

MORNING TELEGRAPH.

BY GEORGE BERGNER.

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

PRICE ONE CENT.

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

Remedy in use to TWELVE MONTHS.
No Mercury or NO CHLORINE, IN FROM ONE TO TWO DAYS.
Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Pains in the Loins, Aching of the Kidneys and Bladder, Urinary Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of the Power of Erection, Dropsical Swelling, Low Spirits, Constipation of the Bowels, Headache, Stomachic Distress, Discharge of the Urine, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Itching of the Head, Throat, or Skin—these terrible diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, or from the use of the impure and destructive practice which produces consumption, debility, renal marriage, impotence, and decay of both body and mind.

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 brilliant and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have embraced illustrious careers with the banners of eloquence, or waited to enjoy the living years, may well wish for 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 WEAKNESS.
Immediately cured and full vigor restored.
He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., may rely upon his skill as a physician.

DR. JOHNSON.
Dr. Johnson member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate 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, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that ever have been effected. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, habitual constipation, with frequent vomiting, attended sometimes with derangement of mind were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Dr. J. witnesses all those who have injured themselves by vice and improper indulgences, that secret and solitary vice which ruins both body and mind, and which is the cause of all the diseases of the body, and which is the cause of all the diseases of the mind, and which is the cause of all the diseases of the soul.

MENTALITY.
Mentality, the fearful effects on the mind are such as to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evil effects.

YOUNG MEN.
Thousands of persons of all ages, one now judge what is the cause of their decline in health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, and emaciated, and having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of consumption.

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

DR. JOHNSON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANO WEAKNESS.
By this great and certain remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impurities in the Blood, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured.

TO SETTLERS.
The many thousands cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. J., witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and the testimonials of those who have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and respectability, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

DISEASES OF IMPURITUDE.—When the impurities of the blood are not removed, the most certain, speedy and efficacious remedy in the world for diseases of impuritude, is the most certain, speedy and efficacious remedy in the world for diseases of impuritude.

JUST PUBLISHED.
A MANUAL
OF
MILITARY SURGERY
OR,
HINTS ON THE EMERGENCIES
OF
Field, Camp, and Hospital Practice.
BY
S. D. GROSS, M. D.

POWER'S
DIARRHEA AND CHOLERA
ANTIDOTE,
For the cure of these distressing maladies. Agreeable to the taste.
Every traveler should procure a bottle of this valuable medicine before they take up their line of march. For sale at BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

C. A. BANNVART'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 Glazes,
Dye-Staffs, Glass and Putty, &
Artist Colors and Tools,
Pure Ground Spices,
Burning Fluid and Alcohol,
Lard, Sperm and Fine Oils,
Bottles, Vials and Lamp Globes,
Cattle Soap, Sponges and Corks,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES,
selected from the best manufacturers and Perfumers of Europe and this country.
Being very large dealers in
PAINTS, WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, ARTIST'S
COLOURS, PAINT AND

ARTIST'S BRUSHES,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
COLOURS AND BRONZES
OF ALL KINDS,
D. W. GROSS,
H. A. ROSE.

TEETH! TEETH!!
JONES AND WHITE'S 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.

CHAYER'S MEDICAL FLUID EXTRACTS,
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 GRAZERS,
one of you who have not given our **HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS** a trial know not 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 appertaining 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 patronage of a discriminating 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 embarked on the transport steamer Adelaide and George Peabody, 500 of the Twentieth regiment New York volunteers, Col. Weber commanding; 220 of the Ninth regiment New York volunteers, Col. Hawkins; 100 of the Union Coast Guard, Capt. Nixon commanding; 60 of the Second U. S. Artillery, Capt. Linnel commanding, as a force to operate in conjunction with the fleet under flag officer Stringham, against the rebel forts at Hatteras Inlet.

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 fort by the fleet, and for the landing of the troops. Owing to the prevalence of south-west gales, a heavy surf was breaking on the beach. Every effort was made to land the troops, and after about 815 were landed, including 55 marines from the fleet and the regulars, both the iron boats upon which we had depended were swamped in the surf, and both flat boats stove, and a brave attempt being made by Lieutenant Crosby, of the U. S. Army, 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 boat from the steamer Pawnee, resulted in the beaching of the boat so that she could not be got off.

It will be impracticable to land more troops, because of the rising wind and sea. Fortunately a 12 pound rifled iron gun, loaned us by the flag-ship, and a 12 pound howitzer, were landed, the latter slightly damaged. Our landing was completely covered by the shells of the Monticello and Harriet Lane. I was on board the latter, directing the disembarkation 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 attempts 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 go into the anchorage 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 casualty, as I am informed. So well convinced were the officers of the Navy and Army that the forts had surrendered at this time, that the Susquehanna had towed the frigate Cumberland to an offing.

The fire was then re-opened, as there was no signal from either upon the beach. At the same time a few men from the Coast Guard had advanced up the beach with Mr. Wisgel, who 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 enemy, and raised the American flag thereon.

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

Early next morning the Harriet Lane ran in shore for the purpose of covering any attack upon the troops. At the same time a large steamer was observed coming down the Sound inside the land, with reinforcements for the enemy; but she was prevented from landing by Captain Johnson, of the Coast Guard, who had closed the guns from the inlet and a powder 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 experiments, that our shot fell short. An increased length of fuse was signalled, and the firing commenced with shell of fifteen seconds' fuse. I had sent Mr. Flake, acting aid-de-camp, on shore for the purpose of gaining intelligence of the movements of the troops and of the enemy.

