BY GEORGE BERGNER.

HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1861.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Medical.

DR. JOHNSON BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

H AS discovered the most certain, speed; and effectual remedy in the world for

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

EXCIST IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS. No Mercury or Noxious Drugs. TWO DAYS.

Two DAYS. Tex.

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Paius in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous bebitty, becay of the Physica Powers, Dyspepsia, tanguor, Low spirits, Confusion of deas, rai, Hation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dunness of Sight or Giddiness, basease of the Stomach, Affections of the Heart, Threat, Ness or Skin—those terrible disorders arising from the indiscretion or Solitary Habits of the Heart, Threat of the Heart Threat Research of the Heart Threat Research of the Produce consultational debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind.

YOUNG MEN.

YOUNG MEN.

Young men especially who have become the victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talent and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening somales with the thunders of elequence, or waked to ectast the living tyre, may call with full confidence. MARRIAGE,

married persons, or those contemplating marriage, be ing awars of physical weakness, should immediately con sult Pr. J., and be restored to perfect health.

ORGANIC WEAKNES

Immediately cured and full vigor restored.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., may religiously conde in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

43-Office No. 7 South Frederick street, Battimore, Md., on the left hand site going from Battimore street, ideor from the corner. Be particular in observing the name or number, or you will mistake the place. Be particular for Ignorant, Trifting Quacks, with faise names, or Paltry Humbug Cartificates, attracted by the reputation of Ur. Johnson, lurk near.

All letters must contain a Postage Stamp, to use on the reply.

DR. JOHNSTON. Immediately cured and full vigor restored.

DR. JOHNSTON.

DR. JOHNSTON.

Dr. Johnson member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the mest eminent College of the United states, and the greatest part of whose life has been spent in the lospitals of London, Paris, Philadelpius and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonising cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head whom asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at suddon sounds, bashirulucas, with frequent olushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

andresses all those who having injured them selves by pr vate and improper indulgencies, that secret and solitary abit which ruins both body and mind, un-diting them for either business or society. Then are some of the sad and molancholy est. ets proinc. are some of the sad and monanciny of: "Expreduced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, rains in the Head, Dinness of Sight Loss of Muscular Power, Papitation of the Heart, Dysposia, Revrous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, Goneral Dobility, Symptoms of Consump-

MENTALLY.

MENTALLY, the fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded :—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Bu-pression of Spirita, Evil Foreboulings, Aversion to Socie-ly, Spif-distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the articlesses.

of the cril effects.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their decline in health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emsciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and sympms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice, in dulyed in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are alphty felt, even when asleep, and if not cared, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hopes of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of five by the consequences of doviating from the pant of nature, and indulying in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

effect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote countrial happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pligrimage; the prospect heurly darkens to the view; thi mind becomes abadowed with despair, and filled with the melanchoty reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DR. JOHNSON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR OB-GANIC WEARNESS. Sy this great and important remedy, Weakness of the rgans are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and dollitated whad lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical or Montal Disqualification, Norvous, Trembling, Weakness or Kxhausilon or the most fearful kind, speedily cured.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last twolve years, and the numerous important Surgaca operations performed by Dr. J., witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, outliers or which have appeared again and again helfors the public besides his standing as a genlieman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the allieted.

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE - When the misguided DIFEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.—When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery determine from applying to those who, from education and respectability can alone befriend him, delaying till the correspondability can alone befriend him, delaying till the correspondability can alone befriend the horal, nose, skin, &c., period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to that progressing on with frightful rapidity, hil death puts a project to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to that bourne from whence so traveler returns." It is a melancholy fact that thouse full victims to this terrible disease, owing to the sendilfulness of ignorant protenders, who, by the use of that deadly poston, mercury, rula the constitution and make the residue of life inserable.

To Strangers.—The Doctor's Diphomas hame to better To STRANGERS .- The Doctor's Diplomas bang in his

Mes.

43° Letters must contain a Stamp to us on the reply.

43° Romedies sent by Mail.

