

Daily Telegraph



Forever float that standard sheet! We're breathing the air but fall 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.

Thursday Morning, September 5, 1861.

Official. APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The following appointments of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons were made by Governor Curtin to-day:

- SURGEONS. Dr. E. W. Bailey, New Bloomfield, Pa. " N. F. Marsh, Honesdale, " " Wm. A. Gobrecht, Philadelphia, " " C. F. H. Campbell, " " Samuel G. Lane, Chambersburg, " " John H. Fromberger, Bristol, Bucks Co., Penna.

- Dr. R. M. S. Jackson, Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa. Dr. A. B. Meylert, Scranton, Luzerne Co., Pa. Dr. W. S. Woods, Pittsburg, Pa.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

- Dr. J. H. Sheets, Dale, Berks Co. Pa. " E. Donnelly, Philadelphia, " " J. B. Finney, Harrisburg, " " J. W. Lyman, Lock Haven, " " J. F. Huber, Lancaster, " " James R. Reilly, Harrisburg, " " W. C. Rodgers, Norrisstown, " " J. P. Vickers, West Chester, " " H. S. Colson, Philadelphia, " " Ambrose J. Herr, Strasburg, Pa. A. G. CURTIN, Governor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We are authorized to state that, in consequence of the great pressure of business at the Executive office, Gov. Curtin will only be accessible to those having business with the state from 10 a. m. until 1 o'clock p. m. This is made absolutely necessary to afford the Governor time to arrange the usual routine of his official business, and also to protect him from all annoyance and interruptions. The state of his health, as well as the public service, require that this rule should be rigidly enforced, and those having business of an official or private nature will be expected to observe it strictly. We may also state, that the business of the Commonwealth is always transacted at the Executive Chamber instead of the Executive mansion, so that persons may be saved the trouble of calling at the latter place for the transaction of any business. We earnestly hope that this request will be complied with, and that Gov. Curtin will be spared as much as possible from the importunities and interruptions of the public. And we may add that his physicians insist that unless he is left to the unmolested pursuit of his official business, and to such repose as is necessary for the strongest constitution, he will soon become physically unequal to the great labors of his position.

HENRY W. SMITH, of Berks county, declined the Democratic nomination for judge of that judicial district, on the ground that he could give no other pledge than that he would be faithful to the judicial position, if he was elected. Mr. Smith is a very able lawyer, but the convention would not nominate him, and placed Woodward, of Columbia county, on the ticket for that position. Mr. Woodward declined the nomination of the Democracy of the Montgomery district, fearing a defeat, but readily accepted that of his Berks county allies, because he is sure of an election—at least he can be from the political complexion of that county. We hope, however, that Mr. Smith will permit his name to be used as an independent candidate for the judgeship. If he does so, it would materially affect the prospects of Mr. Woodward, as we can bear witness to the great popularity and high character of Mr. Smith, from an acquaintance of many years.

LET THEM BRAN THE RAIN.—While the joy and exhilaration of all patriots at the success of the expedition of Commodore Stringham and General Butler are yet fresh in their hearts, we would like to know whether the sensation calculators of members of the Cabinet, who have been accustomed to attribute all failures in the field to the Secretary of the Navy, or War, (as the case might be,) will have the fairness to ascribe to those functionaries any share of the honor of the late victory? Come now! Let us have fair play! If Secretaries Cameron and Welles are to be assailed when mischance occurs to our army, let them, at least, be honorably commemorated when they are conquerors.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION and the war for the Union, in pamphlets devoted to the rise and progress of this rebellion, published at New York every Wednesday, by Frederick Gerhard, No. 51, Nassau street. From the initial number we are induced to believe that it will be a correct and most useful compendium of the events connected with this rebellion, and a record to which the people can refer at present and hereafter for facts relating to the first stages of the treason against the republic, down to the close of the contest. We commend it to our readers as worthy of the most general patronage.

OUR CONQUEROR, a gallant soldier, and one of the "heroes of the battle of Stone Bridge," is named in the New York papers as a candidate for sheriff of that city. The probabilities are, that "our conqueror" will be elected every year, but the salary of the President of the United States.

