THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9145. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REBELLION.

Important News from Missouri.

The Surrender of Col. Mulligan to the Rebels.

Gen. Fremont About to Take the Field.

Gallant Fight and Rout of Rebels at Mariatown.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Destruction of the Rebel Fortification at Ocracoke Inlet.

Developement of Loyalty Among the People.

PROCLAMATION OF COL. HAWKINS.

Reported Rebel Demonstration Against Fort Hatteras.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Flight of Ex-Vice President Breckinridge,

&c., &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1861.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE UNION LINES.

At eleven o'clock to-night the telegraph announced all quiet along the lines of the grand army.

NO IDLERS PERMITTED TO VISIT THE OUTPOSTS.

An order has been issued preventing all civilians and officers and privates not on duty from visiting the outposts of the army.

PICKET FIRING ON SUNDAY NIGHT.

There was considerable firing between the pickets along the whole line of General Franklin's division during last night, without fatal effect on our side.

FORTIFICATIONS OF THE REBELS OPPOSITE WASHINGTON.

A close reconnoisance to-day developed the fact that the rebels are extending a line of fortifications from Munson's Hill towards Springfield Station and Alexandria. They have two large earthworks in progress of erection at Mason's Hill, directly south of Munson's Hill, commanding the Columbia Turnpike, surrounded by deep ditches.

ORDER REIGNS IN WASHINGTON.

The vigilance of the Provost Guard has again cleared the streets of straggling soldiers, and restored the usual good order. The disorderly conduct of the men is in a great measure attributable to the carelessness of company and regimental officers, who forget their positions, and sink the officer in boon companionship with their men.

DISLOYAL PERSONS PERMITTED WITHIN THE UNION LINES.

Complaints are made about the conduct of some of the sentinels in permitting the passage through the lines of our army of people whose loyalty is at least questionable. The rigid exclusion of passes to all except those who are properly vouched for, will avail but little if any person whatever is allowed to enter the lines without the required permit from the proper authorities.

OPERATIONS ALONG THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The forces stationed along the Lower Potomac are doing good service in breaking up the transmission of military stores into Virginia through the lower counties of Maryland On Saturday two wagons, loaded with clothing, arms and medicines, were captured near Fredericktown, St. Mary's county, by a detachment of Colonel Cowdin's First Massachusetts regiment.

REPORTS OF THE RELEASED SURGEONS FROM RICHMOND—HOW THE UNION PRISONERS ARE TREATED THERE.

The officers recently released upon parole at Richmond, whose arrival at Baltimore via Fortress Monroe, has been announced in the HERALD, give gloomy accounts of the treatment of the Union prisoners, and particularly the wounded. The substance of the list of prisoners and wounded brought by these gentlemen has already been published in the HERALD some weeks ago. They represent that the wounded of our prisoners who are under the care of the rebel surgeons are most infamously maltreated. They are actually butchered. Amputations and capital operations are performed where there is not the slighest need for them, and nearly all of these operations result fatally to the victims of the carelessness and cruelty of the rebel surgeons and the want of all the accommodations required for wounded and sick men. The prisoners complain of the marked discourtesy manifested towards them by the people at Richmond, and particularly the Virginians. The only evidences of humanity exhibited emanated from the Louisianians and Georgians. Many of the prisoners are actually suffering for want of clothing. They are barefooted and almost naked. Upon a representation of this fact to-day to General Scott he promised that they should be supplied as soon as practicable with proper clothing. When these officers left Richmond one hundred and fifty of the prisoners had already been sent to Castle Pinckney, in Charleston harbor. One hundred and fifty more were to be sent on Saturday last to New Orleans, and four hundred more to Baton Rouge, early this week. It is intended to send all the prisoners South, to prevent their escape. Sixteen officers, including one Colonel and forty privates, had already escaped There were in all about 1,500 prisoners at Richmond, including those brought from Western Virginia and the Union people of the State who had been dragged from their homes and thrust into prison because they would not give their allegiance exclusively to the government set up by the rebel chieftains.

The conduct of the rebels towards these people is said to be most intolerable. They seized not only men, but women and children. One instance is related of a lady who went into their lines to get permission to nurse her husband, who had been wounded. She was promptly imprisoned, and subjected to the most revolting indignities. She has proved a real Florence Nightingale to the wounded Union soldiers, but is nightly obliged to pin her shawl up as a curtain to hide herself from the gaze of the Southern chivalry, who respect neither age, sex, nor condition.

It is stated that the rebel force at Richmond amounts to about sixteen thousand. Most of the troops are badly clothed and are sadly in want of woollen garments, blankets and shoes. The only properly clothed regiments were those from Alabama and Mississippi.

