

## Pittsburgh Gazette.

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**NEWSPAPER.**  
MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 9, 1861.

The Call from Kentucky.

The Union men of Kentucky have often already appealed to the Government to deliver their State from the opus, high-handed intrigues, and the equally offensive and on less dangerous secret plots and cabals by which they have suffered so many alarms since the outbreak of the Southern rebellion. A Union majority of 50,000, the last election, was a sufficient warrant, to disregard the re-elections of the traitor Governor Magoffin, and give the loyalty of the State to the side which they sought to join, rather than remain in isolation on this border, with whom the former were maintaining a quiet neutrality from day to day. But though to firm and decided when they have once adopted a course, the Administration at Washington has hesitated to take any action so far, waiting till the Legislature elected by the people would assemble, and by their mandates give greater effect to whatever intervention of the general government might be necessary to drive Secession and treason from the limits of Kentucky.

Now that the Legislature has assembled, the eyes of the loyal people of their own State, and every other in the Union, will be upon them. Let us hope that the preliminaries of organizing their respective houses being over, the Senators and Representatives of Kentucky will be found worthy of the trust reposed in them. Let us hope that the wise, fair, and decisive wisdom of generally will no longer be heard—that the policy of Kentucky statesmen will no longer be that of "men of two minds," who "cannot stand in all their ways"—but will be bold, direct, untiring, such as the State of Kentucky can take, to sustain, when she is safe, well, threatened and endangered.

In the present circumstances of Kentucky, nothing less than a military occupation of the whole Southern portion of the State will avail to save it from the grasp of the rebellion traitors. This is so clear that we shall at once determine the fates of the new Legislature by their course on this question. The test, too, is not to be put off. The rebels from Tennessee having invaded Kentucky and seized on two strong positions there, which they are fortifying, Gen. Grant has called their attention to the fact, and so the Legislature will have to meet this test-question at once: Shall we call on Grant and the National Government to drive the rebels out of Kentucky, and occupy at least all that portion of the State lying west of the Tennessee river, with such a military force as will impress domestic as well as repel foreign treason? Much depends on their decision—much of Kentucky's greatest interest—much of her peace and future well-being.

The military occupation of this portion of the State, in our opinion, will either strengthen or weaken the moral influence of which we revere the impeachment of Magoffin, the imprisonment of such already-convinced traitors as Breckinridge, Bell, & Co., and the reorganization of a loyal State Guard, will suffice for the deliverance of Kentucky from all the peril that now menace her peace and the liberties of her citizens.

Elsewhere we give an extract from a letter written by a Kentuckian to the N. Y. Tribune, which strongly insist that without military occupation it is impossible to secure the administration of the laws of the United States even in the district of Louisville, so rampant is the Secession minority—banished and defeated, though they are, but only on account that the more sanguine and malicious, and as yet defying all repression in their long-continued insubordination and high-handed outrages.

Cape Hatteras.

This portion of the coast of North Carolina, which has long been noted as one of the most dangerous portions of the Atlantic coast, owing to the violence of the storms for over 200 miles, is very propitious for information and character. From a place called "The Wash" at the S. E. corner of Virginia, to Cape Hatteras, a distance of about one hundred miles, the coast runs in a remarkably straight line a little east of south. For the whole distance it is composed only of a narrow tongue of land, or what might be called a dry sand bank, in which probably over three miles wide. From Cape Hatteras the same formation extends another hundred miles in a south-west direction. Through this long barrier of sand, there are some half dozen inlets, through which the tide flows in and out of Pamlico Sound and Albemarle Sound, two names applied to what is really one large body of land-locked water, equal to one-third the area of Lake Erie, having numerous indentations and harbors on its western margin. Some of the inlet of which we have spoken have depth of water sufficient for sea-going vessels. Of these Hatteras and Ocracoke islands, of which our forces have possession, are the most important.

The reader will easily perceive how it is that the possession of these islands gives to the command of the largest, and most important part of the coast of North Carolina.

Besides, a city of no great importance, but yet the principal seaport of that State, is situated at the southern extremity of Pamlico Sound. The approach to it from the ocean, is through a fine channel, running southward some fifteen or twenty miles to Cape Lookout, at which Fort Macon still in possession of the Secessionists, is situated. This is one of the old United States forts, and is very strong. Its reduction, however, will probably be attempted; and when that shall be accomplished, North

Carolina may be regarded as conquered. Judging from the tremendous effectiveness of the fire from our vessels in their operations upon the other forts, we believe that it can be done.

No part of the coast of the Confederate States afforded such facilities for privateering as that of which we have been speaking; for their vessels could easily slip through some of these inlets; and once inside, they were safe, for hitherto the Government had no blocking vessels inside. Now they can cruise at will all through these inlets, waives, and capture everything afloat.

The reverse was at Manassas in far more than compensated by the late triumph of our arms on that coast; for we have gained a great point which cannot be lost. The rebels gained no solid advantage by their triumph, and yet suffered a heavy loss; whereas, we made a most valuable and substantial acquisition without the loss of a man. A few more blows like that, still further South, will cause the troops of the Confederates and Georgia to run home from Virginia to take care of their negroes. The reverberations of Fremont's proclamation will be very loud and startling along that coast, when mingled with the roar of naval artillery.

Gen. Fremont's Proclamation in English.

The benefits of the timely proclamation of Gen. Fremont will not be felt in Missouri and the other states of the Union to which it applies, until we have once adopted a course, the Administration at Washington has hesitated to take any action so far, waiting till the Legislature elected by the people would assemble, and by their mandates give greater effect to whatever intervention of the general government might be necessary to drive Secession and treason from the limits of Kentucky.

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## NOTICE.

**WANTED**—Thirty men to fill up the ranks of the Guards, to be mustered into the service of W. H. MOFFIT, 151 Water Street, G. C. TAYLOR, 151 Water Street, and ALICE MURKIN, 151 Water Street.

FOR every.

**U. S. ARMY.**

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**REGULAR RECRUITING,**