THE TELEGRAPH

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY,

By GEORGE BERGNER,

TERMS.—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH is served to subscribers in the City at 6¼ cents per week Yearly subscribers will be charged $4 00

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The TELEGRAPH is also published twice a week during the session of the Legislature, and weekly during the remainder of the year, and furnished to subscribers at the following rates, viz:

Single subscribers per year.....$2 00
Seven " " 12 00
Ten " " 15 00

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

Miscellaneous.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

A. G. CURTIN.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, L.S. *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the twelfth section of the Act of Assembly, passed the Fifteenth day of May 1861, it is provided that it shall not be lawful for any Volunteer Soldier to leave this Commonwealth as such, unless he shall have been first accepted by the Governor of this State, upon a call under a requisition of the President of the United States made upon the Governor direct, for troops for the service of the United States.

AND WHEREAS, Notwithstanding such prohibition, sundry persons, (many of them engaged in raising regiments to be furnished from other States,) are persisting in endeavoring to enlist volunteers in violation of law.

AND WHEREAS, It is necessary for the public service and for the honor of Pennsylvania, that her military force should be regularly organized and furnished for the suppression of the existing rebellion, in conformity with the acts of Congress of twenty-second and twenty-fifth July, 1861, and with the laws of the State, and that her citizens should not be seduced into organizations independent of the State authority whereby the raising of her quota is embarrassed, the regiments are not enrolled in her Archives, the families of the men are deprived of the relief provided by the laws of the State for the families of her own volunteers, and the State herself by the absorption of her men in such unlawful organizations may be found unable to supply volunteers to fill the future requisitions of the Government of the United States.

AND WHERAS, the following order has been issued by the War Department of the United States, viz:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 25, 1861.

His Excellency A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit the following order from the War Department:

1. All men now enrolled or mustered into the service of the United States for brigades, regiments, batteries or companies in the State of Pennsylvania, under the direct authority of the Secretary of War, are placed under the command of the Governor of Pennsylvania, who shall organize or re-organize them as he may deem most advantageous to the interests of the General Government.

2. The United States will continue to furnish subsistence, camp equippage, clothing, &c., as heretofore, for the organizations referred to in the first paragraph, and all U. S. commissaries and quartermasters will furnish, on requisitions made, the necessary subsistence, clothing, &c.

3. All authorizations heretofore given to said brigades, regiments or companies in the State of Pennsylvania, are hereby revoked from and after the expiration of the times limited in the original authority, or in any renewals heretofore granted; and in cases where no limit of time has been specified, then from and after the expiration of ten days from the date of this order; and in future all volunteers for the service of the United States shall be raised, in Pennsylvania, only under requisitions made on the Governor. All authorities issued by the War Department for Independent Regiments, subject to the approval of the Governor, which have not been so approved are hereby revoked.

Respectfully,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

And, whereas, the President of the United States has, in accordance with the acts of Congress of the twenty-second and twenty-fifth of July last, made requisitions on the Governor of Pennsylvania for sundry regiments of volunteers, which requisitions are in the course of being filled.

Now, therefore, I Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the purpose of preventing further impositions on the good and loyal citizens of Pennsylvania in this regard, do make this my proclamation, hereby prohibiting all persons from raising volunteers in Pennsylvania otherwise than by authority of the Governor, and especially forbidding the raising of volunteers for regiments to be furnished from other States. And also forbidding all citizens of Pennsylvania from enlisting in or attaching themselves to any such irregular and unlawful organizations and warning all persons that in disobeying this proclamation they will be disregarding the orders of the Government of the United States, as well as defying the laws of the State and violating their duties as sons and citizens of the Commonwealth. *And I do hereby require* all Magistrates, District Attorneys, and officers of the Commonwealth to arrest and prosecute all persons who shall disobey this proclamation, and particularly all persons and their aiders and abettors, who under any pretended authority, shall enlist volunteers for any Brigade, Regiment, Battery or Company of Volunteers other than such as may be authorized by the Governor of this Commonwealth, or advertise or open or keep recruiting stations for such enlistments, so that such offenders may be brought to justice and punished according to law.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
sep28

GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.

HEAD-QUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.
Harrisburg, Sept. 30, 1861,

I. No Surgeon or Assisstant Surgeon can receive a commission from the Governor of Pennsylvania, unless he has first passed an examination before a Board of Surgeons, in accordance with the Act of Assembly and General Orders No. 25 of the War Department.