43° No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore.

anvil. Aswiv

JUST PUBLISHED. A MANUAL

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HINTS ON THE EMERGENCIES

Field, Camp, and Hospital Practice.

S. D. GROSS, M. D.

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POWER'S DIARRHŒA AND CHOLERA

ANTIDOTE. For the cure of these distressing maladies. Agreeable to the tasts

You take, Every soldier should procure a bottle of this valuable medicine before they take up their line of march. For sale at C. A. RANNVARTE, Drug Store, Harrisburg, Pa

D W. Gross & Co.,



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 oods all such articles as are desirable, and rould respectfully call your atention to the argest and best selected stock in this city, of

DRUGS. CHEMICALS & PAINTS

Olis, varnishes and Glues.

Dye-Stuffs, Glass and Putty, Artist Colors and Tools, Pure Ground Spices.

Burning Fluid and Alcohol, Lard, Sperm and Pine Oils,

Botties, Vials and Lamp Globes, Castile Soap, Sponges and Corks, die., die., die., die., die., die., die.

With a general variety of PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES

selected from the best manufacturers and Per umers 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, config dent that we can supply the wants of all on

TEETH! TEETH!! JONE'S AND WHITES'S PORCELAIN TEETH,

PATENT MEDICINES AND HAIR

RESTORATIVES

Of all kinds, direct from the Proprietors.

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

THAYER'S MEDICAL FLUID EXTRACTS.

COAL OIL! CARBON OIL!!

Being large purchasers in these Oils, we can offer inducements to close buyers. Coal Oil having a large number of secession troops of board, which she had not landed. We threw the most improved not beard, which she had not landed. Lamps of the most improved patterns, very Coal Oil.

FARMERS AND GRAZIERS,

ose of you who have not given our HORSE AND CATILE POWDERS a trial know not their superiority, and the advantage they are in keeping Horses and Cattle healthy and in g and condition.

derived from the use of our Cattle Powders by that they had accepted the terms proposed in my memorandum. the increasing quantity and quality of milk,

PURE DRUGS

nating public.

Report of General Butler.

'The following is the report made to General Wool by General Butler:

U. S. FLAG SHIP MINNESOTA, August 30, 1861. GENERAL—Agreeably to your orders I em-barked on the transport steamers Adelaide and

George Peabody, 500 of the Twentieth regi-ment New York volunteers, Col. Weber commanding; 220 of the Ninth regiment New York volunteers, Col. Hankins; 100 of the Union Coast Guard, Capt, Nixon commanding; 60 of the Second U. S. artillery, Bigut, Lemuel commanding, as a force to operate in conjunction with the fleet under flag officer Stringham, against the rebel forts at Hatterss Inlet.

We left Fortress Meanne on Monday, at localock P. M., and the lastship of our fleet arrived off Hatteras Inlet about to clock on Tues-

day afternoon.
Such preparations as were possible for the landing were made in the evening, and at day light next morning, dispositions were made for an attack on the forts by the fleet, and for the landing of the troops. Owing to the preva-lence of south-west gales, a heavy surf was breaking on the beach. Every effort was made to land the troops, and after about 315 were the regulars, both the iron boats upon which we had depended were swamped in the surf, and both flat boats stove, and a brave attempt being made by Lieutenant Crosby, of the U. S. Army, serving as a Post Captain at Fortress Monroe, who had volunteered to come down with the steam tug Fanny, belonging to the army, to land in a boat from the war steamer Pawnee, resulted in the beaching of the boatso

that she could not be got off.

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

temps at landing troops by the rising of the wind; and because, in the meantime, the fleet had opened fire 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, Col.

WEBER advanced his troops, already landed upon the beach.
The Harriet Lane, by my direction, tried to cross the bar to get into the smooth water of the inlet, when a fire was opened upon the Monticello which had proceeded in advance of us from the other fort. Several shots struck her, but without causing any casuality, as I am informed. So well convinced were the afficers of the Navy and Army that the forts had sur-rendered at this time, that the Susquehanns

had towed the frigate Cumberland to an offing The fire was then re-opened (as there was no signal from either) upons both forts. In the meantime, a few men from the Coast Guard had was acting as volunteer aid, and whose gallantry and services I wish to commend, and took possession of the small fort, which was found to have been abandoned by the account. have been abandoned by the enemy, and raised the American flag thereon.

