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The Kent News.

PLUMMER & USILTON,..Editors.

Chestertown:
Saturday Morning, Sept. 14, 1861.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

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

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

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

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
JOSEPH P. IRELAND,
LEWIN USILTON,
JOHN K. BRUFF.

FOR SHERIFF:
JAMES L. DAVIS.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
CHARLES H. BAKER.

The Evidences of Peace.

There is no more striking, impressive and universal truth than that found in the scriptures, which announces "that by their fruits ye shall know them." A peace party, so called by themselves, in contradistinction to the Constitutional Union Association of the country, having "Peace" for their motto and imprinted in large letters upon their banners, should be marked and noted by all for their peaceful propensities and exhibitions. What should we think of a man who should proclaim himself everywhere to be mild, amiable, gentle and peaceful in his temper and disposition, and call upon others to imitate his example, when he was often found to be morose, irritable, petulant, fault-finding and quarrelsome? What would be thought of a man who should boast and publish himself to be world as a benevolent and generous individual, and ask others to give him the meed of praise for his liberal and munificent conduct, when it was known that on occasions calling for acts of beneficence he closed his hands, and turned a deaf ear to every needed and plaintive appeal. Would any respect be paid to the *professions* of such men, or any confidence be bestowed upon their declarations? The old maxim that "self-praise is half scandal" was never more clearly verified than in the pretended claims of the new party to the distinction of "peace party!"

As the people expect something more than professions in the great crisis that is upon us, let us look at the proceedings of the late "Peace Party" Convention held in Queen Ann's county. After resolving themselves into a Peace party, and declaring themselves to be "in favor of peace with the Confederate States on honorable terms," and further resolving "that the *friends of peace* of the several election districts of the county be requested to meet in primary assemblies," &c., one would suppose that the members of this body were the most amiable and *pacific* in the world; such at least they should be, after their proclamations of so much gentleness and amiability. But, as "the tree is known by its fruit," let us look at the conduct of these *peaceable* gentlemen after adjournment. From the *Citizen*, published in Centreville on the 7th instant, we extract the following:

"After the adjournment of the meeting at the Court House, a number of those who had been in attendance manifested their lamb-like dispositions by cheering for 'Jeff. Davis,' brandishing their bowie-knives, pistols, &c., and threatening to "cut the heart out of any d—d Union man" who should make a declaration of his principles, and denounced the Union men as 'Lincolnites,' 'Black Republicans,' and 'Abolitionists,' and thus endeavored to intimidate the Union men of the town or to bring on a collision, that they might thereby gratify their rioteous propensities. We are glad, however, that the Unionists permitted these demonstrations to pass without any notice, and allowed them to enjoy themselves in singing secession songs and hurrahing for their rebel favorite, in flourishing their weapons and firing their pistols in the air, thus demonstrating their true character.

It is with reluctance that we notice the local broils that occur among us, but we deem it proper that the people of Queen Anne should be informed of the doings of those who claim to be the advocates of peace, but whose actions show their principles to be in direct conflict with those indicated in the name by which they would have their party known."

Now if such things "be done in the green tree, what may be expected in the dry?" If in the very inauguration of a "peace party" the disposition to use "bowie kines and pistols" can scarcely be restrained, and if the freedom of opinion guarantied to every citizen by the Constitution and the laws is to be treated as a mockery, and the intelligent, patriotic freemen of Maryland, owning slaves and real property, and identified with the best interests of the State, are to be denounced as "Black Republicans" and "Abolitionists" for maintaining their allegiance to the Government and the Union now while Maryland is in the Union and the national troops are protecting her people and preserving peace and neutrality in our borders, what might we expect from these lovers of order and peace, this new peace party, if the Government troops were withdrawn, and a triumph effected at the polls by the so-called friends of peace? Would Union men, or any one holding sentiments in union with theirs, be safe in person or property? Would not the turbulent and violent spirit that lies latent in the breasts of these *peace men*, and which even now overleaps its barriers and develops itself, as in Queen Ann's, bring down upon the true patriots of the State the indignation and vengeance of many of these (secession) *peaceable* citizens?

