

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c .-- Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1861.

I desire to commend

I made honorable mention of young Fiske,

VOL. 34, NO. 37.

REPORT OF GEN. BUTLER.

The following is the report made to General Wool by General Butler. U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA,

August 30, 1861.

GENERAL-Agreeably to your orders I embarked on the transport steamers Adelaide and George Peabody, 500 of the Twentieth regiment New York volunteers, Col. Weber commanding; 220 of the Ninth regiment New York volunteers, Col. Hankins; 100 of the Union Coast Guard, Capt. Nixon commanding; 60 of the Second U.S. artillery, Lieut. Lemuel commanding; as a force to operate in conjunction with the fleet under flag officer Stringham, against the rebel forts at Hatteras Inlet.

We left Fortress Monroe on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., and the last ship of our fleet arrived off Hatteras Inlet about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

Such preparations as were possible for the landing were made in the evening, and at daylight next morning, dispositions were made for attack on the forts by the fleet, and for the landing of the troops. Owing to the prevalence of south-west gales, a heavy surf was breaking on the beach Every effort was made to land the troops, and after about 315 were landed, including 55 marines from the flect and the regulars, both the iron boats upon which we had depended were swamped in the surf, and both flat boats stove, and a brave attempt being made by Lieutenaat Crosby, of the U. S. Army, serving as a Post Captain at Fortress Monroe, who had volunteered to come down with the steam tug Fanny, belonging to the army, to land in a boat from the war steamer Pawnee, resulted in the beaching of the boat so that she could not be got off

It will be impracticable to land more troops, because of the rising wind and sea. Fortunately a 15 pound rifled bore gun, loaned us by the flag-ship, and a 12 pound howitzer, were landed, the last slightly damaged. Our landing was completely covered by the shells of the Monticello and Barriet Lane. I was on board the latter, directing the disembareation of the troops by means of signals, and was about landing with them at the time the boats mere stove.

We were induced to desist from further athad opened fire upon the nearest tort, which was finally silenced, and its flag struck.

No firing had opened upon our troops from the other fort and its flag was also struck .--Supposing this to be a signal of surrender, Col. WEBER advanced his troops, already landed, upon the beach.

The Harriet Lane, by my direction, tried to cross the bar to get into the smooth water of the lulet, when a fire was opened upon the Monticello which had proceeded in advance of us from the other fort. Several shots struck her, but without causing any casuality, as 1 am informed. So well convinced were the

tabular statement of the prizes which have made the reply; (inserted in other despatches.) been taken into that Inlet within a few days. After waiting three quarters of an bour, Lieut. Crosby returned, bringing with him Captain Barron, Major Andrews and Colonel Engineer of the coast. Defences of the Reb-Martin, of the rebel forces, who on being re- els. ceived on board the tug Fanny, informed me

that they had accepted the terms proposed in nemorandum. I informed them that as the expedition was a combined one, that the surrender must be in terms of special commendation in addition made on board the flag ship to flag officer to those before mentioned of the steadiness Stringham, as well as to myself. We went on and cool courage or Col. MAX WEBER, who

board the Minnesota for that purpose, when the articles of capitulation were agreed on -(already given.) i, in the face of an enemy 600 strong on a I then landed and took a formal surrende:

of the ports with all the men and munitions of war, inspected the troops to see that the arms had been properly surrendered, marched them Cant. NIXON, of the Coast Guards who with out, and embarked them on board the Adelaide, and marched my own men into the fort and his occupied Fort Clark during the first eight, although dismantled, in the face of an enemy raised our flag upon it amid the cheers of our of unknown numbers. men and a salute of 13 guns which been shots to your attention Captain JARDINE, of the ted by the eveny.

New York Nicth, who was left in command of The embarkation of the wounded, which was the detachment of his regiment, when the un-fortunate casualty of the Harriet Lane preconducted with great care, from a temporary wharf erected for the purpose, took so long that it was impossible for the pilots to take the Adelaide over the bar, thereby causing devented Colonel HAWKINS from landing. Permit me to speak of the efficiency of the lav

I may mention in this connection that the Adetaide in carrying in the troops at the moment that my terms of captulation were under consideration by the enemy, had grounded on the bar, but by the active and judicious exertions of Commander Stellwagen, after the same delay, was gos off.

