New-York Daily Tribune.

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THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S SUNDAY ORDER.

COURT-MARTIAL DOINGS.

THIRTY SENTENCES OF DEATH.

Pickets Captured---Rebels in Rags.

SHARP WORK AMONG PICKETS.

BOLDNESS OF THE REBEL OFFICERS.

VARIOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

THE SABBATH TO BE KEPT.

Gen. McClellan is of that Cromwellian breed of soldiers who put their faith in God and keep their powder dry. He has issued the following General Order:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1861.

The Major-General commanding desires and requests that in future there may be a more perfect respect for the Sabbath on the part of his command. We are fighting in a holy cause, and should endeavor to deserve the benign favor of the Creator. Unless in the case of an attack by the enemy, or some other extreme military necessity, it is commended to commanding officers, that all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath; that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day; that the men shall, as far as possible, be permitted to rest from their labors; that they shall attend Divine service after the customary Sunday morning inspection, and that officers and men shall alike use their influence to insure the utmost decorum and quiet on that day. The General commanding regards this as no idle form. One day's rest in seven is necessary to men and animals. More than this, the observance of the Holy Day of the God of mercy and of battles is our sacred duty.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CASHIERED.

Lieut.-Col. Francis B. O'Keefe, 15th New-York, found guilty by court-martial of drunkenness on three specifications, and of absence from his regiment without leave, has been cashiered from the service.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.

The General Court-Martial, for some days in session at Alexandria, adjourned this afternoon. It sentenced about thirty volunteer soldiers to be shot for strictly military offenses, such as sleeping on their posts, deserting their posts, permitting persons to pass without the countersign, and for endeavoring to strike officers. A number of others have been convicted of minor offenses, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or to working with ball and chain in quarters. Wm. Scott of Company H, 3d Vermont, having been convicted of going to sleep on his post a second time, we believe, is sentenced to be shot on Monday morning.

CHANGE OF COMMAND.

Brigadier-General H. W. Slocum, formerly Colonel of the Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteers, to-day took command of the brigade hitherto under Col. Davies, comprising Sixteenth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh New-York and Fifth Maine.

PICKETS TAKEN—TATTERED REBELS.

On Thursday afternoon three men of Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment, being a picket-guard under Ensign Nell, stationed at a tavern on Little River turnpike over Hunting Creek, were taken prisoners while scouting three miles beyond, by 200 Rebel cavalry. Ensign Nell escaped by taking to the bush. The Rebels were well mounted, but barefooted and uniformed only in rags and straw hats. They stripped their captives stark naked, carted them away, and greedily divided their clothes and rations. Three companies of the Twenty-sixth were at the time taking their turn in guarding the whole left flank of the army, six miles in length.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

By a special order issued to-day, Gov. Curtin is invested with the same rights and responsibilities respecting troops raised in Pennsylvania which were conferred upon Gov. Morgan in New-York, by General Order No. 73, published yesterday.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day: Brigadier-Generals: Charles M. Thurston, Aid to Gen. Scott and an officer in the Mexican war; Willis A. Gorman, ex-Governor of Minnesota; also of Mexican fame, and Daniel Butterfield of the New-York 12th; Major Wm. A. Stokes of the 18th Pennsylvania Infantry; additional Paymaster, Wm. M. Wiley. Brigade Commissaries: Capt. John Clark, Mass.; ditto N. I. Sappington, Maryland; ditto James N. Sanderson, New-York; ditto Samuel Gamage, California; Josiah M. Lucas, District of Columbia; Alexander M. Lloyd, Pennsylvania; Judson W. Sherman, New-York; Benjamin P. Walker, Indiana; Chas. P. Fredericks, New-York; Eylem T. S. Scheck, Ohio.

GEN. SCOTT'S STAFF.

Col. Van Rensselaer and Lieut.-Colonels Geo. W. Cullum, Schuyler Hamilton and Edward H. Wright, Gen. Scott's Aids, were to-day commissioned as Colonels, with pay and allowances of Colonels of cavalry.

PICKET WORK.

There has been sharp work to-day among the pickets near Munson's Hill, and the country which divide the lines of the two armies has been full of activity. In the afternoon a demonstration was shown by the rebels to send a considerable force down toward Bailey's Cross Roads, and although they abandoned the place a number of officers sauntered down the hill where they stood defiantly in full view, an easy mark to our sharpshooters, who were, however, forbidden to fire upon them.

THE REBEL INTRENCHMENTS.

The intrenchments at Munson's Hill appear to be nearly completed, and the Rebels were to-day occupied in planting heavy guns in position. Their principal point of attack against our pickets is a deserted barn on the left of Little River turnpike, which is constantly filled with their marksmen, the best of whom has been discovered to be a negro.

