday last, the 6th instant, will be called upon to elect a Senator for six years, from the 4th of March, 1863, when the term of Hon. Anthony Kennedy will expire.

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