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

As the Fanny rounded in over the bar, the rebel steamer Winslow went up the channel, having a large number of secession troops on board, which she had not landed. We threw a shot at her from the Fanny, but she proved to be out of range. I then sent Lieutenant Crosby to shore to demand the meaning of the white flag. The boat soon returned with the memorandum from Commodore Barron, (already 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 anxious 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 hour, Lieutenant Crosby returned, bringing with him Captain Barron, Major Andrews and Colonel Martin, of the rebel forces, who on being received on board the tug Fanny, informed me that they had accepted the terms proposed in my memorandum.

I informed them that as the expedition was a combined one, that the surrender must be made on board the flag ship to flag officer Stringham, as well as to myself. We went on board the Minnesota for that purpose, when the articles of capitulation were agreed on. (Already given.) I then landed and took a formal surrender of the ports with all the men and munitions of war, inspected the troops to see that the arms had been properly surrendered, marched them 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 men and a salute of 15 guns which been shot off by the enemy.

The embarkation of the wounded, which was conducted with great care, from a temporary wharf erected for the purpose, took so long that night that it was impossible for the pilots to take the Adelaide over the bar, thereby causing delay.

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

At the same time, the Harriet Lane, in an attempt to enter the bar had grounded, and remained 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 title 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. Besides, my tug was in the inlet, and at least could carry on the engagement with my two rifled six-pounders, well supplied with Sawyer shell.

Upon taking possession of Fort Hatteras, I found that it mounted ten guns with four yet unmounted, and one large ten-inch columbiad all ready for mounting. I found the official muster 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 to be approached by a marsh of 500 yards circuitously over a long neck of sand, within half musket range, and over a causeway a few feet only in width, and which was commanded by two thirty-two pound guns loaded with grape and canister which was expended in our salute.

It had a well protected magazine and bomb-proof capable of sheltering some three or four hundred men. The magazine 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 Hatteras. Fort Clark, which was about 500 yards northerly, is a square redoubt, mounting five heavy guns and two six-pounders. 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 strike time of the surrender of the forts, but re-embarked the regulars and marines. I disembarked the provisions, making with the stores captured, about five days' rations for the use of the troops. On consultation with Flag Officer Stringham and Commander Stellwagen, I determined to leave the troops and hold the forts because of the strength of the fortification, its importance, and because of the difficulty of its recapture, if again in the possession of the enemy, 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.

The importance of the point cannot be overrated. When the channel is broken out, any vessel, masonry or iron, fast of anchor over it will be in a safe harbor, and anchorage in all weathers.

From these the whole coast of Virginia and North Carolina, from Norfolk to Cape Lookout, is within our reach by light-draft vessels, which cannot possibly live at sea during the winter months. From it, offensive operations may be made upon the whole coast of North Carolina to Bogue Inlet, extending many miles inland to Washington, Newbern and Beaufort.

In the language of the Chief Engineer of the rebels, Col. Thompson, in an official report, "it is one of the most important points in the State, and a station second in importance only to Fortress Monroe, on this coast; as a depot for coal and supplies for the blockading squadron, it is invaluable. As a harbor for our coasting trade, or inlet from the winter storm, or from pirates, it is of the first importance."

A PEACE MEETING AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Peace-Makers Made to Take the Oath.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1. A convention of the sympathizers with the peace party assembled at the court house yesterday afternoon. Although there were but few participants present, a large crowd of excited people were assembled.

Hon. Robert L. Walpole, of this city, was made chairman, and while addressing the audience in denunciation of the Administration and its war policy, he was interrupted several times and finally withdrew from the stand, amid great confusion.

A man named McLean then attempted to harangue the crowd, at the same time drawing a pistol, 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 excitement was manifested throughout the city all the afternoon, and in the evening a large party visited the residence of Mr. Walpole, and several other political men whose loyalty was questioned, and forced them to take the oath 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 secessionist sympathizers have occurred in the various Departments within two or three days. The cause of them is a wholesome fear of the Potter Investigation 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 known.

Several thousand rebel troops are reported to be near Acquia Creek.

Low's balloon reconnoissances are very successful, as they enable our officers to watch the movements of the rebels at a great distance.

BY TELEGRAPH

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 31. The train from St. Joseph arrived all safe this evening, at about 10 1/2 o'clock. The reports of the track being torn up for miles west of Palmyra 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 us, but it will probably be over in a few hours and found groundless.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—This morning our city 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.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The following is appended to the passports issued by the Provost Marshal and must bear the signature of each person 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 United States; and if hereafter found in arms against the Union or any way aiding her enemies, the penalty will be death."

New Advertisements

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCES,
HARRISBURG, Sept. 2, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Rations" will be received by the undersigned 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.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
LANDING AND EMBARKING PASSENGERS AT QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company has the honor to announce that its new Steamship will sail as follows:
BOSTON, Saturday August 27; CITY WASHINGTON, August 31; GLASGOW, September 7; and every Saturday at Noon, from Pier 44, at 10 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS.
FIRST CABIN..... \$75 00 (BETWEEN)..... \$30 00
DO to LONDON..... \$80 00 do to LONDON..... \$35 00
Second Rate Ticket, a round for six months..... \$60 00
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.
To close up the concern the entire stock of SHOES, BOOTS, &c., of over the 1000, made, in the rooms in the Market Square, will be sold at private sale as CONT, and the rooms will be rented to the purchaser if desired. The terms will be made easy. J. H. DAVIS, Agent.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED has ordered his LIENOR OFFICE, corner of Third street and Blackberry Alley, near Barr's Hotel, to be sold by public auction, on the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. all kinds of goods, and more by order of the court. J. H. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

SEIZURE OF TWENTY-FIVE VESSELS OWNED BY THE REBELS.
NEW YORK, Sept. 2. Surveyor Andrews yesterday seized twenty-five vessels owned wholly or in part by the rebels, including eight ships and seven barks. Others will be seized to day. The value of the vessels seized is over two millions of dollars.