

MORNING TELEGRAPH.

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1861.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Medical.
DR. JOHNSON
BALTIMORE
LOCK HOSPITAL.
HAS discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for
DISEASES OF IMPURITUDE.

SALES IN ONE TO TWENTY DROPS.
No Mercury or Noxious Drugs.
No Cure Warranted, or No Change, or Refund One to Two Days.
WEEKENDS of the Back of Limbs, Strictures, Pains in the Loin, Aches of the Neck, Head, Face of the Physic, Poor Weights, Nervous Debility, Tremblings, Dizziness, Callousness of the Feet, Tumor of the Stomach, Inflammation of Sight or Blindness, or any of those terrible disorders arising from the induration of Solitary Glands or from the drosses of the blood, or from the impurities of the system, and which render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind.

YOUNG MEN.
Young men especially who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which so early and so surely ruins the body and mind, and which no medicine, no skill, no talent and brilliant intellect, who unless otherwise have obtained salutary remedies with the illustrious assistance, or waited to see the living fire, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.
Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediately consult Dr. J., and be restored to perfect health.

ORGANIC WEAKNESSES.
Immediately cured and full vigor restored.
He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., may rely on his honor as a gentleman, and may, if he will, rely upon his skill as a physician.

DR. JOHNSON.
Dr. Johnson member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduated from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greatest part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, affecting some of the most insidious cases that ever were known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head, with great nervousness, with aching and aching of the head, with frequent dimming, attended sometimes with derangement of mind were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by the use of tobacco, and those who are afflicted with Solitary Vice, but which ruin both body and mind, and do not cure them for either by any means.

MENTALITY.
Mentally, the fearful effects on the mind are such to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirit, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Indolence, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evil effects.

YOUNG MEN.
Who have injured themselves by a certain practice, in which they are alone a habit frequently learned from their companions, or at school, the effects of which are slightly felt, even without, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

MARRIAGE.
Effect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote conjugal happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect darkens, and the view of the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with its own.

DR. JOHNSON'S INFUSION REMEDY FOR URIC ACID.
By the great and important remedy, Weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.

TO STRANGERS.
The many thousands cured at this Institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important surgical operations performed by Dr. J., are witnesses to the fact, which has appeared again and again before the public, and is standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

DISEASES OF IMPURITUDE.—When the misguided and impudent votary of pleasure, who has imbibed an ill-fated sense of shame or dread of discovery, deters himself from applying to those who, from education and real-ististical symptoms of this horrid disease, make their progress on with fraud, rapacity, and avarice, and who, by their drosses, render marriage impossible, and destroy both mind and body, should apply immediately.

TO STRANGERS.—The Doctor's diplomas hang in his office.
Letters must contain a stamp to us on the reply.
Remedies sent by Mail.
No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore, Md. 4912-5017

JUST PUBLISHED.
A MANUAL
OF
MILITARY SURGERY
OR,
HINTS ON THE EMERGENCIES
OF
Field, Camp, and Hospital Practice.
BY
S. D. GROSS, M. D.
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY IN THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE AT PHILADELPHIA.
For sale at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, No. 24

POWER'S
DIARRHEA AND CHOLERA
ANTIDOTE,
For the cure of those distressing maladies. Agreeable to the taste.
Every soldier should procure a bottle of this valuable medicine before they take their line of march.
For sale at
G. A. BANNYARD'S Drug Store,
Harrisburg, Pa.



