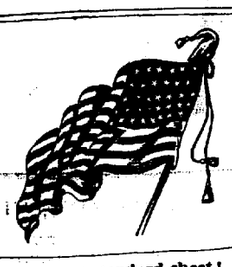
Daily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM

THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA:

Wednesday Morning, September 4, 1861.

SEIZURE AND CONFISCATION.

The government is proceeding with a vigor and promptness in its action towards the rebels, which have heretofore been entirely neglected. The people begin to understand, that the rebels are to be treated as such, that they are to be hanged or shot instead of sworn to allegiance, and that their property when seiz d is to be confiscated to the uses of the nation, with a brief process of the law and as little delay as possible. Fire and sword on the territory of rebellion have both been too long postponed, and the leniency which dictated so many oaths of allegiance where a speedy sentence and a short prayer were both imperatively demanded, begins to understand that when authority is compelled to contend with rebellion, the only manner in which it can be maintained, is to give it full and unrestricted sway, to make it a terror where it will not be received with respect, and to sust in it at all hazards and sacrifices wherever it has been proclaimed The treatment of rebellion must be like the surgical operation for disease. The knife must be applied at the outside, and the disease followed from the circumferance to its centre, and then probed to its utmost depths until the seat of the poison is reached and removed. In this manner we must treat rebellion. We must leave no opportunity or place neglected to give it a blow. If a traitor show himself in our midst, we must seize, confine, and if needs be punish him to the fullest extent of the law. If rebel property is found in our ports or seen on our waters, it must be captured and confiscated. This is dealing with rebellion—and by such rigorous measures alone can it be conquered and forever crushed.

HERE IS AN exhibition of the truth of that public opinion which our grave and reverend neighbors of the traitor organ have been serving up to their deluded readers, on a subject on which their ingratitude has made them mad. It is the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, of the 2d instant, that administers the rebuke to the *Patriot's* presumption and misrepresentations:

The *Patriot and Union* is mistaken in ascribing to us concurrence in its opinion of Mr. Cameron's course as Secretary of War. We freely admit that we opposed his appointment to that position, and believed it a bad step, but as freely concede, as we have done before, that we have been agreeably disappointed—that he has seemed to be an efficient Secretary of War—and that we have seen no evidence in support of the allegations of unfaithfulness or complicity in fraudulent contracts, although such reports have been freely circulated. Furthermore, the New York *Tribune*, which also bitterly opposed his appointment to that position, has magnanimously admitted Mr. Cameron's efficiency, and expressed the belief that he is not amenable to the charges made. We need not add that we will not be silent when such charges shall be brought home to him or any member of the cabinet, but this is not the time to quarrel about the past, nor to indulge in fault-finding.

GOV. CURTIN arrived in the state capital yesterday evening, from Bedford Springs, where he had been recuperating for several days. His health seems to have been partially restored; but he still exhibits the marks of the care and labor attending the military organization in the state during the last summer. Few men in the country have devoted themselves more thoroughly to the interests of the nation, during the fearful crisis that is just now being mastered by our brave troops; and when the records of the rebellion come to be gathered, that of the Governor of Pennsylvania will stand as fair an examination as any of the other rulers of the land.

TREASON IN CHICAGO.—The City Councils of Chicago have passed an ordinance calling upon all those traitors in Chicago who are not willing to renew their oaths of allegiance to the Union and the Constitution, to leave that city, and making it the duty of the Union Defense Committee to ascertain the names of all such disloyal persons, and have them published in papers. The Mayor has issued his proclamation accordingly, and the Union Defense Committee has resolved itself into a Vigilance Committee for the proper observance of the Ordinance.

HON. DAVID WILMOT, who was reported to have been seriously ill at his residence in Towanda, writes as follows to E. Reed Myers, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, under date of August 30th. "I am much better than when I came home. I am improving very greatly, and hope soon to be well again." This will be cheering news to his numerous friends in Pennsylvania and the Union.

THE GRAND JURY of Centre county presented the *Democratic Watchman*, the organ of the Breckinridge Democracy of that county, as being in the practice of encouraging the rebels now in arms against the government, by expressing sympathy for and agreement with them.

GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumter, has now assumed command of the Department of Kentucky. Brig. Gen. Sherman of Ohio will be second in command.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Appeal to the People of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following patriotic appeal for the national loan has just been issued by Secretary Chase to the citizens of the United States:

Your National Government, compelled by a guilty conspiracy culminating in a causeless insurrection, is engaged in a war for the security and liberty, for the supremacy of the law, for the defence of the Union, and for the maintenance of popular institutions. For the means to defray the 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 and fifty millions of dollars.