At the same time the Harriet lane, in an further wasting of shells upon it -- a service of attempt to enter the bar had grounded and re- great danger from the fire of their own friends. mained fast. Both were under the guns of the fort. This, to mo, was a moment of the who risked his life among the breakers; being thrown on shore to carry my orders to the greatest anxiety. By these accidents a valuable ship of war and a transport steamer, with troops landed, and to apprise them of the movements and intentions of the fleet. Also, a large portion of my troops on beard, were my thanks for the valuable aid of Captain within the power of the enemy.

I had demanded the strongest terms which Hagerty, who was employed in visiting the pris he was considering. He might refuse, and, zes in the harbor while we were agreeing upon the terms of capitulation. seeing our disadvantage, renew the action .-But I determined not to abate a title of what I believed to be due to the dignity of the Gov- tlemen of the navy proper I may not speak, ernment, not even to give an official title to for no one should praise when he has no right to sensure, and they will be appropriately menthe officer in command of the rebels. Besides. tioned, I doubt not, by the commander, who is capaple of appreciating their good conduct. I am emboldened to ask permission, if the my tug was in the Inlet, and at least I could We were induced to desist from further at-tempts at landing troops by the steing of the wind; and because, in the meantime, the fleet bad opened fire upon the nearest tort, which Department shall determine to occupy the I found that it mounted ten guns with four point as a permanent post, that its name may

be changed by general order from Fort Hatyet unmounted, and one large ten-inch columbiad all ready for mounting. I append the official muster roll of Col. Martin, furnished teras to Fort Stringham. my immediate command, I make honorable by him, of the officers and men captured by us. The position of the fort is and exceedingly

mention, as I have done before, of the zealous intrepid and untiring action of Lieuten int strong one, nearly surrounded on all sides by Crosby, who took an armed canal boat, the water, and only to be approached by a marsh steam-tug Fauny, from Fort Monroe to Hatof 500 yards circuitously over a long neck of teras Inlet, in order that the expedition might sand, within half musket range, and over a have the aid of a steamer of the lightest canseway a few feet only in width, and which was commanded by two thirty-two pound guns draft. Capt. Shuttleworth, of the Marine Corps. loaded with grape and conister which was exdeserves well for his loyalty and efficiency in pended in our salute. It had a well protected magazine and bomb- his active detachment of merines. proof capable of sheltering some three or four hundred men. The parapet was nearly of an due to the preperation of the transport service cetagon form, enclosing about two-thirds of an by Commander Stellwageu, and the prompt acre of ground, covered with sufficient travers, presence of mind with which he took the ses and ramparts, upon which our shells had troops from their peril, when the Adelside made but little impression.

A certain class of persons are corstantly com-plaining of the inefficiency of the navy, and point-ing to the escape of vessels from the blockading squadron as evidences of a want of energy on the part of the Administration. These croakers cannot ompiled from the official report of the Chief Please find also appended a statement of the arms and ammuaition of war captuted with

have carefully examined the operations of the Navy Department or watched the gigantic efforts which the now being made to increase our navy. the fort, as nearly as they can be ascertained. While all have done well, I desire to speak When the Administration came into power on the 4th of March, our fleets had been purposely scattered over foreign stations by the traitors of the defunct Administration; our Gulf Squadron we were obliged to leave in command of a de-tachment of three hundred men on a strange coast, without camp equipage or possibility of

the defined Administration; our our squared existed upon the new government. The Secretary of the Navy immediately pro-ceeded to order home all vessels within reach, and to strengthen the service by the purchase of ves-sels which could be fifted out with the least ex-nemes and the greatest deputch. dark and stormy night; of Lieutenant Colonel WEISS, who conducted a reconnoisance of twenmen; of the daring and prompt efficiency of

The United States Navy.

sets which could be detended with the feast ex-pense and the greatest despatch. The result of nearly six months of unrewitting labor is that we have now our original navy at home, with the exception of twenty-two vessels. Of these latter, three steam sloops, one steam frigate, two sloops and two store ships, are on the Pacific coast; one steamer and one sloop are on foreign stations; and four steam sloops, two screw steam. stations; and four steam sloops, two screw steam-ers, three sloops and two storeships are on their