BATTLE.

It is evident from all the indications around and beyond Washington, that a great battle is approaching between the loyal troops of the government and the rebel hordes of the traitor dynasty. The influences that are hurrying this encounter are as much the demoralized state of the rebel hordes, as it is the approach of autumn and its frosts to kill the deadly influences of a southern climate, and thus remove every barrier to prevent invasion by the federal troops. They have had a lesson at Hatteras. They can anticipate other inculcations and like results along their entire coast, and with Fremont threatening them on the Missouri and Mississippi, the army at Manassas must either move north under the lead of its officers and attack Washington, or it will disband itself to protect their menaced homes in the south. The leaders of the rebellion are impressed with this fact, and will therefore seek a battle as soon as possible. Added to this, the fact of two large armies being encamped almost within gun shot of each other, with the pickets of both engaging in daily skirmishes, must hurry a general collision, and such a battle outside and around the federal capital, as has never before been fought in this country. That battle will do much towards deciding the general result of this great contest for Constitutional liberty. Our foes have been concocting their plans for years for this very struggle—they have had the advantage of power, position, administrative experience and military training, so that the arming and disciplining of their hosts at Manassas and Richmond are almost the last acts of the treason which originated in South Carolina in 1833, and is culminating now in the rash and bitter determination of destroying Constitutional liberty, completely and forever among the nations of the world.

We have a right to be hopeful and sanguine in respect to the battle in anticipation. The men who are marshaled in defence of the capital, appreciate the prize for which they must sooner or later contend, and when the contest does come, the victory will certainly be with the right.

MILITARY EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE.

We are informed that an account made up at the Auditor General's office of the moneys actually settled for military expenses, at that office, up to and including the 31st day of August ult., amounts to the sum of \$1,516,716 40. This includes all expenditures actually made, whether on Auditor General or Governor's warrant, since the commencement of the rebellion, for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting troops, and all incidental expenses connected therewith. The amount of outstanding unsettled accounts is not actually known. It is not believed that it can exceed—nor thought that it can reach \$100,000. Some of the moneys included in the first stated aggregate are probably in the hands of the heads of the several military departments, not yet disbursed, and may be in part refunded to the treasury. We think that this statement will affect every person with surprise at the relative smallness of the amount expended. More than 40,000 troops have been transported, subsisted, nearly all clothed, and many of them have received two months' pay, or more, from the state. Certainly, considering all that has been done—the circumstances under which it was done—the many and loud clamors that have been raised about improper expenditures, frauds and impositions, and the great number of men that had to be provided with every requisite for the war, there is a very good evidence of care, economy and prudence in the disbursement to be found in the above statement. We believe it will compare favorably with the accounts of any other state, as it has surprised many who were more or less connected, or conversant with the business, for the amount is so far at least twenty-five per cent below their estimates.

COL. JOSEPH F. KNIFE.

The operations and movements of this gallant soldier have been conducted so quietly and with so little ostentation or display, that only his most personal and intimate friends have been able to learn their value and extent. Under his own immediate inspection and supervision, the regiment he has been ordered to recruit by Gov. Curtin is now nearly full, and Col. Knipe confidently expects that before two weeks have elapsed his corps will be entirely organized and sworn into the service of the United States. It will be composed of tried and picked men, so that it will enter the service not as a body of raw recruits, but as a regiment of soldiers who have seen service, and who have experience and courage equal to meet the emergencies and dangers of the times. Col. Knipe himself, though a young man, is an old soldier. He has seen service where death and carnage prevailed, and in two wars won for himself a reputation in the ranks which he can scarcely equip by any deed he may do while in command, notwithstanding we have a right to expect for him such an account as will be a gratification and a glory to his friends and himself, and a terror to our common enemies.

THEY DID NOT RESPOND.