Already the enlightened and patriotic capitalists of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston have manifested their clear sense both of duty and interest, by a subscription of $50,000,000. Congress, under which this subscription was received, wisely provides, however, that the advantages as well as the patriotic satisfaction of a participation in this loan, shall be offered, not to the capitalists of the great cities only, but to the people of the whole country.

In order to secure a substantial reward for their public spirit to those whose patriotism prompts them in this hour of trial to place their means at the disposal of the 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 investment.

And, in order to afford all citizens equal opportunities of participation in these advantages, Congress has further directed that subscriptions be received 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 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 per annum, will be, on the notes of $50, one cent, on $100 two cents, on $500 ten cents, on $1,000 twenty cents, and on $5,000 one dollar each day. All the Treasury notes issued will bear dates on the 19th of August, 1861, and will carry interest from that date. Each note will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, 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 accrued interest on the amount from the 19th of August to the date of payment must also be paid, and the amount of interest thus paid will be reimbursed in the payment of the first coupon. In order to secure beyond peradventure the punctual payment of the interest and the gradual reduction of the principal, Congress has provided by law for an annual revenue amply sufficient, not only for these purposes, but for the prompt payment of all demands on account of extraordinary expenditures.

It will be seen at a glance that not only is the whole property of the country pledged for the interest and final reimbursement of the loan, but that an adequate and specific proportion of the annual production is set apart by taxation for the redemption of this pledge. Prompt payment beyond a contingency is thus insured.—Nor can this taxation be thought great when compared with the magnitude of the objects of the contest, or with the amount of property and production.

The objects are Union, permanent peace and security at home and respect abroad which are imperilled by this unprovoked rebellion. The intelligence of the people comprehend at once their magnitude. They rise above party—they belong to no Administration—they concern the whole country during all time, under every Administration, and in every relation, both foreign or domestic. And the means for the attainment of these great objects can be readily supplied from the prosperity and productions of the country. The real and personal values in the United States reach the vast aggregate of $16,000,000,000, and in the States now loyal to the Union this aggregate is $11,000,000,000.

The yearly surplus earnings of the loyal people are estimated by intelligent persons, conversant with such investigations, at more than $400,000,000, while the well considered judgment of military men of the highest rank and repute, warrant the confident expectation that if the war is prosecuted with energy, courage, and skill, it may be brought to a termination before the close of the ensuing spring; in which event, the cost beyond the revenue will hardly exceed the amount of the $250,000,000 loan authorized by Congress, and with a due economy in all branches of the public service, not more than the total expenditures of Great Britain or France in years of peace.

And it is not unreasonable to hope that the auspicious result of peace may be hastened by the reflection of the citizens of the States in insurrection—that they will review their action, weigh their own welfare, 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 into which the Government has been constrained is not a war for their subjugation, but a war for national existence, and that an auspicious result to the Union will benefit as largely the States in insurrection as the States which have remained loyal. However this may be, the duty of the National Government, as the constitutionally constituted agent of the people, admits of no question.

The war made necessary by the insurrection, and reluctantly accepted by the government, must be prosecuted with all possible vigor until the restoration 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 beset the formation of the Union, has graciously strengthened our hands for the work of its preservation.

The crops of the year are ample; the granaries and barns are everywhere full. The capitalists of the country come cheerfully forward to sustain the credit 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.

Never, except because of the temporary depression caused by the Rebellion and the derangement of business occasioned by it, were the people of the United States in a better condition to sustain a great contest than now.

Under these favoring circumstances and for 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 all citizens who desire to subscribe to the loan may have the opportunity of doing so.

Mean while, those who prefer that course can remit any sum which they may wish to invest to the loan, to the Treasury of the United States at Washington, or to either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New York or Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or to the Depository at Cincinnati, where certificates will be issued to the holders to Treasury Notes on the terms already stated. The patriotism of the people, it is not to be doubted, will promptly respond to the liberal wisdom of their representatives.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE VICTORY AT HATTERAS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Official Roll of Officers and Men Surrendered at Fort Hatteras.

Commodore Samuel Barron, Confederate States Navy flag officer.

Colonel Wm. F. Martin, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.

Lieutenant G. W. Johnson, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.