While in Richmond one of these surgeons procured a lady to visit Manassas, in connection with the wounded on our side. She reported that there were one hundred and eighty thousand troops in the rebel army of the Potomac, under the command of Gen. Beauregard.

INCENDIARISM OF THE REBELS.

On Sunday afternoon the barn of John Buren, located at Ball's Cross Roads, was burned by the rebel troops. While it was in flames a large rebel force appeared at Upton's Hill, which is a mile and a half distant.

THE WOODS ON ARLINGTON HEIGHTS ON FIRE.

After dark this evening a lurid glare lighted the horizon in a southwesterly direction from the city. It proceeds from burning woods on the eastern slope of the heights above Arlington House.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

The national Fast Day will generally be observed here. Professor McCoy will repeat in the afternoon, in the Hall of the Representatives, his oration which was delivered on last Tuesday, commemorative of the seventy-fourth anniversary of the adoption of the constitution.

THE NAVY STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The contract for supplying stationery for the Navy Department and its various bureaus, for the current fiscal year, has been awarded to Philip & Solomons, of this city.

THE ARMY—EXAMINATION OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

The following special order has been made, in accordance with the act of Congress providing for an examination of the qualifications of commissioned officers of volunteers:—

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 72.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1861.

Under the authority of section tenth, of an act of Congress approved July 22, 1861, a Military Board, to consist of officers herein named, will assemble at Arlington, Virginia, at ten o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 23d inst., to examine into the capacity, qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of all commissioned officers of volunteers who may be ordered before it.

Detail for the Board:—First, Brigadier General Louis Blenker, volunteer service. second, Brigadier General John H. Martindale, volunteer service; third, Brigadier General John Sedgwick, volunteer service; fourth, Colonel J. McLeod Murphy, Fifteenth New York regiment; fifth, Colonel Julius Stahl, Eighth New York regiment.

The junior member will record the proceedings.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

This Board commenced its labors to-day. A rigid examination is to be instituted, in order to insure competency and fitness in the rank of the whole army.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The following named Brigadier Generals of Volunteers have been appointed:—

John B. S. Todd, of Dacotah Territory, late Captain Sixth infantry.

Major and Quartermaster Van Vliet, United States Army, to be assigned to duty as Chief of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army on the Potomac.

Major Barnard, of the United States Engineers, to be assigned to duty as Chief of Engineers of the Army of the Potomac.

John Newton and Winfield S. Hancock are also to be Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.

REVIEW OF TROOPS BY GENERAL M'CLELLAN AND THE FRENCH PRINCES.

General McClellan and staff, accompanied by the Prince de Joinville and son, the Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres, reviewed the division of General McDowell at noon, and that of General Richardson at four o'clock. The troops appeared to great advantage, and their excellent order, as well as the condition of their camps, elicited much commendation. General McClellan's appearance upon the parade ground of General Richardson's division was greeted with enthusiastic shouts by the whole command.

THE COUNT DE PARIS AND THE DUC DE CHARTRES ASSIGNED TO GEN. M'CLELLAN'S STAFF.

The Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres, nephews of the Prince de Joinville, have been assigned to the staff of Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Captain.

THE POSITION OF SENATOR BAKER.

It is true that Senator Baker has been appointed a Major General of volunteers, but he has not yet signified his acceptance. He regards his position in the Senate as the highest to which any man can reasonably aspire, and hence it is not probable, entertaining this opinion, that he will resign, unless the pressing exigencies of the country shall demand his services in the field.

THE ARMY RETIRING BOARD.

The Army Retiring Board hold daily sessions, and are proceeding with their work. Col. Long, who was retired, has been restored to the position of Chief of the Topographical Engineers. Several officers, in addition to those heretofore reported, who are regarded as superannuated, have been retired. Their names will not be made public at present.

CONDITION OF GEN. HEINTZELMAN.

Gen. Heintzelman, who was wounded in the arm in the battle at Bull run, has nearly recovered from the injury. He will be assigned the command of a division in Virginia.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S BODY GUARD.

Captain Barker's McClellan Dragoons made their appearance to-day in a new uniform, consisting of dark blue coats and light blue pants, &c., a decided improvement.

SURPLUS RATIONS OF SOLDIERS.

