THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1861.

the enemy.

The Press.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. -" The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied 10 accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be pone but patriots and traitors."

FOR SALE .- The double-cylinder "TAYLOB" PRESS on which this paper has been printed for the last hine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address JOHN W. FORNEY, 417 Ohestnut street, Philadelphia.

____ The Contest in Missouri.

The great difference between the loval and rebellious parties in the present contest, is that the latter have impressed into their military service all their available resources, and have now in the field more men than they can possibly maintain there for any considerable length of time, while only a small portion of the real powers of the former have as yet been called into exercise. There is a solidity and substantiality about the wealth, the population, and the resources of the North, which renders the army that guards our advanced outposts but a mere fringework to the vast numbers of athletic and vigorous men who remain behind in the loyal States without having yet actively participated in the war, while nearly the whole active population of the rebellious States that could be coaxed, bullied, forced, or driven into their service is now under arms, on their very frontiers, occupying districts where a majority of the people are only induced by terrorism to manifest sympathy for their cause, and leaving behind them, in the rebellious districts, one of the weakest, most helpless, most impoverished and unhappy countries upon the face of the globe.

The traitor leaders know full well that if the nes of the army they have thus arrayed from Norfolk along their lines through Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, are once fairly I roken, their cause will be lost, their power estroyed, and the supremacy of the Government at all the important and vital points of the nation rendered inevitable. It is for this reason, and because they were artful and self ish enough, after originating the rebellion in the Cotton States, to wish to transfer the chief portion of the horrors and miseries they knew it would create to the Border States, that they have made such desperate exertions to push forward all the forces they could possibly raise to the most extreme points they could reach. And hence we find them occupying the northern limits of Virginia, threatening Washington, endcavoring to make an entry into Maryland, hovering along the southern line of Kentucky and endeavoring to invade it, and even making Missouri a battle-ground. The contest in the latter State is now assuming an intense and tragic interest. Public attention has been so much absorbed in the mighty events which have been transpiring in the vicinity of Washington that less attention has been bestowed upon the campaign in that quarter than its importance demanded. Missouri occupies a peculiar position. It possesses all the natural advantages necessary to render it one of the most prosperous and flourishing portions of the Union, and, if it is not dwarfed and blighted by the predominance of a false and suicidal policy, it has before it a grander future than any other American State. into our possession. All history shows that a milder nature, let public justice be dealt out From 1850 to 1860 the increase of its white

issued the bold and stirring proclamation we | lated examples, rather pugnacious than polite, publish this morning. The country will cordially sustain him in

the important steps he has taken. If men are | loyal man amongst us has the power of setting deaf to all the appeals of patriotism, blind to his face against traitors, and that, too, in a way all the dictates of interest and justice, and | that the most vigorous Government cannot madly resolved to attempt to pull down the reach. It must be borne in mind that many pillars of the noblest fabric of government that ever was formed, by resorting to every imaginable species of fraud, wrong, and infamy, they cannot expect to escape the legitimate consequences of their own folly. Effective war must result in destruction. We have only to decide whether the friends or the foes of the Union are to be the chief sufferers in the contest. It is the duty of Gen. FREMONT to

crush out rebellion in Missouri if he can, and if that end can best be obtained by resorting to the measures he proposed, it is perfectly proper for him to adopt them. We are no longer to study how to protect those who are doing everything in their power to destroy us, but how we can most effectively assail them, and while all the rights of loyal citizens should, and doubtless will, be as well respected as ever, those who voluntarily render themselves outlaws by assailing the nation and all its loyal citizens must expect to be treated as they de-

serve.

The Capture of the Forts at Hatteras Inlet. The intelligence of the brilliant success of the secret expedition, which, under the skilful management of General BUTLER and Commodore STRINGHAM, was recently fitted out at Fortress Monroe, will cause great rejuicing if loyalty shall be made the paramount qualifithroughout 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 word and a blow, and the blow first ;" and | should be prepared to do his individual duty not have announced to them, for days in advance, the exact spot and the manner in which they are to be assailed. The actual results of the expedition cannot

easily be over-estimated. We have not only much to strengthen the heart and the arm of aken two of the forts of the enemy, killed and wounded a number of their men, and captured many prisoners, cannon, and arms, but | though silent. Almost all of them have many it is believed that we have gained virtual possession of the whole coast of North Carolina, which has heretofore 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 statement 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 flag.

great cause !

useless to say that the expressions of such

opinions have no effect on loyal men. They

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 soon 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 trooms 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 capture Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, it is not altogether impossi- tion of treason by their votes and influence in ble that Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, or Galveston may fall | Iar case only, but in all cases of a like, or even

hands, this twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the independence of the United States I have heard of no proper rebukes being adthe eighty-fifth year. ministered to talkative treason. Yet every

of the opponents of the popular cause do not

commit such acts or use such language as

would subject them to the notice of the law.

They simply act as a wet blanket upon our en-

thusiasm, deadening our hopes and patriotism

S. H. STRINGHAM, Fing Officer attached to the Blockading Squadron. BENJ. F. BUTLER. Major General U. S. A., commanding. S. BARRON,

Flag Officer U. C. Navy, commanding naval forces of Virginia and North Garolina. WM. F. MARTIN

Col. 7th Regiment Infantry, N. C. Volunteers. W. L. G. ANDREWS, Major, commanding Forts Hatteras and Clark.

by forebodings of disasters and sneers at our honest feelings. Such social pests should be U. S. CHARTERED STEAVER ADELAIDE,] placed under social interdict. Loyal men AUGUST 31st, 1861.

Sin : I have to report that the expedition to Cape should spurn them from their companionship Hatteras Inlet has resulted in a signal victory over with firmness, if not with anger. Nor should the rebels, the capture of two forts, 25 cannon. they be tolerated in the many high places 1,000 stand of arms, and 715 prisoners, amongst which they now occupy through popular favor. whom are Captain SAMUEL BABBON, Lieutenan No offices of trust or emolument, which are SHARP, and Dr. WYATT M. BROWN, all late of the bestowed by the votes of loyal men, should be U.S. Navy, and Major ANDREWS, and other officonferred on those who are false or lukewarm eors, late of the U.S. Army.

or neutral in the popular cause. I care not The amount of loss on their side is not exactly how insignificant some of these offices may be. known. Five are ascertained to have been buried. and eleven wounded are on board this vessel. Many or how mean the men that hold them, loyal others were carried away. Licut. MUNDOUGH, late indignation should pursue the traitors into of the United States Navy, is among the number, with the loss of an arm. We met with no casualty their coverts, and drag the smallest of them from their shelter. Presidents, secretaries, of any consequence whatever. The surrender was treasurers, directors of corporations, all who anconditional. For all particulars, I beg to refer are tainted with treason, should be mercilessly to the reports of flag-officer SILAS II. STRINGHAM and proscribed at the next elections by their stock-Major General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Although the steamers Adelaide and George holders. Can even traitors murmur at this? Have not many officers of our corporations Peabody were chartered for other especial service. yet to further important operations, I consented to been dismissed on slighter grounds ? To those take the troops on board from Newport News and who bestow belongs the right of choice; and Fortress Monroe, nine hundred men, with arms, provisions, and munitions of war, and landed part cation for office, as it should be, who shall of them, about three hundred, amidst a heavy surf. gainsay it in times like these? I am led to until the boats filled and became unmanagoable. these remarks by the near approach of the The men-of-war hauled in and commenced a

time at which the stockholders of your various heavy cannonade at 5.15 A. M. on the 28th, and kept corporations choose their officers, and by the it up at intervals all day, recommencing on the 29th at 8.15 with increased effect. The enemy's wish that every man who has a vote to cast, in reinforcements endeavored to land, and 1.000 or any way whatever, or for any public purpose, 1,500 men wore driven back, and at 11.30 they displayed a flag of truce, and were forced to surrenas a patriot. Those who are not in the field of der at discretion. On the appearance of the white battle must not suppose that their actions at flag I steamed into the inlet, and laid behind the home are without influence or consequence. fort ready to throw the remaining troops ashore, A course such I have recommended would do either in case of a commencement or cossation of hostilitics. The Geo. Peabody, Lieut. Lowar, did the same. At the surrender we officiated in the the national party. The influence of the officeremonics, after which the prisoners were brought cers of your domestic corporations is vast to this vessel, and next day, the 30th inst., placed them on board the Minnesota, which vessel sailed humble men in their employment who look up 1:2.30 P. M. for New York, and we left for Anna to their employers for opinion ; and how dispolis with Major General BUTLER, United States

astrous must be the effect of that opinion on Army, and the wounded prisoners.