The Toledo Blade says that on Saturday, the 24th of August, the people of Chicago, of all parties, held an immense and enthusiastic war meeting. The day before it was to assemble the Chicago Tribune which, since its great "Bull Run" victory, has abandoned the war cry of "Onward to Richmond," for a war upon Cameron, insisted that the meeting should demand the removal of that gentleman. But it seems to have done no such thing. On the contrary, it pledged itself to stand by the administration to the death in its efforts to put down the rebellion. No charges of incompetency or corruption were made against the Secretary of War, or any other member of the administration, nor a hint at any change in the Cabinet. All discordant notes were hushed, and the whole vast assemblage united with one voice in declaring that the government must be sustained, and the war prosecuted with the utmost possible vigor.

THE MOST TRUSTWORTHY ADVICES.

The most trustworthy advices received from Virginia place the number of the rebel troops of that state now in the field at fifty-five thousand men.

Troops in the Field.

The following estimate, furnished to the Boston Journal, has been prepared from a variety of sources, and is presumed to be a close approximation to the truth:

Table with 2 columns: Troops from various states (Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia) and their respective counts.

Table with 2 columns: Rebel forces in Eastern Virginia, Number required to watch Banks and the upper Potomac, Number required to guard Manassas, Richmond, Norfolk, York and Fredericksburg.

Table with 2 columns: Largest No. available to attack Washn., Estimate of United States troops, August 28: At and around Washington, At and around Baltimore, At and around Harper's Ferry, At and around Frederick, At and around Fort Monroe, In Western Virginia.

Table with 2 columns: Aggregate, In Missouri and at the mouth of the Ohio and Cairo.

Table with 2 columns: In the field, We have them in the field, Against the three first bodies of Rebel troops all in the field.

Table with 2 columns: An excess of more than 25 per cent., But we may have until within the last fortnight been numerically weaker than the Rebels. While the Confederate States have nearly exhausted their supply of troops, we have:

Table with 2 columns: First the, And may estimate as now enlisted and preparing to take the field by Sept. 15, in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, If to this we add for recruits entering new Army Regiments already offered.

Table with 2 columns: We may expect in all Sept. an aggregate of, To be sustained by our Navy, which will have about by October at least 1,500 cannon.

Table with 2 columns: If it be found advisable to add to this one-third more, and carry our troops up to nearly 500,000, we may rely for the 150,000, without drafting, on the following states:

Table with 2 columns: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Population of the Rebel States Over-estimated.

Table with 2 columns: Newspaper writers continually over-estimate the free population of the rebel States. The two free States of New York and Illinois exceed in population the free population of the entire eleven Confederate States. Here are the exact statistics from the census of 1850:

Table with 2 columns: Slave States. Free Pop., Free States. Free Pop., Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

The above shows an excess of free population in the two free States named over that of the eleven Confederate States of about 18,000 souls. These States have three and a half millions of slaves, which, in a long war, will not prove an element of strength, particularly if the terrible alternative be presented to our people, "Shall our liberties or slavery perish?"—Gaz. Cent.

DIRECT TAX IN 1814.

Table with 2 columns: A direct tax of six millions was levied by Congress, in 1814, for the support of the war with Great Britain. The following are the quotas assigned to each State:

Table with 2 columns: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana.

This was a much heavier tax, according to property and population than the twenty million levied by the last session of Congress. None but the Federalists objected to paying it, who were opposed to the war, and for that position suffered annihilation. Only secession sympathizers are opposing the present tax, and they will be consigned to eternal infamy.

A SALUTE of thirty-four guns was fired at Albany yesterday, by order of Governor Morgan, in honor of the exploit of our forces at Hatteras, Va. When will Pennsylvania salute the same glorious event?

Since the Richmond papers announced the surrender of Rosecrans to Lee's government at Washington has received direct advices from the former intimating that he and his command are all right.

Capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark.

INCIDENTS OF THE SURRENDER.

From another letter we gather the following incidents of the fight and surrender: A short time before the surrender of Fort Hatteras about three hundred of the rebel garrison had taken refuge in the bomb-proof magazine, which was crowded that several faint, and when a shell struck and penetrated it, a panic ensued which the officers could not control. Within ten minutes afterwards, our shots meantime raining upon them, the white flag was run up. During this time most of the casualties occurred. The prisoners manifested great surprise at falling into Uncle Sam's hands, from whose grasp they had believed themselves perfectly secure. The rank and file were equally astonished to find that they were fed and sheltered instead of being slaughtered in cold blood.