According to an army order issued to-day, whenever companies, by an economical use of their rations, have raised a surplus, it must be left in the hands of the Commissary from whom they drew their rations. The bills of purchase, at cost price, of the articles, will be paid by any Commissary having funds for that purpose, for the benefit of the economist. Heretofore surplus rations have been sold to sutlers and storekeepers, or exchanged for other supplies by the soldiers.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

It is known that the rebels have been receiving supplies of provisions and munitions of war from Mexico, across the Territory of Arizona and the frontier of Texas—a circumstance which, in a measure, renders the blockade of Southern ports futile. Arizona and New Mexico are entirely unprotected by any Union force at present, and are perfectly open to the enemy. A proposition was made some time ago to the government, and received the warm approval of the Secretary of State, to raise a regiment of cavalry in California to protect this line, cut off the connection with Mexico, and afford aid and comfort to the Union men in Arizona, Texas and New Mexico. Had the proposition been adopted the disgraceful surrender of Fort Fillmore would have been prevented, and the rebels would have been deprived of those necessary supplies which they obtained without hindrance from this quarter. It is said that the offer to raise and equip a cavalry regiment in California for this important service is about to be renewed by parties competent to command it, and it is to be hoped that the War Department will at once accept so desirable an accession to the forces of the Union.

CAVALRY FROM OREGON.

The War Department has authorized a cavalry company to be raised in Oregon.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND MEXICO.

A letter from Paris, received to-day, says that the French government has respectfully declined to inform the Mexican Minister there of the object of the fleet to be sent to Mexico, saying that the government of the latter will be duly apprised of it through the French Minister. So far as appears from the letter, the movement of France and England is not necessarily hostile.

THE NEW GRANADA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The commission for the adjustment of claims against New Granada is in session daily, but make little progress. The counsel are busily engaged preparing their cases. No umpire has yet been selected. They seem to have great trouble in agreeing upon a proper person.

THE NEW TREATY WITH DENMARK.

The new treaty with Denmark, which has just been ratified at the State Department, by Col. Rosloff, the Danish Minister, and the Secretary of State, provides that deserting seamen will hereafter be surrendered to their Consuls, and also that Consuls are to have full jurisdiction in all cases of difference arising between captains, officers and crew of the ships of their nations.

THE SHOOTING OF THE MAJOR OF THE FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Information was received here to-day that the Major of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment was shot through the heart last night, by a private, and fell dead from his horse. The regiment had just arrived. On the route the Major ordered the private to be tied to a cart wheel, and dragged along the road. It was for this act that the private committed the offence. The Major's name was Lewis, the private's Lannahan.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

We have received a copy of the Richmond *Whig* of the 21st inst., from which we copy the following telegraphic despatches from the South:—

A BATTLE IN KENTUCKY IMMINENT.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19, 1861.

A special despatch to the *Picayune* of this city, dated Memphis the 18th inst., is as follows:—

The Tennesseeans have possession of Elizabethtown, forty-three miles south-by-west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, with a large amount of rolling stock. Eleven companies rallied around our banner at that place. General Rousseau's ragamuffins left Louisville on the 18th, to meet our forces. Both parties are endeavoring to obtain Muldrough's Hill, which is regarded as a very strong position. A lively time was anticipated within twenty-four hours.

MEMPHIS, via MOBILE, Sept. 20, 1861.

The Confederates are doubtless occupying Muldrough's Hill, in Kentucky, to-day. General Rousseau is opposing them, and a battle is expected soon. A large force of Tennesseans reached Bowling Green yesterday.

General A. S. Johnston has arrived in Columbus.

It is reported that 7,000 federals had landed nine miles above Columbus, with the intention of an attack.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20, 1861.

A sailor captured by the federal steamer Massachusetts, and subsequently set adrift in a leaky boat, on account of refusing to take the Lincoln oath, was picked up, and arrived here. He reports that the federals have nine batteries on Chandler island, and are expecting lumber to build houses and hospitals. Twelve thousand men are to be placed on that island and in the neighborhood. They also intended to fortify Ship Island, and prevent all communication between Mobile and New Orleans.

The sailor said that the enemy received daily the New Orleans papers, and were fully posted in regard to current events.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 20, 1861.

A despatch in the Montgomery *Mail* says water communication between Mobile and New Orleans has been cut off again by Lincoln's blockade, in consequence of the removal of troops from Ship Island.

[We add that the Hessians destroyed a portion of the telegraph line about midway between New Orleans and Mobile; but the line was repaired on to-day (Friday), and was in working order last evening.]

FROM WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 20, 1861.

Everything is quiet here. No officer has been appointed here under the Sequestration act. It should be attended to without delay. Many efforts will doubtless be made to evade the law, and the sooner the law is enforced the better for the confederacy.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1861.