Cannot our readers see through the veil? The deformity is perceptible. The leaders desire office and power. If they desired only "peace," why did this Queen Ann's Convention appoint a committee to meet similar bodies to nominate a Judge of the Court of Appeals? They knew that the Union men—the true friends of peace—were to assemble in Convention on the 12th of September to select such a candidate. They knew that a Judge had only to maintain the Constitution and administer the laws impartially. If the preservation of peace, or the bringing about a peaceable solution of our national difficulties, was their sole object, they would have confined their action to national topics, but they could not let the office of a Judge pass without an effort to snatch it. Verily, the true principle of their organization was manifested by that effort, and the people will disrobe these office-seeking politicians of their assumed professions, and expose their true and dangerous designs.

THE PEACE PARTY—ITS TRUE COMPOSITION.

We would ask every fair minded man who may be inclined to favor the Peace party, but who is not really seeking to advance secessionism, as the leaders of that party undoubtedly are, to consider two facts connected with this matter.

In the first place, scan the leaders of the Peace movement, and see who they are! Look at the Breckinridge Secessionists all over the State, and see if they are not the very head and front of the Peace party!! Look at the master spirits in the Baltimore riot of 19th April, and see how ardently they are enlisted in this spurious movement! Look at the Secession papers of the State, and every one of them you will find engaged in the same peace scheme!! Does not this look as if Secession was at the bottom of the great peace movement?

In the second place, who has kept the State of Maryland in her present peaceful position? Who has preserved the good order and quiet which now prevails in Maryland? Who has kept down the lawless and violent spirits who have been straining every point to precipitate our State in revolution and civil war? The Union party and Union men have prevented all these evils, and they are still trying to continue the blessings of peace to our State, and save her from anarchy and confusion; and it is better to still trust to the Union party than to be deceived by the spurious peace party, led as it is by Secessionists of the most violent kind.

"*Put not your faith in Secessionists.*"

The Secession Nominations for Governor and Comptroller.

B. C. Howard of Baltimore has been nominated for Governor, and Mr. Jarrett of Harford for Comptroller, by the Secession Democracy. Both of the candidates are from the Western Shore, contrary to former party usages. The Eastern Shore, we presume, was not deemed worthy of a candidate, there being too much loyal Union spirit in our section of the State.

Both the gentlemen nominated are old and ultra Democrats, and supported Mr. Breckinridge at the last Presidential election. True to their instincts, the Breckinridge men, whilst trying to delude the people with the cry of peace, to catch the verdant and weak-minded voters, take good care when choosing candidates for office, to select no one but good, true and faithful democrats. This was made very apparent in their convention on Tuesday last. Mr. Archer, of Harford, was the choice of the convention on the morning of its assembling, but when the old Democratic leaders got together, they were afraid to trust Mr. Archer, who was an old Whig, and *to defeat him they had to throw off their peace disguise and appeal to the Convention to nominate Mr. Howard as an old Democrat.* The appeal was successful, and Mr. Archer was "thrown overboard." The old Democrat was irresistible, and has the nomination.

Celebration of the Twelfth of September.—Thursday last, the 47th anniversary of the battle of North Point, was observed by the military of this town.—The Chester Blues, the Reed Rifles, and the Union Guards, Captain Smith, of Millington, participated in the exercises, the latter company by invitation, and made a very creditable and handsome appearance.

The Home Guard.

It will be discovered in another column that Col. Edward Wilkins is authorized by the War Department to enlist a Home Guard, to be employed, if necessary, on the Eastern Shore, and in no event to be ordered beyond the limits of Maryland. The object of this body is to "repel invasion, to preserve the peace and good order in our midst, and to protect the rights of *all* under a just and proper enforcement of the laws." The civil war in Missouri, the impending difficulties in Kentucky, the essays of the Confederate army to cross the Potomac into Maryland to lay waste our fields, the assembling of Confederate armed forces in Accomac and Northampton counties on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, adjoining Worcester county, and the delicate condition of our domestic interests, all call for an institution of the kind. No good citizen can object to the object, and from the hitherto peaceable course which Governor Hicks and the Union men of Maryland have pursued; their respect for the peace and order of the community and for the opinions entertained by others differing essentially from them, and the very principles of obedience to law and allegiance to the Constitution, which lie at the very base, and constitute the foundation stone of the fair fabric of the Union association, are ample and reliable guaranties that the power will not be abused. The advent of a Home Guard, to protect us from internal and external foes, to enable us to lie down in quietness and confidence of security, should be hailed as a desideratum by all conservative and order loving citizens.

