

[From our Extra of the 11th inst.]

EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Express from towards the "Rising Sun" did not arrive till after sunset this evening. The news is somewhat important and the war-clouds, gathering over the distracted States, are growing darker and darker, as time progresses, and things there are getting "no better" very fast, as will be seen by the perusal of the following dispatches.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

On the 2d inst. Washington was full of rumors of an advance by the Confederates, some even stating they had crossed the Potomac at Edward's ferry.

The Post's special says: The pickets of both armies are very close to each other on the other side of the Potomac.

Mr. Carlisle, Assistant District Attorney of the District of Columbia, an intimate friend of Mayor Barrett, had resigned.

The Commercial's dispatch says: Scouts report six rebel regiments at Fairfax, and six more further North.

Secretary Chase had issued an appeal to the citizens of the United States in behalf of the national loan.

Military authorities think the present movement of the secessionists have no significance except to keep their men actively employed to prevent the demoralization or desertion of their army until they are prepared for a grand movement or, one is made against them.

Capt. Whiffle of the engineers, on the 15th, accompanied Mr. Lowe on his aerial reconnaissance. They say that they observed nearly one thousand men at work throwing up entrenchments on Monson's Hill, between Fall's Church and Fairfax, a distance of seven miles. They concluded the enemy must be in large force.

The State department will not issue passes to any body to pass from the loyal into the seceded States. Since the passage through Louisville was stopped, the demand for passes has been very large, most of the applicants are women who have been living at the North.

The general order issued by Adj. Gen. Thomas, calling attention to the 57th article of the act passed for the government of the armies of the United States, has a more sweeping application than is generally supposed. It is intended to apply to all persons both in and out of the army and to newspapers in Washington and elsewhere throughout the North.

It is intended to prohibit the publication of movements connected with the raising of troops, the preparations of munitions of war, the transportation of men and the fitting out of vessels.

Mr. Bates left Washington on the 2d, for St. Louis. In his absence, Titan L. Coffy, Esq., has been commissioned as Attorney General.

A special to the N. Y. World says—a number of leading financiers including the presidents of some of the N. Y. banks were in Washington, urging upon the President certain changes in the conduct of the war. They propose that the Government shall attempt to force the rebels to abandon their threatened attack upon Washington, by making counter attacks upon various points in the South.

The Secretary of the Treasury is gratified to know that the success of the national loan does not depend upon bank corporations, but that the people alone are able and willing to subscribe all the money that is needed.

It will satisfy the public and increase public confidence in the Government to state that the Attorney General has declared that the loan is not taxable, either by State or local authorities.

Senator Wade, of Ohio, before leaving Washington, was authorized by the Government to raise a regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery for the war.

Advices received at the War Department confirm the report that the Kiowas and Camanches, from whom Government last year withheld their annual presents on account of previous rascalities, have united their fortunes with the Southern Confederacy. The principal rendezvous of the tribes is near Fort Benton.

A special to the New York Evening Post says, all the regular correspondents of loyal papers are now granted passes to cross the Potomac. The temporary restrictions having been removed.

The Government is using the new treasury notes in part payment of clerks in the departments.

Startling news had reached Washington from Kentucky. Mr. J. Jackson, member of Congress from that State, who had just returned from the performance of committee duty in New York, left suddenly for home, having received urgent dispatches, indicating the danger of an instant outbreak of hostilities. Similar advices had been received from Mr. Guthrie.

Schuyler Colfax had arrived in Washington and reported that the enlistment was going on finely in Indiana and Illinois. The troops were anxious for service in Missouri. Within a fortnight twenty-five thousand men would be in the field from Indiana alone.

The Navy department had the Potomac river examined on the 30th, between the city and Fort Washington, for boats which might be

used for transporting contraband articles across. Thirteen were found and brought up to the navy yard.

It seems certain that the administration, at present, has no intention whatever to avail itself of the permission sanctioned by Congress for the collection of duties on ship board or to the entire closing of ports which, on the land side, are in possession of the insurrectionary authorities. The government will rely on the existence and efficiency of its blockade for a sufficient answer to any reclamation which may be made by foreign governments in regard to their maritime rights.

The Intelligencer of the 31st contains an article to the above effect, and the telegraphic agency has such authentic information as warrants the expression of the correctness of this statement.