the popular mind when it is turned against our I hope my endeavors in the case may meet your full approbation, and beg to recommend to your consideration the conduct of Lieutenant Command. For example: I learn that at the head of ing R. B. Lowny, associated with me in this work, one of your great coal companies, the Lehigh and placed in charge of the George Peabody; of Navigation Company, is a gentleman-else irre-Dr. WM. M. KING. United States Navy, who volunproachable-who does not hesitate to declare teered for the expedition. I have also received his hostility to the Government, and his symvaluable assistance from my corps of pilots, and nathy with the South, in the most open, and from Dr. T. C. STELLWAGEN and JAMES FORSYTH, even violent manner. Passengers in the street who acted in the place of junior officers. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, cars have been more than once shocked by his H. S. STELLWAGEN, Com. loud annunciation of his sentiments. It is

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

have a very potent effect on the weak, the U. S. CHARTERED STEAMER ADELAIDE, timid, and the hesitating. To hear a man August 81, 1861. } Sin: In obedience to your order, I have the who wields the power of one of the richest honor herewith to furnish you a complete list of the and most important corporations of Pennsylwounded prisoners taken at the surrender of Fort vania, denouncing the members and the policy Hatteras. The whole number is thirteen, and of the National Government, bears with it, eleven of these were transferred to this steamer by to the cars of common people, almost an offithe order of Flag Officer SILAS II. STRINGHAM. cial significance; and I cannot wonder that The two remaining men were found to be too serithe report of such tirades has at length peneously injured to permit of being moved, and were trated even to the Capital. Will the stockconsequently left in the fort in charge of a medical officer. From the information which I have reholders of this company remain patient under ceived from a creditable source, I have formed the the conduct of their president? Will not such opinion that many of the wounded, and perhaps of them as are loyal seize the earliest opporall the killed, were sent on board the rebel steamtunity of expressing their general disapprobaers in the sound affor to the capitulation. Only two killed were found, and these were discovered this particular case? But not in this particuin the out-houses of Fort Clark, on the day of the

evacuation of that work. I understand from Surgeon WYATT M. BROWN,

MEMORANDUM .- Flag Officer SAMUEL BARRON, C. S. Navy, offers to surrender Fort Hatteras with all the arms and munitions of war. The officers to Tuesday. be allowed to go out with side arms, and the men without arms to retire. S. BARRON, Commanding the naval defences of Virginia and

North Carolina. FORT HATTERAS, Aug. 29th, 1861.

The following reply was despatched by Captain CROSBY, U. S. Navy, and Lieut. WIEGEL:

"MEMORANDUM. -BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General commanding U. S. army, in roply to the communication of SAMUEL BARRON, commanding the forces at Fort Hatteras, cannot admit the terms proposed. The terms offered are these : Full caitulation, the officers and men to be treated a prisoners of war. No other terms are admissible. The commanding officers to meet on board the flagship Minnesola to arrange the details."

On the reception of this, the Commodore called a anneil of war of his field officers, and accepted the terms offered, and proceeded to the flag ship to arrange the details, after which the prisoners were put on board the flag ship, and the stars and stripes were hoisted by Captain Chosny, United States navy, and Lieut. WIECEL, amid cheers and the booming of the cannon lately in the possession of

The North Carolina Expedition-Import-

ant Developments. The Navy Department, by the aid of able and experienced officers, has carefully studied the whole ine of coast with a view to making the best use of such force as it could secure. The expedition was vicinity. planned before the meeting of Congress, and when

that body placed the necessary funds at the disposal of the Department, active proparations were made for carrying them into effect. As the co-operation of the War Department was necessary, and other preliminaries requiring time were indispensable, so that it was not until Monday, the 26th ult., that the expedition sailed. The success is perfect, and

every anticipation of the Department is realized. Among the papers captured was a copy of a paper from the late American consul at Rio, ROBERT G. Scorr, giving a list of all the vessels leaving or to leave that port during a month, with a full dascription of their cargoes and destination. By this nformation, the rebel privateors know just when and where to look for the vessels, and six named in the list have been captured. The report of their engineer-in-chief was also

mong the papers. It states that all the good guns at Norfolk are expanded, and also the whole amount of their fuses. Some hand-made percussion caps were found, and it was ascertained that the copper had been stripped from one of their prizes, the Linwood, to furnish material for caps, the manufacture of which is of tolerable good quality,

A Tredegar Columbiad Captured. Among the guns captured was one of the teninch Columbiads from the Tredegar Works, Richmond, which had not been mounted.

Three Prizes Cantured. Our vessels took three prizes, one brig, the Henry C. Rodgers, of New York, and two light boats onging to the United States, but in the employment of the rebels, with miscellaneous cargoes.

On the arrival of the news from North Carolina this morning, the city was turned into a scene of general joy. The loyal people were exultant. The Avenue presented a brighter and more animated scene than has been seen for many months. The Sunday Morning Chronicle issued an extra sheet early in the morning, and thousands of co-

commander of the rebels at Hatteras, was presented to the President of the United States by Commo dore STRINGHAM this morning. Commodore BAR-RON was captured in full regimentals, and wearing the eagles and the stars of the Government he has

The officers captured will be sent to Fort Lafayette, and the men to the Rip Raps and Fortress

Our Numbers.

victory we have gained, that we had but eight hun-

Secretary Seward. Secretary SEWARD will return to the city on

Disguising Soldiers, A Sccessionist in Georgetown has been detected in exchanging clothes with runaway soldiers, Congross, and, with a due economy in all branches of the public scruice, not more than the total ex-penditures of Great Britain or France in years of giving them plain clothes in return for their uni-

The City without a Police To-day. And it is not unreasonable to hope that the auspicious result of pence may be hastened by the reflection of the citizens of the States in insurrec-Capt. GODDARD, Lieut_McHENRY, and all the governmental and municipal police were disbanded last evening. Papers Seized in the Mayor's Office.

The papers of the disqualified mayor were locked up on Thursday, and removed on Friday by the provost guard. J. G. Nicholay Returns.

JOHN G. NICHOLAY, Esq., the President's private secretary, returned yesterday from his home in Illinois, where he had been spending his summer seation amon old friends and associates.

Reduced Pay-A Strike. Capt. PUTNAM has reduced the pay of the toam-sters to \$20 per month, instead of \$25. The consequence was a general strike yesterday. Nobody hurt.

The Troops all Paid. There will be no trouble henceforth about the pay of the troops. All the regiments are paid promptly.

Miss Dix Goes to St. Louis. Miss Dix has started on a journey to St. Louis, to inspect the military hospitals in that city and

The Secretary of War. The Hon. SIMON CAMBRON, Secretary of War, is n a visit to Pennsylvania. He left Washington Friday, and will return Monday. Attorney General Bates.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. Barns, left his post on Friday for a show visit to St. Louis. TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., has been commissioned to fill his place in the interim.

A Secession Flag in Plain View from Washington. A Secession flag can be seen from Washington, on the summit of Munson's Hill, and the drilling of artillery can also be distinctly seen at that place from the tops of our highest buildings.