SICKNESS IN CAMP.

The inevitable exposure of many of our troops during the recent rains, without tents, in the pressing labors of entrenching, has sent large additions to the hospitals. Sixty from one Indiana regiment came in to-day. They have motherly care, and will soon be again under arms.

STOPPING RUM SELLING.

The Provost Guard are actively engaged in preventing the sale of liquor to soldiers. Last night they arrested twenty-five persons for that offense, who were this morning fined twenty-five dollars each.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

The following soldiers have been granted pensions for injuries received in the present War: Leopold Chanier, Sebastian Schepp, N. Y.; George S. Chase, New Hampshire. Several others have applied, and will soon receive pensions.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. M'CLEMNAN.

General McClellan crossed by Fort Corcoran Ferry to-day and rode to Ball's Cross Roads and home by the Chain Bridge, inspecting our works most recently built. A rumor that the Rebels were massing troops near Ball's Cross Roads was dissipated.

FROM PENSACOLA.

A Rebel soldier writes from Pensacola that but one Mobile company remains there, several having gone to Virginia and twenty-five more being ready to go.

POSITION OF THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

The report that Rebels have struck tents at Manassas and either retired or marched to outflank us on right or left is not corroborated by the observations of officers from the balloon today. They could notice no material change in the position of the Rebel army, the line of whose camp fires remains as yesterday.

THE CONTRABAND TRADE.

The contraband trade across the Potomac is broken up. Vessels of Rebels are now rarely caught crossing. Four leading Marylanders were, however, brought up by the Reliance tonight. Since the Potomac has been blockaded a new route has been established across the Chesapeake Bay. It is protected in Accomac and Northampton Counties, which constitute the Virginia Peninsula, by a considerable force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

APPOINTMENTS.

Norman B. Ross of Indiana, Consul at Leipsic. Geo. S. Gideon of Washington, Police Commissioner of the District. A. G. Spaulding of Maine, First Class Clerk in Pension Bureau.

THE BLENKER BRIGADE.

Colonel Stahel of the 8th New-York volunteers will command the brigade, untill recently under Major-General Blenker.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

The proprietor of a faro bank was arrested yesterday, it being reputed that a paymaster in the Navy, who is detained here in custody, has been patronizing his establishment by large adventures. The various other gambling houses, principally on Pennsylvania avenue, were closed at an early hour last night, probably from a fear that their business would be interrupted or suspended by the Government.

Reports from various points on the Virginia side of the Potomac represent that all was quiet during last night and this morning.

Our forces near Alexandria found six brass 6-pounders yesterday buried in the ground there, a short distance from the railroad station. They were taken to Fort Ellsworth.

The War Department received a dispatch to-day from Gen. Rosecranz, in camp near Sutton, Virginia, dated yesterday, from which it is inferable that all is well with his command.

George S. Gideon has been appointed by the President a member of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners in place of Col. Seaton, declined.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, via BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 7.

The steam-frigate Roanoke, Commodore Pendergrast, has returned from the blockade off Charleston, having been relieved by the Wabash.

The Roanoke brings no intelligence whatever.

The Quaker city is coaling for a cruise.

The Confederate steamer Yorktown is only about a dozen miles above Newport News, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. She has long been preparing at Richmond, and is said to carry a very heavy armament.

The George Peabody is hourly expected from Hatteras Inlet.

The Harriet Lane saved her best gun.

The Minnesota and Potomac are expected here tomorrow.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD AFFAIR.

HUDSON, Mo., Saturday, Sept. 6, 1861.

The following additional names of the killed and wounded at the Little Platte Bridge, are taken from *The St. Joseph Journal* of the 4th inst.:

KILLED.

Dr. Horton of Atchison, P. M. Borland of Arkansas City, C. F. Fording of West Liberty, Iowa.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Mr. Lockwood, of St. Joseph.
Capt. Davis, of the 2d Kansas Regiment.
Mr. Martin, a brakeman.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

J. W. Parker, of St. Joseph.
J. C. Edwards, of St. Joseph.
Mr. Dutchman, of St. Joseph.
C. Carpenter, U. S. A.

There are men and women known to be killed yet in the ruins, and four of the dead, who belong to Iowa and Kansas, are not yet identified.

There are not less than 60 wounded with broken limbs, and bruised and crushed bodies, all of whom are being well cared for.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, Sept. 7, 1861.

Generals Pillow and Polk are at Columbus with seven thousand Rebel troops. Jeff. Thompson is in Missouri, directly opposite, with the balance of the forces.

