

Semi-Weekly Globe.

W. M. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. A. T. HURST, Associate Editor.

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HUNTINGDON, PA. Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 19, 1861.



Our Flag Forever. The Aroh-Traitors Caught.

Occasional of the Press of last night, says that no greater outrage has been perpetrated upon the Southern chivalry than the capture, by the officers of the United States navy, of those distinguished statesmen, John S. Calhoun and Jas. M. Mason. The idea that two men who have yielded so much power in the South, and have contributed so much to the overthrow of the regular Government of the United States, should be captured by the vulgar "Yankees," will shock the tender sensibilities of the whole Confederacy. If there are any jewels among the Secession statesmen these jewels are Calhoun and Mason.

They represent the whole theory of the ingratitude of slavery. Calhoun, born in the North and married in the South, has devoted more than forty years of his life to an attack upon Northern men and Northern institutions; and Mason, who has subsisted upon the money which he married in Philadelphia, seems to have had no other purpose but to traduce the city that has supplied to him the means of living. Both were on their way to Europe for the purpose of securing foreign aid to enable Jefferson Davis successfully to conduct his crusade against the Republic. As I write they are on their way to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor.

The Press of last night says, from the mouth of these men to Europe the most gratifying results were hoped for by the deluded people of the South. They have relied from the first upon the aid and co-operation, at no distant day, of European nations, trusting that their god, King Cotton, had sufficient power over the commercial and manufacturing interests of the old world, to force it to sustain the South in all her mad and desperate movements. They expected that with Mason pleading at the Court of St. James and Sillidell actively seeking the assistance of Louis Napoleon, they would soon secure a recognition of their independence, or the despatch of a powerful fleet to break the blockade of our Southern coast. At the very least, they looked for the formation of an influential party in France and England which would furnish supplies of arms and munitions, and in exchange smuggle out of the Southern States vast quantities of cotton.

The failure of these sanguine expectations just at the moment when all Success was imminent over the reported successful escape of the rebel envoys from the blockading squadron of Charleston, and their embarkation upon a British steamer at Nassau, delights all loyal men, and will exert almost as depressing an influence in rebelling as the brilliant success of our naval expedition at Beaufort. There are some, however, whose minds are filled with anxious forebodings, because Mason and Sillidell were captured on board a British mail steamer, and the opinion is even expressed that their arrest may lead to hostilities with Great Britain. We confess that we do not share these apprehensions. If England is determined to seek a war with this country there will be no lack of protests in the many new complications that will inevitably be engendered by our present difficulties. But certainly there is no legitimate cause for war furnished by an incident that inflicts upon British interests a slight injury, and we doubt very much whether the people of England, would sustain any ministry that, for such a cause, would seek to institute hostilities against us. What harm has been done to British interests? No British citizen has been seized or imprisoned, no British subject wronged in any way. The head and front of our offending, if any offences have been committed, consists only in detaining for a few moments a British vessel, and removing from her decks two of the most dangerous enemies of our country. While we have clamored against the exercise of the right of searching American vessels by British cruisers, it must be recollected that our main idea in making those objections was based on the constant danger of the seizure and harsh treatment of men who had a claim, as adopted citizens, to the protection of the Government. It should also be remembered that, in spite of our repeated remonstrances, British cruisers have, in almost numberless cases, exercised the so-called right of search on the most frivolous pretenses; and while we have strongly complained of these acts, yet never has the British Government distinctly abandoned its claim to exercise this right in such cases as it may deem it necessary to enforce it.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—We direct the attention of every reader of the Globe, and especially the ladies, to the patriotic appeal in another column, in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, by the patriotic and energetic ladies of this place. We ask every lady reader of the Globe to assist them in the good cause. This is no humbug affair, but one of the indispensable necessities to our army. If you have but a mite to give, send it along, it will be gratefully received, and perhaps it may cause some poor, unfortunate soldier, who has lost an eye or a limb, or who is lying sick with a burning fever, to bless the dear good hands that prepared the delicious morsel for his parched tongue. Let the good work go bravely on. Huntingdon county is ahead in almost everything else, and we hope the ladies will not let it fall short in this, the most charitable and humane work of all.