This formation of a military force has a precedent in our county. On the 27th of April, 1861, the following advertisement appeared in the Kent News:

"Volunteers.—It is proposed to hold a meeting of persons who are disposed to organize a Volunteer Militia Company, to tender their services to defend the State, whenever the Executive authority of the State may require. All persons favorable to such a measure are requested to meet at the Court House at 4 o'clock P.M. on Thursday the 2d day of May next.

In the meantime persons disposed to enrol themselves as members of such a company, may find an opportunity to do so by calling at the Sheriff's office.

Amongst others the following have already subscribed their names:—E. F. Chambers, G. W. T. Perkins, J. A. Wickes, H. M. Rollison, W. N. E. Wickes, P. L. Wickes, R. W. Ringgold, Edwin Crouch, Jr., Stephen A. Biddle, Robert A. Fulton, P. A. A. Brown."

This military organization was specifically for the State at large! Their services were offered to the whole State for its defence. If it were lawful to arm to protect the whole State, it must be equally so to protect our homes! The whole includes the parts, and as it is said that "charity begins at home," so the recent enterprize of a Home Guard must commend itself especially to those who published the above notice, and to the members of the new "peace party." This Home Guard will preserve the "peace," prevent its infraction, or defend the lives and property of our people against all assailants. If ex-governor Lowe or Bradley T. Johnson, who were formerly leaders of the "Peace party" in Maryland, and who denounced so bitterly our worthy Governor for his pacific propensities, should come to the Eastern Shore with their Virginia forces to lay waste our fields, demolish our houses, and "eat out our substance," they may expect to find stout resistance at the hands of the "Guard." If the rebel forces on the Eastern Shore of Virginia should attempt to march through this peninsula, they may expect to meet a warm reception. Or if any of the Secessionists on the Western or Eastern Shore should attempt to make war upon us, they may be assured that at such a game two can play.

The "State Guard," before alluded to, we believe got guns—it is certain they were not obtained from the State, nor from any authorized agent of the General Government. Whether they came from Virginia, Major Trimble, or the clouds, has not yet been determined; it is certain, however, that they were spirited away in the night, but to what locality is not known. If their services, so publicly tendered, were now required, it is doubtful whether they could be efficiently rendered in the absence of arms. This, of itself, increases the necessity of the present organization of Home Guards. We are confident of several things in reference to this conservative Home Guard: the first is, that they will not conceal the source from which arms may be obtained; second, they will not hide, conceal, nor suffer them to be "taken off;" and thirdly, that they will never suffer the stars and stripes to be struck from the flag staff, as was ingloriously attempted last spring; but they, holding the banner of the country with every star, undimmed, and every stripe unmarred, as the emblem of our nationality, our Union, and our only hope of greatness and renown, will rally around it, defend it by their valor, and resolve, come what will, they will be loyal and true, firm and unfaltering, in allegiance to their country.

The Act of Congress making provision for and authorizing Home Guards was passed at its last July session, (No. 24,) appropriating two millions of dollars for "supplying and defraying the expenses of transporting and delivering such arms and munitions of war as in his judgment may be expedient and proper to place in the hands of the loyal citizens residing in any of the States in which the inhabitants are in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or which rebellion is or may be threatened, and likewise for defraying such expenses as may be properly incurred in organizing, and sustaining while so organized, any of said citizens into companies, battalions, regiments, or otherwise, *for their own protection against domestic violence, insurrection, invasion or rebellion.*"

We are gratified to state that the two volunteer companies in this town at once determined to recruit their ranks to the requisite number, and tender their services, to form a part of Colonel Wilkins' regiment. One of them has already succeeded, and the other lacks but a few of the lawful number. We learn that companies are also being formed in other parts of the county, with good promise of success. Let all who have the inclination, and can possibly enter into this movement, at once tender their services.

THE BALTIMORE "EXCHANGE."

ITS HOWLS AND GROANS.