Eight hundred Federal troops left here to-day to reenforce those at Paducah. Another regiment is to follow immediately.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

The State Senate to-day appointed Messrs. Johnson Reed and Thornton Marshall a Committee to visit Western Kentucky and inquire of the Federal and Confederate military authorities by whose direction and for what reasons they are occupying certain portions of the soil of Kentucky.

In the House the United States flag was ordered to be hoisted over the Capitol by a vote of 77 to 20.

Mr. Deshea subsequently moved to hoist the State Flag, when the motion was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Senate is composed of twenty-seven Unionists and eleven Southern Rights men.

The House is composed of seventy-six Unionists and twenty-four Southern Rights men.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

Considerable anxiety exists here on account of the occupation of Hickman and Paducah by the opposing parties, which has been increased by the absence of news from that quarter to-day.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

FREDERICKTOWN, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1861.

The eight regiments assembled here (including that of the renowned Gen. Hecker), have received orders to march "to the South" at 3 o'clock to-day. The Hecker regiment has passed a heavy crisis. A conspiracy of the officers of two companies against the Colonel, was sprung some time ago failed. The soldiers breathe free again; the old man remains with them to carry them to victory and honor. During an absence of Col. H. on regiment business, the dark plot was to be executed, the mines were laid but exploded, destroying the originators of the plan.

The following officers were discharged from the regiment by Col. H., this forenoon, who had received all necessary power for this object from Gen. Fremont: Company A, Capt. H. Lang, 1st Lieut. A. Gerhardy, 2d Lieut. J. Toull; Company E, Capt. A. Mauff, 1st Lieut., G. A. Busse, 2d Lieut., E. F. C. Klokke.

All these gentlemen are well known at Chicago, and their discharge will not create much excitement there. Also Major Kane, who was rarely seen with the regiment, was dismissed.

FROM SOUTHERN MISSOURI.

From The St. Louis Republican of the 5th inst.

It is reported that the Secession soldiers have nearly all departed from Springfield, some of them, under McCulloch, to Arkansas, and others, under Price, to Bolivar and Warsaw, with designs upon the State Capital. There has evidently been a "flare up" between McCulloch, Price and Co., and it is said the first named has taken up a wild disgust for the five thousand Missourians in the Disunion army. He still sticks to it that they behaved in a cowardly manner at the battle of Wilson's Creek, and gives them a bad name in all his bulletins to the Confederate authorities. Price, on the other hand, contends that the Missourians fought bravely and performed prodigies of valor; and we must say that the evidences which have reached us of their action on the field rather sustain this claim.

McCulloch left Springfield more than a week since, taking some eight or ten regiments of Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas troops—the best fighting stock in the whole army. At last advices he had reached Iron Springs in Lawrence County, and was marching toward Arkansas. Such of the wounded as belong to the Confederate forces proper, and are able to be moved, are being conveyed South, which would indicate that McCulloch does not intend an early return to Springfield. Thus the available Secession force in the South-west cannot now exceed ten or twelve thousand men, and were they to besiege Jefferson City to-morrow, fortified as it is, certain defeat would be the only result.

The unresisted march of Gen. Prentiss to Jackson, the county seat of Cape Girardeau County, huddles Gen. Pillow's division into the extreme South-East, and preparations are going forward to scatter the Rebels from that quarter. Within the last week or so Cairo and Bird's Point have been largely reinforced, the defenses at these posts have been materially strengthened, and the Federal armies will be longer, we suppose, be confined to defensive operations.

Little is known of the movements of Gen. Hardee. Notwithstanding frequent reports have been current in relation to a division under him, lately stationed in Wayne County, we confess that we have sometimes had doubts whether he has ever really been in the State. Private letters from Greenville, received just before the rumor came that Hardee was advancing upon Pilot Knob, mentioned the presence in that neighborhood of a few hundred Rebels under Col. Kitchen, of Stoddard County, but said nothing of Hardee.

If Hardee has been about at all, he has moved with unusual secrecy, and no one can conjecture where he is at present, as there has been no intelligence of his joining Pillow or Jeff. Thompson. The latest guess we have had, is that he, like McCulloch, is marching to Arkansas, his force being estimated at 6,000.

By this time the army that left Ironton under Gen. Prentiss, joined by 2,000 troops from Cape Girardeau, is marching upon Sykestown, in the lower part of Scott County, and we may soon expect to hear stirring news from that section.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GEN. PRENTISS AND GEN. GRANT.—The Cairo correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune* gives the following account of the difficulty between these gentlemen:

CAIRO, Sept. 2, 1861.