Major Henry H. Gilliam, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.

Major W. S. G. Andrews, of Artillery, North Carolina Volunteers.

Adjutant J. M Poole, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.

Captain L. J. Johnson, Company H, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.

Lieutenant William Sharp, Confederate States Navy.

Lieutenant Thomas H. Allen, Engineers and Ordnance.

Surgeon W. M. Brown.

Assistant Surgeon, Wm. E. Poole.

Colonel Bradford, Lieutenant Lasell, Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.

J. G. Carraway, Ordnauce officer.

ROANOKE GUARD, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Captain John C. Lamb, Second Lieutenant W. Biggs, non-commissioned officers and privates, 98. Total, 100.

WASHINGTON GREYS.—Captain Sparrow, Lieutenants Shaw, Whitaker and Thomas, non-commissioned officers and privates, 54. Total, 58.

TAR RIVER BOYS.—Lieutenants M. T. Moze, G. M. Danier, non-commissioned officers and privates, 68. Total 70.

MORRIS GUARDS.—First Lieutenauts G. W. Grimes, Lieutenants T. Morris, Johnson, non-commissioned officers and privates, 63. Total 66.

LENOIR BRAVES.—Captain Stutton, Lieutenants Kincey, Eizell, non-commissioned officers and privates, 65. Total 68.

INDEPENDENT GREYS.—Captain Cohoon, Lieutenants Hoz, Talbers, non-commissioned officers and privates, 54. Total, 57.

HERTFORD LIGHT INFANTRY.—Captain Sharp, Lieutenants Wise, Moore, non-commissioned officers and privates, 64. Total 67.

JONESBORO GUARDS.—Captain Duke, Lieutenants Bell, Lamb and Taylor, non-commissioned officers and privates, 65. Total 69.

HAMILTON GUARDS.—Captain L. L. Clements, Lieutenants Augustus Whitely and Griffin, non-commissioned officers and privates, 60.—Total 63.

NORTH CAROLINA DEFENDERS.—Captain G. Luke, Lieutenants Shannon and Noah, non-commissioned officers and privates, 56. Total 69. Grand total, 691.

VESSELS CAPTURED BY REBEL PRIVATEERS.

Brig Hannah Butty, from Savannah, for some northern port, captured by steamer Coffee with a cargo of molasses, June 25. The brig was in charge of a federal sailing master.

Bark Linwood, from Rio, for Baltimore, was wrecked with a cargo of 600 bags of coffee.

Schooner Lydia French, Campbell master from New Orleans, was wrecked. The prisoners of these two were vessels sent to Newbern.

Brig Gilroy, with a cargo of 1,015 hhds. molasses, July 26.

An unknown brig, for Florida, laden with machinery, Jmly 26. She was run ashore to prevent recapture.

An unknown brig.

Schooner Gordon, for Philadelphia, Captain Lockwood, with fruit, July 29, was sent to Williamston or Newbern.

Schooner Priscilla, from Mantanzas for Baltimore, captured by the steamer Maryland, with six hundred bushels salt, August 2. Sent to Newbern.

A brig, unknown, for Curacoa, with sugar and molasses, August 2.

Two unknown schooners, captured by steammer Gordon, August 2. These two were on the bar.

Schooner, unknown, by the Mariner, August 2. Taken to Ocracoke.

Brig Itascer, captured by the steamer Winslow, with 500 hogsheads molasses, August 4.

Schooner Henry Natt, for Philadelphia, taken by steamer Gordon, with mahogany, &c., August 4.

Schooner Sea Witch, for New York, taken by the Gordon, with fruit, August 4. Crew sent to the Mayor of Newbern.

MUNITIONS AND ORDNANCE CARTURED AT FORTS CLARK AND HATTERAS.

In the large battery known as Fort Hatteras the following ordnance:

No.	Description.	Calibre.	Wt. of Metal
54	Barbete	32 pounder.	4,701
64	Pivot	32 "	6,211
68	Barbette	32 "	6,211
261	Barbette	32 "	6,202
76	Barbette	32 "	6,220
80	Barbette	32 "	6,220
225	Ship	32 "	5,721
614	Pivot	32 "	
395	Ship	32 "	5,721
614	Pivot	32 "	6,711
2	Barbette	"	
264	do not mounted	32 "	6,121
87	Barbette	32 "	6,230
322	Barbette	32 "	6,212
251	Barbette	32 "	6,212
232	Barbette	32 "	6,201
46	Barbette	32 "	6,210
168	Pivot	32 "	5,731
623	Pivot	32 "	7,721
26	Pivot	32 "	4,721

One ten-inch columbiad on the beach, not mounted, with a pivot carriage for the same.

