

THE REBELLION.

Important from Western Virginia.

Mysterious Movements of Gen. Rosecrans.

Splendid Letter from the Czar of Russia on the Rebellion.

Prince Gortschakoff to M. De Stoeckel for the Union One and Inseparable.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S REPLY.

The Entente Cordiale of Russia and the United States.

The Effect of Gen. Fremont's Proclamation on Garibaldi and the Cabinet.

Operations of the Army on the Potomac.

News from Hatteras and Fortress Monroe.

Arrival of the Quaker City with the Crew of the H. Middleton.

Important Arrests in Baltimore, &c., &c., &c.

REPORT FROM GEN. ROSECRANS'S DIVISION.

Advance of His Troops—A Battle Imminent—The Inhabitants Fleeing in Terror, &c.

CAMP STURT, Va., Sept. 8, 1861. General Rosecrans left our previous camp yesterday, and swept over the mountain in full force. The rebels are reported as being struck a few miles ahead. Our advance pickets were fired upon at four miles beyond this morning. There will be a fight soon. All the inhabitants are frightened and are running away.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1861.

REPORT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF AND MARSHAL DE STOECKEL.

The Russian Minister, M. De Stoeckel, had an audience of the President on Saturday, and read to him the following despatch—

FRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO MARSHAL DE STOECKEL.

St. Petersburg, July 10, 1861.

M. De Stoeckel, &c., &c., &c.

From the beginning of the conflict which divides the United States of America you have been desired to make known to the Federal Government the deep interest with which our august master was observing the development of a crisis which puts in question the prosperity and even the existence of the Union.

The Emperor profoundly regrets to see that the hope of a peaceful solution is not realized, and that American citizens already in arms are ready to let loose upon their country the most formidable of scourges of political society—a civil war. For more than eighty years that it has existed the American Union owes its independence, its lowering rise and its progress to the accord of its members, consecrated under the auspices of its illustrious founder, by institutions which have been able to reconcile the Union with liberty. This Union has been faithful. It has exhibited to the world the spectacle of a prosperity without example in the annals of history. It would be deplorable that, after so conclusive an experience, the United States should be hurried into a breach of the solemn compact, which, up to this time, has made their power. In spite of the diversity of their constitutions and of their interests, and perhaps even because of their diversity, Providence seems to urge them to draw along the traditional bond which is the basis of the very constitution of their political existence. In any event the evidence which they might impose upon themselves to maintain it is beyond comparison with those which dissolution would bring after it. United, they perfect themselves, isolated, they are paralyzed.

The struggle which unhappily has just arisen can neither be indefinitely prolonged nor lead to the total destruction of one of the parties. Somewhat later it will be necessary to come to some settlement, whatever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in conflict to co-exist. The American nation would then give a proof of high political wisdom in seeking in common such a settlement before a useless effusion of blood, a barren squandering of strength and of public riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal reprisals shall have come to deepen an abyss between the two parties of the confederation, to end definitely in their mutual exhaustion, and in the ruin, perhaps irreparable, of their commercial and political power.

Our august master cannot resign himself to admit such deplorable anticipations. His Imperial Majesty still places his confidence in that practical good sense of the citizens of the Union who appreciate so judiciously their true interests. His Majesty is happy to believe that the members of the Federal Government, and the influential men of the two parties, will seize all occasions and will unite all their efforts to calm the effervescence of the passions. There are no interests so divergent that it may not be possible to reconcile them by laboring that end with zeal and perseverance, in a spirit of justice and moderation.

If, within the limits of your friendly relations, your language and your counsels may contribute to this result, you will respond, sir, to the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor in devoting to this personal influence which you may have been able to acquire through your long residence at Washington, and the consideration which be-

longs to your character, as the representative of a sovereign, animated by the most friendly sentiments towards the American Union. This Union is not simply in our eyes an element essential to the universal political equilibrium; it constitutes besides a nation to which our august master and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interests for the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, both in the ascending period of their development after called to a natural community of interests and of sympathies, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other.