I sent by telegraph last night the fact that on arriving at Cape Girardeau, yesterday, Gen. Prentiss found himself superseded in command by Gen. Grant. The facts then stood as reported. Gen. Prentiss sent in his resignation; but was to retain the command of the column till the matter of seniority could be adjusted, or till further orders from Major-General Fremont. Gen. Prentiss claims that he was elected Brigadier-General on the 10th of April; that on the 17th of May the names of Generals Grant, Pope, McClernand, and himself were sent into the Senate and were confirmed; that having been elected prior to all the others, and having organized and drilled his brigade before any of the others were in the field, making it one of the best in the service, his own self-respect and his duty to the officers of his brigade, requires that he should insist on his claim to seniority. Granting that all this is true, it is difficulty to see how his own and his officers' interests can be promoted by tendering his resignation. This morning Major Grierson arrived, stating that the order sent on last evening for the troops to remain in camp at Jackson had not arrived, and that they were then probably half-way to Cape Girardeau. Gen. Grant ordered Gen. Prentiss to halt the troops and march them back to Jackson. Gen. Prentiss thereupon told Gen. Grant that he would have nothing more to do with the command, and, as we understood the matter, placed himself under arrest. Gen. Grant at once sent an order to Col. Cook; as the senior officer, to take command of the column, march it back to Jackson and await for their orders. This is an exact statement of facts as they occurred up to 10 o'clock this morning, when I left Cape Girardeau in the steamer D. A. January for this place, in order that I may be able to telegraph results, if any are reached this evening. As to the merits of the controversy, it is not my duty to give opinions, as they must now be decided by the proper military authorities.

LARGE UNION MEETING.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861

A large Union meeting was held here this evening. James C. Cochrane presided and made a strong Union speech. The meeting was also addressed by Rev. Dr. Robinson, J. D. Husbands, S. J. Crooks and others. Five Delegates from each Assembly District were appointed to attend the State Convention on the 10th inst.

UNION MEETING AT DANBURY, CONN.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

A Union Meeting, called by four hundred men of all parties, who believe in a vigorous prosecution of the war and sustaining the Administration, was held here this afternoon. About fifteen hundred persons were present. Strong resolutions were adopted, with great cheering. A Prudential Committee of ten was appointed. Speeches were made by the Hon. R. Averill and Samuel T. Seely, D. D., of Albany.

THE HEMPSTEAD CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

CAMP FERRMAN, HEMPSTEAD, BRANCH, L. I., Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

The American Telegraph Company have opened a telegraph office at this place for the accommodation of the camp and the public. The Military Encampment is most admirably located on a plain of several thousand acres. It is easy of access by the Long Island Railroad, being but a short distance from the depot, and, it is understood, extra trains will be run as soon as the wants of the military or the public demand them.

ANOTHER INMATE FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

NEWARK, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

Edward P. Wilder, engineer of this city, aged 45, was arrested to-day, and sent to Fort Lafayette. Intercepted letters exposed him. He was making a rifle battery to send South, and expressed a willingness to fight the horde of Northern Abolitionists.

THE REBELS' DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from the Rebel Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Commissary General, &c.

The following correspondence was intercepted, by capture of a vessel in the Gulf of Mexico, on its way to Texas. It will be read with interest. Toombs's letter, rather personal than departmental, will gain in interest rather than lose, by the fact that it desperately clutches at evanishing property due to himself instead of the Confederate States. These letters are unquestionably genuine. We have seen the stamped and marked envelopes from which they were taken:

HOW THE REBELS BUY PROPERTY—ARTFUL DODGE OF THEIR COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Circular.] CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, June 24, 1861.

SIR: I desire to impress upon you the importance of making payments for provisions in Confederate States bonds. Such debts as may be now due endeavor to liquidate with these bonds, and hereafter make no purchases, unless absolutely necessary for instant use, if these bonds are not accepted as payment.

The Government is now the main purchaser, and the people should know that it will not pay money for provisions, but rather give a higher price in bonds.

Further, let them be made aware that you can procure supplies from a distance and pay for them and their transportation in Government bonds, thus leaving their goods unsold.

It is desirable and necessary that payments should be made as above indicated and the wishes of the Department strictly carried out.

I am respectfully your obedient servant, L. B. NORTHROP, C. G. S.

Capt. I. F. MINTER, A. A. C. S., San Antonio, Texas.

HOW THE REBELS ENCOURAGE PATENTABLE INVENTIONS.

RICHMOND, Va., June 22, 1861.

To A. RICHARDS, Danville, Montgomery County, Texas.