The officers felt keenly the miscarriage, and did not hesitate to say that North Carolina had got a severe blow. All manifested great anxiety to know what was to be done with them, and were assured that they were going among better friends than they had at home, and where they would receive full rations regularly. The last consideration seemed to afford great satisfaction to the privates. When the capitulation took place, the provisions of the garrison were running very low, consisting principally of salt junk and molasses.

The rebels' shells were filled with sand. But few fuses were found in the fortress. The shells supposed on shipboard to be rifled shot, owing to the sand. The powder in the fort was of poor quality. There was a large number of percussion caps, rebel make. The copper was not water-proof, and they were very poor. About half the prisoners had been in the fort for three months, with little pay. They complained of hardships.

The arms were mostly altered from flint to percussion locks. They were of very poor quality. But two companies were fully uniformed, the rest were in citizens' clothes. There was a separate corps of Coast Guard, recently organized into regiments under Col. Martin, one of the most prominent North Carolina lawyers. A number of the defenders were from the country, having volunteered since the arrival of the fleet, consisting of substantial men, planters, ship owners, tar-bollers, proprietors. Some of the soldiers said they had enlisted to avoid being impressed; others didn't hesitate to express the hope that the war would speedily close, adding that it was "a bad business."

When the prisoners were taken on board the Adelaide the call for water was universal, and their thirst appeared unquenchable. All the ice on board was used up in a twinkling. The prisoners said they had had no water fit to drink since they had been in the fort. They were perfectly exhausted, and could lie down anywhere for a nap. The hospital was poorly supplied. The wounds, without exception, were caused by the explosion of bombs, and were of a horrible description. They bled but little, in consequence of the searing from hot shells.

In the correspondence between General Butler and Commodore Barron the latter was recognized only as Samuel Barron, who signed himself "Commanding C. S. forces for the defence of the coast of North Carolina and Virginia." Barron is a brother-in-law of Commodore Pendergrass of the Roanoke. He left the navy after secession.

When the white flag appeared, cheer upon cheer went up from the fleet. Our men, who had seen to the contest with their whole soul, regarded the capture with their gloom, which they bagged with the utmost enthusiasm. One gunner, who lost his rammer overboard, was in the water after it in a jiffy. He returned with it before he was missed, swearing that he wasn't going to have his gun disgraced for want of a rammer.

The Roanoke was shot once, and the Monitor thrice, but sustained no great damage. These were the only rebel shots that struck. The rebel prisoners speak of the firing of the Cumberland and the Susquehanna as most terrific and telling. A little before the surrender, a detachment of the Twentieth regiment proceeded to the encampment of a rebel regiment upon the inner beach, and burnt the tents, munitions and all the garrison equipage.

REGULATION UNIFORMS.—Officers frequently arrive here wearing emblems not authorized. The army regulations, issued by the War Department, requires: 1. That General officers and officers of the General Staff—the General Staff embracing the officers of the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Quartermaster General's, Subsistence, and other Federal departments—wear a button having a spread eagle and stars, and a plain border. 2. General officers are to wear no trimming on their trousers. 3. Officers of the General Staff and Staff Corps—the Staff Corps comprising Engineers, Topographical Engineers and Ordnance—are required to wear a gold cord one-eighth of an inch in diameter, let into the outer seam. Shoulder straps for all of the foregoing to be of dark blue cloth. 4. Officers of artillery, infantry, riflemen, dragoons, and cavalry, and their regimental staff, wear a button similar in shape to the staff button, without the stars or border, and with a letter on the shield, to designate the arm of service. 5. The colors of cloth for officers' shoulder straps, and cord for trousers, are required to be as follows: Artillery, scarlet; infantry, light or sky blue; riflemen, medium or emerald green; dragoons, orange; cavalry, yellow.