It had become necessary, in consequence of Boque Inlet, extending many miles the threatening appearance of the weather, that Washington, Newbern and Beaufort. all the ships should make an offing, which was done with reluctance from necessity, thus leaving

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

opened fire upon the rebel steamer.

At eight o'clock the fleet opened fire again the flag ship being anchored as near as the water allowed, and the other ships coming gallantly into action. It was evident, after a few experi-ments, that our shot fell short. An increased length of fuse was signalled, and the firing com-menced with shell of fifteen seconds' fuse. I had sent Mr. Fiske, acting aid-de-camp, on shore for the purpose of gaining intelligence of the in terms of special commendation in admovement of the troops and of the enemy.

I then went with the Fanny for the purpose of nezs and cool courage of Col. Max Weber, who effecting a landing of the remainder of the troops we were obliged to leave in command of a dewhen a white flag was run up from the fort. I tachment of three hundred men on a strange then went with the Fanny over the bar into the coast, without camp equipage or possibility of inlet. At the same time the troops under Col. aid, in the face of an enemy 600 strong on a Weber marched up the beach and a signal was dark and stormy night; of Lieutenant Colonel

Lamps of the most improved patterns, very shot at her from the Fanny, but she proved to cheap. All kinds of lamps changed to burn be out of range. I then sent Lieutenaut Crosby on shore to demand the meaning of the white

flag. The beat soon returned with the memo randum from Commodore Barron, (alread) given,) and a verbal communication stating that he had in the fort 615 men, and 1,000 more within a few hours call, but that he was anx-ious to spare the effusion of blood. To both the written and verbal communications I made the reply: (inserted in other despatches.)

After waiting three quarters of an Lieutenant Crosby returned, bringing with him Captain Barron, Major Andrews and Colone Martin, of the rebel forces, who on being re Thousands can testify to the profit they have ceived on board the tug Fanny, informed me

I informed them that as the expedition was besides improving the general health and apon board the flag ship to flag officer Stringham,

trade, and our arrangements in the cities are war, inspected the troops to see that the arms the ports with all the men and munitions of capitulation. such that we can in a very short time furnish had been properly surrendered, marched them meu of the navy proper I may not speak, for no anything appertaining to our business, on the out, and embarked them on board the Adelaide, and marched my own men into the fort and raised our flag upon it amid the cheers of our I doubt not, by the commander, who is capable men and a salute of 13 guns which been shot- of appreciating their good conduct, but I am

> night that it was impossible for the pilots to Stringham. take the Adelaide over the bar, thereby caus-

the bar, but by the active and judicious exer-porder that the expedition might have the aid of A PEACE MEETIAG AT INDIANAtions of Commander Stellwaßen, after the same delay, was got off. At the same time, the Harriet Lane, in an

attempt to enter the bar had grounded, and re-mained fast. Both were under the guns of the fort. This, to me, was a moment of the greatest anxiety. By these accidents a valuable ship of war and a transport steamer, with a

large portion of my troops on board, were within the power of the enemy.

I had demanded the strongest terms which he was considering. He might refuse, and, seeing our disadvantage, renew the action.
But I determined not to abate a tittle of what I believed to be due to the dignity of the Government, not even to give an official title to the officer in command of the rebels. Pesides, my tuginess in the Inlet, and at least a could carry on the engagement with my two rified sixpounders, well supplied with sawyer shell.

Upon taking possessions of Fort Hatterss, I found that it mounted ten guns with four yet unmounted, and one large ten-inch columbiad all ready for mounting. Tappend the official nuster roll of Col. Martin, furnished by him,

of the officers and men captured by us.

The position of the fort is an exceedingly strong one, nearly surrounded on all sides by water, and only to be approached by a marsh of 500 yards circuitously over a long neck of sand, within half market ratge, and over a conserve of except and which causeway a few feet only in width, and which was commanded by two thirty-two pound guins loaded with grape and canister which was expended in our salute.