The particulation of the people, it is not to be doubted will promptly respond to the liberal wisdom of the manual where the people, it is not to be doubted will promptly respond to the liberal wisdom of their momentations. The Confiscation Bill in Force, The Confiscation bill passed at the late session of ongress, goes into effect to day. This bill provides that vessels and other property belonging to representatives. the rebels may be seized by the Government.

Send no Inferior Men. No Collection of Duties on Shipboard. Recruiting agents should be careful to send on It seems certain that the Administration, at pre no inferior specimens of humanity for soldiers. The cause is worthy of our best men. On arriving ent, has no intention whatever to avail itself c he permissive sanction given by Congress to the here all recruits are subjected to a medical exasollection of duties on shipboard, or to the entire mination, and all who do not pass the test are slosing of ports which on the land side are in the unceremoniously rejected. This is imperativoly possession of the rebel authorities. Our Governnecessary. Otherwise the ranks of the army would nent will rely on the existence and efficiency of its be burdened with men who would be of no earthly blockade for a sufficient answer to any reclamause. As it is, it would be impossible to find a finer tions which may be made by foreign Governments body of men, physically speaking, in the world, in regard to their maritime rights. than those composing the army of the Potomac.

Hatteras Expedition. The following is the report made to General

U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA.

U. S. FLAG ShiP MINNESOTA, } August 30, 1861. } GENERAL: Agreeably to your orders, I embarked on the transport steamers Adelaide and George Pea-body, 500 of the Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteers, Col. Webber commanding, 220 of the Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers. Col. Haw-kins, 100 of the Union Coast Guard, Capt. Nixon commanding, 60 of the 2d U.S. Artillery, Licut. Lar-ned commanding, as a force to operate in conjunc-tion with the fleet under command of Flag Officer Strinzham against the robel forts at Hatteras Inlet. City Post Office, not the General Post Office. that o there and select letters from the foreign mail. The city postmaster wishes this explanation made public, in order to relieve Postmaster-General BLAIR. But no reason is given why Sccessionists have been allowed to go inside of the City Post Office, and that, too, after the Bull Run affair. Stringham against the robel forts at Hatteras Inlet. We left Fortress Monroe on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., and the last ship of our ficet arrived of Hat-All genuine correspondents of loyal newspaper. are now allowed to have passes to the camps. &c. P. m. and the last sing of our neet arrived of Hat-teras Inlet about 4 o'clock, on Tucsday afternoon. Such preparations as were possible for the landing were made in the evening, and at daylight next-morning dispositions were made for an attack on the forts by the fleet, and for the landing of the troops. Owing to the provalence of southwesterly gales, a fleavy surf was breaking on the beach. For more than a week they were allowed to corre pondents of English papers, and refused to Ame icans. The loyal citizens of Alexandria lately held a Union moeting there. Letters from Missouri have been received here Every effort was made to hand the troops, and after about 315 were landed, including 55 marines from the fleet, and the regulars, both the iron boats upon which we depended were swamped in the surf, and both flat-boats store, and a brave f a discouraging character. Everything is reported quiet on the other side of attempt being made by Lieut, Crosby of the U.S. A attempt being made by Lieut. Crossy of the U.S.A., serving as a post captain at Fortress Monroe, who had volunteered to come down with the steamer-tug Fanny, belonging to the army, to land in a bost from the war steamer *Pavance*, resulted with the aid of a glass.

bivouncked upon the beach, near the place of land

Early the next morning the Harriet Lane ran

In consequence of the lateness of the hour at

The National Loan.

necessary expenses of this war your Congress has

directed that an appeal be made to you, by opening

a subscription to a National loan of one hundred.

for sums as small as \$50, as well as for large amounts, and that should the subscriptions exceed the whole sum desired, the smaller be preferred in its distribution. Each subscriber on payment of his

Its distribution. Each subscriber on payment of his subscription will be entitled to receive treasury notes, equal in amount in such denominations as he may prefer, whether of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, or \$5,000. The interest at 7 3-10ths por annual will be on the notes of \$50 1 cent, on \$100 2 cents, on \$500 10 cents, on \$1,000 20 cents, and on \$5,000, one dollar each day.

All the treasury notes issued will bear date on the 19th of August, 1861, and will carry interest from that date. Each note will have coupons attached,

capressing the several amounts of semi-annual in-terest, which coupons may be detached from the notes and presented for payment separately. Each subscriber may pay the whole amount subscribed at the time of subscription, or, if he prefers to do so, may pay one-tenth at that time, and one-third every twentieth day thereafter. At each payment the se-erued interest on the amount from the 10th of August

crucd interest on the amount from the 19th of August to the date of payment must also be paid, and the

amounts of interest thus paid will be reimbursed in.

ing, about two mile north of the forts.

steamer.

while the well-considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and repute warrant the confident expectation that if the war is proscruted with energy, courage, and skill, it may be brought to a termination before the close of the next spring. in which event, the cost beyond the revenue will hardly exceed the \$250,000,000 loan authorized by Commen and with a due economy in all branches

THE SLAVES OF REBELS DECLARED FREE. Sr. Louis, Aug. 31.-The following proclamation

was issued this morning: HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT,

St. Louis, Aug. 30. Circumstances, in my judgment, of sufficient urrenection of the citizens of the States in insurrec-tion-that they will review their action, weigh their own welfars, consider the disposition of the people of the whole country to recognize all their constitutional rights, and to allow them their full share in the benefits of the common Government, and renew their allegiance to the Union which in an evil hour they have been tempted to throw off. Will they not reflect that the war in which the forvernment has been constrained in the mar for gency to render it necessary that the Commanding ieneral of this department should assume the adninistrative powers of the State-its disorganized condition, the helplessness of the civil authority, the total insecurity of life, and the devastation of property by bands of murderers and marauders, Government has been constrained is not a war for their subjugation, but a war for national ex-stence, and that an auspicious result to the Union will benefit as largely the States who infest nearly every county in the State, to avail themselves of the public misfertunes and the vicinity of a hostile force to gratify private and in insurrection as the States which have remained loyal? However this may be, the duty of the Naneighborhood vengeance, and who find an enemy loyal? However this may be, the duty of the Ma-tional Government as the constitutionally-constitu-ted agent of the people admits of no question. The war, made necessary by the insurrection, and re-luctantly accepted by the Government, must be prosecuted with all possible vigor until the restora-tion of the just authority of the Union shall insure permanent peace. The same good Providence which conducted our fathers through the difficulties and dangers which besot the formation of the Union as graciously strengthened our hands for the work of its preservation. wherever they find plunder-finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing primes and outrages which are driving off the inha

pitants, and ruining the State.

In this condition the public safety and the success of our arms require unity of purpose, without let or hindrance to the prompt administration of affairs.

In order, therefore, to suppress disorders, to mainas graceously strengthened our hands for the work of its preservation. The crops of the year are ample, and the grana-ries and barns are everywhere full. The capitalistic of the country come cheerfully forward to sustain the credits of the Government already, and, even in advance of this appeal, men of all occupations seek to share the honors and advantages of the loan. Nave: a very the honors and advantages of the loan. tain as far as is now practicable the public peace, and to give sccurity and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, I do hereby extend and declare established martial law throughout the State of Missouri.

Never, except because of the temporary depression, assed by the rebellion and the derangement of business escassioned by it, were the people of the United States in a better condition to sustain a great The lines of the army of occupation in this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, by way of the posts of Jofferson City, Rolls. and Ironton, to Cape Ulrardeau, on the Mississippi Under these favoring circumstances, and for

All persons who shall be taken with arms in their these grand objects, I shall, in pursuance of the act of Congress, cause books of subscription to be opened as speedily as practicable in the several cities and principal towns of the United States, in order that hands, within these lines, shall be tried by court martial, and if found guilty will be shot.