ANOTHER SOLDIER DEAD.—On Friday evening a soldier belonging to the McClellan Regiment, named Peter Cross, died very suddenly, of heart disease. In the morning he was as well as usual, and in the evening, he was a corpse. He was brought into town on Saturday evening attended by his company, and lay in state in the Penna. Railroad warehouse until the 11 o'clock train came down, when he was taken to Philadelphia, accompanied by a number of his comrades in arms. He leaves a wife and family in Philadelphia, in tolerable circumstances.

WE had the pleasure of taking by the hand, on Monday, our old friend, Captain A. S. Harrier of company G, 5th Penna. Reserve Corps, Col. Simmons. The captain looks well, but not quite so fat as before he went into the army. He was on a visit to his family in this place, and returned to the command of his company on Monday. He reports all well and in the best of spirits.

THANKS.—Mrs. Stewart Corbett has our thanks for a feet or a foot and a half of excellent Sausage.

Our young bachelor friend, A. B. Cunningham, presented us with a quantity of "shell barks" last week, for which he has our kind remembrance.

If the "Confeds" want to wake up about 50,000 live Irishmen in the North, every man of whom will be a hero worthy of the gallant 69th, let them hang Col. Corcoran. It will be the costliest hanging the scoundrels ever indulged in.

Court was pretty well attended last week, but as our "plummy phrenoid" says "didn't fish many more shiners than a couple of government horses could pull down hill."

Snow.—We had a slight sprinkling of snow on Friday last. The first of the season.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

BARRE, Nov. 13, 1861. FRIEND LEWIS—There has been nothing of importance transpired hereabouts since my last, I believe, of sufficient importance to form a letter, but the fact that Uncle Sam has kindly allowed a number of our citizens the privilege of taking a stroll, and doctoring a number of his old broken-winded Rosinifers, an honor which, of course (on the principle of small potatoes thankfully received,) we are truly grateful for. By the by, don't you think that the horse business has slightly run into the ground of late? Heaven help the poor soldier that trusts his neck to some that I saw with US branded on them. Secession balls are dangerous enough without giving a man an animal to mount that can get out of its own road, much less take its rider out of danger. Men who would take advantage of the Government at this time, would steal their grandmother's nightgown. The weather has been very fine since the storm, and our farmers are busily engaged husking and storing their corn. I believe some of the farmers living near the creek, lost some corn and pumpkins by the flood, but nothing serious.

The revival at Wesley Church is still progressing with pretty good success. Several have professed a change of heart, and others are still seeking diligently for the pearl of great price.

I am pleased to find you have an addition to your editorial corps, in the person of A. Thynne, Esq. May the mantle of the Broad Top Minor fall gracefully upon the shoulders of our "gay and incomparable" Globe, in the sincere prayer of your friend and well-wisher, JUNIUS.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Negley Body Guard, 77th Reg. Penna. Vol., held at Camp Nevin, Hardin co., Kentucky, October 25th, 1861, A. F. Baldwin was called to the Chair, and D. H. Gates neted Secretary. The death of Private Joseph Sharp, which occurred at Lancaster, Pa., having been announced, it was by the company unanimously resolved, That in the death of our respected and beloved fellow-soldier, we have sustained a loss which fills our hearts with sorrow. We know him as a soldier, faithful and efficient in the discharge of every duty; as a friend, ever ready to respond to the calls of true friendship; as a companion, kind and genial in his intercourse with us. We know him as a Christian, upright and honorable in all his actions. We knew him as a patriot, who

loved his country better than his life. We knew him as a soldier, ever ready to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart.

Resolved, That while we bear testimony to the worth of our departed friend and fellow-soldier in these more public relations of life, we do sincerely sympathize with those who mourn him as a son and brother. May God send comfort to him in this hour of deep affliction.

Resolved, That the Company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That this testimonial of our appreciation of the character and worth of our late fellow-soldier and companion, be published in each of the county papers of Lancaster, Huntingdon, and Blair.

—The deceased was a resident of Spruce Creek, this county.

WAR NEWS.