Treasonable Agencies Broken Up—A Female Spy and Traitress Discovered—She Travels Repeatedly to Richmond and Back—Exploits of a Lincoln and Scott Detective—Arrest of the Wife of a United States Lieutenant in Newark, N. J.—A Baltimore Israelite Under Arrest—Explanation of Shrewd Tricks of New York Merchants—Heavy Haul of Contraband Goods, &c., &c.

The most important arrests that have been made during the rebellion came to light in this city to-day. Most of those previously incarcerated in Fort Lafayette had been devoting their influences to treason; but the parties here arrested were contributing arms and munitions of war daily, bribing officers of the United States Army to further their designs, and had organized a system of treason so skilful and so complete that only after the utmost vigilance, and when the detectives had tested all means to entrap and decoy them, the full proofs came to light.

The names of these men are James M. Haig, F. Wyatt and William Gilchrist. Haig is a Baltimore Israelite, whose business is the making of military trimmings, epaulettes, sword handles, &c. He had obtained a hay contract from the United States government to more effectually conceal his plans, and was armed with numerous letters from federal functionaries that he intended to produce in emergencies. This man conducted contraband trade from Baltimore until General Dix and the Provost Marshal showed him up. He was first observed in this wise:—A package, containing several thousand friction tubes and cannon primers had been left at Adams' express office in this city, addressed to a well known firm in Baltimore. Being threatened with arrest, the latter firm confessed that they were the agents of Jas. M. Haig, and it was further educed that the same was shipped under a fictitious name by William Gilchrist.

Detective Benjamin Franklin, a sagacious and fertile Philadelphia officer, now determined to seduce Haig to this city; for which purpose he resorted to certain ingenious means, not now ripe for publication. Convinced that heavy orders awaited him here, and that Philadelphia was less under espionage than Baltimore, Haig came on. A celebrated Lincoln detective now took part in the matter, and the means by which they inveigled all the parties constitute the richest item in the history of criminal surveillance. The Israelite was so played upon that he is not yet aware of the enemies who ruined him, and when the matter was ripe the whole party were taken up, their goods and papers seized, and they are now in Fort Lafayette, having gone forward on Sunday night.

William Gilchrist is a razor and cutlery importer, whose establishment is situated at Fifth and Commerce streets. He has never taken the oath of allegiance, being an Englishman. His game was to pretend himself a federal agent, until the worst came, when he was to claim the privileges of a British subject. In his establishment were found surgical instruments, caps, pistols, bowie knives, &c., packed and directed to go southward. The property amounts to $10,000 in value.

F. Wyatt is a Virginian, formerly in partnership with C. B. Campbell, 205 North Water street. He has always been a rabid traitor, and his wife has been six times to Richmond and back within as many weeks, taking each time trunks heavily filled with weapons and goods contraband. She passed our lines by bribing an officer of the army, who obtained passes for the purpose. Said officer has been arrested and will probably be shot. At Wyatt's house an extensive correspondence with parties in the South was found, and his complicity with the rebels was proved by his papers, even in the absense of any other other evidence. Among other articles seized there was a pair of epaulettes, marked with the name of Capt. Richardson, an officer in the rebel army. There were also a photographic group of worthies, of which Wyatt was the centre. A gentleman who is familiar with the likenesses says that they represent Capt. Richardson, Capt. John A. Cullin, Lieut. C. D. Finley, of Macon, Ga., and Blodgett, Mayor of Savannah, all decided rebels.

The hay contract in which Haig was engaged was to have been worked to good advantage. Two vessels, one loaded with bales of hay and the other with bales containing war munitions, were to have been despatched up the Potomac, and, at Aquia creek, at a given signal, the bogus hay would have been run under the rebel batteries. All this was proved by seized letters, and also the fact that the late captures of federal sloops and small craft by the rebels off the Potomac and Rapahannock rivers, were the work of design and not of accident, the same containing contraband matters. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore merchants are thus implicated, and the proofs are too plain and startling to be set aside. These three men were leagued together, and among their several correspondence were late letters from rebel contractors, acknowledging the receipt of pistols and sidearms.

After being arrested, they were shifted from station houses to prison, being one night taken out of town to stave off judicial decisions, writs of habeas corpus, &c. Finally, on Sunday, Marshals Jenkins and Steele drove them to the New York boat, Wyatt defiant, Gilchrist cowed and sullen, and the Israelite trembling like a leaf.

A part of the correspondence implicating them was obtained from the wife of a lieutenant in the federal army, who had been rather delicately implicated with N. H. Winder, now in Fort Lafayette. She has been arrested in Newark, N. J., where she resides.

The government decoy who assisted detective Franklin in these labors is said to be a daring Californian, full of nerve and fertile in expedients, who has been twice in Charleston and thrice in Richmond since the battle of Bull run. His manner of making the arrest cannot now be disclosed, although it rivals in interest and danger the exploits of the best Bow street officers.