D. W. GROSS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
NO. 19
MARKET STREET
HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

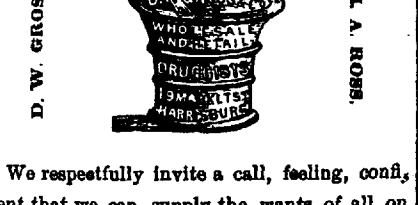
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, STORE-KEEPERS AND CONSUMERS,
We are daily adding to our assortment of goods all such articles as are desirable, and would respectfully call your attention to the largest and best selected stock in this city, of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PAINTS,
Oils, varnishes and Glues,
Dye-Staffs, Glass and Putty,
Artist Colors and Tools,
Pure Ground Spices,
Burning Fluid and Alcohol,
Lard, Sperm and Pine Oils,
Bottles, Vials and Lamp Globes,
Cattle Soap, Sponges and Corks,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

With a general variety of
PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES,
selected from the best manufacturers and Purveyors of Europe and this country.

Being very large dealers in
PAINTS, WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, ARTIST'S
COLORS, PAINT AND

ARTIST'S BRUSHES
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
COLORS AND BRONZES
OF ALL KINDS,



We respectfully invite a call, feeling, confident that we can supply the wants of all on terms to their satisfaction.

TEETH! TEETH!!
JONES' SAND WHITES' PBOCELAIN TEETH,
PATENT MEDICINES AND HAIR RESTORATIVES
Of all kinds, direct from the Proprietors.

Saponifier and Concentrated Lye!
Wholesale Agents for Saponifier, which we sell as low as it can be purchased in the cities.

FRAYER'S MEDICAL FLUID EXTRAITS,
COAL OIL! CARBON OIL!!
Being large purchasers in these Oils, we can offer inducements to close buyers. Coal Oil Lamps of the most improved patterns, very cheap. All kinds of lamps changed to burn Coal Oil.

FARMERS AND GRAZIERS,
one of you who have not given our HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS a trial know their superiority, and the advantage they are in keeping Horses and Cattle healthy and in good condition.

Thousands can testify to the profit they have derived from the use of our Cattle Powders by the increasing quantity and quality of milk, besides improving the general health and appearance of their Cattle.

Our long experience in the business gives us the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the trade, and our arrangements in the cities are such that we can in a very short time furnish anything pertaining to our business, on the best of terms.
Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on our house, we hope by strict attention to business, a careful selection of
PURE DRUGS
at fair prices, and the desire to please all, to merit a continuance of the discriminating public.

Miscellaneous
PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction,
WASHINGTON, AUG. 8, 1861.

IN CONFORMITY with the act of Congress approved the 5th August, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder bowitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water.—To be schooner rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposals must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors, and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for team machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions, and fuel will be furnished by the Government.
The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodations, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any navy yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boat, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required, and the bid must be accompanied by name of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

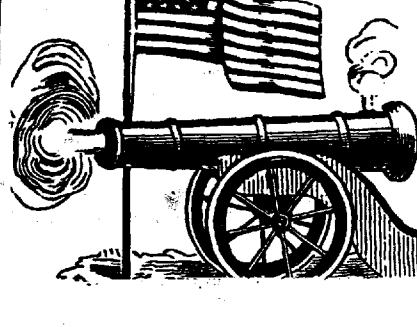
The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.
The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September 1861. aug12-law4w

OFFICE OF THE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 1187 GIRARD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 2d of September, for furnishing for the use of the United States Army, the following Subsistence Stores, viz:
225,000 pounds smoked Bacon Sides.
1,875 barrels extra Meas Beef.
800,000 pounds Pilot Bread.

All of the articles to be of the very best quality securely packed; Bacon in 200 pound boxes, and bread in barrels. Certificates of inspection of the Meat will be required. Seller's name and date of purchase to be marked on each package.
Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders, and bids deemed unreasonable will be rejected. Two good sureties, whose names will be mentioned in the bids, will be required for the faithful performance of the contents.
Further information will be given on application. The whole to be ready for delivery on or before the 20th of September.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Subsistence Stores."
C. W. THOMAS,
Capt. A. Q. Mr. A. O. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.



THE NAVAL EXPEDITION SUCCESSFUL.

TWO FORTS TAKEN.
730 Prisoners--1,000 Stand of Arms,
32 Cannons and Camp Equipage Taken.