I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this contest. The preceding considerations have no other object than to attest the lively solicitude of the Emperor in the presence of the dangers which menace the American Union, and the sincere wishes that his Majesty entertains for the maintenance of that great work, so laboriously raised, and which appeared so rich in its future.

It is in this sense, sir, that I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the general government, as to the influential persons whom you may meet, giving them the assurance that in every event the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our august master during the important crisis which it is passing through at present.

Receive, sir, the expression of my very deep consideration. GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Secretary of State has delivered to M. Stoeckel the following acknowledgment—

MR. SEWARD TO MR. STOECKEL. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, } WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1861.

The Secretary of State of the United States is authorized by the President to express to Mr. De Stoeckel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, his profound sense of the liberal, friendly and magnanimous sentiments of his Majesty on the subject of the internal differences which for a time have seemed to threaten the American Union, as they are communicated in the instruction from Prince Gortschakoff to Mr. De Stoeckel, and by him read by his Majesty's direction to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State. M. De Stoeckel will express to his government the satisfaction with which the government regards this new guaranty of a friendship between the two countries which had its beginning with the national existence of the United States. The Secretary of State offers to M. De Stoeckel renewed assurances of his high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE ADVANCE OF THE REBELS—CONFIDENCE OF OUR TROOPS.

There are those among our leading military chiefs here who believe that the rebels broke camp at Manassas two days since, and by to-morrow's dawn will appear in force before Washington and give battle to our army. It is proper to say that General McClellan is not among the number who believe it. He believes that Beauregard and Johnston have altogether too much sense, after having neglected to take advantage of our position when we were comparatively weak and they were strengthened by the dash of victory, to attempt what would now prove to them an utter impossibility. It is conceded that by the constant and untiring labors of our gallant troops our works on the Chain Bridge to four miles south of Alexandria are perfect and impregnable. In fact, within the points mentioned, extending over a distance of about fifteen miles, we may be considered one continuous fortress—a line of the most thoroughly artistic and beautifully constructed earthworks that the world ever saw. Our troops are now thoroughly drilled, and are in the very best of spirits. They have all seen their young chief, General McClellan. They know him, have confidence in him, love him, and are so inspired by his presence that they will follow where he leads, though it be to the very jaws of death. They are no longer complaining of the Quartermaster and Commissary departments. They have learned to love camp life. They bear hardships such as few of the old warriors experienced. They are healthy, and, what is more, they know they are not fighting against right, but that they are doubly fortified in the great fact that they are sustaining the government, supporting the old flag, and perpetuating a Union that will long survive the memory of the vile traitors who seek to destroy it, and that at last they themselves will leave a memory behind them that will be cherished by every patriot.

There is no desire on the part of our generals or our people for a decisive battle if the rebels seek it. Below Alexandria, on the river, we are stronger than ever. Above Washington our forces defy the rebels to attempt to cross. They erected their fortifications on the banks of the river at Great Falls to cover their crossing; but, as stated last night, General McClellan despatched Griffin's battery to a point opposite the rebels on the river, and promptly demolished their earthworks and drove them away. Several attempts have also been made to cross further up in the face of General Stone's and General Banks's columns, which in each case have been repulsed. An idea which is still entertained by the rebels, judging from their movements, that they can yet cross into Maryland above Washington. While General Banks holds his present position they will never do it. There is little doubt that, but for the vigilance of General Banks, Beauregard's army would have bivouacked on the soil of Maryland ere this. Few know the vast amount of work that has been performed by the men under Generals Banks and Stone. They have done the key to the capital, and the nation will one day reward them for the great work they have achieved with so little demonstration in repelling the threatened rebel invaders of the national metropolis.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

The rebels are making their principal demonstration in the direction of the Chain Bridge, but not in sufficient force to warrant any hope of immediate success for our troops. The fact is that the awful condition of the rebel army, being panic struck by the terrible sound of smallpox at Manassas and other places, and the call of the coast States for their troops to come home, and protect the principal exports from a life and to that which has baffled Hatteras Inlet, leads to a thorough breaking up of the rebel army and their return to the several States from whence they came.

THE REBELS AT MUMSON'S HILL.