THE EXPEDITION TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE COMMANDERS.

HIGHLIGHTS INTERESTING DETAILS.

DESPATCHEES FROM FLAG OFFICER DUPONT.

FLAGSHIP WABASH OFF HILTON, Port Royal Harbor, Nov. 8, 1861. Sir:—The Government having determined to direct the capture of more important points upon the Southern coast, where our squadrons might find shelter, possess a depot, and afford protection to loyal friends committed to my discretion, the plan of an expedition from those places which were thought most available and desirable for these purposes.

After mature deliberation, aided by the professional knowledge and great intelligence of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Fox, and upon taking into consideration the magnitude to which the joint naval and military expedition had been extended, to which you have called my attention, I came to the conclusion that the original intentions of the Department, if first carried out, would fill out the expectations of the country and of the capabilities of the expedition. Port Royal I thought would meet both in a high degree. I therefore submitted to Brig. General Sherman, commanding the military part of the expedition, this modification of the original plan, and had the satisfaction to receive his full concurrence, though he and the commanders of the brigades very justly laid stress upon the necessity, if possible, of getting this frigate into the harbor of Port Royal.

On Tuesday, the 29th of October, the fleet sailed from the fleet anchorage, Roads, and with the army transports numbered fifty vessels. On the day previous I had despatched the coal vessels, twenty-five in all, under the command of the Vandal, under command Haggerty, to rendezvous off Savannah, not wishing to give the true point. The weather had been unsettled in places than a couple of government horses could pull down hill.

On Friday the 1st of November, the rough weather soon increased to a gale, and we had to encounter one of the most violent from the southeast, a portion of which appeared to be a hurricane. The fleet was utterly dispersed, and on Saturday morning one sail only was in sight from the deck of the Wabash. On the following day the weather moderated, and the steamers and ships began to re-appear. Sailed orders not to be opened, except in case of separation, were furnished to the crews of war by myself, and to the transports by Gen. Sherman. As the vessels re-joined, reports came in of disaster. I expected to hear of many, but when the severity of the gale and the character of the vessels are considered, we have only cause for great thankfulness.

In reference to the military part, the Isaac Smith, a new efficient and well armed vessel for the class purchased, but not intended to encounter such a sea and wind, had to throw her formidable battery overboard, and was forced to founder, but being thus relieved, Lieut. Commanding Nicholson was enabled to go to the assistance of the chartered steamer Governor, then in a very dangerous condition, and on board of which was one fine battalion of marines, under Major Reynolds.—They were finally rescued by the steamer Ringgold in the Sabine, under difficult circumstances, soon after which the Governor went down. I believe seven of the marines were drowned by their own imprudence. Lieut. Commanding Nicholson's conduct in the Isaac Smith has met with my warm commendations.

The Fearless, transport, in a sinking condition, was met by the Mohican, Commander Gordon. All the people on board, twenty-six in number, were saved under very peculiar circumstances, in which service Lieut. H. W. Miller was very favorably noticed by his commander.

On passing Charleston I sent in the Seneca, Lieut. Commanding Ammen, to three Capt. Lardner to join me with the steamer Sasquehanna off Port Royal without delay.

On Monday the 6th of the morning, I anchored off the bar with some twenty-five vessels in company, with many more heaving in sight. The Department is aware that a heavy aid to navigation had been removed, and the bar lies ten miles seaward, with no features on the shore line with sufficient prominence to make any bearings reliable. But to the skill of Commander Davis, the Flag Captain, and Mr. Boutelle, the able assistant of the Coast Survey, in charge of the steamer Vixen, on the chately found, sounded out and buoyed.

By three o'clock I received assurances from Capt. Davis that I could send forward the light steamer Beaufort (under 18 feet) with all the gunboats, which was immediately done, and before dark they were securely anchored in the anchorage of Beaufort. The gunboats almost immediately opened their batteries upon two or three rebel steamers, under Commodore Tatnall, instantly sinking the foremost of the batteries. On the morning, Commander John Rodgers, of the U. S. steamer Flag, temporarily on

board this ship, and acting on my staff, accompanied Brig. General Wright in the gunboat Ottawa, Lieut. Commanding Stearns, and supported by the Seneca, Lieut. Commanding Nicholson, made a reconnaissance in force, and drew the fire of the batteries on Hilton Head and Bay Point sufficiently to show that the fortifications were works of strength and scientifically constructed.