The Baltimore *Exchange* has been prominent in misrepresenting every movement of our Government. It seemed to take a morbid pleasure in exaggerating and exposing every military defect amongst our troops, whilst it falsified every beneficial scheme, and seemed resolutely bent on giving all possible aid and comfort to the enemy. It also did all in its power to prevent enlistment in the army, and was the organ of the Secessionists and encouraged a revolutionary spirit in our State. It was in fact as fully committed to Jeff Davis and his government as any paper in the Southern Confederacy.

The Government tolerated this for a long time, and the *Exchange*, emboldened by this forbearance, has gone to such an extent that the Government has refused its transmission in the mails. At this it howls tremendously, but we can inform them that Judge Carmichael, one of their leading spirits, did the same thing with the New York Tribune a year ago. Like the Exchange, the Tribune was revolutionary, and it was stopped from the mail. They are kindred spirits and can sympathize with each other.

SECESSION VIOLENCE.

The St. Louis Journal gives the following account of the doings of Secessionists in Missouri. Since that was published, they undermined a rail road bridge, and the cars, with men, women and children were hurled into eternity or crippled and disabled for life. When a man forgets or violates his allegiance to his country, loses the sense of his obligation to the Constitution and the Union, his moral principles seem to be undermined—his sense of right and wrong is blunted or destroyed; he can rejoice at victories gained over the loyal forces of his Government, and while condemning little variations from the law in his own Government, forced upon it, perhaps, by necessities which we cannot perceive now, he can look on with callousness or pleasure at the attempts to destroy the Constitution, and at the barbarities, confiscations and imprisonments in the South. But to the testimony:

"The Secessionists of Missouri have undertaken to make this State too hot for those who love the Union and the Constitution of our fathers. Pretending to build the edifice of disunion on the doctrine of State rights, they wage war upon the State as well as upon individuals. And their way of waging war! Shooting into passenger trains; lying in wait, in ambush and behind stumps, to fire upon some defenceless traveller; placing kegs of powder upon railroad tracks; calling citizens out of their beds at nights to tar and feather or hang them; robbing their fields, orchards of their fruits, farms of their stock; burning bridges and depots; setting fire barns and dwellings, and establishing such a reign of terror as is making woman and children frantic, and driving peace-loving inhabitants from their homes by scores and hundreds.

"What can persons who fight their battles in their way expect from a powerful and indignantly aroused Administration? Vigilance and vigor, firmness and force, must be exercised and ought to be expected when such abominable and atrocious lawlessness is to be dealt with."

Such a state of things may we expect in Maryland if the Secessionists under the cover of "Peace Party," should be successful.

Nominations for District Officers.

The Union men of Kent assembled in the several election districts on Saturday last, and made the following nominations for District Officers:

First (or Upper) District—For Magistrates—Wm. B. Turbit, John T. Hurtt. For Constables—Wm. A. Miller, Noah Johnson. For Supervisor—William H. Gooding.

Second (Kennedyville) District—For Magistrates—Wm. Graves, Elijah Crossley. For Constables—Pere L. Lynch, Francis Rouse. For Supervisor—John Nelson.

Third (Worton) District—For Magistrates—Geo. W. Crossley, Aug. L. Vannort. For Constables—Eben Crew, Wm. S. Baker. For Supervisor—Albert Kennard.

Fourth (Chestertown) District—For Magistrates—John N. Usilton, Charles T. Lussy. For Constables—George C. Atkinson, James Graves. For Supervisor—John W. Carroll.

Fifth (Lower) District—For Magistrates—James E. Blackiston, George H. Thompson. For Constables—Wm. W. Coleman, Samuel W. Caleb. For Supervisor—Lemuel G. Maslin.

BATTLE in WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Federal Troops under Rosencranz attack Floyd's Entrenched Camp.

Floyd Retreats in the Night, and Leaves all his Camp Equipage, &c., Behind!

General Rosecrans has won another victory in Western Virginia, over Gen. Floyd's column. The fight took place on Tuesday at Connifix Ferry, near Summersville, on the west side of Gauley river. General Rosecranz found the Confederates strongly entrenched in a commanding position. His advance, under Gen. Benham, attacked and drove them within their defences. A furious fight was kept up for some hours, the National troops succeeding in silencing two of the enemy's guns.