LIST OF PRISONERS WHO HAVE DIED IN RICHMOND.

The following is an accurate list of those prisoners who have died in the prison hospitals on Main street, Richmond, up to September 20:—

H. F. Oxford, private, 2d New Hampshire, Aug. 5.
John Williams, private, 13th New York, Aug. 6.
Henry P. Hale, private, 11th New York, Aug. 7.
Albert E. Tanner, private, 11th Massachusetts, Aug. 10.
Charles McAvoy, corporal, 79th New York, Aug. 11.
J. F. Lallar, private, 1st Minnesota, Aug. 14.
John B. Miller, private, 11th New York, Aug. 16.
John Gouring, private, 2d Vermont, Aug. 21.
Wm. M. Smith, 71st New York, Aug. 21.
An unknown man, private, 71st New York, Aug. 1.
Alf. Penno, private, 1st Rhode Island, Aug. 4.
Andrew White, private, 1st Rhode Island, Aug. 4.
Elisha L. Kables, private, 2d Vermont, Aug. 6.
E. B. Smith, private, 2d Rhode Island, Aug. 6.
John Bradley, private, 14th New York, Aug. 8.
Horatio Hunter, private, 3d Maine, Aug. 7.
Henry Smith, private, 11th New York, Aug. 7.
J. B. Nichols, private, 13th New York, Aug. 8.
Joseph P. Garrison, private, 1st Minnesota, Aug. 10.
Isaac N. Cobb, private, 2d Rhode Island, Aug. 12.
Henry L. Jacques, private, 2d Rhode Island, Aug. 12.
J. A. Sparhawk, private, 4th Maine, Aug. 15.
C. R. Prescott, 14th New York, Aug. 16.
Joseph A. Campbell, private, 14th New York, Aug. 20.
Stephen Russell, private, Co. E, 3d Maine, Aug. 20.
Chas. Chase, private, Co. C, 2d New Hampshire, Aug. 21.
J. B. Bate, Engineer corps, 69th New York, Aug. 29.
S. N. Weld, private, Co. K, 11th Massachusetts, Aug. 29.
J. R. Johnson, Jr., 17th New York, Aug. 27.
F. Lowry, private, 14th New York, Aug. 30.
Charles Durang, private, 12th New York, Sept. 1.
John Hamilton, private, 2d Wisconsin, Sept. 4.
E. M. Thomas, private, 1st Minnesota, Sept. 6.
John Leonard, private, Co. I, 2d Vermont, Sept. 7.
Ambrose A. Brown, corporal, Co. G, 3d Maine, Sept. 8.
Alonzo B. Bailey, private, Co. G, 2d New Hampshire, Sept. 12.
A. M. Hunt, private, Co. G, 27th New York, Sept. 14.
Charles McDonald, private, 79th New York, Sept. 15.
J. A. Zettle, private, Co. I, 18th Pennsylvania, Sept. 16.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

Expedition from Hatteras to Ocracoke Inlet—Destruction of the Fort and Cannon at Ocracoke—Loyalty of the North Carolinians—Proclamation of Colonel Hawkins to the People—Terrible Effects of the Rebellion—The Rebel Defences at Beaufort and Roanoke Island—Reported Rebel Expedition Against Fort Hatteras, &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 22, 1861.

I returned this morning by the steamer S. R. Spaulding, Captain Howes, from Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, and bring advices up to last evening.

On Monday last, the 16th inst., an expedition was sent to the Ocracoke Inlet, to take and destroy the fort on Beacon Island, near the entrance to the Sound. It was under command of Lieutenant Eastman, of the Pawnee, and consisted of sixty-five men from the Coast Guard, under Lieutenant Rowe, and a detachment of sailors and marines from the Pawnee, in the ship's launch. The Coast Guard were on board the Fanny, which towed the launch down, taking the inside passage. The frigate Susquehanna and the Tempest went by sea to co-operate with the forces inside, but in consequence of their great draft they were unable to approach near enough to the fort to be of service, and they returned to Hatteras Inlet without aiding in the work. The Fanny was able to approach within a mile of the fort, and the launch was sent ashore, and carried the force which could be spared, which effected a landing with safety.

The fort was found deserted, but the enemy had but a short time previous to our arrival visited the work, and successfully removed two heavy eight inch guns, and transported them to Newbern, where the rebels are erecting three strong batteries.