In the evening of Monday, Captain Davis and Mr. Boutelle reported the water deep enough for the Wabash to venture up.

The responsibility of hazarding so noble a frigate was not a light one over a prolonged bar of over two miles. There was about a foot or two of water to spare, and the fall and rise of the tide is such that if she grounded she would have sustained serious injury from straining, if not total loss. Too much, however, was at stake to hesitate, and the result was entirely successful.

On the morning of Tuesday, the Wabash crossed the bar, followed by the Ringgold, the Seneca, the Mohican, the Vandal, and the transports of deep draught, and on running through that portion of the fleet already in the safe passage of this great ship, they had the romance that they were flying cheers from crowded vessels.—We anchored, and immediately commenced preparing the ship for action; the plan of attack was to be directed particularly on Fishing Rip, a dangerous shoal we had to avoid, rendered the hour late it was possible to move into the anchorage. In our anxiety to get to the outline of the forts before dark, we stood in near the shoals, and the ship grounded. By the aid of the wind blowing a gale from the southeast and westward, the attack is unavoidably postponed.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

ELIZABETH WABASH OFF HILTON HEAD, Port Royal Harbor, Nov. 8, 1861. Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that yesterday I attacked the enemy's batteries on Bay Point and Hilton Head, Forts Beauregard and Walker, and succeeded in forcing them, after an engagement of four hours, to surrender, and driving away the squadron of rebel steamers under Com. Tatnall.

The reconnaissance of yesterday morning, which was conducted with the aid of Fort Walker, and that I directed my special efforts, engaging it at first at a distance of eight hundred yards, and then closing with me, and the plan of attack brought the squadron sufficiently near Fort Beauregard to receive its fire, and the ships were frequently fighting the batteries on both sides at the same time.

The action was begun on my part at twenty-six minutes after 9 o'clock, and at half past 2 the American ensign was hoisted on the flagstaff of Fort Walker, and this morning at sunrise on Fort Beauregard.

The defeat of the enemy terminated in our complete victory. Their quarters and encampments were abandoned without any attempt on their part to carry away either public property or stores. The ground over which they fled was strewn with arms of private soldiers, and the officers retreated in too much haste to submit to the capture of their weapons. A company of landing marines and a company of seamen, I took possession of the deserted ground, and held the forts on Hilton Head until the arrival of Gen. Sherman, whom I had the honor to transfer its occupation.

We have captured forty-three pieces of cannon, most of them of the heaviest calibre, and of the most improved description. The bearer of these despatches will have the honor to carry with him the captured flags, and two small brass field pieces lately belonging to the State of South Carolina, which we send as suitable trophies of the success of the navy.

I enclose a copy of the general order which is to be read to the fleet to-morrow morning at muster. A detailed account of this battle will be sent hereafter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. P. S.—The bearer of despatches will also carry with him the first American ensign raised upon the soil of South Carolina since the rebellion broke out.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington. GENERAL ORDER NO. 2. FLAGSHIP WABASH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, NOVEMBER 8th, 1861. It is the grateful duty of the Commander-in-Chief to make a public acknowledgment of his entire commendation of the coolness, discipline, skill, and gallantry displayed by the officers and men under his command in the capture of the batteries on Hilton Head and Bay Point, after an action of four hours duration.

The Flag Officer fully sympathizes with the officers and men in his squadron in the satisfaction they manifest at seeing the ensign of the Union flying once more in the State of South Carolina, which has been the chief promoter of the wicked and unprovoked rebellion that have been called upon to suppress.

S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer, Commanding Steamer Atlantic Blockading Squadron. KILLED AND WOUNDED. Total killed 8. Total wounded severely 10. Total wounded slightly 17.

Total killed and wounded 31. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

doned to the negroes, who are reported to me as being in a lawless condition.