A Medical Board for the examination of all Surgeons, or Assistant Surgeons, *now acting as such*, in any regiment raised in the State of Pennsylvania, will be held at *Harrisburg*, October 2d, 1861, at 9 a. m., and at *Washington City*, at Willard's Hotel, on Tuesday, the 8th of October, 1861, at 10 a. m.

By order of
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander in-Chief.
CRAIG BIDDLE, A. D. C. [sep30-tf.

OUR newly replenished stock of Toilet and Fancy Goods is unsurpassed in this city, and feeling confident of rendering satisfaction, we would respectfully invite a call. KELLER,
91 Market street, two doors east of Fourth street, south side.

Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph.

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS—NEUTRAL IN NONE."

VOL. XVI. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 7, 1861. NO. 34.

Steam Printing Office.

Having procured Steam Power Presses, we are prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the country.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

☞ Four lines or less constitute one-half square. Eight lines or more than four constitute a square.

Half Square,	one day	$0 25
"	one week	1 00
"	one month	2 00
"	three months	3 00
"	six months	5 00
"	one year	8 00
One Square,	one day	50
"	one week	2 00
"	one month	3 50
"	three months	5 00
"	six months	10 00
"	one year	15 00

☞ Business notices inserted in the *Local Column*, or before Marriges and Deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

☞ Marriges and Deaths to be charged as regular advertisements

Miscellaneous.

SPECIAL PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, Sept. 18, 1861.

The following "provisions in case any of the militia or volunteers shall be in actual service at the time of the general election" are published for the benefit of those citizens of Pennsylvania to whom they may apply in connection with the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1861:

Whenever any of the citizens of this Commonwealth qualified as hereinbefore provided, shall be in any actual military service in any detachment of the militia or corps of volunteers, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this commonwealth, on the day of the general election, as aforesaid, such citizens may exercise the right of suffrage at such places as may be appointed by the commanding officer of the troop, or company, to which they shall respectively belong, as fully as if they were present at the usual place of election. *Provided*, That no member of any such troop or company, shall be permitted to vote at the place so appointed, if at the time of such election he shall be within ten miles of the place at which he would be entitled to vote, if not in service as aforesaid.

The proceedings for conducting such elections shall be as far as practicable, in all respects the same as are herein directed in the case of general elections, except that the captain or commanding officer of each company or troop shall act as judge, and that the first lieutenant or officer second in command, shall act as inspector, at such election, so far as shall relate to such company or troop; and in case of the neglect or refusal of such officers, or either of them, to serve in such capacity, the officer or officers next in command, in such company or troop, shall act as judge or inspector as the case may be.

The officer authorized to perform the duties of judge, shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer who shall act as inspector, and as soon as such officer shall have been sworn or affirmed, he shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer whose duty it shall be to act as judge, and such officer acting as judge shall appoint two persons to act as clerks, and shall administer to them the proper oaths or affirmations.

The several officers authorized to conduct such elections shall take the like oaths or affirmations, shall have the like powers, and they, as well as other persons who may attend, vote, or offer to vote, at such election, shall be subject to the like penalties and restrictions as are declared or provided in this act, in the case of elections by the citizens at their usual places of election.

Within three days after such election, the judges thereof shall respectively transmit through the nearest post office, a return thereof together with the tickets, tally lists of voters, to the prothonotary of the county in which such electors would have voted, if not in military service. And the said judges shall transmit another return of such election to the commanding officer of the regiment or battallion, as the case may be, who shall make a general return under his hand and seal, of the votes of all the companies or troops under his command and shall transmit the same through the nearest post office to the secretary of the commonwealth.

It shall be the duty of the prothonotary of the county, to whom such returns shall be made, to deliver to the return judges of the same county, a copy certified under his hand and seal, of the return of votes so transmitted to him by the judges of the election in the companies or troops aforesaid.

The return judges of the proper county or counties, in which the volunteers or militia men aforesaid may have resided at the time of being called into actual service as aforesaid, shall meet on the second Tuesday in November next after the election. And when two or more counties are connected in the election, the meeting of the judges from each county shall be postponed in such case until the Friday following the said second Tuesday in November.

The return judges so met, shall include in their enumeration, the votes so returned, and thereupon shall proceed in all respects in the like manner as is provided in this act, in cases where all the votes shall have been given at the usual place of election.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
sep18-doawte

Writing, Book-keeping and Copying.