SIR: A letter dated S. C. Patent Office, with reference to the petitions, oaths, and specifications in the matter of two applications of A. Richards, Danville, Montgomery Co., Texas, for letters patent for alleged improvements in breech-loading cannon, together with photographic representations of said improvements, informs the luckless inventor that his photographs are poor, and that "*the fee will be forty dollars in each case*, and though the whole amount is not required to be paid on the filing of the application, you are yet *recommended to pay it, to prevent delay in the issuance of your letters*; if their issue should be ordered

Very respectfully, RUFUS RHODES, Com. of Patents.

TOOMBS EMBARRASSED IN HIS FINANCES—HE PITCHES INTO A TEXAN FOR WHOM HE WENT BAIL.

Col. M. T. JOHNSON, Johnson's Cross Roads, Tarrant Co., Texas.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, RICHMOND, Va., June 29, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 24th ult. was forwarded to me from Montgomery, and was received yesterday. You consider my letter ill-humored. I think I have cause to be. I am more damned and harrassed for your debt for a large amount—*have no money to pay it, cannot borrow it, have no means of paying it but selling my property*; and yet you mock me by talking of my great wealth and ample means of borrowing the money. And when my property is sold (as my Texas lands were), the proceeds are coolly applied to other people's debts, to save their property from sale. These are the naked facts in the case. By industry and constant attention to business I have always been able to meet my own obligations, and *it is the first time that I could not meet them all without selling property*. Your debt that I am bound for has been due over three years; it was a debt of honor, and lent under the most solemn pledges, which I believed and relied on, and with which you have not complied. *And now, on account of it, I find myself without money, harrassed with public business*, no means of making arrangements, and your debt hanging on me. I feel myself greatly aggrieved by you, and in a quarter where I did not expect it. It is in vain to tell me you are good—that is not the question; good at the end of the law was not my understanding of your oft-repeated pledges. Your creditor, after waiting nearly four years without receiving even one cent of interest or principal, calls on you for half of the debt. I promised to meet it, and I intend to do it. I shall sell him, I am good for it.

As to the modes of payment which you propose, I can only say I will take anything that will pay *your debt* for which I am bound. I do not think Texas bonds would do it; Confederate States' bonds or Treasury notes I think would pay it; but all I want is for you to pay the debt I am bound for, or get me discharged, and I am content. I hope you will come in immediately and make some arrangements, and make me a fair showing of what you can and will do, that I may know what I can depend upon.

The reason you give for paying Cattell one-third of the sales of the land is wholly unsatisfactory. He has no interest in the lands until all claims against them are paid off. You know he has never paid one cent even of taxes, and that his father had all the money for granting the land and did not pay a cent of it, and that the land itself is 20,000 acres at least short of what he said he had bought; therefore, it remains to be seen whether he has any interest whatever in the land. The execution could only have sold young Cattell's interest, leaving the land still bound for joint expense and payments, and as he never pays anything I do not see how it could hurt us if any other man owned his interest. At least, it was easy to get our consent, which was not done, and I cannot satisfy the act. I never authorized any other person than yourself to sell or receive a cent for the land, and cannot look to Col. Fowler at all in the premises. The power of attorney was explicit and limited, and intended to be. I hope you will get the paper and be ready for a full settlement of the matter, for I am satisfied I must settle it or it may seriously injure me.

I am respectfully yours, B. TOOMBS.

AMBITIOUS WARRIORS HAVE TO PAY THEIR WAY AMONG THE REBELS.

RICHMOND, June 28, 1861.

To Capt. C. C. McGINNIS, Caldwell, Texas.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 28th May, the Secretary of War directs me to say that the Department cannot undertake to arm and equip the cavalry company you propose raising.

Respectfully, A. T. BLEDSOE, Chief of Bureau of War.

WHAT THE TEXANS ARE GOING TO BE TAXED ON BY JEFF. DAVIS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, June 26, 1861.

Hon. E. W. CAVE, Treasurer of State of Texas, Austin, Texas.

SIR: I have as yet been unable to obtain from your State the information required by Congress with a view to its legislation at the ensuing session. Permit me to solicit any information in your possession upon the following points as to your State:

1. The assessed value of real estate, and whether assessed at the market value.
2. The same information as to personal estate, and what general items constitute the personal estate.
3. The amount of money at interest.
4. The amount of banking and railroad, and other stock.
5. The number of slaves, and the value per head.
6. The amount and rate of the last tax in your State.
7. The population.

Very respectfully, C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE EVACUATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PORTS.

The following extract of a letter, written by an officer of one of the United States ships engaged in the expedition for the taking of Forts Hatteras and Clark, appears in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*:

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., Sept. 3, 1861.