Of the regular vessels of the navy now engaged in blockade service are four friends of the in blockade service are four frigates of 50 guns each; five serew frigates, four carrying 44, and Permit me to speak of the efficiency of the regulars under Lieut. Larned, who worked zealously in atding to land their comrades of the volunteers, overwhelmed with the rolling surf. 1 wish especially to make acknowledg. ments to Messrs. Weigel and Durviage, volunt teer aids, who planted the American flag upon Fort Clark on the second morning, to indicate to the facet its surrender, and to prevent the further wasting of shells upon it - a service of

On the Potomac tiver we have, of the regular may, four vessels. Twenty-one haves been pur-chased, or are under charter for this department of the service.

the service. Empowered by the recent acts of Gongress, the Navy Department has ordered the construction of eight steam shops-of-war, all of which are under way, and four will be launched within a short time; twenty-three gun boats, five of which have already been hunched, and all of which have expeted to be reacy by the first of October, and twelve side-wheel steamers, five of which will be built at mavy yards, and seven by private con-

Of the services to the country of the gen-In addition to this the Government have pur-

Courational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

BTAll communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Beaford county, Pa

Economy in School Matters-No. 2.

We have gathered from the School Report. for the year ending June 4th, 1860, the following statistics of the expenses of our Common Schools. The Report for the present year, is not yet published, but the figures for this county will be nearly the same. The average number of scholars attending public schools in county that year, was 5,153; and the the whole amount of money levied for school purposes, including an uncommonly heavy tax for buildings, was \$19,491,39, or an average of \$3,78 expended for each scholar, during the year. This includes every expense, and the cost of instruction is considerably less, the total being \$13,571,75, or \$2.63 per scholar. Is this so much that it used be less ? Is not the education of your children of sufficient diture ? If not, then the schools may as well be abandoned altogether.

The rate of tazation upon the property in the county, is for school purposes 41 mills on \$1,00, or 45 cts. upon \$100; and should this sum be gradgingly paid to support such an institution as the Free School? When compared with the rate in neighboring counties, we find it much lower than in the rest. In Blair the rate is 51 ets; in Cambria 57 ets; in Faiton 69 ets; in Huntingdor. 50 ets; in Somerset enemy now, in large numbers, is marching 51 ets; and in many counties of the State toward y or bord as. Every prominent point in addition to this the Government have pur-chased fluy vessels, thirty seven of which are now being converted into gunnoats of store-ships.— These vessels comprise alt-theses, from the steam-tug to the steamship, and from the schooner to the much more than in either of these. In the

which no statement has yet in the blockading stamers, enumerated above as on the blockading or Potomac squadrons, are under clatter at from \$7,000 to \$8,000 per month, and four stamping have been chartered for immediate service at from \$25 to \$40 dollars per day. That the Government has not been idle can be plainly seen, and that the vessels on service have not been unprofitably cruising will appear from the following: the average salary being but \$16 per month. Will any same and thinking man consiler that a fair remuneration for a man capable of teach. That sufficient ind ucement for young following: There have been captured by our blockade and Potomac fleets thriteen ships, six birks, four bigs, forty-five schoomers, three stoops, four tug boats and two privateers, besides a number of other and two privateers, besides a number of other there is a fair remuneration for a man capable of tearl. ing? Is that sufficient in lucement for young men to qualify themselves as teachers? Will it pay for a man to attend school four months the 'American citizen' prouder than that of the 'American citizen' prouder than that of ug the summer, at an expense of not less than ten dollars per month, and then teach Cesars. What undying memories cluster four months in the winter, for sixty-four dollars, what smiles, what destinies, what hopes are The intelligence of the brilliant success of and pay his board and clothing bills out of that? associated with it! The gift of Washingtonthe secret expedition, which, under the skilful Supposing that his board be obtained at the the hape of our children-the asylum of the management of General BUTLER and Commolow rate of six dollars per month, how much oppressed of every nation on earth; to aim for by a simple calculation, will be left at the expiration of the eight months for clothing and height of homan achievement. To fight for, incidental expenses? Why! the wages are less to live for, to die for such a Government, is for a teacher here, than for the common day glorious. laborer in many sections of the country, while the latter may have never spent one day in to be one and undivided, now and forever; to learning his business, and the former must devote years of his life to preparatory study .-And can you, under such a system of economy, expect to obtain the services of thoroughly competent teachers? Even if a man be actuated by purely philanthropic motives and has no mercenary aim, he like all other men must have a living, and if teaching will not afford it, he is obliged to seek other employment .--There is, perhaps, no business in which equal ability receives so inadequate remuneration; and a person needs a vast deal of charity and benevolence, as well as frugality and patience, to engage in the profession of teaching under existing circumstances. We often hear the argument advanced, by those who forget the time expended in preparatory study, that the teacher should receive po more compensation, by right, than the farmer to grade teachers salaries by the standard of farm wages-a course, which cannot on examination, appear otherwise than unjust, since the his arms and sue for peace. live teacher must be continually purchasing new publications, that he may meet the requirements of the times and he prepared to quality than the farmer needs to wear.