THOS. H. EVERETT, practical accountant, Reporter and Copyist, has taken an office adjoining the *Patriot and Union*, on Third street, where he will prepare young men for bookeepers, clerks, &c., and assist them to situations in business in Philadelphia and New York. He will also attend promptly, to the adjustment of difficult accounts, opening and closing books, general copy work of any kind. Re orting, Card and Letter-writing, Time-tables, Muster and Pay Rolls for the Army, Notes, Mortgages, Bonds and Advertisements carefully made Charges moderate

Refers to
Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.
Dr. J. Henry Puleston, Phœnixville, Pa.
Hon. George L. Cany, Banker, New York.
William Dock, Jr, Esq., Harrisburg.
sep19-2wd

GUM GOODS FOR THE ARMY,

SUCH AS

Beds, Pillows, Blankets, Coats, Caps, Leggins, Drinking Cups, &c.,

FOR SALE BY

WM. S. SHAFFER,

North Side Market Square, near Buehler's Hotel,
HARRISBURG, PA.
aug21-d3m*

Select Schools for Boys and Girls

FRONT STREET ABOVE LOCUST.

THE Fall term of ROBERT M'ELWEE'S School for boys, will open on the first Monday in September. The room is well ventilated, comfortably furnished, and in every respect adapted for school purposes.

CATHARINE M'ELWEE'S School for girls, located in the same building, will open for the Fall term at the same time. The room has been elegantly fitted up to promote the health and comfort of scholars. aug22dtf

C. O. ZIMMERMAN'S

BANKING STOCK, BILL AND COLL ECTING OFFICE

Has been removed from No. 28 Second St.

TO

NO. 130 MARKET STREET

HARRISBURG, PA.

TREASURY NOTES TAKEN AT PAR.

sep24-dtf

CRAB CIDER!!!—Strictly pure, sparkling and sweet—has received a Silver Medal or Diploma at every State Agricultural Fair since 1856. For sale by jell-d WM. DOCK & CO.

LET THE RECORD SPEAK!

Dr. Heck's Estimate of the Safety of the Country and the Courage of its Defenders.

He Refuses to Appropriate Money to Secure the National Honor and Uphold the Federal Authority!

FREEMEN AND SOLDIERS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY, READ!

While the hot shot and bombs were falling thick and fast around the gallant band who were defending their country's honor in Fort Sumter, Gov. Curtin had sent into the Legislature of the state, then in session, a message suggesting the better organization of the militia, and asking for an appropriation of *five hundred thousand dollars* to place the state on a war footing. The bill as it passed, can be found in the last volume of the laws of the state, page 299—and the proceedings attending its passage in the House, in the Journal of 1861, page 957. We extract the yeas and nays as they appear substantial on the Journal of the House:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbott, Acker, Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Ashcom, Austin, Ball, Barnsley, Bartholomew, Bisel, Bixler, Blair, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer, Bressler, Brewster Burns, Butler, (Crawford,) Byrne, Clark, Cowan Craig, Douglass, Duncan, Eilenberger, Elliott, Frazier, Gibboney, Gochring, Gordon, Graham, Happer, Harvey, Hayes, Hillman, Hood, Hofius, Huhn, Irvin, Koch, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lowther, M'Gonigal, Marshall, Moore, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Patterson, Pierce, Preston, Pughe, Reily, Ridgway, Robinson, Roller, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stehman, Strang, Taylor, Teller, Thomas, Tracy, Walker, White, Wildey, Williams, Wilson and Davis, *Speaker*—76.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brodhead, Butler, (Carbon,) Caldwell, Cope, Dismant, Divins, Donley, Duffield, Dunlap, Gaskill,

HECK,

Hill, Kline, Lichtenwallner, M'Donough, Manifold, Morrison, Myers, Randall, Reiff and Rhoads—21,

Freemen of Dauphin county! Soldiers! who went at the first call of danger to the capital of your country, and who still rest upon your arms night and day around the limits of that capital, are you ready to vote for a man who so lightly estimated the honor of your country and the lives of its defenders? Dr. Heck is one of the old Breckinridge Democrats who sympathised with and still sympathise with and confide in the course of the traitor Breckinridge, and showed his attachment for those who are at the head of this rebellion by refusing to make an appropriation to arm the great state of Pennsylvania to aid their overthrow and its suppression This man is again before you, and again solicits your vote that he may again disgrace the halls of legislation with his presence and his conduct. He desires to be returned that he may aid in embarrassing the future efforts of our noble old commonwealth in assisting to redeem the land from rebellion by enforcing the laws and vindicating the federal authority. No patriot, no brave, loyal lover of his country can vote for Dr. Heck.