The War department is filling up vacancies in the volunteer forces by appointing officers without regard to regular grades.

CAPTURE OF FORT HATTERAS.

A special to the Courier from the Union and American of Nashville 31st, says a dispatch from Richmond states that Gen. Butler, commanding a fleet with one hundred guns and four thousand men, arrived at Fort Hatteras on Tuesday the 27th and opened a fire on the fort which was vigorously returned. The garrison consisted of three hundred men under command of Capt. Barron, formerly of the U. S. Navy. After twenty rounds the rebels' ammunition gave out and the entire garrison surrendered. The fort was built a few months since. The same papers say it was believed in Richmond that the blockade had been effectually broken by the arrival of the British ship Alliance at Beaufort, N. C.

A gentleman connected with the expedition, says—the forces were landed and drawn up in line on the beach, where it was found that there were only three hundred and nineteen men under Col. Max Weber, of the 20th N. Y. regiment. At this time, the wind raised a little and it was found impossible to land more troops. They proceeded up the beach, capturing one brass field-piece and one horse. The force then advanced to Fort Clark, which had been evacuated, but were compelled to return, owing to the shells of the fleet falling therein, and they marched back to the place of landing and there bivouacked for the night. Early the next morning, they returned and the fleet commenced bombarding the second fort, which was called Fort Hatteras, which soon afterwards displayed the white flag; when the fort was entered by the Federal troops. The officers were conducted to the tent of Commodore Barron, who was in command of the forces.

The Commodore placed in the hands of Lieut. Weigel the following proposition which was immediately carried to General Butler:

"Memorandum.—Flag Officer Sam. Barron, C. S. A., offers to surrender Fort Hatteras with all the arms and munitions of war. The officers to be allowed to go out with side arms, the men without arms to retire.

Signed, SAMUEL BARRON, Commanding Naval defenses of Va. and N. C. FORT HATTERAS, Aug. 29."

The following reply was dispatched by Capt. Crosby, U. S. N., and Lieut. Weigel

"Memorandum.—Gen. B. F. Butler, Maj. Gen. Commanding U. S. A., in reply to the communication of Samuel Barron, commanding the forces at Fort Hatteras, cannot admit the proposed terms. The terms offered are these: Full capitulation of the officers and men to be treated as prisoners of war. No other terms admissible. Commanding officers to meet on board the flag ship Minnesota to arrange details."

On the reception of this the commander called a council of war of his field officers and accepted the terms offered and proceeded to the flag ship to arrange details. After which the prisoners were placed on board the flag ship and the stars and stripes hoisted.

The official accounts of Gen. Butler give very minute particulars of the expedition and engagements, but presents no new features. He says Fort Hatteras mounted ten guns and four unmounted, also one large ten inch columbiad ready for mounting. The position of the fort is an exceedingly strong one, nearly surrounded by water, and only to be approached by a march of five hundred yards, circuitously over a long neck of sand within half musket range, and over a causeway only a few feet in width which was commanded by two 32-pounders loaded with grape and canister.

Fort Clark, which is about seven hundred yards northerly, is a square redoubt mounting five guns and two 6-pounders. The enemy had spiked these guns, but in a very ineffectual manner, upon abandoning the fort the day before.

Gen. Butler says, on consultation with Flag Officer Stringham and Commander Stetlinager, I determined to leave troops and hold possession of the forts because of the strength of the fortifications and its importance, and because, if again in possession of the enemy with a sufficient armament, of the difficulty of recapturing it. The importance of the point cannot be overrated. From there the whole coast of Virginia and North Carolina from Norfolk to Cape Lookout is within reach by light draught vessels which cannot possibly live at sea during the winter months. From it offensive operations may be made upon the whole coast of North Carolina to Bogene Inlet, extending many miles inland to Washington, Newburn and Beaufort. In the language of the chief engineer, of the rebels, in an official report, "It is the key of the Al-

bemarle." In his judgment it is a station second in importance only to Fort Monroe. On that coast is a depot for coaling and supplies for the blockading squadron. It is invaluable as a harbor for our coasting trade or inlet from the winter storms or from pirates. It is of the first importance. By holding it Hatteras light may again send forth a cheering ray to the storm beaten mariner.