to save for their own coffers even the pennies belonging to their children; and who would be just as loud in their howl for retrenchment and reduction, if the cost was but one fourth of what it now is. But what will be its effect upon the condition of the schools? Do the people, or the Directors suppose that the competent teachers will submit to any such imposition and extortion, and remain here to teach, when the people of neighboring counties are offering more liberal remuneration? We are informed by the Superintendent, that several of the best teachers have already stated their determination to leave the county, if such a course of false economy is decided upon; and we admire their spirit. We do not at present, advocate any increase, nor will we willingly assent to any reduction of wages, which are now too insufficient, since the times do not really demand it.

Teachers, stand by your rights, and do not submit to such overbearing extortion, as though you were mere tools in the hands of a few meu, who, either through ignorance in relation to the true condition of our county, or avariciousness, are disposed to take a ivantage of you. Use your influence in your own loimportance to be equivalent to such at expen- calities, and keep as acquainted with the action of Directors.

> Our column is open to contributions from all quarters, and we invite a free expression of opinion on either side of the question.

A STIRSING PROCLIMITION

The proclamation of Governor Yates, of Illinois, issued on receiving the recent order of the Secretary of War, contains those stir-

ting passages: "Illinoians ! the war is on your hands-the on your rivers is threatened with attack .-Shall it he said that the numbers, whose object it is to sustain a government as good as ours, are not out-third so large as those which tug to the steamship, and from the schooner to the ship. Nineteen bulks have also been purchased, which will be sufficient to coast. The pri-ces poid for the vessels purchased yike Government have varied from \$1.250 to \$200,000. This does not include, however, the cost of the bulks, of which no statement has yet been made. Six steamers, enumerated above as on the blockading or Potomac squadrons, are uniter charter at from

.Roman citizen' in the days of the Scipios and around it! What joys, what fears, what tears, its perpetuity is the loft at summit of patriot aspiration, and to vindica'e it the most shining "We fight for our nationality, for the life of liberty itself, for our Union-for the States er in a Government of a people, founded upon the equal rights of all and upon the rights of a majority, to defend itself against all traitors at home and all enemies abroad. Cost what it may then-an empty exchequer, ruined credit, prostrate commerce, and fearful loss of human life-the war, at any cost, will be cheap; and history, in all her ample chronicles, shall indite no sublimer event than the spontaneous uprising of this great people to establish the proposition which all lhe ages have not settled; that a free government can be strong enough and vigorous enough to sustain itself, and that man is capable of self-government. "Illinoians! traitors are marshing upon your National Capitol to tear down the flag which Washington planted upon its dome, and which for eighty-five years has waved to the battle and the breeze-the emblem of our national sovereignty, and the proud ensign of our national greatness and renown. Let us meet them, never giving ground, never yieldor mechanic; and a disposition is manifested ing an inch, till the jubilant shouts of triumph shall go up from all our charging columns and all our victorious legions. Let there be no compromise till the last traitor shall lay down "Illinoians! we are soon to make a record of our State. Each State will be justly emulous to inscribe her name highest on the soroll of fame, which the historian of this war adopt the improvements which are being con- has already commenced to write. Shall not stantly made in educational matters. Again, the star which answers to Illinois be brightest the clothing must be much more expensive, as his in the galaxy of the thirty four? On many a position in the school as an example, and in society, demands that his dress be of a better quality than the former school determined in the former school det Baker, and the gailant men around them re-Every reasonable and well informed person | main, ber fame is secure. acknowledges that the people of the county to the field, and do nothing to mar the glories already achieved. Let us raise an army which, school tax the coming year, than they have in numbers, discipline and prowess, shall of been this; and there is only one thing which itself be sufficient to sweep the last vestage of will cause a reduction of wages -- the avarietous-ness and covetonsness of a few close fisted mon-

officers of the Navy and Army that the forts had surrendered at this time, that the Susquehanna had towed the frigate Cumberland to an offing. The fire was then re-opened (as there was

no signal from either) upon both forts. In the meantime, a few men from the Coast Guard had advanced up the beach with Mr. Wiegel, who was acting as volunteer aid, and whose gallantry and services 1 wish to commend, and took possession of the small fort, which was found to have been abandoned by the enemy, and raised the American flag thereon.