GILT FRAMES! GILT FRAMES!

J. BIESTER,

CARVER AND GILDER,

Manufacturer of

Looking Glass and Picture Frames,

Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings &c.

43 CHESNUT STREET, NEAR SECOND.

HARRISBURG, PA.

French Mirrors, Square and Oval Portrait Frames of every description.

OLD FRAMES RE-GILT TO NEW.

jy16-1y

DWELLING HOUSE WANTED TO RENT. A comfortable two or three-story dwelling house, with six or eight rooms, with rent not to exceed $175 per annum, for the three, or $160 for the two-story house, will be rented immediately on application at this office. sep18 tf

SMOKE! SMOKE!! SMOKE!!!—It got objectionable when from a CIGAR purchased as KELLER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market street.

The Rebellion of the Cherokees.

The St. Louis *Evening News* has the following account of the rebellion of John Ross and his Cherokees:

"The battle of Wilson's Creek has had the unhappiest effect. The secession party—against which Chief John Ross had struggled so hard, and, apparently, with so much success—was greatly strengthened by that event, and, instigated by emissaries of the Confederate states, had renewed their violent clamors for alliance with the South.

"Overborne by this pressure, John Ross, on the 20th of August, called the Council together at Talequah and sent in a message recommending a severance of their connection with the government of the United States and an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The Council, by a vote, approved of these recommendations, and next day appointed commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the southern government.

"The Confederate Commissioner at Talequan, with authority from Richmond, had made propositions to the Council, offering to assume the payment of the regular annuities which the Cherokees had hitherto received from the United States government, and which they feared would be lost to them by an alliance with the South. The proposition, together with the violent and overbearing conduct of the secession party, proved too much for the wavering Ross and the Council; and as they were threatened with invasion from Arkansas and Texas, and without the hope of succor from the federal government, they agreed to secede from the United States, and unite with the rebel government.

"The wife of Chief Ross, however, held out to the last, and refused to yield up her adherence to the Union. After the proceedings of the Council, a Confederate flag was prepared to be hoisted over the Council House in Talequah, but Mrs. Ross declared that she would not allow it, and threatened that if it were raised, she would make her son, six years old, tear it down. Owing to her spirited resistance, the flag was not raised."

The Kentucky Rebels—Movements of John C, Breckinridge.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

We yesterday had a conversation with a gentleman from one of the mountain counties of Kentucky, who gave us the following information: Senator Breckinridge, with Keene Richards, arrived last Sunday night week at Prestonsburg, Floyd county, which joins the Virginia boundary. Colonel George B. Hodge, of Newport, and Colonel George W. Johnson, of Scott county, arrived at the same place on Tuesday. On Wednesday Colonel William Preston, Hon. W. E. Symmes, a son of Brutus J. Clay, Union State Senator from Bourbon and Bath; and Captain Stoner, with his company, arrived there. On the same day all left by the State road for Virginia, where they now are. They were all finely mounted and well armed.

Our informant further states that near one thousand armed Kentuckians had passed through Prestonburg between Sunday morning and Wednesday evening, the time that Breckinridge and company were there.

He also says that at the Sounding Gap, Cumberland Mountains, which is at the head waters of the Kentucky and Big Sandy rivers, there is a secession camp of fifteen hundred men, and that it is increasing in numbers daily by accessions from Kentucky and Virginia. The camp commands the two great roads that meet there—one down the Big Sandy and the other down the Kentucky river. It is about forty miles from the Tennessee railroad. Our informant said that on his way down the state road leading through Prestonsburg, he constantly met squads on horseback, in wagons and on foot, with shot-guns and squirrel rifles, on their way to Virginia to join the southern army.

The Rebel Army Confessedly Wretched.

We find in the Charleston *Mercury* this unwilling confession of the deplorable condition of the rebel army on the Potomac:

"The terrible sanitary condition of our army on the Potomac is a matter of painful interest to the whole people of the Confederate States. There are few in the Confederate State who have not near relatives at Manassas or on the Mississippi. And those who have not should be there themselves. *The frightful condition of the camp is a subject of universal interest and alarm.*—In the spirit of Spartan fortitude we are willing that our troops should be sacrificed, if need be, in the cause of the country. But that they should fall victims to the mismanagement of an inefficient department is utterly unendurable. It is not our business to depose and reform; but it is our duty to expose that inefficiency which is disastrous to the public welfare. Ten thousand lives are now in jeopardy through this folly. The fruits of the great battle at Manassas have been sacrificed to this almost criminal fatuity. It is time to be done with it. The country must be served, and personal predilections on the part of our authorities must no longer control our destinies and mar our proceedings.—The state is not to be sacrificed to fancies. How much longer is favoritism and folly to sacrifice lives and obstruct our arms? Mothers, fathers, widows, all cry aloud, and plead for those they love."