It had a well protected magazine and bombproof capable of sheltering some three or four hundred men. The parapet was nearly of an octagon form, enclosing about two-thirds of an acre of ground, covered with sufficient traverses

and ramparts, upon which our shells had made but little impression.

The larger work nearer this inlet, was known as Fort Hatterss. Fort Clark, which was about 500 yards northerly, is a square redoubt, mounting five heavy guns and two six-pointers. The enemy had spiked these guns, but in a very inefficient manner, upon abandoning these works

the day before. I had all the troops on shore at the time of the surrender of the forts, but re-embarked the regulars and marines. I disembarked the pro-visions, making with the stores captured, about five days' rations for the use of the troops. On consultation with Fisg Officer Stringham and Commander Stellwagen, I determined to leave the troops and hold the forts because of the strength of the fortification, its mportance, and because of the difficulty of its recapture, if sgain in the possession of the shemy, with a sufficient armament, until I could get further

instructions from the Government Commodore Stringham directed the steamers Monticello and Pawnee to remain inside, and these, with the men in the forts, are sufficient to hold the position against any force which is likely to be sent against it.

likely to be sent against it.

The importance of the point cannot be overrated. When the channel is beyond out, any
vessel, mapourry inform, feet of wifer ever it
with was. Once crossed there in a fafe harbor
and anchorage in all weathers.

From there the whole coast of Virginia and
North Carolina from North Carolina from

cannot possibly live at sea during the winter months. From it, offensive operations may be made upon the whole coast of North Carolina to Boque Inlet, extending many miles inland to

In the language of the Chief Engineer of the rebels, Col. Thompson, in an official report, "It is key of the Albermarle. In my judgment, it done with reluctance from necessity, thus leaving the troops upon shore, a part in possession of the small fort (about 700 yards from the large one) and the rest bivouscked upon the beach, near the place of landing, about two miles north in gand supplies for the blockading squadron, it is invaluable. As a harbor for our coasting the state of the large of landing about two miles north in gand supplies for the blockading squadron, it is invaluable. As a harbor for our coasting the state of the large of landing about two miles north in the large of landing about two mile trade, or inlet from the winter storm, or from pirates, it is of the first importance."

By holding it Hatterss Light may again send forth its cheering ray to the storm beaten mariner, of which the worse than vandalism of the Rebels deprive him. It has but one drawback, a want of good water; but that a condenser, like the one now in operation at Fortress Mon-roe, at a cost of a few huncred dollars, will relieve. I append to this report a tabular statement of the prizes which have been taken into that Inlet within a few days, compiled from the official report of the Chief Engineer of the Coast

Defences of the Rebels.

Please find also appended a statement of the arms and ammunition of war captured with the fort, as nearly as they can be ascertained. While all have done well, I desire to speak made for the flag ship to cease firing.

WEISS, who conducted a reconnoissance of twentage of the Fanny rounded in over the bar, the tymen; of the daring and prompt efficiency of rebel steamer Winslow went up the channel, Capt. Nixon, of the Coast Guards, who with his men occupied Fort Clark during the first night although dismantled, in the face of an enemy of unknown numbers. I desire to commend your attention Captain JARDINE, of the New York Ninth, who was left in command of the detachment of his regiment, when the unfortunate casualty of the Harriet Lane prevented

Colonel HAWKINS from landing.

Permit me to speak of the efficiency of the regulars under Lieut. Larned, who worked zealously in aiding to land their comrades of the volunteers, overwhelmed with the rolling surf. I wish especially to make acknowledgments to Messrs. Weigel and Durviage, volunteer aids, who planted the American flag upon Fort Clark on the second morning, to indicate to the fleet its surrender, and to prevent the further wasting of shells upon it—a service of great danger

from the fire of their own friends. I made honorable mention of young Fiske, who risked his life among the breakers; being thrown on shore to carry my orders to the troops landed, and to apprise them of the movements pearance of their Cattle.