The light vessels which I hoped to have were destroyed in the destruction of the forts, by the rebels. The post-offices were visited, and a number of documents, letters, &c., obtained.

I have covered Skull Creek at the mouth of Broad river, and have cut off the communication between Chatterton and Savannah.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer, Commanding Steamer Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, at Washington.

Extract from a Private Letter. The following is an extract from a private letter from one of the officers engaged in the bombardment:

I am sure our success will rejoice your heart. It has been complete, and terror runs over the whole country. The negroes are wild and plundering their masters' houses. The whites have been driving the negroes away by force and shooting them down, but they still come down to the gunboats. The moment Gen. Drayton took to his horse in the panic of the 7th, his two hundred servants went directly to the Wabash. This is worthy of notice in setting down the romance that the slaves were ready to fight for their masters. They surrounded Captain Ammen in crowds at Beaufort, one of them calling out to the joy of his heart: "I didn't think you could do it, massa."

Official Despatch from Gen. Sherman. HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION CORPS, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 8, 1861. To the Adjutant Gen. U. S. Army, Sir:—I have the honor to report that the force under my command embarked at Annapolis, Md., on the 21st day of October, and arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., on the 29th. In consequence of the delay in the arrival of some of our transports, and the unfavorable state of the weather, the fleet was unable to reach Hilton Head until the 29th, when under the convoy of a naval squadron, under Commodore Dupont, and after the most judicious and successful management of the expedition by the Flag officer and myself, it was agreed to first reduce any works that might be found at Port Royal, South Carolina, and then open the finest harbor on the coast that exists south of Hatteras.

It was calculated to reach Port Royal in five days at most, but in consequence of the unfavorable winds and a storm on the day and night of the 1st of November, the fleet did not arrive at Port Royal until the 4th, and about that time it began to be almost entirely dispersed by the gale, and the vessels have been struggling in it up to this date. The transport steamer "Washington" was wrecked and her crew have not arrived. Two of them are known to be lost, and it is probable all are lost. It is gratifying, however, to say that the transport transports connected with the fleet have not been lost, though the Winfield Scott had to sacrifice her whole cargo, and the Roseoke a portion of her cargo, to save the lives of her crew. The transports connected with the fleet have also not been lost much, and some have been lost.

After a careful reconnaissance of Port Royal bay, it was ascertained that the rebels had three field works of considerable strength, strongly garrisoned and covered by a fleet of three gun-boats under Capt. Tatnall, late of the U. S. Navy, besides strong land forces which were concentrating from Charleston and Savannah. The troops of the rebels were afterward ascertained to have been commanded by General Johnston. One of the forts, and probably the strongest, was situated on Hilton Head, and the other two on Phillips island. It was deemed proper to first reduce the fort on Hilton Head, though to do this a greater force might have to be met from the batteries on Bay Point at the same time. Our original plan of a co-operation of the land forces in this attack had to be set aside in consequence of the loss, during the voyage, of a greater portion of our means of disembarkment, together with the fact that the only point where the troops should have landed was from five to six miles (measuring around the intervening shoals) from the anchoring place of our transports, although the great distance for successful disembarkment with our limited means. It was therefore agreed that the place should be reduced by the land forces, and the consequence of the shattered condition of the fleet, and the delay in the arrival of vessels that were independent of the fleet, it had to be postponed until the 7th inst.

I was a mere spectator of the combat, and it is not my province to render a report of this action, but I deem it an imperative duty to say that the firing and manœuvring of our fleet against that of the rebels and their formidable land batteries was a master piece of activity and professional skill that must have elicited the applause of the rebels themselves as a tactical operation.

I think that too much praise cannot be awarded to the science and skill exhibited by the flag officer of the naval squadron and the officers connected with them with the land forces. Landing a masterly one, that ought to have been seen to be fully appreciated. After the works were reduced I took possession of them with the land forces. The beautifully constructed work on Hilton Head was severely crippled and many of the guns dismantled. Much property had evidently been made, many bodies having been buried in the fort, and some twenty or thirty were found, some half a mile distant from the fort. Many of these were found with arms and accoutrements, and they threw away in their hasty retreat.