The property, real and personal, of all persons in all citizens who desire to subscribe to the loan may have the opportunity of doing so. Meanwhile, those who prefer that course can remit any sum which they may wish to invest in the loan to the Treasury of the United States at Washington, or to either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York, or philadelphin or 5 Louis or to the Denseitors of the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken an active part with the one miss in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if they have any, declared free men.

All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges, or telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury. All persons engaged in treasonable correspon dence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in fomenting tumults, in disturbing the public tranquillity by creating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents, are in their interest warned that they are exposing themselves.

All persons who have been led away from their alleginnce are required to return to their homes forthwith. Any such absence, without sufficient cause, will be held to be presumptive evidence against them.

The object of the declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to the existing laws and such deficiencies as the conditions of war domand ; but it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals he woman arrested a few days ago. It was in the of the country, where the law will be administered Russell saw him. Somebody had allowed him to by the civil officers in the usual manner, and with their customary authority, while the same can be peaceably exercised.

The commanding general will labor vigilantial for the public welfare, and, in his efforts for their safety, hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence but the active support of the people of the country. J. C. FREMONT,

Major General Commanding.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31 .- Provost Marshal Mackinstry has issued orders perempiorily forbldding any person passing beyond the limits of this county without a special permit from his office, and the railroad. steamboat ferry, and other agents, are prohibited from selling tickets to any one not helding a pass from the provost marshal. The order is aimed especially to reach parties leaving the city he river. The rebels are going on constructing for the purpose of communicating information to

the river. The rebeis are going on constructions the enemy. their fortifications on Munson IIII. Their troops the enemy. the dome of the Capitol, ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 30.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following items : The troops that have recently arrived here look Persons from Springfield report that a skirmish had well, and are in excellent condition, and the whole | taken place in Vornon county, east of Fort Scott. between Col. Montgomery, of the Kansas force

and the rebel troops, under Raines. Reinforce-

ments had been sent to Raines from Springfield.

Six thousand rebels were encamped at Pond Spring.

Another encompment of over 5,000 was at a spring

south of the Fayettesville road. They were also

oncamped near Springfield. Gen. McBride, with

10,000 troops, passed through Dade county last week in a northwest direction. One thousand men were

at Dry Glades, in Dade county, devastating the

country. Every vestige of property belonging to

The demand for money for to-day's steamer was

accommodations, and one-half per cent. is the rat

Union men, in Green county, had been seized.

The Effect of the News.

pics were disposed of in the hotels and to the citizens who thronged the streets. Commodore Barron's Sword. The sword of Commodore BARRON, the traiter

so hasely deserted. The Destination of the Prisoners.

Monroe.

It is well to remember in illustration of the great

Wool by General BUTLER :

population was far greater than the increase. of any other slavo State; for it gained during mense advantages from such a superiority. that period an accession of more than half a. million, while South Carolina remained almost stationary, and in ten years sank from the

relative equal of Missouri into having but little more than half so great a white population. The number of slaves Missouri contained in 1860 was but about 120,000, or but little more than one-tenth of its entire population. All its intelligent and enterprising citizens understand perfectly well that its best interests and hopes are entwined with the permanence of the American Union, and that its geographical position, its inexhaustible mineral treasures, its large expanse of fertile soil, its climate, and agricultural capacities, all combine to render its true policy entirely harmonious and congenial with that of the great tier of Northwestern States among which it is located.

The character of the political convictions of its people is well illustrated by the result of the last Presidential election, which was as follows:

VOTE FOR		. 11 1	н _ 1	U.N	102	<u>د</u> ا	CA.	HD.	ID		E E	S .	<u>ا</u>	. A.
For Lincoln	• •	•••	• • •	• •				•••	4	~.			.17	.028
For Douglas		÷.,	:			÷.,		. : .		. 1			.59	801
For Douglas For Bell				۰.		- 0	12				27	٩.	69	277
FOI Dell	•••	•••	••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	••	•••	•••	•••	100	
														001

YOTE FOR THE DISUNION CANDIDATE.

Majority for the Union Candidates....102,834 No other State, in which -slavery existed, cast such a tromendous majority against the conspirators who, in 1850, were busily engaged in laying the foundations for the present rebellion. Even after the pernicious Secession example of South Carolina and the other Gulf States, the attempt of the traitors, within the borders of Missouri, to instigate a revolt through the instrumentality of a State Convention was defeated by an overwhelming majority, the Convention declaring for the Union by an almost unanimous vote; and clear indications being given by this overpowering demonstration of public feeling that few or none of those who had not supported the disunion candidate, BRECKINRIDGE, in the last Presidential campaign, were willing to join hands with the conspirators.

But it unfortunately happened that the State officials, who had been elected by a very meagre majority, by false professions, were in secret league with the enemies of their country, and by prostituting all their power, did much to encourage and strengthen a disloyal feeling. They failed, however, in their evident design of precipitating the State into an attitude of revolution, after the fashion of Pennessee, to day almost entirely blockaded-Western Arkansas, Louisiana, Virginia, &c. The Virginia becomes a strategic point of the highest prompt measures taken by General Lyon, and his victory at the battle of Booneville, followed up by the successes of SIBGEL, for a time held the enemy completely in check, and drove the traitor Governor and his Lieutenant Governor from the State. Tranquillity and peace would probably ere this have been fully restored within its boundaries, if the infamous policy of transferring the war as far northward as possible had not been determined upon by the traitor chieftains. Fearing an invasion of Tennessee and Arkansas, they resolved to prolong the contest in Missouri as much as possible. A formal act has been adopted by the traitor Congress at Richmond, which is thus set forth in the columns of a cotemporary:

"Jeff. Davis has approved an act for the aid of the State of Missouri in repelling the invasion and to authorize her admission into the Confederacy. The preamble sets forth that the people of Missouri have been prevented by the unconstitutional inter-ference of the Federal Government from expressing their will in regard to union with the Confederates, and that Missouri is now engaged in repelling the lawless invasion of her territory by armed forces. The Confederate Government considers it their , duty to aid the Government and people of Missouri in resisting this invasion and socuring the means and opportunity of expressing their will upon all questions affecting their rights and liberties. "The President is authorized to co-operate, through the military power of this Government, with authorities of Missouri in defending that State our naval and mercantile marine-all the more

with authornies of Missouri in detending that Suite against the lawless invasion of their soil by the United States, in maintaining the liberty and inde-pendence of Missouri, with powor to necept the services of troops sufficient to suit the purpase. The act provides for the admission of Missouri to the Confederacy, on an equal footing with the other States, when the Provisional Constitution shall be States, when the Provisional Constitution shall be

in an extensive war a Power that can com- to treason; for, as I have before said, these are cases of moral guilt, which even the long mand the seacoast of its enemy can derive imarm of the law is too short to punish. If we The victory at Hatteras is a new illustration of drive treason from our institutions, our drawthis truth. Many more, we trust, will soon ing-rooms, our dinner tables, and our firesides, be those firesides ever so humble, we shall follow.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

we have sealed up the enemy so effectually as

the work which we are now calling on Government to do for us, will be done by ourselves. WASHINGTON, September 1, 1861. with a silence and a celerity that no political At last, the flank of treason has been turned. machinery can equal. The reverses of the American arms seem to have been sent upon us only to teach us the LATEST NEWS great lesson of adversity, and of calling forth popular enthusiasm in the loyal States. The wisdom of the Administration, in providing for BY TELEGRAPH. an attack upon the traitors along the whole of the Southern coast, has been nobly responded FROM WASHINGTON to by the courage and endurance of the army and the navy. The gallant affair at Hattoras GLORIOUS VICTORY ! Inlet was, it must not be forgotten, the first opportunity presented to our noble tars to show that they were ready for all the dangers inci-NAVAL EXPEDITION TO HATTERAS dent to a defence of our flag against an ungrateful enemy. Nobly have they fulfilled CAPTURE OF TWO FORTS. the expectations of their countrymen. It is estimated that by this magnificent expedition