In the smaller battery, known as Fort Clark, five thirty-two pounders, weight fifty seven hundred pounds each, made in 1848, all spiked.

Three six-pounder field pieces on the beach, two spiked.

MUNITIONS OF WAR ON FORT HATTERAS.

One thousand stand of arms, four stands regimental colors, five hundred knapsacks, ten strong tents, ten drums. In the inlet, under cover of the guns at Fort Hatteras, were found as follows: One sloop, laden with provisions and coffee; one brig, laden with cotton and assorted cargo; two United States light boats, in good order; one hundred and fifty bags of coffee, about fifty bags in good order.

MAGAZINE STORES.

Fifteen hundred and seven cartridges, fifty-eight cartridges, ten loaded thirty-two pounder shells, four thousand musket caps, eight barrels cannon powder, twenty-four kegs F, eighteen kegs FF, thirty three kegs FFF, fifty kegs F on board Neuse river lightboat. The cannon powder in magazine and in lightboat, with the fixed ammunition, will make twenty eight rounds for thirteen guns, exclusive of fifty kegs FFF of starks.

N. B.—The fixed ammunition at this port now are seventy-eight cartridges, seventy seven cartridge. At Fort Clark are fourteen eight cartridge.

The grape and canister has not been taken in account, nor ammunition for six-pounder field pieces.

WAGONS FOR COOKING.—The New Hampshire Statesman says that one of Gen. Fremont's aids visited Concord last week, to provide for the construction of a large lot of wagons arranged for cooking the food for any army on the march. Several of these wagons have been constructed—the locomotive portions at Concord, and the cooking apparatus at the Amoskeag Machine Shop, in Manchester.

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

[Correspondency of the Telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1861.

Our city is greatly inflated with enthusiasm to-day over the infinitely gratifying intelligence from the fleet which left Fortress Monroe some days since on a secret mission, commanded by Gen. Butler, Com. Stringham, and Capt. Haggerty. They have achieved a great victory, and gained a point which is of vast importance to the Government. They have won laurels which more than counterbalance our disaster at Bull Run; and have opened a channel through which troops can be thrown into the principal cities of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, and thus afford an opportunity to the loyal people of those States to flock to the standard of their love. Besides the position gained, and the forts retaken, we have captured 715 pri-oners, among whom are several officers who resigned from the United States Army and Navy, and who received military educations at the expense of the Government, 35 guns of various calibre, 1,000 stand of arms, four vessels laden with coffee, and other articles, for the "inner man," which were stolen by privateers, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. The officers in command of the fleet arrived in this city last night, for the purpose, no doubt, of submitting an official report to the proper department, which will appear in print shortly. It is stated that the bombarding of the forts by our vessels lasted two days, and the fire was returned by the enemy, but owing to the short range of his guns, he was compelled to surrender. There were about twenty killed and fifty wounded on the rebel side, and "nobody hurt" on our side. The prisoners are *en route* for Fort Lafayette, where they will not likely be treated so leniently as their comrades have heretofore been. The fleet has other projects in contemplation, I opine, and their future operations will speak for themselves. It is supposed also that one of the objects of the errand to this city of the commanders in the successful expedition, is to urge on the Government the importance of forwarding large reinforcements to Cape Hatteras, which will no doubt be instantly complied with. You may expect to hear of startling news from the river shortly. We are ready now to assume the offensive; and will, at an early day, carry terror into the ranks of the enemy. Gen. McClellan is making extensive preparations for a grand fall campaign, and when he puts his column in motion let those who oppose him beware, for he will incarnardine and irrigate the sacred soil of Virginia with blood. He will, when he starts, strike down all the rebels which confront him, and plant the stars and stripes on the dome of the Capitol in Richmond. Mark it! not many months will pass by before the American eagle will flap its wings and perch in the most obnubilate regions of the extreme South. The Government is in earnest, and will carry out its policy and purpose fearlessly. It has not resorted to very extreme measures as yet; but if the Union cannot be preserved in any other way than to abolish slavery in the rebellious States, the universal sentiment of the Union people of this district is to extinguish it at once. The Union must be preserved at all hazards; if it cannot be done by fair means let it be done by foul. Such is the feeling here, and the peace men in the North should profit by the example. The course of Gen. Fremont in Missouri is approved of also in this city, so far as I can hear; and not a few suggest that Maryland should be put under martial law. The Government is at last awakened to a sense of duty in the metropolis, and the enemies to the country are meeting with their just rewards.—Everybody who are known to sympathise with the rebels are being daily arrested, and placed in *durance* for safety until the supremacy of the Government is duly acknowledged. Few will escape, *a maximis ad minimis*, the searching eyes of the authorities. The arrest of Mayor Berret, whose affiliation with traitors has long been suspected, shows to his minions that the Government is determined to clear the capital of the scourge which has effected it for an inconsiderable period, and ere many days roll by, many, very many, who have been harping over our recent disaster, will have an opportunity to vent their spleen in the gloomy cell of a prison.