Monday and Tuesday were occupied in destroying the pieces of ordnance found in the fort, and by Tuesday noon we had destroyed or rendered unserviceable eighteen long thirty-two's and four eight-inch navy guns. On Tuesday afternoon, at a late hour, fires were built in various parts of the main bombproof and magazine, and the three smaller bomb-proofs near the curtains of the work. The bombproofs, which were constructed in the most substantial and skilful manner, of heavy pine timber and covered with sand and turf, were soon in flames. The torch was also applied to the lighthouse on the island, and this, with the immense fort, were soon wrapt in flames. The conflagration raged furiously all night, the light being plainly visible thirty miles distant. The Fanny laid off at anchor until morning, and on Wednesday, the fort having been completely destroyed, the expedition returned to this point, without the loss of a man.

The destruction of the fort and armament was complete, and must involve the enemy in a loss of between two and three hundred thousand dollars. The fort was one of the largest on the coast, and could have been held against any attack from our fleet, as it could not be approached within long range by vessels of deep draught But the enemy were terribly frightened by the capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras, and incontinently deserted their work the night following the loss of the latter fort.

While the expedition was off the fort, parties visited the small villages of Ocracoke and Portsmouth, and at the latter place discovered and destroyed two heavy guns, which had been mounted there. Many of the men, women and children fled the villages on our approach but, as we offered no injury to private property, or insults to those remaining before the expedition had left, all returned.

We found the Union feeling very strong, and a great majority of the residents of both villages loyal to the government. They complain of outrages perpetrated by the rebel soldiers, who plundered and stole without stint. No satisfaction for these wrongs could be obtained from the rebel officers, who seemed to regard loyal citizens, or those suspected of harboring a wish for peace, as fit subjects for their infernal practices. All seemed anxious to see the old Stars and Stripes raised over their villages, and all were desirous of taking the oath of allegiance to the government, and ready to do their duty as good and loyal citizens. Unfortunately, Colonel Hawkins had not sufficient force under his command to place a garrison at Ocracoke, and for that reason it was found necessary to destroy instead of occupying the forts there. He needs more men immediately to operate to any advantage.

We found at Portsmouth a young man by the name of Wm. T. Phillips, from Harwich, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. He had been captured off Ocracoke in the latter part of July, while in a schooner, on his way to New York, by the privateer Mariner, and had been forced to serve the State of North Carolina, first as a seaman in one of the transports of the State, and afterwards as a cook to the Washington Grays, a company captured at Fort Hatteras. After the capture of the latter work he returned to Portsmouth in a schooner, and the guards which were placed over him were withdrawn on the evacuation of Ocracoke fort, and he succeeded in landing at Portsmouth. He was there secreted by a Union man when the rebels were searching for him, and remained safely in his retreat until we took him and brought him here. He goes home to-night.

He spent some time at Newbern, and describes the state of affairs there as most melancholy. The poorer classes were destitute of provisions, and were otherwise in the most needy condition. The wealthy were burying or secreting all their specie, and disbursed shinplasters in its stead, each one having a bank of his own. These promises to pay were almost worthless, and they could be used only at a great sacrifice. There was no law, and the poor were groaning under taxes. They say that if the war continues much longer the poor will rebel themselves, and take matters into their own hands. The Union feeling was quite strong at Newbern, but smothered. The Unionists grow more bold and defiant daily, and a decrease of secession violence was evident.

The revolution is going on rapidly throughout the State, and if the government will only afford the Unionists protection for a time, they will soon bring back North Carolina to her old moorings. Union meetings had been held in Hyde and other counties, in which many of the most influential and wealthy men of the country had participated. Resolutions were passed with great unanimity, expressive of their intention to remain at home on our approach, to offer no resistance to our landing, and to furnish us with whatever they could in the way of provisions, &c.

These facts are well authenticated. To confirm the people in their good intentions, Col. Hawkins issued the following proclamation last Monday, which has been extensively circulated on the main land, and the good effects are already apparent:—

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT CLARK, HATTERAS INLET, (N. C.) Sept. 16, 1861.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Colonel commanding the federal forces now in North Carolina, having heard of the erroneous impression which exists among the inhabitants, as to the object and purposes of said forces, would state that it is no part of the object of said forces to pillage or plunder. We come not to destroy, but to secure peace and uphold the laws of the United States. The rights of property and persons will be respected and protected, and any federal soldier infringing upon either, will be most severely punished. It is no part of our intention to war against women and children. On the contrary, they shall be protected with all the power under our control. Loyal citizens can enjoy their homes and property without fear of molestation. No law will be abrogated or interfered with, unless it comes in conflict with some law of the United States, or the constitution. All others will be obeyed and respected. It is with traitors and rebels in arms, who are destroying peace and order, and inciting rebellion, that the federal forces are to deal. We come to give you back law, order, the constitution, your rights under it, and to restore peace. We call upon traitors and rebels in arms to lay them down, and upon good citizens, who respect the law, to aid us in our undertaking.