to prevent them from making Cape Hatteras SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN PRISONERS TAKEN. and the adjacent coast, for nearly three hundred miles, the sccure rendezvous for piratical expeditions. It also deprives them of that 95 Cannon and 1,000 Stand of Arms Captured valuable internal commerce, by means of which they have been enabled to supply Virginia on ARRIVAL OF GEN. BUTLER AT WASHINGTON. the one hand and North Carolina on the other. With the Chesapeake held by our fleet, and OFFICIAL DESPATCHES. Fortress Monroe and the Potomac in full and NO COLLECTION OF DUTIES ON SHIPBOARD. almost unmolested possession of the Government forces, and now a vast extent of THE NATIONAL LOAN. coast on the North Carolina boundary seized by our fleets, and held or menaced by our armics, what is to prevent MR. CHASE'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE those advance movements, towards the far South, so loudly demanded by every consideration of the national safety and the national

honor ? Virginia, which has become the great base of the traitors' operations, and upon the soil of which have been thrown, in undisciplin ed masses, thousands and hundreds of thousands from the Cotton States, suffered sufficiently before she lost the intermediate Com monwealth of North Carolina, which bound her on one side by railroad and water to the Gulf States, and which connected her with many communities on the other side. Now, that Virginia is almost effectually closed in-now, that the rebels can receive no aid from Maryland-none from the frontier counties of Pennsylvania-none from North Carolina, the whole coast of which is to-day almost ontirely blockaded-Weslern importance. Now Eastern Tennessee may look up with some hope for succor. Kentucky may be emboldened to strike from her gigantic limbs her self-imposed or neutral fetters. (It may be mentioned incidentally that the same influences that awaken the patriots of Virginia, Kentucky, and tennessee may reorganize and revive the patriotic North Carolina.) But beyond the Border States (for it must not be forgotten that thus far the whole burden of the war has fallen upon them,) lies the greater question of meeting the traitors in the Gulf

or Cotton States, and of punishing them in their trongholds. They have sent forward many sent for sailable troops to capture the Capital, id to subsidize the Union men of the Border Maters. They will hereafter be called upon to protect their coasts, and undoubtedly their inland positions, from the loyal fleets that will swarm in their waters, and the loyal armies that will swarm over their soil. Gradually Fort Pickens has been strengthened; Key West, in the same latitude, held, and more than one of their strong points silently and secretly occupied. The mouth of the Mississippi is menaced by our men-of-war. Fort Pulaski, in Georgia, will soon be in range of our guns, and the Texas coast, within casy sailing or steaming distance, will be seized by

easily that Ben. McCulloch and his banditti are off ravaging the fair fields of Missouri. I give you this hasty resume of coming events, not because 1 desire to reveal that which some might suppose ought to be held sacred

formerly of the United States navy, and at present holding a commission in the army of the Confederate States, and in charge of the medical department of Forts Hatteras and Clark, that ex-Lieutenant MURDOUGH, of the United States navy. was very hadly injured, a fragment of a shell striking his forearm, and making a compound frachear little of it in our ,streets ; and one half ture of both bones.

This gentleman escaped from Hatteras prior to the surrender, in the privateer Winslow. WILLOUGHBY DAVIS, aged twenty-two, native of North Carolina, a member of the Jonesboro' OCCASIONAL. Guards, lacerated flesh wound of insten, not se

rious. WILLIAM E. CLARK, age 17, native of North Carolina, a member of the Tar Run Boys, lacerated wound, inch and half deep, ex surface of upper part of lower third of right thigh-doing well.

JAMES A. CARRY, ago 23, n of North Caro-lina, a member of the Tar Rue o's s, deeply lace-rated wound, involving detterel muscle left shoulder-quite serious, although the joint is not believed to be implicated.

W. G. ANDREWS, of the Hamilton Guards, lacerated wound, implicating tarsus and meta-tarsus, left just oozing of blood-serious.

MATHIAS TANAGER, age 23, native of North Caroling, of the North Carolina Defenders, contused wound of upper part of left heart and neck, UNCONDITIONAL SUBRENDER OF REBELS. expectorating blood-not much constitutional disturbance. LOGAN METTS, aged 18, native of North Caro

lina, of Le Noir Braves, slight flesh wound of middle third of left leg, external surface WILSON J. FORBES, aged 27, native of North

FRANCIS MOORING, age 51, native of North Ca-

rollins, of the Lenoir Braves, right half of frontis,

with a portion of anterior lobe of brain carried

away by a piece of shell ; extensive hernia ccrebia

ture of left thigh. Morta. The above-named men were placed under ju

eare, after the surrender of Fort Hatteras, on

The injuries were caused by fragments of shell

WM. M. KING, Assistant Surgeon.

afternoon of the 29th inst.

entire North Carolina coast.

of the prisoners are Baltimoreans.

The Operations of the Troops.

to run the blockade.

be relieved.

is among the prisoners.

nia a five in the rear.

Carolina, of the Jonesboro' Guards, lacerated wound, about two and a half inches long, three inches deep, upper part of upper third of thigh,

nosterior surface. HENRY HAINES, aged 25, native of North Carolina, of Le Noir Braves, severely lacerated wound, left side

ASHLEY KEELE, aged 25, native of North Caroline, of the Hamilton Guards, lacerated wound of have been captured. the left side. JOHN MILLS, age 18, native of North Carolina, of

motal.

the Tar Run Boys, wound produced by a fragment of shell occupying posterior aspect of forearm, one IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

implicated. THE STATE UNDER MARTIAL LAW. MeGILBERT ROCENSON, pative of North Carolina, of the Roanoke Guards, contaision right foot, con-SLAVES OF REBELS DECLARED FREE. siderable swelling, no fracture

THE TOWN OF PALMYRA NOT OCCUPIED.

From General Banks' Column,

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

ALARM AT FARMOUNT.

SECESSIONISTS RISING,

Special Despatches to "The Press."

during the bombardment of the fort, which not onl lacerated, but in many if not all the cases, burned WASHINGTON, September 1. all the soft parts. The following official despatches from Commande I am, very respectfully, your obt. servant, STRINGHAM and other officers participating in the naval expedition to Hatterarfillet, gives the details To Commander II. S. STELLWAGEN, United States of the victory achieved, which, it is believed, will navy commanding steamer Adelaide on special service give the possession of the whole coast of North

give the possession of the whole const of hortz Carolina to authorities of the United States : U. S. FLAG SHIP MATERIAS INLET, U. S. FLAG SHIP MATERIAS AND. 30, To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the

Navy : I have the honor to inform you that we have been

eminently successful in our expedition All that could be wished by the most hopeful has been accomplished. This morning we are taking on board the Minnesota officers and men numbering six hundred and fifteen of the rebel force, which surrendered yesterday, after a bombardment from the fleet of parts of two days. I shall forward a full account immediately on my arrival at New York, whither have concluded to land them, as requested in your communication in reference to prisoners coming into the possession of the navy. After landing

them I shall return to Hamston Roads. Respect fully, your obedient servant. S. H. STRINGHAM, Fing Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron,

OFF HATTERAS INLET, U. S. FLAG SHIP-MINNESOTA, Aug. 30, 1861. To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy:

SIR : I have the honor to enclose the articles o capitulation agreed upon at the surrender of the forts at the inlet of Hatteras, North Carolina. If the Department have any orders I should be pleased to receive them at New York.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, S. H. STRINGHAN, Flag Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron. red men upon this expedition Big Bethel Avenged. It is worth something, we must admit, that a

gallant American officer should commit a blunder. The mistake attributed to General BUTLER at Big Bethel has been wiped out by his genius and courage at Hatteras

General McClellan. It is said that General MCCLELLAN is so well assured of the entire safety of the capital, that the other regiments under way will undoubtedly be sent in expeditions to all the Southern coasts."