KEYSTONE.—If the Government has not already sent aid to the Union men in Kentucky, it should do so without a moment's further delay. The Union men of that State are, it is true, in a large majority, but they are neither organized nor armed, while the Secessionists have a secret organization, are well armed, and are banded together as one man. If they are permitted to get the better of the Union men in a single encounter, the Government will have to regret it. A Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: "Pickets and barbed wire and active manning are still carried on, and have been more active after the election than before it; camps of Secessionists are forming in the State. A large gathering is to be held, including the armed State Guard, in Owen county, near the State Capital, shortly after our Legislature is to assemble; and I am credibly informed that the Secession Congressman of the First District, H. C. Burnett, has received from the Southern Confederacy, through the agency of George N. Sanders, 5,000 stand of arms, for the Secession camp near Glasgow, in our State, called Camp Allan-digham; that 3,500 more are soon to be used to him; and that these arms are to be used to attack the camp of Kentucky Union men in Garrard county."

A son of Ross Winans, who is visiting the birthplace of his father, Vernon, the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser says, has been making himself obnoxious to the people of that part of the county, by drinking, whenever asked, to the health of Jeff Davis. On Friday last, an honest hearted but two-fisted countryman, named Adams, invited Winans to join him at the bar of a tavern, and feeling himself insulted when the windy Secessionist announced his usual toast, set down his glass, took off his coat, and gave Mr. Ross Winans, Jr., a home-made drubbing; one that it is said he will keep in memory of by his mirror for many a day.

NORFOLK FORTS REBELLION.—EMIGRANTS arrived at the port of New York during the month of August.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

ORDER OF GENERAL SCOTT.

CONGRATULATION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

THE FIRING EXPLAINED.

A REBEL SPY CAUGHT.

A CONTRABAND SHOT.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

Retreat of Ben. M'Cullough to Arkansas.

St. Louis Sept 4.

Later dates from Lexington, Mo., confirm the news of the safety of that place, and the withdrawal of the rebel.

There is much disaffection in McCall's army. He is in Arkansas. This is related to an expedition crossed into Callaway last night, destined for Columbia.

CLARE GRADY, Mo. Sept. 3. Gen. Grant's little army, which left Irons some days since, arrived at Jackson, Tenn., late this morning, yesterday morning. Gen. Grant and his staff are now here. No enemy was met during the march. The report that the Rebels took 500 prisoners is therefore false.

A scout arrived from Hardee's camp last night, and reported that the rebels left the exact time that General Prentiss fled from the field, immediately commencing their retreat.

Hardee was rapidly moving toward Arkansas with 6,000 men. The enemy is reported as strongly fortifying a position at Springfield, Mo. Aug. 30. The rebel reports from the St. Louis Democrat furnish the following: "A gentleman from Springfield, Mo., evening reports that Ben. M'Cullough, with a thousand Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas troops, was moving towards Arkansas. He was heard from at the Chalybeate Springs, near Mount Vernon. His wounded were also moved from the Springfield Hospital and sent southward.

On Sunday, the 29th ult., General Prentiss, Parsons, and Sack and Churchill, moving towards Bolivar, with a force of ten or twelve thousand men. When last heard from they were marching towards Jefferson City, on the road between Bolivar and Warsaw. The report of General McBride's division remaining at Springfield.

Thirty-eight of the Kent County Militia Guards were surprised, early on Sunday morning, at Bennett's Mills, by a force of 500 rebels, and two of them were killed and eight wounded—one mortally. The killed and wounded rebels filled a large wagon, but the number could not be ascertained, and the details treated.

Eighteen secession prisoners were taken by the Guards the day before. They were held in a house near by, and the vessels passing them for Unionists, fired upon them, wounding several.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

The Powhatan on the Scant of the Pirate Sumter.

Intercepted Correspondence of Jeff Davis.

Baltimore, Sept. 3. A letter from Key West to the Baltimore American, dated August 25th, on board the frigate Santee, says: "On the evening of the 14th instant, the United States steamer Powhatan came in off Pensacola, saying she had captured a prize to the rebel steamer Santee, which was trying to get in the river, with a large letter bag, containing letters to Jeff Davis and others.