It appears the Harriet Lane and transport with Col. Hawkins' regiment aboard got ashore on the bar previous to the capitulation and were immediately under the guns of the fort.

The Tribune's special of the 1st has the following particulars of the Hatteras affair.

"The fleet arrived off Hatteras on Wednesday the 28th. Two forts had been erected by the Confederates commanding the inlet which commands the entrance to Pamlico and Albemarle sounds. The forts replied to our incessant fire, but without much damage. After eight hours cannonading, the flag on Fort Clark was hauled down, and the rebels retreated to the other fort. Our land forces soon occupied the abandoned fort, hoisting the stars and stripes at 11:30. Our shells were beginning to play on the magazine, when the rebels hoisted a white flag. General Butler refused to accede to any terms except an unconditional surrender, which was at last acceded to. Barron delivered his sword to Commodore Stringham, and other officers theirs to General Butler. One thousand six hundred stand of arms, twenty-five cannon, five hundred knapsacks, and a large quantity of munitions were captured. Nobody on our side hurt. Four hundred rebels had reinforced the forts on the night previous to the attack.

On Thursday forenoon, a steamer with one thousand rebels approached, but was kept away by our force in Fort Clark. Col. Max Weber was placed in command of Fort Hatteras, and Col. Hawkins in Fort Clark. A portion of the fleet remains there. Several important books and papers were captured, disclosing the plans of the rebels."

It was believed that many of the wounded and perhaps all the killed, were sent on board the Confederate steamer in the sound prior to the capitulation at Hatteras inlet. The news of the victory caused unbounded joy, and the result of the expedition is said to be the possession of the entire North Carolina coast. The expedition was planned by experienced officers in connection with the Navy department before the meeting of the last Congress, but had been delayed until the 26th. Among the letters and papers captured was one from the late American consul at Rio de Janeiro, Robert G. Scott, giving a list of all the vessels leaving or to leave that port during the month, with a full description of their cargoes, etc. By this the privateers knew when and where to look, and six named in the list were captured.

Maj. R. S. Andrews captured at Hatteras inlet was an architect of Baltimore. Many of the prisoners were Baltimoreans. Among the prizes was a ship loaded with cotton.

It was rumored that a member of the Southern congress was taken prisoner.

The Harriet Lane got ashore and was obliged to throw overboard her guns and coal. The footing thus obtained in North Carolina will be held, and Wilmington will ultimately be taken, thus firing into the Confederates.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch of the 1st says: The steamer George Peabody arrived from Hatteras Inlet that morning, having in tow the prize Brooke, captured in the Inlet. The Harriet Lane was got off on Saturday. Her armament and coal had been thrown overboard. The guns could be recovered.

The Minnesota had left for New York with the Confederate prisoners.

The Confederates had eight killed and twenty wounded.

A new military department it was supposed would be created for General Butler.

A special to the Louisville Courier from Nashville 31st, says: The capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, the latter two miles north of Hatteras, is confirmed from Wilmington. Themen fought bravely. The Confederate loss in killed was forty and twenty wounded. Another report says, eighty killed and wounded. Only ten or twelve escaped.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

Surveyor Andrews on the 1st, seized twenty vessels at New York, owned wholly or in part by secessionists, including eight ships and seven barks. The value of the vessels seized was over \$2,000,000.

Eight more vessels were seized by the surveyor on the 2d, including the steamer Marion and the ship Trumbull. The latter was loaded and ready to sail for Antwerp.

Two barks; principally owned in Charleston, South Carolina, were seized at Boston on the 21, by the surveyor of the port, under the confiscation act.

Richard P. Freeman had been arrested in New York on his way to Keene, N.H., to purchase shoe and pegging machinery for Georgia and was taken to Fort Lafayette, by order of the Secretary of State.

Forty thousand dollars belonging to the rebels was seized in the Park bank by Marshal Murray.

D. M. Stone, the commercial editor, and W. C. Prime having succeeded to the interest of Gerard Hallock in the Journal of Commerce, will in connection with Messrs. W. H. Hallock and W. A. Hale hereafter conduct the paper. The government has removed the interdiction against the circulation of the Journal of Commerce over the mail and express routes of the United States.

At Boston, on the 31st, the U. S. Marshal seized fifty thousand pounds of tobacco, the

alleged property of James Thomas, jr., of Richmond. The tobacco reached Boston via Nashville and Louisville.