We are beginning to receive gratifying intelligence of the effect of our expedition upon the State of North Carolina. Two vessels have arrived with Northern fugitives from the interior, who inform us that the forts at Oregon Inlet, forty miles to the eastward, and at Ocracoke Inlet, twenty miles to the westward, have been abandoned, the guns spiked, and the State property destroyed.

The Rebels, surprised at this attack, and astounded at their great loss, while we lost nothing, have yielded the whole coast from Cape Henry to Cape Lookout. Besides, they are alarmed at the prospect of advances upon their cities that communicate with Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, Edenton, Washington, Newbern (their military headquarters), &c., and are calling upon all citizens to arm and fortify them. As all are equally threatened from this position, they must all attend to their own defences, and cannot assist each other. There will be no more musters of North Carolina troops to march into Virginia, but those now at Norfolk will be recalled, and probably the regiments at Richmond and Manassas also.

The fugitives tell us that the Union feeling has been suppressed in North Carolina, but not extinguished; that most of the *actively secessive* volunteered for service some time since, and were marched away, without calculating the defenceless condition of their own borders; and that the "Home Guards" contain very many who will not fight against our flag, and not a few who have been drafted, and although not venturing to refuse service, *are ready to join us if they have the chance*. A Union man told us last night that his brother commands a company in Middletown, thirty miles away, and that he and his men are ready to take the oath of allegiance as soon as any United States officer can administer it. You can imagine the effect of this movement upon the Southern States also. South Carolina cannot, with her guilty consciousness, feel very comfortable, while a formidable squadron is operating within a day's sail of her coast. If the Government please it can threaten her in such style that every South Carolina regiment will be recalled from Virginia in a week—and the fleet that is signaled from the Charleston battery to-night, may be off Tybee Light to-morrow morning, to threaten Savannah also. This is the true method of conducting the war. Had we ten regiments of the troops that are about Washington (for fear Beauregard should come to take it), with a few transports, and our present naval force, we could occupy any and every desirable point from the Chesapeake to Key West. They would never know when a fleet of steamers would attack, and so would be always anxious, and unable to concentrate any force of dangerous magnitude. Besides, in such moments of alarm, with their families and property in danger, words of reason would be listened to, and sentiments now forbidden would be outspoken.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL PROGRESS.

Shipbuilders, riggers, caulkers, &c., are busy everywhere throughout the city in the service of the Navy Department. Boatbuilders are likewise kept "on the jump," as well as numerous iron founders and machinists. The result of such extensive energy as has been lately exhibited in the department of the Navy will transpire within a few weeks in the departure from our port of an armed flotilla, by sail and steam, of sufficient tunnage to carry 50,000 men. The number of vessels now fitting out or already in ordinary at the Navy-Yard we cannot exactly give, but it is certain that the naval commission under whose charge the work is going forward have not discontinued purchasing, while of the number bought some idea may be formed from what we have already published.

The Alabama was inspected yesterday by Captain Bell, U. S. N., and will go to the Navy-Yard to-morrow. The ship Morning Light will follow in a few days. The Shephard Knapp and a lot of tugs at Houston street, East River, have been transformed into the men and aspect of our black cruisers, and will vie with them in their trim, neatness and speed. In short, a large portion of our vessels recently reported as purchased, are now either at the Navy-Yard receiving their armament or about ready for inspection and delivery.

The first of the gunboats may be called finished, and is receiving its last necessary touches at the foot of Tenth street, East River. The masts, rigging and smoke-stack are in their places; the machinists are hammering at a few more rivets, and the painter's are embellishing the captain's, officers' and marines' quarters. Two others at the Novelty Works are a week or ten days later, and getting ready under the hands of that establishment simultaneously with an endless quantity of iron castings, &c., for every description of purpose demanded by the Navy.

Mr. Poillon's gunboat was completed ten day ago, but is still on the stocks, receiving parts of the machinery preparing at the Allaire Works. It will be launched about Wednesday, to receive its engines. That of Messrs. Webb & Bell at Greenpoint will be launched some day this week.

The style of small boat furnished, by hundreds, resembles the whale, or surf-boat, which is alike at bow and stern, and constructed with considerable sheer.

Mr. J. Englis is at Washington. His promptitude and dispatch in launching the first gunboat in forty-eight days will undoubtedly secure him the contract for building one of the new side-wheel steamers, the engines for which are already under progress at different machine shops.

MUTINY ON A LIVERPOOL SHIP

A CREW OF SECESSIONISTS.