GARIBALDI AND THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL.—In the London *Daily News* of the 18th ultimo we find another contradictory report regarding the vexed question of Garibaldi and the overtures of the American minister. The Italian correspondent of the *News*, writing under date of the 14th ultimo from Turin, says, with an air of authority:

"The Minister of the United States of North America has returned from Caprera. He went there officially to offer General Garibaldi the command of a federal army, and also to treat for an Italian legion, which would likewise be under his command. The answer, if I may believe persons usually well informed, has been in the negative, *but by no means so decidedly as to deprive the American Minister of all hopes.* It appears the General wished first of all to obtain more exact information, so as to understand the political question fully, and what the military resources of the states really are. So he asked for time, that he might reflect and consult; it may be the King or it may be the chiefs who served under him. This is most probable the reason why some persons are already announcing Garibaldi's refusal, and others his probable departure. In the meantime there is going on about the General a cross-fire of opinions and counsels, for one party wish him stay, so as to be at hand for some unseasonable blow to be struck sooner or later, and another party would fain see him again defending a noble cause in those distant regions that formed the first theatre of his heroic exploits—so heroic, indeed, that since the days of Columbus no Italian has ever been more popular in America than he. But there are others again who advise Garibaldi to remain at Caprera, to turn a deaf ear to all seductive offers, and calmly wait for the time when the King may call the whole of the Italians to arms. It is these last who most assuredly are tendering the wisest counsel."

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Morning Edition.

From Washington.

THE SEARCH FOR THE PIRATE SUMTER.

The War Department Overrun by Office Seekers and Contractors.

Instructions to Applicants for Positions in the Army.

Particulars of the Capture of the Propeller Fanny.

STATEMENT OF THE MASTER MATE.

Electioneering Among the Troops.

ARREST OF POLITICIANS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

The United States steamer Pawnee arrived this afternoon at Alexandria from Hatteras Inlet, but reports nothing of interest in addition to what is already known to the public.

The Navy department has received a letter from Commander Scott, of the Keystone State, dated Aspinwall, Sept. 25, in which he states that he has been cruising on the coast of Yucatan but obtained no information of Sumter. Of her prizes he was alike unsuccessful. In the vicinity of the Isle of Pines and Cienfuegos the Sumter it was said endeavored to procure coal at Demerara and Cayenne and was refused. The merchants of Paramaribo likewise declined to furnish coal, but it was finally obtained from a Scotchman.

Commander Scott says Captain Semners is aware that our vessels are in search of him, and that therefore he will not again appear in the West Indies. The fact is ascertained that the Sumter has taken several prizes under British flags and decoyed others under our own with the Union down. This should serve as a warning to United States merchantmen.

The Abbey Bedford captured off Puerto Cabella in July, is the last prize taken by Sumter. The crew of which numbers sixty-four men. She was in a disorganized condition; several of them have escaped and will be sent home.

The War Department is overrun by applicants for offices and contracts. The Secretary's door is constantly besieged by persons who want interviews with him.

To serve personal ends, the Secretary desires it to be understood that there are no vacancies of paymasters, quartermasters or commissaries in his gift. Nor are there any appointments of officers of the line to be made excepting in regular course of promotion. When second lieutenancies are thus vacated, the places will be filled by appointment from the ranks.

All contracts for supplying munitions, &c., are made respectively by the Quarter Master General, the Commissary General and the Chief of Ordnance, and to them all parties should apply who have proposals to make.

Applications for appointments as acting master and master's mates should be made to the Navy Department in writing and not in person.

The War Department can furnish the review army regulations only to the officers of the army and not to members of Congress and other applicants. The following statement of the master of the army transport Fanny gives the particulars of her capture by the rebels.

She was dispatched by Col. Hawkins with clothing, amunition, provisions, &c., to Chickamacomic for the supply of the troops recently stationed there. After the news of the capture of Fanny was received at Hatteras, Colonel Hawkins called upon the commanding naval officer in these waters for a force to go to the relief of the troops. An armed expedition was fitted out which sailed on the morning of the 3d inst., but nothing had been heard from it at five o'clock that evening, when information was received from that quarter.

STATEMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE FANNY.

HATTERAS INLET, Oct. 1.

I left in the steamer Fanny, at 6 a. m., for Chicamacomic or Loggerhead Inlet. Arrived there at 1 p. m. We anchored in about eight feet of water and waited there two hours and a half before we got communication from shore. They then fetched a flat boat off and loaded her with an assorted cargo of stores, tents, &c. When the boat had been shoved off and got about two thirds of the way to shore we saw a steamboat to the westward, about 4 p. m., which proved to be one of the enemy. She was standing to cut off our retreat, and in a short time two more appeared steering directly for us. The first one then stood in and commenced firing upon us, and as soon as the other two came up they did the same. We returned their fire with nine shots, striking one of the boats in the bow. Then Capt. Hart, of the Twentieth Indiana regiment, suggested us to surrender, saying that it was no use of fighting such odds, and requested us to hoist the white flag. The mate of the boat and a few soldiers turned to and threw overboard some thirty cases of ammunition, and Capt. Hart forbid them to throw any more overboard. We likewise requested the sergeant to throw the cannon overboard, which he refused to do, saying it would be worse for them if they were taken prisoners. Capt Hart then requested the chain to be shipped, and the boat run ashore, which was done. The white flag was then hoisted, and the crew of the boat left in their boats. We endeavored to get boats to carry the soldiers off of the Fanny, but could not do so. To the best of my opinion they had plenty of time from our arrival to that of the enemy for the boats to have got everything on shore from the Fanny; if sufficient boats had been employed in transportation of stores, so that we could have destroyed the Fanny before she should have have fallen into the hands of the rebels. We left there about 6 o'clock P. M. in a canoe and arrived here about 7 o'clock A. M. on the 2d inst.

[Signed.] J. H. MORRISON,
Master Steamer Fanny.

Yesterday a large number of politicians, from Pennsylvania, who were electioneering among the Pennsylvania troops, were arrested, by order of Gen. McClellan, and ordered to keep away from the camps.

Many returned to Philadelphia last night, while others are yet in this city.

It is more than likely that no election will be allowed in the camps.

From Fortress Monroe.

Escape of Col. De Villiers from the Rebels.

GREAT SUFFERING AMONG THE PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.

The boat from Fortress Monroe brought up a number of refugees from Norfolk, including some released crews of prize vessels.

Col. De Villiers, the instructor of Col. Ellsworth, who was taken prisoner by Wise in western Virginia, came up in a boat, having escaped from prison and made his way along James river to Newport News.

He escaped, along with twelve others, who were arrested and taken back. He alone, by disguising himself and affecting lameness, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his pursuers. He was compelled to swim the James river three times, and after much suffering, and being twice fired at by pickets, reached Newport News.

He describes the suffering of prisoners as great, and their treatment as barbarous. One of them having been shot from the street by a woman. He has gone to Washington with much important information gleaned on his journey down the James river.

From Gen. Banks' Column.

Expected Move Over the Potomac.

PARDON OF A DESERTER.

MORE UNFOUNDED RUMORS CONTRADICTED.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Oct. 4.

A gentleman who came from near Bolesville last evening, states that he heard firing at noon in the direction of Edward's Ferry. He saw a great smoke arising from the same point and thinks it was caused by the burning of a warehouse on this side of the river.

Rumors are current here that General Stone will shortly lead an advance over the Potomac. The force under his command has been strengthened largely of late.

Private W. L. Myers, of the New York Twelfth was recently tried and sentenced to be shot for desertion by the general court martial, but from the evidence it appears that he was on his return to the regiment when arrested, and that he was overtaken by liquor, causing him to be absent longer than his permit allowed. The members of the court therefore unanimously recommended him to mercy upon his solemn promise never to drink any intoxicating drink. Gen. Banks commuted the sentence into a forfeiture of five dollars per month of his pay for one year, and the gratified culprit was yesterday returned to his regiment.

An unconfirmed rumor was circulated yesterday that the rebels had fired into and sunk a canal boat carrying heavy baggage for a brigade stationed on the upper Potomac. The Potomac is now fordable at several of the fords between the Great Falls and Point of Rocks.

The enemy are known to have largely augmented their force in the vicinity of Leesburg, but the military authorities are of the opinion that it is only a feint and that on the first demonstration by our forces they will fall back upon the Manassas Gap Railroad, and thence down to the Junction. No apprehension was felt of any attempt on their part to cross the river or make any serious attack upon us at Long Range over the Potomac.