Some of the letters stated that the Santee was going to a certain port or cruising ground, and would be there for a stated number of days. So the Commodore sent the Powhatan immediately to look for her.

All was quiet at Fort Pickens when the Santee left.

ELECTION IN VERMONT.

Montpelier, Sept. 4. The State election to-day passed off quietly. The vote was unusually small.

Twenty-seven towns have been heard of, and which give Holbrook (Republican) 757 votes; (Union Democrat) 1050; (Free-Soil Democrat) 841.

Of the 47 Representatives chosen, 20 are Republicans and 8 Union Democrats.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Syracuse, Sept. 4. The Democratic State Convention met to-day at the Military Hall, which was densely packed. Francis Kernan was elected temporary chairman. There are crowds of Unionists attending the proceedings. The Mozart and Linnard delegations both obtained tickets of admission to the Hall, and took seats on the floor.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT WILMINGTON.

Del.—UNION TICKET SUCCESSFUL. Wilmington, Del. Sept. 4. The city election took place yesterday, resulting in the success of the whole Union ticket. Vincent C. Gilpin was re-elected Mayor by a majority of 722 out of 1300 votes.

RETURN OF A SCHOONER.

New York, Sept. 4. The schooner H. Middleton arrived at New York. She was captured on the 21st of August off Charleston by the Vandalia, and was sent to Liverpool with a cargo of naval stores. She had previously been intended for a privateer.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Southern Report from Forts Clark and Hatteras.

Baltimore, Sept. 4. A copy of a Richmond dispatch of Tuesday, received by the flag of truce from Norfolk at Fortress Monroe, contains the following items of interesting news:

A dispatch from Charleston, dated Sunday night, says that a brig laden with coffee ran the blockade, on Sunday morning; and also a vessel with fruit.

The ship Gondar, from Liverpool, arrived at Beaufort, N. C., last week, and also the ship Albatross. The latter is spoken of by the Exchange as laden with arms, ammunition, thread, quicksilver, etc.

The Dispatch says we may in a few days expect General's Beauregard and Johnston's report of the battle of Manassas.

The Petersburg Express of Monday gives an account of the taking of Fort Hatteras, and says that a portion of the wounded escaped in a steamboat. The same paper gives the number of killed and wounded at about 80 and says that a magazine exploded, but the Express doubts this story.

The Express adds, our latest dates from North Carolina are up to 8 o'clock last night; at that hour it was known that a formidable Yankee fleet was in sight of Fort Mason, which commands the entrance to Beaufort harbor, and is spoken of as the most formidable fortification on the coast of North Carolina, and an attack was expected on Monday morning.

The garrison is well prepared for an assault, and will resist with determination and daring worthy the glorious cause in which they are engaged. The excitement throughout North Carolina is that the forts had been destroyed by the Yankees. No mention is made by the dispatch of the illness of Jeff Davis, but it contains a proclamation of Davis calling Congress together on the 28th inst., on account of a failure to deliver to the President for his signature a bill concerning military appointments.

The gun boat B. B. Forbes, recently a-hore at Cape Charles was floated off on Sunday night and proceeded to Washington this morning for repairs, she would have gone to pieces had not the weather been unusually mild.

The contraband slaves at Old Point now number 1,800 including woman and children. A flag of truce just down from Norfolk brings the crews of the barkers Rowena and Quaker, schooner Mary Alice and brig Joseph, all captured by the privateer Dixie with the exception of the Joseph taken at the Cape Charles. The captain and mates of the Glen were retained as prisoners at Richmond. The captain of the Mary Alice is almost direct from Charleston. He reports that the rebel force there does not exceed 4,000 men, and that they apprehended an attack from a rebel vessel expedition.

Congressman Ely was still at Richmond, and has to take his turn cooking and carrying water for the other prisoners. Col. Gordon was to answer his parole on several occasions for being put in irons for several hours for retaining a letter in his pocket on his last call.

Butler at Richmond was well, 70 lbs. per pound, hams 80 cts., and coffee 45 cts. Captain Davis made a reconnaissance yesterday in the direction of Back river, and captured of the mounted Worth guards.

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