We have received the following communication from Capt. Freeman, of ship Resolute, arrived on Saturday morning from Liverpool:

"We sailed from Liverpool on the 10th August, and had not been many days at sea ere I saw that there were several of the crew who, by their insulting, provoking conduct, in word and manner, were determined to have a disturbance with my officers, although they had not received the slightest provocation whatever. On the 27th of August, having then beautiful weather, I had given orders to have the rigging tarred down. A portion of the crew endeavored to create a disturbance about that, one man asking the second officer, in a sneering manner, to give him a rocking-chair to sit in, to tar the main topmast stay down.

"This morning (Sept. 6) I gave orders to have the ship scrubbed around outside. The sea was as smooth as in the Bay of New-York, and the day very fine. The whole of one watch, except one man who had been the whole voyage in the ship, and four of the other watch, positively refused to obey the order. I warned them of the consequences of such mutinous behavior, but they persisted in their scandalous conduct. Now, I will address myself to those who are conversant with nautical matters. These men have been well fed on a good supply of excellent, well-cooked food. They have had watch and watch the entire passage; there has been so little windy weather that they have very seldom been called out to shorten sail. If seamen are allowed to go unpunished for such unprovoked conduct as this, there will be no safety for a master of a ship, and he may have any other command disputed just as the evil-disposed among the crew may choose to band together to set all law, order, and authority at defiance.

"If I have acted wrongly or done anything contrary to the laws of our flag, I deserve to suffer defeat in this matter; if not, I hope the laws of my country will sustain me in the performance of my duty, which I conceive in this instance, both on my own account and that of my brother ship masters, is to have these men arrested and punished, as an example that such mutinous behavior will not be permitted.

"THOS. F. FREEMAN, Master Ship Resolute."

The Commercial Advertiser adds the following particulars:

"The circumstances in this case are of the most aggravated character, and show how far Secession principles have been engrafted upon the feelings of many of those who have been brought under its influence. The crew of the Resolute left New-Orleans some months ago to avoid being drafted into the military organizations then forming in that city. They came to Liverpool in a Southern ship and then left her. During their stay in Liverpool they talked freely and loudly of 'secesh' and its glories, and when their means were exhausted they shipped on board the Resolute, with the determination, it is alleged, of either capturing the ship themselves, or in the event of falling in with a privateer to take such measures as would result in the ship falling into the hands of the pirates.

"They kept their plans secret until they were well at sea, and then began to talk defiantly and openly avow their sympathy with the Secession cause. Every day their conduct became more and more threatening, until at last they made their boasts that they would take the ship when they thought proper. Capt. Freeman became alarmed for the safety of his vessel and made preparations to resist them should they attempt to take the ship. The passengers were informed of the condition of affairs, and to a man resolved to stand by the Captain and officers of the ship.

"To put any of the crew in irons would have been the signal for the uprising of the remainder, and this course, under these circumstances, was of course abandoned, and the officers of the ship were obliged to put up with the most insulting language and behavior from this band of pirates.

"In addressing each other the sailors would say 'come here, you rebels, and haul on the main brace,' or, when an officer spoke to them, they would say, 'Don't you hear that Lincolnite—calling out.' No order was promptly obeyed, and for the entire passage did this piratical crowd work on board of the ship as they pleased.

"Capt. Freeman had resolved, in the event of falling in with a rebel vessel, to clap on all sail and if possible run her down, and thus endeavor to sink the enemy, and, at the same time, should the crew rise, to take such measures as would preclude the possibility of their doing any further mischief.

"But no such fate befel the ship or crew, and the Resolute came into the lower bay on Friday night, anchored, and came up from her anchorage on Saturday morning with colors half-mast and union down.

"Shortly after her anchor was let go Sergeant Holland, of the Harbor police, boarded her, and found the entire crew turned into their berths, refusing even to furl the sails. He immediately obtained the facts from the Captain as above stated, and then ordered the would-be-pirates to get up and dress themselves as quickly as possible, and prepare to go on shore.

"The fellows seemed quite subdued when they found that they were in the hands of the authorities, but complied with the orders, and were soon mustered on the quarter-deck of the ship. Most of them are young men, but they bear the impress of crime and debauchery upon their countenances. They had little if anything to say, occasionally muttering to each other in a low tone.

"They were brought on shore in the steamer S. A. Stevens, and conveyed to the harbor police office, where their names, ages and nativity were enrolled. They were then ironed and conveyed to the United States Marshal's office to be examined before a United States commissioner. The following is a list of the prisoners:—

Name.	Age.	Nativity.
Edward Davis	20	United States.
John Hanson	20	United States.
George Mace	28	United States.
David Arlel	32	United States.
John Enright	29	Ireland.
John Clark	28	United States.
Wm. Biden	33	Ireland.
James Cain	26	Nova Scotia.
Frederick Osborne	22	Ireland.
John Ross	31	Scotland.
Wm. Allen	27	United States.
James A. Hughes	26	United States.
Francis Morrison	26	United States.