The Minnesota. This ship, commanded by Commodore STRING-HAM, was formerly in command of Commodore

BARRON, the rebel commander. It will also be recollected as the ship which carried WM. B. REED o China. The Fleet.

crillo (which had proceeded in advance of us) from the other fort. Several shots struck her, but with-out causing any casualty, as I am informed. So The fleet which was engaged in this blockade is still outside protecting the men in possession of the well convinced were the officers of the navy and forts. that the forts had surrendered at this time, that the Susquehanna had towed the frighte Came The Forts.

The eight hundred gallant fellows in command of Hatteras are in forts of such a character, and have been taken with such a small loss of life on account of the entrenchments, that they may be held against all olds if attacked. The plan of building comprises casements, bomb-proofs, and embrasures.

" The Defenders of North Carolina." Among the trophics of the fight was a beautiful silk banner, presented by the ladies of Newbern, N. C., and inscribed, in appropriate terms, to " The Defenders of North Carolina. Correspondence Captured.

The importance of the victory at Hatteras may be realized when I mention an item to the effect that copies of an extensive correspondence, de veloping the whole plan of the privateering scheme,

Early the 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 reinforcement's for the enemy, but she was prevented from landing by Gapt. Johnson, of the coast Guard, who had placed the guns from the ship, and a six-pounder from the enemy, in a small land battery, and opened fire upon the rebel steamer. The Landing of our Small Army after the Bombardment. The army of General BUTLER landed under a

heavy fire and through a deep surf, which was up half from beam process to outer side joint, perhaps to their nocks. Many of the boats were broken to picecs, but not one of our gallant fellows was lost, Terms of Capitulation.

> they finally agreed to capitulate on the terms dic tated by General BUTLER: That they should be taken as prisoners of war, without any recognition of the Confederate States.

JOHN MOORING, aged 18, a native of North Caro. It should be remembered that we have captured lina, of the Tar Run Boys, compound and comguilty conspiracy culminating in a causeless Insurmore arms than were lost at Bull Run. The guus plicated fracture of the left arm-compound fracrection, is engaged in a war for the security and were of excellent manufacture, and the cannon of liberty, for the supremacy of the law, for the delarge calibre. fence of the Union, and for the maintenance of popular institutions. For the means to defray the

Two large privateers have been shut in the internal rivers running into Pemlico Inlet. A New Port.

be to open a new port somewhere in North Caro lina, South Carolina, or Georgia, seize the cotton crop, and invite our English cousins and French connections to purchase.

General BUTLER, accomparaded by Commander STELLWAGEN, and others, connected with the mili-The Cabinet was immediately summoned by the President when the news was heard, and the mills ters of the nation were in solemn deliberation as th tary and naval forces, arrived here early this morning, in a special train from Annar lis. The bril-liant exploit on the North Gardina coast soon people were going to church.

Simultaneous with the good news from North spread throughout the city, and eccasioned unbounded joy among all loyal people. The Govern-Carolins, the heart of the nation is gratified with ment, of course, was promptly informed of the the vigor and genius displayed by JOHN CHARLES gladsome news. The returned party, in company FRENONT, the young general of the West. The with several members of the Cabinet, visited the declaration of martial law, and the determination President between 10 and 11 o'clock. The result of to free the slave, was the result of his own forethe expedition is claimed to be the possession of the thought, and meets the approval of the Adminisnities of participation in these advantages, Congress has further directed that subscriptions be received

BALTIMORE, Sopt. 1 .- The Major ANDREWS. The News in Washington, The importance of the victory gained by General whose name appears among the prisoners captured at the taking of forts in Hatteras Inlet. is R. SNOW-DEN ANDREWS, an architect of Baltimore. Many seen here and appreciated. The loyal citizens are exulting, and our soldiers feel new inspiration and Among the prizes is a ship load of cotton, prepared

10e. It is rumored that a member of the robel Cabinot

The Harriet Lane got ashore, but would soon gratulations of all our friends here, and none are to be seen, even among the sympathizers with the rebels. The footing obtained in North Carolina will be who protond to sneer at the political general who permanently held, and Wilmington ultimately red their sarcasm after the battle of Great taken possession of, thus giving the rebels in Virgi-Bethel.

Scarcity of Coal.

coal boats has rendered it almost impossible for

a the beaching of the boat, so that she could not be army is far better, more efficient, as well as larger, got off. It was impracticable to land more troops because han it ever was before.

delight of his company.

regular artillery of the army.

humane institutions of the Union.

Everything is quiet along the Potomac, between

the mouths of the Seneca and Monocacy, this

The Late Skirmish in Western Virginia.

regiment in two divisions. The rebels got between

them, flanking Col. Tyler, who retired with a loss

of only fifteen men. Major Casement, with the

other sub-divisions, numbering four hundred, ar-

rived at Charleston yesterday. In the skirmish

helow Elkwater, on the Hunterville-road, vestorday.

five rebels and one Federal soldier were killed.

county.

norning.

It was impracticable to land more troops because of the rising wind and sea. Fortunately, a 12-pound rified boat gun, loaned us by the flag-ship, and a 12-pound howitzer, were lauded, the last slightly damaged. Our landing was completely covered by the shells of the *Monsicello* and *Har*-riet Lanc. I was on board the latter, directing the The volunteer army offers fine chances for promo tion to brave soldiers. Men are quickly promoted if they show special coolness and courage. Privates in the ranks are continually receiving commissions. The War Department is actively filling up the disembarkation of the troops by means of signals and was about landing with them at the time the vacancies in the volunteer force by the appointment of officers without regard to regular grades of promoboats were stove. We were induced to desist from further attempts tion. Whenever a private soldier gives evidence of special fitness for command he is at once eleat landing troops by the rising of the wind, and be-cause, in the meantime, the fleet had opened fire upon the nearest fort, which was finally silenced rated from the ranks. An orderly sergeaut, who displayed rare bravery at the battle of Stone upon the nearest fort, 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, Colonel 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 inlet, when a fire was opened upon the *Monti-culla* (which had unceeded in advance of pa) from Bridge, has just been made a captain, to the great

Miscellaneous.

The Secessionist referred to in one of W. H. Rus-

cell's late letters, as employed in the Post Office

Department, was the lawyer Phillips, husband of

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. [By Pony Express.]

By POBY DAPPEN, OUTER STATION, Pacific Telegraph Line, 95 miles West of Fort Kearney, Ang. 30.—The pony express passed here at 3 o'clock A. M., with San Francisco dates to the 21st. There had been no arrivals. Tho ship Thatcher, Captain Magowen, has been chartered to lead for New York. Business gene-rally is assuming a more healthy condition, with ALABM AT FAIRMOUNT, VA.

respects prices are unchanged.

REBELS ADVANCING TO BURN THE TOWN

rully is assuming a more healthy condition, with rather more inclination to purchase leading articles WHEELING, September 1.-There is considerable of merchandiso recently received. Some 400 balas of arills and sheetings wore sold yesterday, concen-trating the stock in faw hands, and establishing the price at 11 conts all round for standard; in ether excitement here to-night, in consequence of a despatch just received from Fairmount, Marion that the Susquehama had towed the frighte Cam-berland to an offing. The fire was then reopened (as there was no sig-hal 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 vo-lunteer aid, and whose gallantry and services I wish to commend, and took possession of the smaller fort, which was found to have been abandoned by the there was a consider the american flort there. ounty, by the Governor, stating that a large number of Secessionists had risen in the back country, and were marching on the town to burn it, and tean not urgent, but sufficiently active to enable bank-ers to obtain two per cent. for the usual short-paper up the railroad track. The drums are beating to arms, and the streets are crowded with people The Governor is despatching the Home Guard fort, which was found to have been abandoned by the enemy, and raised the American flag there-on. It had become a solution in the abandon of the 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 the shore, a part in possession of the small forts (about 700 yards from the larger one) and the rest hore used upon the haden near the abase of landand volunteer citizens to L'airmount, and the train

upon the street. There is more disposition manifested to buy wheat for export; some irregular export buyers are pay? is about ready to start. ing 142,2145. Each of the three political parties has nomi-nated a third candidate for Congress, in accordance The rising is supposed to be in concert with some movement of General Lee. All the United nated a third candidate for Congress, in accordances with the statement of the Sceretary of the Interior that California, under the consus, is entitled to three members instead of two. Relief committees, composed of former residents of New York, and most of the New England States and Michigan, are organized in San Francisco, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to aid the families of volunteers from the States named. The body of Terranee Bellow McManus, one of the Irish exiles of 1818, was shipped to day by the Unde Sam for Ireland, via New York. The Irish residents of San Francisco joined in a grand States troops have lately gone forward from Fairmount. It is feared that the movement among the Secessionists may be general, and larga numbers of citizens arc going on patrol to-night.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VICTORY. Irish residents of San Francisco joined in a grand funeral demonstration previous to placing the body