The enemy near Munson's Hill were very quiet throughout the day. In the morning they had a grand flag raising ceremony in view of our troops, when they substituted a huge pirate flag in place of the dirty rag which they had flown during the week. It was hoisted by one of the done of the national Capital. During the entire day the rebel and Union pickets kept up a desultory fire, with no damage to either side. Towards night the fire was more brisk, and at one time it was thought a general engagement was near at hand. It soon after subsided, and things resumed their usual *status*. The rebels have few guns mounted at Munson's Hill, and General McClellan is entirely indifferent about their movements in that direction.

A BALLOON ASCENSION BY GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Yesterday General McClellan made a balloon ascension with Professor Love, and occupied two hours in reconnoissances.

THE ARMY.

Colonel James H. Van Allen, of Van Allen and Mix's cavalry, arrived in Washington this morning and will take command of his regiment to-morrow. Lieutenant Colonel Mix, who has been in sole charge of the regiment thus far, will take command of that portion which has been detached to join General Bank's column. Capt. George D. Bayard, instructor of cavalry tactics at West Point, has obtained a leave of absence from the regular army to take the senior majority in this regiment. Lieutenant John Mix, Second Cavalry, has also been detached and is now adjutant of the regiment.

A portion of Colonel Borden's regiment of Sharpshooters have arrived, and will form a part of General Lander's brigade, which will be composed of picked men. Those who know General Lander can judge what the composition of his brigade will be, when it is known that the formation of it is left entirely to his own selection.

Anxiety is expressed to see the General in the field with his new command. The Sharpshooters have made a fine impression since their arrival here.

THE RECEPTION OF FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

Gen. Fremont's proclamation, declaring the slaves of rebels to be free men was made solely on his own responsibility, without any previous advice from the authorities here or consultation with them on the subject. It struck the entire Cabinet and the President with utter amazement, and for the first twenty-four hours they remained in a quandary, like the crew of a wrecked boat dashed by the surf high and dry upon the rocks, and lying round thinking what to do. Whether it was right or wrong, prudent or imprudent, what would be its effect, especially in the hazy neutral States and parts of States, whether to sanction it or countermand it. All these questions were freely and fully canvassed, when it was finally unanimously determined that the proclamation was just right thing, made at precisely the right time, in exactly the right manner, and by the right man. The President, possessing in himself, like Andrew Jackson, the rare combination of the soldier and the statesman, will umpire.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION ON GARIBALDI—LATEST NEWS FROM THE ITALIAN FLEET.

I can give you very interesting particulars in regard to the proposition of Garibaldi to join our army, and the probability of his soon entering into the service of the United States. Nearly two months ago our Consul at Genoa wrote to Garibaldi on the subject of our civil war. Garibaldi promptly replied, saying that he would retire, but if the great cause of republican government—self-government—free institutions—which is the same throughout the world, was at stake, he might be induced to relinquish his long cherished hope of withdrawal from public life, and he begged the Consul to express to our government his deep sympathy in this hour of trial. He concluded his letter by the significant inquiry whether this conflict would result in the emancipation of the slaves? This correspondence was forwarded by our Consul to Secretary Seward, who communicated the same to the President. Mr. Lincoln immediately directed the Secretary of State to tender to Garibaldi, in the name of the President, the appointment of Major General in the American Army, if he would take a part in this great contest. Mr. Seward's reply to Garibaldi, addressed to our Consul at Genoa, is one of the most elaborate, studied and ornate pieces of rhetoric that has ever emanated from his pen, and will be admired when it comes to be published by the lovers of rhetoric throughout the world. It was general in its terms, arguing the point so often presented to American readers, that if republican government falls here there is no hope for it any where else; but as the government at that time had no policy in regard to the confederation and freeing of the slaves, the Secretary of State did not know whether the government would adopt a policy on that subject, he dodged Garibaldi's main and important question, and made no allusion to it whatever. But now that General Fremont has made a policy for the government on this vexed question—in full harmony with Garibaldi's views—the friends of the Italian liberator are sanguine that he will soon be here to accept the proffered commission in our army.