Prince Napoleon and suite arrived at Milwaukee from Lake Superior, on the 30th ult.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

There was considerable excitement at Wheeling, on the evening of the 4th, in consequence of a dispatch received from Fairmount, Marion county, by the Governor stating that a large number of secessionists had risen in the back country, and were marching on the town to burn it, and tear up the railroad track. The drums were sounded to arms, and the streets were crowded with people. The Governor dispatched the Home Guard and volunteer citizens to Fairmount. The rising is supposed to be in concert with some movement of General Lee. All the United States troops had gone forward from that point, and it was feared that the movement among the secessionists would be general, and large numbers of the citizens were on patrol duty that night.

A special to the New Orleans Delta, from Richmond, on the 27th, says—Prest. Davis was so ill that Congress had adjourned to await his convalescence. A bill had passed Congress for the settlement of accounts between the Government and the States, for advances made towards prosecuting the war.

The Louisville Journal of the 31st, strongly condemns Fremont's proclamation, and urges the Legislature by its action to avoid the contingency of such an action. It says it must now decide whether we will organize a body of loyal soldiers for State purposes strong enough to enforce the obligations of loyal neutrality, or whether it will suffer them to go on as they have been going, with a prospect of relapsing at no distant day into a condition which in so brief a time has brought in sway martial law in Missouri.

Correspondence of the New York Times says: The rebels made a demonstration in force with eight pieces of artillery against the Federal pickets stationed at Fall's Cross Roads. After retiring a short distance the Union troops returned the fire, and finally compelled the enemy to retire, when they resumed the possession of their former position. One private of a Michigan regiment was slightly wounded.

A special to the Herald says, it was ascertained by men entitled to know that there were seventy-five thousand of the Confederate army between Harper's Ferry and Edward's Ferry, awaiting an opportunity to force a crossing into Maryland, and were willing to take the chances there of an insurrection of the malcontents that would enable them to transfer the conflict to that State, and place Washington between two Confederate armies.

In the meantime hundreds of the secessionists were gathering upon the eastern shore at the little town of Easton, in Talbot county, for the purpose of carrying out the programme of cutting off direct communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore simultaneously to the passage of the Confederates across the Potomac. There arrivals have amounted to as many as fifty per day. The rebels are in such a condition that they are compelled either to attempt to advance or retreat from the Potomac. The resources of this region are exhausted, and they cannot much longer subsist there immense force on the Virginia side of the Potomac. They must either avail themselves of the riches of the splendid agricultural district of Western Maryland or fall back at least upon the Rappahannock. Their desperation will make lively times along the Potomac in a few days and perhaps in a few hours.

Advices from Western Virginia state that the loyal men of that region are rapidly enlisting in the volunteer service.

A union meeting had been held in Alexandria, Virginia.

A special to the Post says all was quiet on the Potomac on the 31st.

The Unionists near Monson's Hill were leaving rapidly.

The Commercial's special states that it is reported that there were several thousand rebels in the vicinity of Acquia Creek.

WESTERN ITEMS.

A Leavenworth dispatch of the 4th says: At the Municipal election in that city, on the 2d inst., the Democrats elected their ticket with the exception of recorder and clerk, who are Republicans. All the candidates were Union men.

There were accounts of several skirmishes on the Southern border between portions of Lane's command and the secessionists.

On the 29th ult. Ball's Mills on the Osage, were burned by a detachment of Federals, under Captain Williams, after a sharp skirmish with a portion of General Raine's troops.

On Sunday evening, the 1st inst., the secessionists made a dash on the pickets of Lane's force at Fort Scott, and drove them in, and captured sixty mules. On Monday morning Lane marched with his whole command, twenty-five hundred men, to attack Rains. The people of Southern Kansas were flocking to join Lane.

General Prentiss and staff arrived at Cape Girardeau on the 28 h, in the afternoon. His army was encamped ten miles west at Jackson. Jeff. Thompson, on the 1st, took \$100,000 from the bank at Charleston, Missouri.

Between nine and ten o'clock on the night of the 13th, a picket guard at the west end of the Osage bridge, was approached by a man saying he was a friend and had a pass. The picket turned and called for the officer of the guard, when the stranger shot him through the head.