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able and scientific officer by the War Department.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. W. SHERMAN, Brigadier General Commanding, Proclamation to the People of South Carolina.

After landing and taking possession of the forts, General Sherman issued the following proclamation: "In obedience to the orders of the President of the United States of America, I have landed on your shores with a small force of National troops. The dictates of duty, which, under these circumstances, I owe to a great sovereign State, and to a proud and hospitable people among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come amongst you with no feelings of personal animosity, and whenever Union interests and your own lawful rights or your social and local institutions, beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may require, shall be invaded, we will not hesitate to defend them."

"Citizens of South Carolina.—The civilized world stands appalled at the course you are pursuing—appalled at the crime you are committing against your own mother—the best, the most enlightened and heretofore the most prosperous of nations.

"You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your country. You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arsenals and other property belonging to our common country, and within your borders, and with this property you are in arms, and waging a ruthless war against your constitutional government, and thus threaten the existence of a government which you are bound, by the terms of a solemn compact, to live under and faithfully support. In doing this, you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment that self government is impossible with civilized man.

"Fellow-citizens, I implore you to pause and reflect upon the tender and consequences of your acts. If the avowed sacrifices made by the devastation of our property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, the mourning and weeping of widows and orphans throughout our land, are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war, then ponder, I beseech you, upon the ultimate but not less certain result which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and prosperous State.

"Indeed, can you pursue this fratricidal war, and can you imbue your hands in the loyal blood of your countrymen, your friends, your kinsmen, for no other reason than to unlawfully disrupt the Confederacy of a great people—a Confederacy established by your own hands—in order to set up, were it possible, an independent government, under which you can never live in peace, prosperity and quietness? Carolinians—We have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens of your State. These obligations shall be performed as far as in us lies, but we cannot neglect the obligation of suppressing armed rebellion against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. It is in the performance of this duty, and no other, that our primary and most important obligations should be in any way neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case, because rights dependent on the laws of the State must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by insurrection and rebellion.

T. W. SHERMAN, Brigadier General Commanding, Headquarters, Port Royal, S. C., November 8th, 1861. FROM MISSOURI. Important from Springfield. DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM SPRINGFIELD. THE TOWN TO BE EVACUATED. Price and McCulloch Retreating South to Winter Quarters. SPRINGFIELD, NOV. 11.—Since the departure of Generals Hunter's, Pope's and Sturgis' divisions of the army, on Saturday last, for St. Louis via Warsaw, nothing of interest has transpired here.

Generals Sigel's and Asboth's divisions have returned from their positions south of here, which movement was merely a feint to protect our withdrawal, and they will march to St. Louis via Boila. In a day or two, Springfield will be entirely evacuated, and large numbers of Union men of the city and surrounding country have left, and will continue to leave with the army, not being willing to risk their lives in the hands of the rebels.

Stirling Price began to move with his army, 27,000 men, and 25 pieces of artillery, on Saturday morning, towards Pinerville, in the extreme southwestern corner of the State. Ben McCulloch broke up his camp on Friday night, and the next day was marching toward Berryville, Carroll county, Arkansas. A man, recently a prisoner in the rebel camp, says that Price designed to go into winter quarters at Cross Hollow, Washington county, Arkansas; that all his rebels who wished to go home have already returned, and that those now with him intend to fight outside of Missouri.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Nov. 14.—The First Kansas cavalry, Col. Jennison, has left here for Sedalia, Mo., to protect the supply train, and other government property at that and neighboring points. Col. Jennison has issued a proclamation to the people of Jackson, Lafayette, Cass, Johnson and Pettis counties, Missouri, from which the following extracts are made. We march to enforce the laws and sustain the Government. Every loyal citizen is expected to give evidence of his loyalty by active efforts for the protection of the flag for four months. Our arms have marched through your country. Your professed friendship has been a fraud. Your oaths of allegiance have been shams and perjury.

You fled the rebel army; you act as spies while claiming to be true to the Union. We do not care about your past political opinions. No man will be persecuted because he differs from us, but neutrality is ended. If you are patriots you must fight. If you are traitors you will be punished. The time for fighting has come. Every man who feeds, harbors, protects, or in any way gives aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, will be held responsible for his treason with his life and property.