THE UNION FEELING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

News reached here to-day that two hundred citizens of North Carolina had arrived at Hatteras Inlet, declared themselves loyal citizens, and desired and were permitted to take the oath of allegiance. These who arrived state that a strong feeling prevailed among the population of the people of North Carolina to crush the rebellion and vindicate the government. They gave assurances that a large number of others would seek protection of the government at Hatteras Inlet.

MUSKET FIRING—EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

Considerable excitement was occasioned this afternoon by repeated discharges of musketry in the neighborhood of Fort Corcoran. Commanding positions here were soon occupied, under suppositions of a pending battle but the firing proceeded from musket practice with blank cartridges.

THE HORSE POWER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—ORIGINAL VIEW OF SECRETARY WELLES.

A report has been very current here that immediately after Congress ordered twenty new gunboats, of five hundred horse power each, Secretary Welles wrote to his brother-in-law, Mr. George D. Morgan, of New York, that ten thousand more horses would now be wanted for these additional gunboats, and he did not see where in the world they were to be got. At first a great many believed this story to be true, but it is now pretty generally discredited; still, it is so important, at a time when the enemy's forces are so near us, to preserve the reputation of every member of the Cabinet from ridicule, that I think it might be prudent, in the absence of Mr. Welles, for Acting Secretary Fox and Mr. Morgan to come out and contradict it, over their own signatures.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER R. B. FORBES, ETC.

The imposition of Mr. John B. Alley, M. C. of Mass., in recommending the captain of the R. B. Forbes, and then, after he got drunk, reprimanding the navy department for appointing him, as shown by Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, does not stand alone. There will be other ridiculous developments of the looseness in which members of Congress have hobbled business through the various departments of the government, for the purpose of making money here and there political capital at home.

REPEL OF THE REBELS IN AN ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE POTOMAC.

Last Wednesday the rebels fired from an eminence at Great Falls, some miles from Washington, upon a body of our troops on the Maryland side. Their rilled cannon, although perhaps a hundred times discharged, wounded only one of our men. They attempted to ford the river by constructing a temporary bridge with planks, which they were repulsed by the sharpshooters of the Pennsylvania Seventh, and a number of them killed. The rebels then retired from view, carrying with them their battery.

OBSERVATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The following are the results of careful and extended observations to-day on the Virginia side of the Potomac—A new and formidable battery has been discovered, commanding the Leesburg turnpike, about seven miles from the Chain Bridge. The falling of woods by the rebels exposed this battery to the view of our troops. Owing to the distance no guns were describable, our only large body of troops. Men were, however, employed on the fortifications to-day.

ADVANCE OF OUR PICKETS.

At daylight this morning our pickets advanced one mile farther into Virginia, the rebels retiring before them from the direction of Arlington.

NO PARADE TO CROSS THE POTOMAC.

No passes whatever were issued to-day to cross the Potomac.

PARDON BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has pardoned A. J. Clarke, who has served two years in the Wisconsin penitentiary, having been convicted of forging land warrants.

GENERAL OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

There was a very general observance of General McClellan's order in regard to the Sabbath to-day, in all the camps in the Army of the Potomac. Religious services were held in many of the camps, and excellent instructions imparted to the troops by their spiritual advisers.

UNION MEETING IN ALBANY.

At a Union meeting held in this city last evening the following named gentlemen were elected delegates to the People's Convention on the 10th—Hon. John K. Porter, Hon. Andrew J. Colvin, Alexander Greer, H. H. Martin, Hon. George Wolford, John McEvoy, Gen. John S. Van Rensselaer, Wm. B. Scott, Col. W. J. Harcourt, Hon. James D. Wason, J. Howard King, Hiram Perry, George Downing, James O. Sullivan, Col. Robt. L. Johnson and R. M. Griffin.

Resolutions were adopted recommending the Hon. D. S. Dickinson for his bold and patriotic course, declaring that all former party strife should be buried and forgotten in one common effort to put down treason and sustain the government, recommending that but one ticket be nominated at the approaching conventions, to be composed of men without regard to former party associations; and also recommending that Hon. D. S. Dickinson be placed on the State ticket.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF JEFF. DAVIS.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8, 1861. The city is full of contradictory and unreliable rumors, among which is one that a despatch from Jeff. Davis to a friend was exhibited to Mr. Johnson, chairman of the Senate committee to visit the Federal and Confederate military authorities in Western Kentucky, saying that he (Davis) approved of the Confederate occupation of Hickman and Columbus.