To-day the Infirmaties were released of several hundred of their convalescent inmates, who were conveyed to Annapolis by a special train, what the object is "deponent saith not." Perhaps to make room for others, or for the purpose of renovating the buildings. All these things tend to lead one to the opinion that something of an important nature will occur shortly.

Guy Humphreys, well known in your city, and who was attached to the "Lochiel Greys," is a Lieutenant in Capt. Geary's Cavalry Company, raised in this city. ERATO.

Captured Rebels of Hatteras Inlet.

THEIR ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.

The United States steam frigate Minnesota, Flag Officer S. N. Stringham commanding, arrived at New York yesterday morning from Hatteras Inlet, bringing *six hundred and seventy-four prisoners*, who surrendered at Fort Hatteras on Thursday last.

The Minnessota left Hatteras Inlet Sunday morning, at which time the following government vessels remained at that point: United States ship Susquehanna, Sloop-of-war Pawnee, Gunboat Monticello.

These vessels were all engaged in an attempt to get off the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, which grounded during the attack upon Fort Hatteras. Commodore Stringham thinks that with favorable weather the Lane can be got off by throwing overboard her guns and amunition.

The Minnesota now lies off the Battery, with her prisoners all on board. They will be removed to secure quarters as soon as suitable arrangements can be made for their accommodation. Among the number are Commodore Samuel Barron, late of the United States Navy, but how holding the rank of "flag officer of the Confederate States Navy," and forty-four other officers of the enemy's forces. The following are the names of some of the officers:

Colonel Andrews, of the North Carolina Infantry.

Colonel Bradford.

Colonel Martin.

Lieutenant Colonel Johnson.

Major Gillam, of the Seventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.

Lieutenant Sharp, late of the United States Navy.

Captain Thomas Farrall.

Lieutenant W. Shaw.

Commodore Barron, the leading officer among the prisoners, is a native of Virginia, and entered the United States Navy on the 1st of January, 1812. He resigned his commission and entered the service of the enemy at the beginning of the rebellion.

The flag officer, Commodore Stringham, has given orders to admit no person on board the Minnesota until the prisoners are removed from the vessel. An officer has been sent to Fort Lafayette to ascertain whether there are accommodations there for the prisoners; he has not yet returned, and it is uncertain whether the prisoners will be sent there or given into the custody of the United States Marshal. If they are sent to Fort Lafayette the Minnesota will carry them down this evening or to-morrow.

THE KENTUCKY STATE LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 2.

The House of Representatives organized today by the election of R. H. Buckley for Speaker, W. T. Samuels, Clerk and John S. Smedley, Seargeant-at-Arms. The Senate has not yet organized.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Appointment of Mayor of Washington

PICKETS PLAYING DANGEROUS JOKES.

GEN. ROSENCRANS SAFE

GEN. SCOTT REJOICES GREATLY.

CAPTURE OF A REVENUE CUTTER.

THE REBELS DEPRESSED.

Prisoners from Forts Hatteras and Clark.

A TRAITORS RECEPTION.

THE PRIVATEER JEFF. DAVIS WRECKED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The Mayor of Washington has appointed Joseph H. Bradley, Corporation Attorney in place of James M. Carlisle, resigned.

O. O. Howard, of the 3d Maine regiment, and Col. James, of the 2d Maine, have been appointed Brigadier Generals.

Major Minturn of the New York 37th, while doing a little amateur scouting yesterday, saw a General officer, surrounded by a large staff, reconnoitering from Munson's Hill. Driven by an unamiable firing of bullets, from the road into a field of corn, Major Minturn retaliated by a rifle shot, aimed at the wearer of the cocked hat, who instantly fell out of his saddle. He was immediately picked up and carried into a school house. Fifteen minutes afterward some of the party struck the secession flag, as a token of grief. Major Minturn had killed their General.