Sas well as to myself. We went on board the and intentions of the fleet. Also, my thanks of the dinnesota for that purpose, when the articles of capitulation were agreed on. (Already given.)

The advantage of a thorough knowledge of the the advantage of a thorough

Of the services to the country of the gentleone should praise when he has no right to censure, and they will be appropriately mentioned Thankful for the liberel patronage bestowed tod by the enemy.

The embarkation of the wounded, which was ment shall determine to occupy the point as a on our house, we hope by strict attention to conducted with great care, from a temaorary permanent post, that its name may be changed business, a careful selection of what erected for the purpose, took so long that Stringham

But of those gentlemen who served under my immediate command, I make honorable men at fair prices, and the desire to please all, to
merit's continuance of the
nating public.

ing delay.

I may mention in this connection that the
tion, as I have done before, of the zealous intrepid and untiling action of Lieutenant Crostywho, took an armed canal hoat, the steam tug,
consideration by the enemy, had grounded on

five vessels owned wholly or in part by the
tion, as I have done before, of the zealous intrepid and untiling action of Lieutenant Crostywho, took an armed canal hoat, the steam tug,
consideration by the enemy, had grounded on

a steamer of the lightest draft.

Capt. Shuttleworth, of the Marine Corps, deserves well for his loyalty and efficiency in his active detactment of marines.

Much of the success of the expedition is due to the preparation of the transport service by Commander Stellwagen, and the prompt pres ence of mind with which he took the troops rom their peril, when the Adelaide touched on

the bar, is a rare quality in an officer in danger.

Although Captain Faunce, of the Pawaee,
now, in command of the Harriet Lane, was unfortunate enough to get his vessel on one of the numerous sand bars about this inlet it happened, I believe, in consumence of a determination or ditable to him? In landing the landing daptain Lorrey, who had the George Peabody in charge, brought in his vessel with safety, and its war policy, he was interrupted several with the troops in the war policy, he was interrupted several

In fine, General, Linay congratulate you and the country upon a glorious victory in your de-partment, in which we captured more than seven hundred men, twenty-five pieces of artillery, a thousand stand of arms, a large quantity of ordnance stores provisions, three valuable prizes, two light-boats and four stand of colors, one of which had been presented within a week, by the ladies of Newbern, N. C., to the North injured.

The enemy's loss was not officially reported wounded

I also herewith enclose the official report of the rebel wounded, by Dr. Wm. M. King, of the U. S. storeship Supply. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your

obedient servant. (Signed) BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, Comm'dg Volunteeva. Maj. Gen. John E. Woot.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURL

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 81. The train from St. Joseph arrived all safe this vening, at about 10½ o'clock. The reports of the track being dorn up for miles west of Pul-

myra cannot be true. There is great excitement in this city tonight, occasioned by fears of the rebels from Missouri coming over to burn and attack pa.

was surprised and thrown into an excitement by the arrival of 110 mounted armed rebels who paraded the streets and captured two U.S. Army recruiting officers and then returned to their camp which is some eight miles distant. It is rumored that there are 150 more near here. With the withdrawal of the Federal troops from this point and vicinity the field is left open for

their depredations. Sr. Louis, Sept. 1.—The following is appended to the passports issued by the Provost Marshal and must bear the signature of each per-

son accepting a pass : "It is understood that the within named, the subscriber, accepts this pass on his word of honor; that he is, and will ever be loyal to the after notification of acceptance of bid, will be United States; and if hereafter found in arms again t the Union or any way aiding her enemies, the penalty will be death."

WASHINGTON, MISSOURI, Sept. 1st. - Last night sixteen of the United States Reserve Corps, of this county, were ordered to ararrest a violent Secessionist, living some ter miles from here. On approaching the house the lights were put out, and the owner learning their intentions, fired a double barrelled shot gun, killing two of the soldiers. They burst open the door and killed him, together with another man who had fired and attempted

There is a camp of Secessionists in that neighborhood, a few miles from where the above mentioned occurrence took place. Seventy of the Reserve Corps left this morning, to hold them in check until reinforcements can be obtained.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2. The steamer Borussia arrived out on the 22d

ult. The general political news is without much interest.