Some excitement was created by Roussett's brigade being drawn up in line on the Indiana side to receive Col. Whitaker, which gave rise to reports that the brigade was on the march to Maddordough's Hill and various other places in Kentucky.

There is an immense stampede of Jews southward, who have been engaged in running goods into the Southern confederacy, caused by a report that the trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad would probably be stopped to-morrow.

A Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, under date of the 25th of August, says, "The illness of the President for several days past has incapacitated him wholly for public business, even to the signing of bills, and the public convenience demands the appointment of a much important work before our legislators can disperse."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1861. A sailor belonging to the brig Joseph, which was captured by the privateer Savannah in June last, has arrived here. He left Richmond on Tuesday last. He heard nothing of the death of Jeff. Davis. He saw him on the Sunday previous, when he appeared as well as usual.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN BALTIMORE, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8, 1861. Some important arrests have been made within the last twenty-four hours which do credit to the vigilance of the government.

On Saturday night the officers arrested M. J. Grady and nineteen others, mostly residents of the Eighth ward, at the North Point Monument House, on the Trap road, about eight miles from the city, who were endeavoring to make their way to Virginia. The party had gone thither in three wagons, and were to have embarked in a schooner, probably for Eastern Shore, Md., and thence to Virginia. Among the articles seized was a quantity of blue flannel, several military uniforms, packages of letters, medicines, &c., and a rebel flag. The whole party were taken to Fort McHenry this morning.

About daylight this morning A. Williamson, doing business as a coachmaker at No. 60 German street, was arrested, charged with treason against the government. A few days previous it was ascertained that he had been engaged by certain parties to make a wagon with a false top and bottom, to facilitate the transmission of contraband articles south of the Potomac. The accused, after being closely watched, was arrested in the said wagon, with a pair of excellent horses, just as he was about leaving the shop. At first he protested his innocence and invited an investigation. The police soon demonstrated that they were better acquainted with the secrets of his wagon than was supposed, and quickly drew from its secret recesses ample evidence of the guilt of some one. The vehicle had a false floor, and as the police quickly removed it the accused exclaimed, "My God, I am a ruined man!" The articles found embraced, among other things, some twenty large size navy revolvers, of superior quality, a quantity of gold lace, red flannel, and a package of about 1200 letters, addressed to parties in Petersburgh, Richmond, Norfolk and Fairfax. Some from several first class business houses in Baltimore. The letters and other articles were sent to General Dix.

Williamson was also sent to Fort McHenry. It is understood that among the letters seized were some addressed to officers in the rebel army, and to Mrs. Jeff. Davis.

General Dix has issued an order interdicting all communication with the State prisoners at Fort McHenry. Passes heretofore issued are countermanded.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED SECESSIONIST.

A NEW YORK LAWYER SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE. A despatch was received by the police authorities on Saturday last from the Secretary of State to arrest and hand over to Colonel Martin Burke, commanding at Fort Lafayette, Algeron S. Sullivan, a lawyer, whose office is at 50 Liberty street. He was arrested at his residence, No. 84 West Fourth street, on Saturday evening by Sergeant Lefferts and detective Bennett, and taken to Fort Lafayette yesterday morning. Mr. Sullivan is one of the most prominent attorneys in New York, and is a member of the crew of the privateer Savannah. He admits having written several letters to persons residing in Richmond, Norfolk and Fairfax. Some from several first class business houses in Baltimore. The letters and other articles were sent to General Dix.