RUSH C. HAWKINS,
Colonel Ninth New York Volunteers, Commanding Post.

Fort Macon, at Beaufort, has been greatly strengthened and strongly garrisoned. About ten thousand men are encamped about the fort and town, mostly veterans, recalled from Virginia. Some Georgians and South Carolinians are among the forces.

At Roanoke Island the enemy have collected in strength, and are engaged in erecting strong batteries.

It is reported that they have landed a force at Chicamocomac, about forty miles above this, with the intention of proceeding to Cape Hatteras and destroying the lighthouse on that point, and afterwards of attempting to drive us out from our position at the inlet. Colonel Hawkins sends a force to the lighthouse to protect it to-day.

The English ship-of-war Rinaldo, is now laying off Hatteras Inlet.

The privateers Coffee and Winslow had visited Ocracoke inlet to carry off the rebel guns, but left on the appearance of the Fanny.

The Pawnee and Susquehanna were still at Hatteras Inlet.

The Argonaut, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, laden with fish and salt, ran into the inlet, and was secured as a prize.

The health of the troops is most excellent.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Official News of the Surrender of Lexington—Gen. Fremont about to Take the Field—Effect in Washington of the Surrender, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1861.

Despatches received at the War Department to-night confirm the surrender of Lexington, Missouri, to the rebel forces, although the statement is general.

Another despatch asserts that Gen. Fremont has taken the field in person, and declares his purpose to capture the rebel chieftain, Price.

The President and Cabinet Ministers are amazed at this intelligence, in face of the fact that Gen. Fremont has had over fifty thousand men under his command, and could have easily reinforced Col. Mulligan at Lexington and saved this disaster.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 22, 1861.

A despatch received here to-night says that the Union troops at Lexington, Mo., surrendered to the rebels on Friday afternoon, for want of water.

The greatest activity prevails here in military circles.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 23, 1861.

A special despatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:—

A despatch was received here this evening from General Fremont which seems to fully confirm the surrender of Lexington by Colonel Mulligan. The despatch says that Colonel Mulligan had surrendered on Friday for the want of water. Before surrendering Colonel Mulligan sent 200 of his men across the river to Brookville *en route* for Quincy, Ill. No commissioned officers were released.

The news to-day from Tuscumbia reports that Colonel McCleary, of the federal troops, was attacked on Friday by a party of rebels, under Parsons and Johnson, but he repulsed them with slight loss on our side.

Our forces which were sent up the river last week, are now at Booneville, and will move forward to Lexington to-morrow. Gen. Davis leaves here to-morrow to take command and lead them on. Other troops will go foward immediately.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23, 1861.

All the officers of General Fremont's staff have been ordered to-day to report themselves at headquarters forthwith.

General Prentiss' despatch announcing the surrender of Colonel Mulligan, at Lexington, says the Union loss was thirty-seven killed and 140 wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to be about 800 killed and wounded.

A correct report from Jefferson City says instead of 200 men *en route* for Quincy, 2,000 of Mulligan's command was sent over by the rebels, released on parole, and are *en route* for Quincy.

Claib. Jackson is at Lexington with the rebel forces.

The account of the battle at Blue Mills forwarded last night is derived from official despatches written on the spot, and therefore can be relied on.

Colonel Smith's command was to leave Blue Mills for St. Joseph the day after the battle.

Gen Price and his army will move down the river, and unless checked or defeated, attack Booneville, and then Jefferson City.

COLONEL MULLIGAN RELEASED ON PAROLE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23, 1861.

A special despatch from Quincy, to the *Journal*, says that Colonel Mulligan has been released on parole, and will be here this evening. He will remain until General Fremont's orders are received.

General Prentiss has telegraphed from Brookfield to the Assistant Quartermaster to provide sustenance for two thousand men, and to have it ready upon their arrival.

The commissioned officers are retained as prisoners by the rebels.

ARRIVAL OF COL. MULLIGAN'S SOLDIERS AT QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 23, 1861.

A part of Col. Mulligan's command arrived here this evening. The balance amounting to nearly 2,000 are expected to-morrow.

Those who have arrived say that the force at Lexington is only about 2,500, including several companies of Home guards, who are accused of having shown cowardice.

The surrender of Lexington was made at five o'clock on Friday afternoon. The flag was hauled down by the Home Guards.

Col. Mulligan is spoken of in the highest terms. He displayed great bravery during the action, and when asked to surrender he refused. His sword was taken away by force.