The coming of night forced a suspension of hostilities, and our troops laid on their arms near the enemy's position.

Floyd fled with his force during the night, sinking the boats and destroying the bridge over the Gauley river. So hurried was his flight that he abandoned his camp equipage, wagons, horses, ammunition, and fifty head of cattle. Gen. Floyd's personal baggage, with that of his officers was also captured.

Union Victory in Missouri.

From Missouri, we learn that General Pope on Monday routed a force of 3,000 rebels under General Green, captured 500 prisoners, together with much of their baggage, provisions, &c.

Interesting from North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINIANS TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE—CONFIRMATORY STATEMENT OF THE UNION FEELING IN THAT STATE.

Recent arrivals at Fortress Monroe from Hatteras Inlet bring the most gratifying intelligence. The Confederates have abandoned their strongly fortified forts at Ocracoke Inlet!

Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government by coming to Hatteras Inlet to take the oath of allegiance! Colonel Hawkins sends word that he administered the oath to between two and three hundred persons in a single day.

The steamer George Peabody arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 6th, bringing a number of fugitive families from near the mouth of Tar River, North Carolina, who managed to escape to the Inlet.

It is supposed that the Secessionists will make a stand at Fort Macon, a strong casemented work guarding the approach to Beaufort, N. C.

The refugees from North Carolina report that the lower counties of the State are ready to hoist the Union flag when they can be assured of support. A perfect reign of terror exists, and many Union men are being compelled to leave their all and flee from the State. The State troops are in part returning from Virginia. A prominent clergyman declared at Hatteras Inlet that should a Federal force invade the main land near Beaufort, they would at once be joined by two thousand North Carolina Unionists.

Skirmish Across the Potomac.

Passengers who arrived from Washington on Wednesday night, says the Balt. American, reported a general fight in progress on the Virginia side of the Potomac. It appears, however, that nothing has occurred more serious than a skirmish between two reconnoitering parties.

A Federal force under Col. Stevens, of the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, consisting of several detached companies, with a company of cavalry and Griffin's battery, started at seven o'clock in the morning and proceeded as far as Lewinsville, seven miles from the Chain Bridge. They had accomplished the purpose of their reconnoiscance and were returning, when the Confederates appeared in force and attempted to cut them off. They opened with their battery and were replied to by Griffin's guns. The Confederates refusing to come out of the woods in which they were partly concealed, a thirty-two pounder was put in operation against them the shell from which soon silenced their battery. Their cavalry was then dispersed with shells and the Federal force returned to the Chain Bridge, the Confederates making no attempt to follow, though they were in much larger force. Of the Federals six were killed, seven wounded and three are supposed to have been taken prisoners. The loss of the Confederates is believed to have been much heavier.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

From Southern papers.

THE SMALL NOTE NUISANCE.

A writer in the Charleston Courier makes known some of the sufferings he, with others, has to undergo on account of the new currency of the South. He says:

"The Legislature legalized the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and specie has since become so scarce and dear that the wants of the public called for and legailzed the issue of small bills, (bills of the denomination of five to fifty cents by the Bank of the State,) which, as a *favor*, are doled out to the public, and printed on such miserable paper that many of them have already become worthless. The writer sent a twenty-cent bill, which was 'tattered and torn,' to the bank to-day to be redeemed, and the answer was that they had no *new* bills. Is specie at such a premium that the banks cannot afford to pay twenty cents for its shinplasters?"

FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN VIRGINIA.

Every bank, every town and village corporation, even the State itself, and private bankers are deluging the State with wretched currency, in notes from five cents to one dollar. Gold and silver are eagerly bought at eight per cent. premium for these notes and carefully hoarded away. Of course this currency never can and never will be redeemed, and when it begins to decline it will be bought up by those who have issued it at an enormous shave—all of which will fall upon the people and enure to the benefit of the corporation.

For the Kent News.

Home Guards.

Messrs. Editors:—I would state for the information of those who are anxious to serve their country in its present perils, but who because of their circumstances cannot engage in any military service where a long and continuous absence abroad would be required, that Col. Edward Wilkins of this county is authorized by the War Department at Washington to recruit a Regiment of Infantry, to be stationed on the Eastern Shore; and under no circumstances to be ordered out of the State;—to have the same enroled and mustered into the service of the United States, to act as a Home Guard. That the object of this movement is nothing more nor less than what the words "Home Guard" literally imply—to protect our homes and firesides by repelling invasion, preserving the peace and good order in our midst, protecting the rights of all, and aiding, when necessary, in the proper enforcement of the laws.