HEADQUARTERS DEFARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. } FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 31. on the steamer. Shaw's flat, in Tuolumne county, was the scene of a destructive fire on Saturday. The total loss is estimated at \$15,000. Supposed to be the work GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

The commanding general has great satisfaction in of incendiaries. There are said to be a good many sympathizers announcing a glorious victory achieved by the comwith Secession in Nevada Territory. They held a convention at Silver City on the 28th, and bined operations of the army and navy at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., under the command of Commodore adoptc?! resolutions reaffirming the Breckin-ridge-Baltimore platform, in favor of the pre-servation of the Union, the duty of the Terri-tory to yield obedience to the constitutional acts Stringham and Major General Butler. The result of this gallant enterprise is the capture of 715 men. including the commander, Barron, and one of the North Carolina Cabinet; 1,000 stand of arms, and of Congress, recognizing Mr. Crittenden's compre-nise as sound; a Union formed in peace is not to seventy-five kegs of powder, five stand of colors, be maintained by force; that it was the duty of the General Government to establish a branch mint, and to provide for entering lands, and to leave the thirty-one pieces of cannon, including a ten-inch. Columbiad, a brig loaded with cotton, a sloop loaded with provisions and stores, two light boats, 150 universal lands to private enterprise. Also, following: Resolved, That the President of the United bags of coffee, &c., all of which was achieved by

the army and navy and 800 volunteers, and sixty States has been guilty of a violation of the Constistates has been guity of a violation of the consti-tution, and an usurphion of power, in borrewing and appropriating money, raising armies, and in-creasing the navy, without the authority of Con-gress, and that such acts are dangerous to liberty, and tend to convert the Government into a military This gallant exploit will not fail to stimulate the regulars and volunteers to greater achievements. Obedience, order, discipline and instructions are indispensable to maintain the interest, honor, and

By command of Major General Wool. CHARLES CHURCHILL. Capt. Third Artillery, Acting Adjt. General.

and tend to convert the Government into a ministry despotism. Only twenty delegates were present. Judge Oradlebaugh and Judge Bryon, of Carson, and J. Williams, of the *Enterprise* newspaper, have announced themselves as candidates for dele-gates to Congress from Novada Territory. The steamer *Cortes*, from Portland, Oregon, with dates to the 16th, brings a report that all the Indian tribes cast of the Gascade Mountains, including the Nez Perces, are preparing for war upon the whites. FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN

the winter.

whites. Miners were leaving the Nez Perces region, and a CAPTURE OF NON, MR. PENDLETON BY THE REBELS.

Miners were leaving the Nez Perces region, and a number of murders were reported. The Portland Times, connenting on the news, says there are between five and six thousand pes-ple in the Nez Perces section of the country, but they are poorly armed, and should the different tribes of Indians join together and make war upon the whites, as it is reported they will do, we fear that before arms and announties onn reach them they will be obliged to leave the winner region for PLEASANT MILL, Montgomery County, August 30 .- Advices from Martinsburg to-day state that the Hon. Edward J. Pendleton, of Berkeley county, has been captured by the rebols. Mr. Pendleton was one of the most prominent Union men in that they will be obliged to leave the mining region for

From the South.

CLARKSBURG, VA., Aug. 30, 1861 .- The battle of Gross Lines was a more skirryish. Col. Tyler was posted northwest of Summersville, with his

From the South, LOUISVILLE, August 31.—The correspondent of the Nashville Union and American says: "It is believed in Richmond that the blockade has been effectively broken by the arrival of the British war vessel Alliance at Beaufort, N. C. "Davis is reported convalescent "An engagement took place at Cross Lane, Va., on the 28th, between three thousand Confederates and nine hundred Federals, resulting in our favor. "Commercial non-intercourse with the North, under Hunitation, is to be enforced by penalties during the war. Also, correspondence by letters is to be prohibited."

Another Newspaper Suppressed. ΜΑΥ SHI CHUNK, Sept. 1.—Some persons outcred the Carbon Democrat office last night, and de-

The rebels retreated, Gen. Robert Schenck is ordered to service in the stroyed the type, upset the cases, &c. The press-was not disturbed. Department of the Ohio. CINCINNATI, Aug. 31 .- A special despatch to the

The New York Daily News. Gazette, from Clarksburg, says that official advices

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 .- Ben. Wood, the owner of the Daily News, denics the report that there has show that the affair st Cross Lines, near Summersville, was a mere skirmish. Col. TTLER, with one been a change in the editorship of that paper. ivision of his regiment (the Seventh Ohio,) was

be offered not to the capitalists of the great slife only, but to the people of the whole country. In order to secure a substantial reward for their pub-lic spirit to those whose patriotism prompts them in this hour of trial to place their means at the dis-Missouri. Inis nour or trial to place their means at the dis-posal of Government, Congress has directed that an interest of 7 3-10ths per centum be paid on the several amounts subscribed, an interest not liable to State taxation, but constituting for subscribers a revenue not only certain in receipt, but greater in amount than can be expected from any ordinary in-vectment restment. And in order to afford all citizens equal opportu

wition. BUTLER and Commodore STRINGHAN is everywhere an increased impatience to be led against the rebel

General Butler. This gallant officer is receiving the heartfelt con

The alarm down the river of the interruption of

A gentleman connected with the expedition re ports that the forces were landed and drawn up in line on the beach, when it was found that the force our coal merchants to get as much coal as they deconsisted of three hundred and ninoteen men, sire for their local trade. This will soon be ob-

which General Butler's interesting report was being transmitted over the wires, we were compelled to go to press without the conclusion.1 Two flags of truce were sent by the traitors, and APPEAL TO THE PROPLE OF THE UNITED STATES The following patriotic appeal for the National loan has just been issued by Secretary Chase to the citizens of the United States : The Arnte Your National Government, compelled by

Privateers.

and fifty millions of dollars. Already the enlight-The next step of the Government will probably ened and patriotic capitalists of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston have manifest ed their clear sense, both of duty and interest, by a subscription of \$50,000,000. Congress, under which

this subscription was received, wisely provided, Sunday Meeting. however, that the advantages as well as the patri-otic satisfaction of a participation in this loan shall