Our pickets remain within speaking distance of one another, and none of either side were shot last night. Two Michiganders got around a rebel picket guard, and while they were in a house they stole their camp kettles, and got off safely.

During the week past, reports have been prevalent here and elsewhere, based on alleged private accounts, of disasters to General Rosencranz, but it is certain that the war department has no such information.

When the news of the success of the Hatteras expedition was communicated to General Scott, the tears rolled down his cheeks, and he exclaimed, God be thanked. The President shared in the general delight, but remarked, "Why have they brought all this upon themselves?" The utmost cheerfulness pervades all classes, and the victory is looked on as equivalent to a reinforcement of twenty thousand men, while the corresponding depression among the Rebels is equally great.

The propeller Herbert has just come up, having towed up for the "Yankees" a sloop captured by a revenue cutter a day or two since. The sloop is heavily laden with revolvers and other arms, ammunition, blankets, medicines, surgical instruments, &c., together with about half a ton of percussion caps, all of which were on the way to the rebels. Two men were all that were on board. They are now in the custody of flag officer Craven.

A rebel captain came in to one of our pickets with a white flag, and said he wanted to know the truth of the story about the taking of Fort Hatteras. Our picket told him it was true, and the prisoners were in Washington. He seemed very much cast down, and thanking the picket, left.

Commodore Barron seemed very much taken aback. "I would not care so much," said he to General Butler, "but to be taken by my own ship, the Wabash, is humiliating." Some of them seemed in good spirits. Their first questions were, "what will you do with us—will you hang us." They were assured that they would be cared for humanely. On being given a good supper, they kept continually remarking about the treatment they received.

They looked for irons immediately upon their arrival, expecting to be hung in them.

When the first salutations were made between the United States officers and Commodore Barron, he asked "how many were killed on the fleet?" The answer was "None." "How many were wounded?" "None," was the reply. "Why," he exclaimed, "you astonish me. I thought that to capture these forts it would cost a thousand lives, and it would be cheap at that."

When Commodore Barron and his officers descended to the deck of the flag ship Minnesota, where Commodore Stringham was stationed on the quarter deck to receive him, General Butler presented Barron to the gallant old Commodore, saying, "Commodore Barron! Commodore Stringham." The latter, raising himself up to his full heighth, looked the traitor straight in the eye and barely inclining his head, "I have seen Mr. Barron before."

Barron, who has always prided himself on the *hauteur monde*, fairly winced under the whole volume of honest sarcasm contained in that look and sentence. It was a touching sight. On the one side stood the manly old tar, who will die as he has lived, under that glorious flag that has flung its crimson folds over his head on every sea, waiting to tread the shore and receive the grateful plaudits and loving thanks of a mighty nation. Opposite to him stood the base traitor, who deserted his post in the very hour when his services were most needed by his country.

What must have been the tumultuous emotions in his breast! Scorned by his former friend of a life-time, the object of contempt and execration to the humblest coal-passer on a ship where once his proud form and graceful manner had been followed by the devotion of the entire ship's company. It will be remembered that Barron sunk the obstructions in Norfolk harbor to prevent the egress of the United States ships *before Virginia* joined *the rebels*. And yet his pitiful plea is that he had to go with his State. Did he have to steal millions of property from a nation that had fed and clothed him and heaped honors upon him and to steal it before his State had made a step towards leaving the Union?

The Richmond papers announce that the privateer brig *Jeff. Davis* has been wrecked off the coast of Florida. The *Jeff. Davis* was formerly known as the brig *Washington*, a Coast Survey vessel, well known in the waters of the Chesapeake, and was seized last winter at New Orleans. When she was attached to the Coast Survey, in the year 1846, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, was a Midshipman on board of her.

SECOND DISPATCH—2 P M.

There has been heavy firing on the Virginia side this morning, but the reports are contradictory concerning it.

HEALTH OF THE HON. DAVID WILMOT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.

The report that the Hon. David Wilmot was hopelessly ill at Towanda is incorrect. A letter from him dated August 30, says that he is much better.

NO NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.

The boat from Fortress Monroe has not yet arrived.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

TOTAL ROUT OF THE REBELS.