The necessity for this movement cannot be questioned by any candid and thoughtful mind. Are we not already threatened with an invasion, which would entail upon the State all the horrors of a fratricidal war? Can any one in these revolutionary times even imagine what perils and horrors a single day may bring forth? Surely then, in this the darkest and most gloomy hour of our once united, happy and prosperous country, it behooves us in Maryland to prepare for any emergency ere it be too late.

The Card of Col. Wilkins, which has been published in handbill form, and which will be inserted in your paper, sets forth the time of enlistment and many other particulars; but inquiries have been made in reference to the locations of the companies, and also of the regiment, and what portion of the recruits' time will be required in actual service. To such inquiries no definite answer can now be given, for it cannot at this time be stated with certainty what disposition of the companies and regiment will be made. The Government will pay each man for his full time, therefore its right to demand the whole of his time in the service is not to be questioned. But the written and declared intention of the Government is, through Colonel Wilkins' Regiment, to afford protection and security to the rights and homes of all our citizens, especially those residing on the Eastern Shore.—Now it must be evident that such an object can only be accomplished by keeping each Company as much as possible in or near the community in which it may be organized. Each Company may at times be required to be on muster every day, and the Regiment at stated periods—it may be once a month, and oftener if the emergency of the times and the public service require it, or not so frequent. This plan and object, to let each Company protect in the main its own neighborhood, will of course be subject to such modifications as events and the welfare of our people may demand. The details of the movements of the Regiment when mustered into service will be left to the commanding officer of the United States forces on this Shore, subject however to the restriction under no circumstances to order it to go out of the State.

Any further information that may be desired I have no doubt will be cheerfully given by Col. Wilkins. * *

Declined.—Mr. Vachel Burgess having declined the nomination for County Commissioner from the fifth election district of this county, on account of the remoteness of his residence from the county town, Mr. John K. Bruff has been nominated to fill the vacancy and has accepted.

Baltimore Union Legislative Ticket.—On Tuesday evening the following gentlemen were nominated to represent the city of Baltimore in the General Assembly: William Price, Michael Warner, Edward Patterson, Jr., Thomas S. Alexander, Edmund Wolfe, James Stockdale, Capt. N. Christopher, Dr. Wm. S Reese, Capt. J. Hugg, Steptoe B. Taylor.

The *American* says: "The Convention has done well. It has given the Union men of Baltimore a ticket worthy of the cause and deserving their fullest confidence and support."

Engagement Between Federal and Rebel Gunboats.—*Cairo*, Sept. 11.—The United States gunboats Conestoga and Lexington, whilst reconnoitering down the Mississippi yesterday, encountered a battery of sixteen guns at Lucas Bend, on the Missouri shore, and two Rebel gunboats. They silenced the shore batteries and disabled the Rebel boat "Yankee" and would have captured her had she not been supported near Columbus by aid from the shore. One of the Conestoga's men was slightly injured. The loss of the Rebels is not known.

Important from Kentucky—*The Confederate Troops ordered to Leave the State.*—Frankfort, Sept. 11.—The House has adopted resolutions directing the Confederate troops to evacuate the soil of Kentucky, by a vote of 71 to 26. The House, by the same vote, refused to suspend the rules to allow another resolution to be introduced ordering a proclamation to be issued against both the Federal and Confederate troops.

An Offer from North Carolina.—Washington, Sept. 11.—Charles Henry Foster, claiming to be a Federal Congressman elect from North Carolina, called on the President to-day for the purpose of tendering the government a full brigade of loyalists from that State.

Revolt of a Mississippi Regiment.—The Baltimore American of Monday says it has reliable information that a Mississippi regiment, stationed near Leesburg, becoming disgusted with their fare, treatment, &c., revolted, destroyed their arms, and left for home.

VOTE OF GEORGIA.

The official vote on the question of ratifying the new Constitution of Georgia foots up as follows: For ratification 11,497; against ratification 10,637; majority 860.