Queen Victoria arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, on the 21st, and was to proceed to Dublin on the 22d.

Among the papers read at the Social Science Congress at Dublin was one by Mr. Beasly member of Parliament from Manchester, is which he said that the manufacturers expected to be able to command a supply of cotton to keep them working with tolerable regularity until Spring.

REPORTED RECAPTURE OF THE PENSA COLA NAVY YARD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2. The Commercial of this evening states that the frigate Minnesota spoke a pilot boat which reported having spoken an unknown vessel, which stated that Col. Brown, of Fort Pickens, had recaptured the Pensacola Navy Yard, but gave no particulars.

SEIZURE OF TWENTY-FIVE VESSELS OWNED BY THE REBELS.

New York, Sept. 2. Surveyor Andrews yesterday seized twenty-Others will be seized to day. The value of the

POLIS, IND.

The Peace-Makers Made to Take

the Oath. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1. A convention of the sympathisers with the peace party assembled at the court house yesterday afternoon. Although there were but

few participants present, a large crowd of exited and its war policy, he was interrupted several with the troops, who were pleased with his care times and finally withdrew from the stand, and conduct. He still remains at the inlet.

amid great confusion. A man named McLean then attempted to harrangue the crowd, at the same time drawing a platol, when the crowd rushed in and he was rather roughly handled.

During the melee a number of fights occurred, but with no serious results. Considerable ex-Carolina Defenders. By the goodness of that citement was manifested throughout the city all Providence which watches over our nation, no the afternoon, and in the evening a large party one of the fleet or army was in the least degree visited the residence of Mr. Walpole, and several other political men whose loyalty was questioned, and forced them to take the oath to us, but was ascertained to be twelve or fif-questioned, and forced them to take the oath teen killed and died of wounds, and thirty-five of allegiance to the United States Government. This was done without further disturbance.-Among those who took the oath was the editor of the Sentinel.

FROM WASHINGTON Washington, Sept. 2. Several resignations of secessionists sympathisers have occurred in the various Departments within two or three days. The cause of them

Committee. Great vigilance is exercised by our troops and naval forces down the river, and it is suspected that the rebels are opening a new road from Manassas to the Potomac at a point not yet

s a wholesome fear of the Potter Investigation

known. Several thousand rebel troops are reported to

be near Acquia Creek. Lowe's balloon reconnoisances are very sucessful, as they enable our officers to watch the

movements of the rebels at a great distance. The city is full of rumors, of an advance of the rebels at Edward's Ferry, near Leesburg, but it will probably be over in a few hours and and on this side of the river; but they are not found groundless.

There need be no uneasi
Bridgesser Aug. 50. This morning out city here on the subject.

New Advertisements

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

HARRISBURG, Sept. 2, 1861. EALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Rations' will be received by the under-signed at his office, until 12 m., on the 7th inst., for supplying complete army Ration (raw.) for the York Pennsylvania Regiment of Home Guards, in the service of the United States.

Said rations to be delivered at such times, at the several stations of the Regiment, as may be designated by its commanding officer, and on his requisitions. Bids must state the price per

ration delivered as above. A contract, which must be executed (with bond for faithful performance) within four days awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, for the period of six months, unless sooner terminated by the United States Commissary General. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all unreasonable bids.

B. DU BARRY, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.



STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

ANUTING AND EMBARKING PASa cracking in QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The liver-good, ew. or, and Philadelphia Steamship company intend a spatching their full powered Cryde-built iron Steamscope of follows:

Steamscape as follows:
BOINFURG, Saturday August 27; CITY WASHING-TON, August 31; GLASGOW, S. malember 7; and every Saturday at Noon, from Pler 44, 107. R ver.

EATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CAHIN.....\$75 0. B FIRERAGE...........\$30 00 do to London...\$30 00 do to London...\$30 00 Passaggers forwarded to Parls, Havre, H-mburg, Bromen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares

ATTENDED AND A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

Science from two-pool story from queenstown, \$30 00.

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