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RECEPTION TO MR. WRIGHT, EX-MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 8, 1861. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, ex-Minister to Berlin, arrived here on Saturday. He was greeted at the depot by a large crowd of citizens, and escorted to the State House square, where he was welcomed in a patriotic speech by General Dimmock. Mr. Wright, in response, said he did not come home to talk of parties or political platforms, when the institutions of his country were assailed. He was anxious to do with them. The constitution must be preserved, and this great rebellion will be put down. He would sustain Mr. Lincoln's administration in every effort to sustain the government. He would never agree to a division of this country. We must be one people. He was for this country first, last and all the time, and for the prosecution of the war to a successful termination, and for such purposes would put forth every exertion.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8, 1861. The Charleston Mercury of the 6th says that Captain Coxzetta, of the brig Jeff Davis, has arrived. He has been presented with a watch, &c. The captain says that for fully two weeks he was cruising for the yacht Rebecca, Captain G. O. Bennett, Jr., but without success.

The Charleston Mercury of the 6th says that the whole coast of S. Carolina is blockaded, and reports several vessels laden with coffee and bricks run the blockade on the 20th ult., under a heavy fire from the blockading fleet. The Floridians think their batteries will adequately protect them against federal invasion.

The planters are unanimously resolved not to ship any Sea Island cotton either North or South, the entire crop being pledged to the Confederacy.

The Nashville Union and American, of the 7th, says that 3,500 Union troops occupied Paduch on Friday, taking possession of the telegraph office, Marine Hospital, and branch bank of Louisville, the coin from which having been removed before their arrival. The editor thinks the movement indicative of an attempt to invade Tennessee from that direction.

The Charleston Mercury correspondent, from Goldboro, N. C., of the 5th, says all is quiet, but no sickness exists, no expectation of an attack, and no indications of movements to beat off the invaders from their present positions.

Richmond, Sept. 4, 1861. Urgent requests have been made to place Captain Bragg in command of the threatened district of North Carolina. Passengers from Manassas say that the rebels killed three hundred federals, losing twenty, in a sharp skirmish, on the 4th, taking possession of an important hill near Arlington Heights.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8, 1861. A special despatch to the Knoxville Register from Lynchburg, Va., says our forces are pushing forward toward Washington. Hall's Hill, which the rebels took yesterday after a sharp fight, brings us three miles nearer Washington than heretofore, and our flags are now in full sight of the camp, court and capitol of the Lincoln government.

The Clarksville Courier of the 6th says that the cars going southward have been crowded the past few days with Southerners, who were compelled to lie to avoid being pressed into the federal service. There was quite a number of them from Missouri.

A special despatch to the Richmond Dispatch of the 5th says that General Albert Sidney Johnson, senior General in the Confederate army, has arrived, and it is expected will be assigned to duty at Manassas.

The Richmond Dispatch reports that General Lee was at Valley Forge on the 21st ult., waiting for fair weather and good roads to commence operations. The Union troops are strongly posted at Staunton's, about twelve miles distant, between there and Huttonsville.

OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER QUAKER CITY. SHE BRINGS SEVEN PRISONERS FROM THE REBEL SCHOONER H. MIDDLETON—THE WORK SHE HAS DONE, ETC.

The United States blockading steamer Quaker City arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from Fort Lafayette. She brought on and landed at Fort Lafayette seven rebel prisoners, captured from the schooner H. Middleton. The Quaker City has been constantly employed on the blockade, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, a distance of twelve miles, and a station she was eminently fitted to occupy, owing to her speed and light draught of water. She has been constantly under steam for seventy-nine days, and during that time her name has become a terror to the rebels who line the shores of Lynn Haven Bay, as well as to such of the "evil disposed" and "willingly hooded" small craft, who have thought to elude the blockade by taking to the shoaler channels of the bay.

The Quaker City having been purchased by the government, and the term of service of her crew having expired, she comes to New York to be refitted and re-organized, and will return as quickly as possible to the blockade.

The following is a list of her officers—Commander—Overton Carr, United States Navy. Acting Master and an Officer—Samuel W. Mather. Midshipman—A. H. McCormick. Paymaster—J. J. Holley. Surgeon—Edward R. Dalton, M. D. Chief Engineer—John F. Pendleton, Geo. Farrer, J. L. Teak, W. Graham, Peter Robinson. Chief Steward and Caterer—John F. Mills.