It had become necessary, in consequence of the threatening appearance of the weather, that all the ships should make an offing, which was done with reluctance from necessity, thus leaving the troops upon shore, a part in possession of the small fort (about 700 yards from the large one) and the rest bivouacked upon the beach, near the place of landing, about two miles north of the forts. Early next morning the Harriet Lane ran in

shore for the purpose of covering any attack upon the troops. At the same time a large steamer was observed coming down the Sound inside the land, with reinforcements for the enemy; but she was prevented from landing by Cantain Johnson of the Coast Guard, who had placed the gups from the ship and a 6 pounder from the eveny in a small sand battery, and opened fire upon the rebel steamer.

At eight o'clock the fleet opened fire again, the flag ship being anchored as near as the water allowed, and the other ships coming gallantly into action. It was evident, after a few experiments, that our shot fell short. An increased length of fuse was signalled, and the firing commenced with shell of tifteen see ands fuse. I had sent Mr. Fiske acting aid de-camp, on shore for the purpose of gaining intelligence of the movement of the troops and of the enemy.

I then went with the Fanny for the purpose of effecting a landing of the remainder of the troops when a white flag was run up from the I then went with the Fanny over the fort. bar into the inlet. At the same time the troops under Col. Weber marched up the beach and a signal was made for the flag ship to cease fring.

As the Fanny rounded in over the bar, the rebel steamer Winslow went up the channel, baying a large number of accession troops on board, which she had not landed. We threw a shot at her from the Fanny, but she proved sterm, or from pirates, it is of the first importo be out of range. I then sent Lieut. Crosby on shore to domand the meaning of the white flag. The best soon returned with the memo- forth its cheering ray to the storm beaten randum from Commodore Barron, faircady

The larger work nearer this inlet, was known der in danger. as Fort Hatteras. Fort Clark, which was about 500 yards northerly, is a square redoubt, now in command of the Harriet Lane, was mounting five beavy gues and two six pounders, unfortunate enough to get his vessel on one The enemy had spiked these guns, but in a of the numerous sand bars about this inlet it very inefficient manner, upon abandoning these works the day before.

the surrender of the forts, but re-embarked Lorrey, who had the George Peabody in the regulars and marines. I disembarked the charge, brought in his vessel with safety, with provisions, making with the stores captured, about five days, rations for the use of the troops. On consultation with flag Officer Stringham and Commander Stellwagen, I determined to leave the troops and hold the forts because of the strength of the fortification, its importance, and because of the difficulty of its recapture, if again in the posses- tity of ordnance stores, provisions, three val sion of the enemy, with a sufficient armament, uable prizes, two light boats and four stand natil I could get further instructions from the of colors, one of which had been presented Government.

Commodore Stringham directed the steamers to hold the position against any force which is likely to be sent against it.

The importance of the point cannot be over-When the channel is buoyed ont, any rated. vessel may cary tifteen feet of water over it Once crossed there is a safe harwith ease.

bor and anchorage in all weathers. From there the whole coast of Virginia and North Cerolina, from Narfulk to Cape Lookout is within our reach by draft vessels, which cannot possibly live at sea during the winter months. From it, offensive operations may be made upon the coast of North Carolina to Boque Inlet, extending many miles inland to

Washington, Newbern and Beaufort. In the language of the Chief Engineer of the rebels, Col. Thompson, in an official re-port, "It is key of the Albernarie. In my judgment it is a station second in importance judgment it is a station second in importance als have abandoned their strong fortifications only to Fortress Mource, on this coast; as a at Ocrocoke Inlet Multitudes of North Carolinedepot for coaling and supplies for the block-ading squadron, it is invaluable. As a harbor for our coasting trade, or inlet from the winter

tance. By holding it Batteras Light may again send

mariner, of which the worse than vandalism of given,] and a verdal communication stating the Rubels deprive him. It has but one draw that he had in the fort 616 men, and 1,000 back, a want of good water; but that a con more within a few heurs call, but that he was denser, like the one now in operation at For anxious to spare the effusion of blood. To tress Monroe, at a cost of a few hundred dola guns, and the white flag was everywhere ex-both the written and verbal communications I lars, will relieve. I append to this report a hibited.