REBEL OFFICERS MADE PRISONERS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

TWO DAYS CANNONADING.

A SEVERE FIGHT KEPT UP.

FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE REBELS.

PRISONERS SHIPPED TO NEW YORK.

Traitor Army Officer Taken Prisoner minus an Arm.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

COMPLETE LIST OF PRISONERS.

THE TRAITOR MURDOCK SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

THE ENTIRE NORTH CAROLINA COAST IN OUR HANDS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1861.
[Special dispatch to the Telegraph.]
Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham's expedition to the North Carolina Forts has resulted in a great victory. They have taken Fort Clark and Fort Hatteras, seven hundred and thirty prisoners, one thousand stand of muskets, thirty two cannons, with a large lot of ammunition and camp equipage.

Among the prisoners is Commander Barron, Col. Martin, Col. Thompson, Lt. Sharpe, late of the Navy, Col. Bradford, late of the army and a number of other officers. Terms of surrender unconditional. Gen. Butler is here; all this is reliable and glorious.

The steamer Harriet Lane ran on the breakers in approaching the fort and may possibly be lost, but if the weather is favorable she can be got off. Our side did not lose a single man.

SECOND DISPATCH.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.
The following official dispatches from Commander Stringham and other officers participating in the naval expedition to Hatteras Inlet gives the details of the victory achieved, which it is believed will give the possession of the whole coast of North Carolina to the authorities of the United States.

OFF HATTERAS INLET.
U. S. Flag Ship Minnesota, Aug. 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 seven hundred and fifteen of the rebel forces 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, where I 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 Hampton Roads.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. H. STRINGHAM,
Flag Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

board this vessel. Many others were carried away. Lieut. Murdough, late of the United States navy, is among the number, with the loss of an arm. We met with no casualty of any consequence whatever.

The surrender was unconditional. For all particulars I beg to refer to the reports of flag officer Silas H. Stringham and Major G. N. Benj. F. Butler.

Although the steamers Adelaide and George Peabody were chartered for other special service, yet to further important operations I consented to take the troops on board from Newport News and Forts Monroe, nine hundred men with arms, provisions and munitions of war, and landed part of them, about three hundred, amidst heavy surf until the boats filled and became unmanageable. The men of war hauled in and commenced a heavy cannonade at 10.15 a. m. on the 28th and kept it up at intervals all day, recommencing on the 29th at 8.15 with increased effect. The enemy's reinforcements endeavored to land, and 1,000 or 1,500 men were driven back, and at 11.30 they displayed a flag of truce and were forced to surrender at discretion.

On the appearance of the white flag I steamed into the inlet and laid behind the first ready to throw the remaining troops ashore, either in case of a commencement or cessation of hostilities. The George Peabody, Lieut. Lowery, did the same at the surrender. We officiated in the ceremonies, after which the prisoners were brought to this vessel. The next day, the 30th inst, placed them on board the Minnesota which vessel sailed at 2.30 P. M. for New York and we left for Annapolis with Maj. General Butler, U. S. A. and the wounded prisoners.

I hope my endeavors in the case may meet your full approbation, and beg to recommend to your consideration the conduct of Lieut. Commanding R. B. Lowery, associated with me in the work, and placed in charge of Gen. Peabody of Dr. Wm. M. King, U. S. Navy, who volunteered for the expedition.

I have also received valuable assistance from my corps of pilots, and from Dr. S. C. Stellwagen and James Forsyth, who acted in the place of junior officers.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. S. STELLWAGEN, Com.
To GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of Navy.

UNITED STATES CHARTERED STEAMER ADELAIDE, Aug. 31, 1861.—Sir in obedience to your orders I have the honor herewith to furnish you a complete list of the wounded prisoners taken at the surrender of Fort Hatteras; the whole number is thirteen and eleven of these were transferred to this steamer by the order of flag officer Silas H. Stringham.