States, when the Provisional Constitution shall be		consisted of three hundred and ninoteen men,	sire for their local trade. This will soon be ob-	the payment of the first coupon. In order to se-	Ville, Was a mere skirulish. Uon. I inch, with one	been a change in the editorship of that paper.
ratified by the legally constituted authorities of some might suppose ought to be held sacre	u, j			cure, beyond peradventure, the punctual payment	i division of his regiment (the detentit onto,, that	
Missouri, and an authenticated copy shall be com- but simply because it is the utterance of t	OFF MATTERAS INLET.	under command of Colonel MAX WEBER, of the		Of the interest, and the graduation de the	surprised by a strong rebel force, and fell back un-	Earthquake at Cincinnati,
municated to the President.		Twentieth New York Regiment. At this time, the		principal, Congress has provided by law for an an-	der orders. This retreat was mauried one, as the	Chicinnari, August 31A severe shock of
		wind raised a little, and it was found impossible to	Prof. Lowe in the Air,	nual revenue, amply sufficient, not only for these	enemy had got between him and the other division	earthquake was felt in this city and the vicinity
provisions of the act, issue his proclamation an- Hatteras Inlet.	August 29, A. D. 1861.	land more troops. Pickets were immediately		purposes, but for the prompt payment of all de-	of his regiment. Both divisions escaped with the	at 5 o'clock this morning, arousing the people from
nouncing the admission of Missouri into the Con- The organs of the people, that have be	ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION	posted under command of Lieutenant LODER, of		mands on account of extraordinary expenditures.		their sleep.
federacy. She recognizes the Government in Mis-	Between Flag Officer Stringham, commanding the			It will be seen at a glance that not only is the	loss of fifteen reported killed. A picket skirmish	
federacy. She recognizes the Government in Mis- souri of which Claiborne F. Jackson is Chief Ma- pressing upon the notice of the Governme	Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Benjamin F.	the regulars. A scouting party, under Lieutenant		whole property of the country pledged for the	occurred ten miles below Huttonsville, on Thurs-	MURDER IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD
gistrate."	Butter, of the U.S. Army, commanding, on pe-	Colonel WEISS and Lieutenant WIEGEL, proceeded	Lowe's new silk balloon was up yesterday over	interest and final reimbursement of the loan, but	day, when the robels retreated with the lass of five	thout eight o'clock last evening two voluntcors,
The death of Gcn. Lyon, at the battle of against its enemies, should not forget th	at half of the United States Government, and Samuel	up the beach, capturing one brass field-piece and a	Fort Corcoran, and could easily be seen from	that an adequate and specific proportion of the an-	killed. Our loss was one killed.	named Edward Jacoby and Menry Lickway, be-
Davis' creek, where the enemy, with an im- there is another side to the picture. T	Barron, commanding the naval forces for the de-	horse	Gcorgetown.	nual production is set apart by taxation for the		longing to the Jackson Cavalry, got into a squabble
		The force then advanced to Fort Clark,	Company B, Twenty-sixth Penusylvania	redemption of this plodge. Prompt payment beyond	Land the second s	nt Tha ITAALANGIILA Japan in the Trenar lourne
mensely superior force, were terribly damaged Government on its part has an equal right	to Martin, commanding the forces, and Major	which had been evacuated, but was compelled		a contingency is thus insured. Nor can this taxa-	Reported resuding At the Honory from the	word when Teachy grow a knill and Daugod in
by the few but brave men of the American look for prompt and vigorous action from t	ac Andrew, commanding the same forces at Fort	to retire again, owing to the shells of the fleet	Regiment.	tion be thought great when compared with the magnitude of the objects of the contest or with the	Entranchments at Lexington.	into the nack of Lietway, causing his dealer. Ja-
army, has stimulated the Secessionists to new people. Not only can this activity be show	m i Hatteras.	to rouro again, owing to the shear of the neet	This company is stationed at the Western wharves	amount of property and production.	Sr. Louis, Aug. 31The Republican reports	only was sweeted and beeked up for a nearing.
	It is supulated and agreed between the contrast-	fleet falling therein, and marched back to the place	to guard the warehouses and Government boats,	The objects are Union. Permanent peace and		which will take place to-day. Lickway has a wife
outrages and additional boldness throughout in the speedy forwarding of regiments to t	I THE PARTICA CHILE CHO LOLOCE HILACT CHE COMMINANT OF	of landing, and there bivouacked for the night.	The "hars " are improving their time in widening	scarity at home and sespect abroad are imperilled	the 430 Hosep Guards and Federal troops in the	and three children. After the inquest the body of
the State. In the districts under their con- battle-field, but by a hearty support of the G	J- the said BARRON, MARTIN, and ANDREWS, and all	Early next morning they again returned to the fort,	The "boys" are improving their time in widening	by this unprovoked rebellion. The intelligence of		Lickway will be sent to York, Pa, where his
trol, the reign of lawlessness and terrorism is vernment in the thousand nameless duties	of munitions of war arms men and property under	and the fleet commenced bombarding the second	and depretting the canar as shar bound for and ond	the month comprehends at once their magnitude.	entrenchments at Lexington on Thursday, and were	friends roside.
		fort, called fort Hatteras which soon after displayed	ter passage of vessels, some of which range from	They rise above party-they belong to no Adminis-	repulsed with a loss of 50 killed, and that none of	
supreme, and those who remain faithful to the social life. While we cry out against domes			250 to 1,300 tons burden.	tration-they concern the whole country during all	the Federals were killed. This report needs con-	Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,
Union are constantly subjected to the most traitors and Southern sympathizers, and C			General in Own Submuba	time under every'Administration, and in every rola-	firmation	August 51, 1861.
harsh, cruel, and unjust punishment, to the on the Government for their arrest and in	n- vernment of the United States in terms of full	When the fort was entered by Capt. NIXON, of		tion foreign or domestic. And the means for the	Oberlan Makanan Bauil W Dulke and Lanan H	REPORTED BY S. E. SLAVMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.
confiscation of their property, and every im- prisonment, do we not ourselves meet the	capitulation ; and it is stipulated and agreed by the	the Union Coast Guard, Lieut. WIEGEL, of Gen.	There is a Secession paper published in Rockville,	attainment of these great chiects can be readily		FIRST BOARD.
connection of their property, and every in- prisonment, do we not ourserves meet the		RUTLER's staff, and Sergeant DURBIAGE, they were	Montgomery county, Md., the editor of which will	supplied from the property and productions of the	Cartisis, the recession ronee commissioners, marc	
aginable indignity, while their sympathizers, very traitors and sympathizers, at the street		and usted to the tent of Commodore RARRON, who	probably be furnished with free lodgings. As an	country. The real and personal values in the	been removed by Gov. Gamble. The report that	100 City 68
scattered throughout the whole Common- corners and in society, with smiles and hear				I United States reach the vast aggregate of \$10,000,-	Polmyra was occupied by Secessionists under Mar-	200 do
wealth, are doing everything in their power to shakes of the hand? Do we express our d	The reatment and to prisoners of war. In witness	was in command of the forces. After some profa-	. """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	one and and in the States new loyal to the Union	tin Green, a few days ago, is unirue.	400 do
weath, are doing everything in then power to shakes of the hand. Do we express our u		tory and common-place remarks, the Commodore		4hts an approximate is \$11,000,000,000.		5 Penna R
encourage, aid, and abet the enemy. It is at gust at their pernicious doctrines, even in su		placed in the hands of Lieut. WIBGEL the follow-	RIGHARD I. BOWIE, to be called the National	The yearly surplus ournings of the loyal people		7 do
such a moment, and under such circumstances ways as are consistent with perfect propriet	MARTIN and ANDREWS, representing the forces at	ing proposition, which he immediately carried to	Union. The first issue will be out in a week or	are estimated by intelligent persons conversant	was seized by the Second philis on the charged y, and	4 do
as we have described, that Gen. FREMONT has We do not. With the exception of a few is	9- Hatteras Inlet, hereunto intorchangeably sot our		en days.	with such investigations at more than \$100,000,000,	been roturned.	2 10 37 / 1
as we have utbelined, that den. I descrit has in o we have it the the theory of a a are	1 Protector THESE HALSHILL THEATENING COOL BAC ANT.	I WELL MULTURE I				
			ander Verstern Schröden und Schrö Nicht Berne Schröden und Schröden			
- 「「「「「」」」、「「」」、「「」」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「」、			Bartha Martin States and States and States and States		에 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 가지 않는 것이 하는 것이 이 이 하는 것이 않아. 않아 이 이 이 이 이 하는 것이 않이	이는 것은 사람은 사람을 위해야 없는 것이 없다. 이가 가장