The schooner H. Middleton, which was captured by the Vandalla on the 21st of August, of Charleston, while she was attempting to run the blockade. It will be recalled that when she found she was being pursued, and that escape was impossible, the captain commenced throwing overboard all his provisions, but the crew did not answer, and she was obliged to surrender to a superior force. Legal measures have been taken by the United States to secure the condemnation of the vessel and cargo. The following are the names of the crew brought on by the Quaker City—Sailors—Samuel Bennett, Robert Roll, William Sims, J. Clifton, A. Strow.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND HATTERAS INLET.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 7, 1861. Commodore Stringham reached Old Point to-day. His flag-ship, the Harriet Lane, arrived on Monday.

The Harriet Lane has sailed from New York, in consequence of new orders from the Commodore.

The George Peabody arrived last night from Hatteras Inlet, bringing recent intelligence and a number of fugitive families, from the mouth of the Tar river, who managed to escape to the inlet.

The fortifications at Ocracoke Inlet have been abandoned, and probably those at Oregon Inlet, some forty miles this side of Cape Hatteras.

A powerful steamer was seen inside at the latter place yesterday. It was seen coming up yesterday.

There is no light at Hatteras, the rebels having removed the lenses.

No signs of a fortification were to be seen at the Cape. It is supposed the rebels will make a stand at Fort Macon, a strong emplaced work, guarding the approach to Beaufort.

Refugees from North Carolina report that the lower counties of the State are ready to hoist the Union flag when assured of support. A perfect reign of terror exists. The State troops were in part returning from Virginia.

A prominent clergyman declared at Hatteras Inlet, should a federal force invade the main land near Beaufort, it would at once be joined by 2,000 North Carolina Unionists.

The captain of the Peabody counted twenty-five wrecks between Cape Hatteras and Henry.

Colonel Max Weber will return to Old Point and Colonel Hawkins' fleet will be greatly strengthened.

Colonel Benck has been placed in command of the New York Tenth regiment.

The weather at Old Point is intensely hot.

OUR HATTERAS INLET CORRESPONDENCE.

HATTERAS ISLET, Sept. 4, 1861. The Accident to the Harriet Lane—How She Got Off—The Amount of Damage Done—Colonel Hawkins Working in the People's Neighborhood—Their Union Spirit—The Necessity of Light Drift Boats—A Depot for Privateers—The Rebel Loss at Hatteras Inlet, &c., &c.

Having written you a hearty account of the doings of the naval forces in this place by the first conveyance that left after the capture of Fort Clark and Hatteras. I now send you a few more items of interest to your readers. To begin with, the most gratifying occurrence since the capture of this place, is the saving of the Harriet Lane.

After spending for two days and nights on the bottom, she was finally got into deep water by the exertions of officers and men sent from the United States Steamer Squacchanah. It was very fortunate that good weather prevailed during the time, otherwise she would have gone to destruction at once. She has proved herself a very strong vessel. The hull was not injured, and she was not damaged, but her machinery is partially disabled, owing to sand being taken in through the injection pipes, and in fact very filling up the channel ways and air pumps, and bending some of the rods, all of which can soon be rectified, but the most serious damage is to one of her boilers, which has been so damaged in the bottom by the pounding of the ship that it is nearly or quite useless. All her coal was thrown overboard, also all her ammunition and broadside guns, but the pivot or bow gun was not disturbed. Had the rebels had the rebels would have sworn that they had captured her, but she was saved.

Colonels Hawkins and Max Webber are busily engaged putting their respective forts in the best possible state of defence; the former is in Fort Clark, and the latter in Fort Hatteras. Colonel Hawkins has been very busy the last two days swearing in the inhabitants of this vicinity, two hundred of whom have already been sworn in. They say they have always been Union men, and intend so to remain. Out of a vote of two hundred and forty only seventeen were for secession. I have seen a copy of a petition to the Governor of the State from these people, imploring him not to press them into the ranks, stating that they did not vote for secession and don't want it. One of the secession party has gone over to report these people for taking the oath of allegiance to Uncle Sam; hence they are very uneasy for fear of being punished, and have applied to Colonel Hawkins for protection.

An immense number of letters have been found in various shanties adjoining the forts, all of them showing conclusively that secession and the war are very unpopular, and that imprisonment is the principal mode by