Col. Mulligan and all the commissioned officers are held prisoners by the rebels.

ARREST OF A ST. LOUIS EDITOR.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23, 1861.

Charles G. Ramsay, the proprietor of the *Evening News*, was arrested this afternoon by order of the Provost Marshal, and taken to headquarters for examination. His offence was publishing an editorial article to-day entitled "Fall of Lexington," reflecting in bitter terms upon the campaign of the military authorities in the Department of the West. His paper was suppressed, and all the manuscaipts found in the office seized, and the building is now in possession of the Provost Guard. The name of the author of the article was divulged, and it is thought that the publication of the paper will be allowed to continue.

ROUT OF THE REBELS AT MARIATOWN.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 20, 1861.

The *Times* of this morning learns that a fight took place at Mariatown, Missouri, on Tuesday morning, between six hundred Union troops, under Colonels Montgomery and Johnston, and four hundred rebels, in which the latter were completely routed, with the loss of seven killed. One hundred horses and all their tents and supplies were captured. Our force lost two privates killed and six wounded. Colonel Johnston, while riding at the head of his column, was pierced by nine balls and instantly killed. Two bullets took effect in his head, two buckshot in the neck, one bullet in the left shoulder, one in the right hand and one in the left. He died urging his men to fight for the "Stars and Stripes."

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

PICKET FIGHTING ON SALT RIVER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 23, 1861.

A battalion of rebel cavalry, under Mitchell Laporelle, drove in Captain Wilson's pickets last evening on Salt river. Four of them are missing.

A Union encampment has been established at Harrodsburg. They arrested Messrs. Irving and Silvertooth, two prominent rebel representatives.

Two supposed spies from General Buckner's army were arrested here this morning.

FLIGHT OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 23, 1861.

It is said that J. C. Breckinridge and Wm. Preston escaped from here, through Montgomery county, on Friday.

General Sherman had possession of Muldraugh's Hill yesterday.

Henry Dent, City Marshal, has been appointed Provost Marshal of this city.

SKIRMISHING IN KENTUCKY.

CAIRO, Sept. 23, 1861.

The pickets of the Iowa Seventh, at Elliott's Mills, Ky., eight miles above Columbus, were approached on Sunday evening by a body of rebel infantry numbering fifty or sixty. The Iowa boys fired upon them, bringing down three or four. They returned the fire without doing any damage.

Another skirmish with the rebels took place near Hunter, Mo., four miles below Norfolk, last evening. Three of our men and horses are missing. The rebel loss is not ascertained.

Reports from below say that the rebels at Columbus are crossing to Belmont; also that they are in possession of Blandensville, Ky., eighteen miles southeast of this place. Gen. Buckner is stated to have taken possession of Owensborough, Ky., on the Ohio river, seventy miles above Paducah.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

We are glad to learn that this fine body of men are recruiting rapidly, several companies being on their way from the country to join "the march of the Cameron men." The Secretary of War has taken this regiment under his own special supervision, and nothing is wanting which can add to the efficiency and comfort of the men.

THE PERSIA OFF CAPE RACE.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Great Eastern, for New York, Puts Back Disabled.

English Comments on the New Passport Rules of the United States.

Lord Lyons Treated Discourteously by the Cabinet in Washington.

Arrival of a Charleston, S. C., Ship at Liverpool.

Garibaldi's Commission in the American Army.

British Troops Again Moving for Canada, and the European Coalition Against Mexico Complete.

ADVANCE IN COTTON,

&c., &c., &c.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 23, 1861.

The steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the 14th, via Queenstown on the 15th inst., passed Cape Race at half-past eight o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning. She was boarded by the news yacht of the press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The Persia is due in New York on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

The dates per the Persia are four days later than those by the Saxonia.

The steamship Canada, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 14th inst.

The Persia reports:—Passed on Monday, 16th inst., the steamship Great Eastern, putting back to Liverpool in a damaged state.

A despatch from Queenstown of the 15th of September says the steamship Persia has £11,000 in specie on board.

The steamship Canada reached Liverpool on the 15th.

A London despatch of the 15th instant, says there is no news to-day of any political importance.

The Persia reports the following arrival from a blockaded fort:—Arrived from Charleston September 8, Mary Cren, at Liverpool.

The American Rebellion.

REPORTED ACCEPTANCE OF AN AMERICAN ARMY COMMISSION BY GARIBALDI—SPAIN JOINS THE ANGLO-FRENCH COALITION AGAINST MEXICO—THE UNION PASSPORT SYSTEM; AND LORD LYONS OFFENDED.

The report that the American Minister at Brussels had offered