While the property of the Union men and all their rights will be resolutely respected, traitors will everywhere be treated as outlaws, the enemies of God and man—too base to hold any description of property, and having no rights which loyal men are bound to respect. The last dollar and the last slave of rebels will be taken and turned over to the General Government. Flying war is played out, and whenever Union troops are fired upon the answer will boom forth from the cannon's mouth and desolation will follow treason. All the land between Fort Leavenworth and the headquarters of the army of the West is under the jurisdiction of the United States, and we propose to have a regular road of communication through it—no matter what cost of rebel treason and blood."

FROM MARYLAND. Interesting from Point of Rocks. Col. Geary Makes Another Reconnoissance. SKIRMISH IN LOUDOUN COUNTY. THE REBELS ROUTED. POINT OF ROCKS, Nov. 15.—A skirmish occurred in Loudoun county, Va., opposite this point, yesterday. Col. Geary had received information of an attempt of the rebels to erect fortifications in that neighborhood. He crossed the river with Capt. Chapman, and twenty-five picked men of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and reconnoitred the vicinity. He discovered a force of the rebels, upon whom he quietly closed and surprised them with a volley of shots. After firing two or three volleys, the rebels were routed, leaving three men and one horse dead upon the field.

Extra Session of the Maryland Legislature. ARRIVAL OF REFUGEES FROM NORFOLK. The Rebels Make Light of the Affair at Port Royal. BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Gov. Hicks has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature of Maryland at Annapolis on the 27th inst., the object being to re-establish Maryland in her old position as the heart of the Union, and to repeal the traitorous legislation of the members now confined in Fort Warren. A flag of truce from Norfolk has today brought down one hundred and fifty refugees. The rebels assume to make light of the affair at Port Royal, but at the same time betray their apprehensions of the result. A resident of Norfolk thinks that there are nearly 20,000 rebel troops in and near that city. FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Capture of Mason and Sillidell. The Prisoners on Board the San Jacinto en route to New York.

Fortress Monroe via Baltimore, Nov. 15.—The U. S. steamer San Jacinto has just arrived from the coast of Africa, via the West Indies, where she has been cruising some six weeks. Old Point was electrified by the tidings that she had on board Messrs. Mason and Sillidell, who were going abroad as ministers of the Southern Confederacy to England and France. They were taken from an English steamer in the channel of the Bahamas. The San Jacinto will soon proceed to New York with her distinguished prisoners. Commodore Wilkes reported the news at Headquarters in person and will forward his despatches to Washington to-night. The steamer Belvidere having been repaired, will leave for Port Royal early to-morrow with mails, despatches, &c. Important from Rosecrank's Command. CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—Advices from Gen. Rosecrank's headquarters state that on the 10th inst., Gen. Cox's brigade crossed the Kanawha and New River and drove the rebels back three miles from all their positions. Gen. Schenck's column intended attacking them in the rear, but were prevented from crossing the river by the high state of the water. Gen. Benham's brigade moved up and began to feel their front, when a sharp skirmish took place, lasting from 4 o'clock P. M. till dark. While Benham's force lay on their arms waiting for the morning, the rebels began their retreat and were well on their way to Raleigh before the movement was discovered. Gen. Benham pursued them twenty-five miles amidst a drizzling rain, but seeing little chance of overtaking them, turned back. In the skirmish with the rear guard, Col. Crogan of the rebel army, and a few others were killed. The loss on our side was two killed. More Fighting near Fort Pickens. NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Mr. Savage, Chief of Police of New York, who returned from Key West, on the 10th inst., reports that fifteen hundred rebels were discovered by the Federal patrol on Santa Rosa Island, some twenty miles from Fort Pickens. The commander of the fleet sent a force which shelled the rebels off the island with great loss. The supposed object of the enemy was to get together a force of five thousand or more troops, and then make a forced march on Col. Wilson's camp, for another night attack. The above report is brought by the steamer Cosmopolitan, arrived to-day from Havana.