Much of the success of the expedition is

touched on the bar, is a rare quality in an offi-

But of those gentlemen who served under

Although Captain Faunce, of the Pawnee happened, 1 believe, in consequence of a determination creditable to him to aid me, by being I had all the troops on shore at the time of near to cover the troops in landing. Captaio the troops, who were pleased with his care and conduct. He still remains at the inlet.

In fine, General, I may congratulate yo and the country upon a glorious victory in your department, in which we captured more than seven hundred men, twenty-five pieces of artillery, a thousand stand of arms, a large quant within a week, by the ladies of Newbern, N

C., to the North Carolina Defenders. By the Mouticello and Pawnee to remain inside, and goodness of that Providence which watches these, with the men in the forts, are sufficient over our nation, no one of the fleet or army was in the least degree injured.

The enemy's loss was not officially reported to us, but was ascertained to be twelve or fifteen killed and died of wounds, and thirty five wounded.

I also berewith enclose the official report of the rebels wounded, by Dr. Wm. M. King, of the U.S. storeship supply.

flag.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant.

(signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER, Moj. Gen. U. S. A. Comm'dg Volunteers. Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL.

Glorious News from North Carolina. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 5, via Baltimore. -The steamers Monticello and Harriet Lane arrived from Hatteras Inlet this morning and report the gratifying intelligence that the rebans have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government by coming to Hatteras lulet to take the oath of allegiance. Col. Hawkins sends word that he administered the oath to between two and three hundred persons in a sin-

gle day. The steamer Pawnee still lies in the Inlet and the Susquehanna on the outside.

The Susquehanna ran down to Ocraeoke Inlet and found the fortifications there completely deserted. The rebels had carried away the delphin Press.

The Capture of the Forts at Hatteras Inlet.

dore STRINGHAM, was recently fitted out a Fortress Monroe will cause great rejoicing throughout our country. It is in many respects one of the most important events that have occurred since the commencement of the present

war. It proves that the secrets of the Government are now so well kept that our enemies will hereafter be attacked in the old English fashion, with "a ward and a blow, and the blow first;" and not have announced to them, days in advance, the exact spot and the manner in which they are to be assailed.

The actual results of the expedition cannot asily be over-estimated. We have not only taken two of the forts of the enemy, killed and wounded a number of their men, and capa tured many prisoners, cannon, and arms, but it is beleived that we have gained virtual possession of the whole coast of North Carolina. which has heretotore been the favorite cruising ground of the vessels which wished to break our blockade, and furnished ports of entry for the prizes captured by the rebel privateers. Besides, it has been rumored that a large number of the people of North Carolina are still loyal, and only waiting for a fair opportunity to revolt

against their Secession despots. If this state-ment is true, many of them will have an excellent chance to rally under the banner of the stars and stripes; and even if it is false, they will be forced to respect their country's

This splendid success, too, is we trust a glorious harbinger of future victories of a similar character. The coast of the insurgent States is very extensive, and in a brief period our navy will be very large and effective. The natural result will be, that expeditions can oon be fitted out on a much more gigantic scale than the one which captured Forts Hatteras and Clark; and while the insurgents are attempting to push their lines northward, their troops will not be particularly rejoiced to hear that their own Southern homes are at our mercy. While they are vainly boasting of their power to septure Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, it is not altogether impo

that Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile New Orleans, or Galveston may fall into our possession. All bistory shows that in an extensive war a Power that can command the seacost of its enemy can derive immense adtages from such a superiority. The victory at Hatteras is a new illustration of this truth .--Many more, we trust, will soon follow .- Phila-

Getting cool-the evenings.

will be much better able to pay the usual ness and covetousness of a few close fisted, money loving, miserly men, who are ready at any time to take advantage of the ery of "Hard Times,"

"RICHARD YATES. "Governor and Commander in Chief."