The two remaining men were found to be too seriously injured to permit of being moved, and were consequently left in the Fort in charge of a medical officer.

From the information which I have received from a credible source I have formed the opinion that many of the wounded and perhaps all the killed were sent on board the rebel steamers in the Sound prior to the capitulation. Only two killed were found, and these were discovered in the out-houses of Fort Clark on the day of the evacuation of that work.

I understand from Surgeon Wyatt M. Brown, formerly of the U. S. 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-Lieut. Murdough, of the U. S. Navy, was very badly injured. A fragment of a shell striking his forehead, and making a compound fracture of both bones. This gentleman escaped from Hatteras prior to the surrender in the privateer Winslow.

Gen. Butler accompanied by Commander Stellwagen and others connected with the military naval forces arrived here early this morning in a special train from Annapolis.

The brilliant exploit on the North Carolina coast soon spread throughout the city and occasioned unbounded joy among all loyal people.

The government of course was promptly informed of the glad news.

The returned party in company with several members of the Cabinet visited the President between ten and eleven o'clock. The result of the expedition is believed to be the possession of the entire North Carolina coast.

A PROMINENT BALTIMOREAN AMONG THE PRISONERS.

A Ship Load of Cotton Captured.
THE HARRIET LANE SAFE.
The Rebels in Virginia between Two Fires.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.
The Major Andrews whose name appears among the prisoners captured at the taking of the Forts in Hatteras Inlet, is B. Knodden Andrews, an architect of Baltimore. Many of the prisoners are Baltimoreans.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Fremont Strikes a Heavy but Proper Blow.

MISSOURI UNDER MARSHAL LAW.
THE TRAITORS TO BE SECT.
REBEL PROPERTY CONFISCATED.
Slaves of Rebel Owners Declared Free.

No Person Permitted to Leave St. Louis Without a Pass
NO MERCY FOR LAW BREAKERS
St. Louis, Sept. 1, 1861.

The following proclamation was issued yesterday:
"HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT, St. Louis, August 31"
"Circumstances, in my opinion of sufficient urgency, render it necessary that the Commanding General of this Department should assume the administrative 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, who I fear nearly every county in the State, and avail themselves of the public misfortunes and the vicinity of a hostile force to gratify private and neighborhood vengeance, and who find an enemy wherever they find plunder, finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants 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 maintain as far as now practicable the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, I do hereby extend and declare established martial law throughout the State of Missouri.

"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 Jefferson City, Rolla and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi river. All persons who shall be taken with arms in their 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 the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby 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.

"All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in disturbing the public tranquility by creating and circulating false reports or incendiary documents, are in their own interest warned that they are exposing themselves.

"All persons who have been led away from their allegiance 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 this declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to existing laws, and to supply such deficiencies as the conditions of war demand. But it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country, where the law will be administered 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 vigilantly 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.
(Signed) "J. O. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding."

Provost Marshal McKinstry has issued orders peremptorily forbidding any persons passing beyond the limits of the county without a special permit from his office, and railroad, steamboat, ferry and other agents are prohibited from selling tickets to any one not holding a pass from the Provost Marshal. This order is aimed specially to reach parties leaving the city for the purpose of communicating information to the enemy.

A Resigned Officer Permitted to Spend the Watering Season at Fort Lafayette.
THE POTOMAC RIVER EXAMINED.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

Lieut. W. H. Ward, late of the "Macedonian" who lately resigned and arrived in New York on the Breeze on Friday, has been ordered to spend the watering season at Fort Lafayette.

The Navy Department had the Potomac river examined last night by this city and Fort Washington for boats which might be used in the transportation of contraband articles across. The batch brought up to the Navy Yard numbered thirteen.

Letters to Western Kentucky to the Post Offices that are continued under the recent order should be addressed via Louisville.

Gen. Martindale, of New York, having arrived here has been assigned to the command of a Brigade in the Department of the Potomac now on the other side of the river.