"On their way up to the Marshal's office they were followed by a throng of persons, and many thought them more rebel prisoners from the "secesh" country. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case they will probably be punished very severely.

"There is but little doubt that if it had not been for fear of the passengers taking side against them, these pirates would have captured the ship, run her to the southward, and delivered her up as a prize to the rebel authorities. The passengers expressed themselves delighted with their safe arrival here, as they say they were in constant fear of their lives and liberty, and perhaps a worse fate.

"They give Capt. Freeman and his officers great credit for their management in their trying position.

"The prisoners were taken to the office of the United States District-Attorney, and committed to the custody of the Marshal."

GENERAL BUTLER ON THE WAR.

At the public meeting, called at Lowell, Thursday evening, to welcome back home Gen. Butler, that distinguished gentleman spoke as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Your words of welcome are most dear. Home has brought to my mind all those associations of childhood, youth, and manhood that cluster around that sacred name, and in my absence I have known that here at least my motives would not be misunderstood, my acts if worthy would be appreciated, and my reward would be most dear. In the approbation of these my neighbors—if in any thing I have deserved well of my country or have been enabled to render a service to the glorious cause for which we all labor and to the Constitution which we all love—I have received more than my reward to-night. The approbation of my neighbors and townsmen is a fit reward for greater services than mine.

I have endeavored to do my duty, and with the noble Massachusetts soldiers who left this town with me, and so far as action and purpose are concerned, I think we can say you have nothing of which you need be ashamed. Lowell has sent out the best regiment that has left the Commonwealth, and therefore the first in the United States. The first to be baptized in blood at Baltimore, and the first martyrs in this second revolution, which is greater than the first, was the Sixth—the Lowell regiment.

And when one day the 6th marched into Baltimore again about this time in the evening, with the rains of Heaven falling upon us, and the lightning of Heaven gleaming upon our guns, I saw a spectacle more splendid than I had ever before beheld, or than usually falls to the lot of man to witness—a spectacle of moral sublimity. Treason had done its work and driven the soldiers from the town, but another power had brought them back, and I claim for Massachusetts—for the 6th—that no man shall say that the soldiers of Lowell are not to have the foremost honors of the war. [Applause.]

More than that, you sent after them other companies, and of one I have the right to speak a word, as it came under my own command. The "Richardson Guard" was better equipped and better cared for than any other company that had marched from Massachusetts or into Virginia, and I am glad to say here publicly that at the request of the officers of the regular army at Fortress Monroe, that company was made a part of the regular garrison at the Fortress—a compliment that has been paid to no other company by the officers of the regular army. [Applause.]

I say again that Lowell has reason to be proud of her soldiers; and have not her soldiers reason to be proud of Lowell?

You say well, Sir, there are no parties. We have a country torn at the present hour by intestine war, and until that country is put in peace, in quiet, there must be no party and no thought of party. No compromise [applause], no yielding, nothing but the strong arm, until the glorious flag of the Union floats over every inch of territory which belongs to the United States of America. [Loud cheers and applause.]

For one, I trust that there may be no attempt at peace, and after remaining a few days here, I am ready to return to my duty, and never return to Lowell until the last time, or until the work is accomplished. We must have peace, but a peace in which the power of the Government is acknowledged; it must be a peace which secures the constitutional rights of all men under the Federal Government, and no other government. [Loud applause.] With my fellow-soldiers, whom I have left for the hour, there is no other feeling, and we have heard with pain and regret that there was any other feeling cherished even by a few. Why, Sir, let us make a peace for the hour, and it would not be sixty days before we would be involved in war again, if the result of that peace was the separation of this Union into two confederacies. We must have the whole of this country under one government, or else no government at all. [Applause.] There is no middle ground. We must pour out blood and treasure—the first like water, the last like sand—until that is accomplished. If you have no country, what have you left? Nothing! We should be base to give up the rich inheritance bequeathed to us by our fathers, and leave to our children only a broken and ruined country.

Mr. Mayor, If have been led into a digression from the more appropriate duty of the moment, to return to you my sincere thanks for this too great honor. I receive it, not for myself, but for the brave troops under my command, and the gallant navy to whose exertions we are mainly to attribute the recent victory. I receive it for the gallant Commodore Stringham (applause), and I would call your attention to the fact that he is a son of Massachusetts, that a majority of his fleet fitted out in Massachusetts, so that it was on the whole p