30 KILLED, MANY WOUNDED AND 40 PRISONERS.

NONE KILLED ON OUR SIDE

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2

There was a fight yesterday at Boone Court House, Va., resulting in the total rout of the rebels. Loss, 30 killed and a large number wounded. Forty prisoners were also taken. None were killed on our side, and but six wounded. Our men burned the town

Boone Court House is a small village, and is the capital of Boone county, Virginia. It is situated on the Little Coal river, two hundred and forty-five miles in a direct line, west from Richmond. The surrounding country is very sparsely settled. The county of Boone is a new one, or at least formed within a few years past, and is in the south-west part of Virginia. It is bounded on the north-east by Coal river, an affluent of the Kanawha, and also drained by Little Coal river and Laurel creek. It was formed out of Logan and Kanawha counties and named in honor of Daniel Boone, the renowned pioneer of the West.

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

How it is Regarded at St Louis

HEARTY APPROVAL OF THE PEOPLE

ST. LOUIS, Sept 1

The subjoined extract from the *Republican*, the leading democratic paper in this city, is a fair expression of the feeling with which the proclamation of General Fremont is regarded by the citizens of Lt. Louis, many of whom I have seen to-day, and all of whom do like that the decided action of the commanding General is timely and right. *The Republican* says

"The proclamation of Major-General Fremont, which appeared yesterday, is the most important document which has yet appeared in the progress of the war. Let it be read with careful consideration by every citizen. The prompt visiting of the extremest penalties of martial law upon all rebels within the established military lines; the confiscation of the property of persons who shall take up arms against the government, and the declaration of absolute freedom to the slaves of all such persons; the extreme penalties to be visited upon bridge-burners, railroad and telegraph destroyers, treasonable correspondence and all such peace destroyers of all kinds, are measures of the most extraordinary stringency; but the wisdom of their promulgation by the supreme officer in the army of the West we are confident will be conceded by every just and loyal citizen.

"There is no longer any middle ground, no room for traitors where the lawful Government has sway. General Fremont strikes boldly and fearlessly. The consolidated patriotism and the boundless resources of the great Northwest are at his back. Let every faithful man, by word and dead, give aid and encouragement to this grand movement for the re-establishment of the whole people."

LATER FROM EUROPE

Death of a Philanthropist.

RECEPTION OF QUEEN VICTORIA

HALIFAX, Sept. 3.

The royal mail steamship from Liverpool on August 24th, *via* Queenstown on Sunday the 25th, has arrived at this port.

Richard Ostler, the factory philanthropist, is dead.

Queen Victoria was most enthusiastically received at Dublin.

Cotton seed is being regularly shipped to India from Suez.

The protestants are to be allowed to open schools in France. A company of Italian soldiers at Pontelandale while refreshing themselves were set upon by the people and a number massacred.

The troops retaliated the next day by burning the whole town, during which one hundred and fifty persons were killed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of cotton on Saturday amounted to 20,000 bales including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm. Manchester advices are favorable.

LIVERPOOL,—Breadstuffs market is inactive Provisions, there has been small transactions since the weekly report. London consols closed for money at 91½@91⅝.

RUMORED DEATH OF JEFF. DAVIS

NEW YORK, Sept 3

A dispatch has been received in Washington from Richmond via Louisville, announcing the death of President Davis. The confederate flags near Washington were displayed at half mast yesterday, apparently confirming the report.

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON.

CINCINNATI, Sept 3.

Hon. Andrew Johnson spoke to an immense Union meeting at Newport, Ky., yesterday Strong Union resolutions adopted.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Having returned from the war and recovered from a severe illness I am now prepared to resume the practice of my profession at the same old place, (Wyeth's Building,) Market Square, where I can be found at all times in the future.
Dr. J. A. CARMAN,
Dentist.
sep3-d3t*

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, 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 Rations 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 after notification of acceptance of bid, will be 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.

A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.

TO close up the concern the entire stock of SHOES, BOOTS, &c., late of Oliver Reiman, deceased, in the rooms in the Market Square, will be sold at private sale at COST; and the rooms will be rented to the purchaser if desired. The terms will be made easy. DAN'L D. BOAS, Agent.
jel7-dtf

TO FARMERS!

BUTTER (good, sweet and fresh) in one pound rolls, and fresh EGGS in large and small quantities taken at all times and cash paid or groceries given in exchange. Regular market rates always paid.
WM. DOCK, JR., & CO.
Opposite the Court House
aug19