

Speak to him in your favor. Meantime, if it's a fair question, how much do you manage to scrape together in a day? "On an average, about twenty-five cents." "Suppose I offered you thirty cents a day, in my service, until I arrange the affair?" "What do you wish me to do?" "Sit in a comfortable arm chair, at my bedside, every day, from nine in the morning till five in the afternoon, wear a nice dressing gown, and cough a great deal when I have visitors." "Is that all?" cried the old mendicant. "I can do that to perfection, and it's a bargain." The next morning the beggar was easily installed in Mr. X's apartment, and, having been duly prepared, looked like a highly respectable but very decrepit patriarch. In the course of the day, Mr. X. received a call from his tailor, armed with a formidable bill. "Hush!" whispered the ingenious author. "My uncle, there, has just returned from America, with a large fortune, and intends to make me his sole heir. His patience—he cannot possibly hold out very long." The "uncle" coughed frightfully, and the tailor insisted upon furnishing X. with a new suit. The device has been tried upon a host of creditors and works to a charm; but the old rascal begins to find out that he is an indispensable adjunct, and has struck for higher wages, and there is a probability of his receiving them.

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1861.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

The Columbia Bank has authority to furnish all persons with United States Treasury Notes bearing 7-10 per cent. interest, in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000. Any one desirous to aid the Government can make a good investment.

H. S. Snydam's advertisements to-day show that he is prepared to supply, as heretofore, all wants of the community in his line. Mr. Snydam drives a steady business, without much bluster, but nevertheless he is awake to the necessities of life and is ready to provide for them over his counter. He has in his store almost every imaginable article called for, and of good quality, which he sells as low as any other dealer. He invites particular attention to his stock of apples and cranberries, fresh and prime.

From our Soldiers.—Our letter from "45" informs us that Col. Welsh's regiment was in Baltimore on Wednesday, en route for Fortress Monroe, which point they have doubtless reached by this time.

From the Fifth Reserve we have no news except through private channels which inform us that the regiment has been paid off. The boys have, we learn, sent home considerable sums to their friends.

From Birney's Zouaves we have no news at all. Our correspondent has not fulfilled his promise of regular letters.

LUMBER CONTRACTS.

Our neighbors of Marietta have been securing a good proportion of the Government Contracts for lumber and timber. Geo. W. Melhaffy, Esq., and Melhaffy & Co., of that place are now busily engaged in shipping large amounts of lath and bridge timber over the N. C. Railway to Washington for Government use. A considerable portion of the lumber will go from the Columbia yards, the Contractors having purchased extensively here. The large lumber trade of Marietta and Columbia enable these towns to supply heavy amounts on the shortest demand. Marietta, however, has rather got ahead of us in securing the contracts. The Messrs. Melhaffy are enterprising men, and deserve the profits of the operation.

THE GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A very handsome finish has been given to this fine church edifice by the erection of the spire, just completed by the builders, Messrs. Shuman and Upp. We are sadly without graceful and conspicuous spires in our town—the only one of any height we ever had, having proved too heavy for the walls of the Lutheran Church, in Second street, was cut down to its present proportions. The new spire, without being very high—forty feet above the building—is admirably proportional and adapted to the walls sustaining it; it is not likely to sink. It is very handsomely finished in gothic style, to correspond with the church, and is a work most creditable to the architects. From the elevated situation of the church, the spire, surmounted by a handsome gilded cross, will be a conspicuous object in any view of the town from outside its borders. The new Church is very commodious, and when finished within and ready for worship (we shall then give a more extended notice of its proportions, &c.) will be the handsomest in town.

THE NEWS.

Home news being scarce, we devote our space mainly to the telegraphic news, and a summary of late events. The chief item is the arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, by the commander of the San Jacinto, on board the British Mail Steamer Trent. This seizure has created a sensation and some apprehension on the part of the nervous of a breach with England. We are not inclined to fear the result. If England has made up her mind to interfere in behalf of the Southern Confederacy the sooner she finds a pretext the better for us. That she will not lack an excuse (true or false) for taking the side her interests prompt, no one who knows her policy can doubt. If she has more to gain by remaining neutral, as we think is the case, an effort to her flag will be deemed, too, as that administered by Com. Wilkes was—will not lead her into another war with the United States. If, however, the clamors of her Manchester Manufacturers convince the ruling powers that cotton must be had at any price, then the "outrage" on the Trent is as good an outrage as John Bull can find. A war with England on such grounds, serious as it might prove, would be accepted with a shout by a united North. We do not apprehend other than diplomatic complications with the Mother country arising from the affair.

SMOKING CASE OF BURNING.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Miss Grace Hubley, sister of Mrs. Wm. Jenkins, residing in North Duke street, this city, was shockingly if not fatally burned by her clothes taking fire. Miss Hubley was standing in front of an open grate, and some means fire was communicated to her clothing, and before assistance could be had, she was enveloped in the flames. Newton Lightner, L. Q., who happened to be passing at the time, heard the alarm, and rushing in, threw his overcoat over Miss H. and succeeded in saving her from instant death. The flames were finally subdued by the application of water from a small hose at hand. Medical attendance was immediately summoned, but little hope is entertained of her recovery.—*Lanc. Union, Wednesday.*

Miss Hubley, the victim of this terrible accident, lingered until afternoon, when death terminated her sufferings. She was a lady much beloved and esteemed in Lancaster and in this place, where she was well known. Always active in benevolent movements, more recently her time and efforts have been given to the supply of the soldiers with necessities and comforts. She has done much in the good cause. Her loss will be deeply felt.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following additional articles have been received at the post office, for the sick at the Government Hospitals:

Mrs. Davis Murphy—Package Tea.
Mrs. Barber—1 Double Gown, 6 Towels, 2 bottles Catsup, 1 can Tomatoes.
Annie E. Neissly—15 pairs Woolen Stockings.

One box of articles has already been forwarded to Miss Dix—the rest will follow in a day or so, meantime fresh contributions will be acceptable.

THE LAMPLIGHTER'S STORY; HUNTED DOWN.

By Charles Dickens. T. H. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

The publishers send us in pamphlet form the above, which forms one volume of their complete cheap edition of Dickens. The work is made up of a number of the shorter sketches of the author, taken from "Household Words," and "All the Year Round." Included with these is "Hunted Down," a short story for which Bonner of the New York Ledger paid Dickens five thousand dollars. By arrangement with Mr. Bonner this tale is now first published in book form.—Among others the Christmas Story, "The Hunted House," is given—a series of ghost stories from different pens, all good. It is well that these fugitive productions of the great author should be collected and incorporated with his better known works, and the volume makes Mr. Peterson's edition complete.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.

We have received Arthur for December—a good number, with an especially good wood-cut among its illustrations. Arthur's is a magazine worthy of general support.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The December number of the Atlantic, closing the eighth volume contains:

The Home of Lafayette; A Field Night in the House of Commons; A Legend of the Lakes; Agnes of Sonens; A New Countess; The Wolves; A Story of To-Day; Health in the Hospital; A Story of Thanksgiving; Song in a Dream; England and Emancipation; Union and Liberty; How to Rough it; Self-Possession, &c. Prepossession; Reviews &c.

It numbers among the contributors Dr. Holmes, Jas. Russell Lowell, Mrs. Stowe, T. W. Higginson, and others of the best of its brilliant corps.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

COLUMBIA, November 15, 1861.—Council met. The roll was called and Messrs. Appold, Eberlein and Welsh reported absent.

Mr. Hickey was called to the Chair.—Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Road Committee reported the expenses since last stated meeting \$83.03.

The Finance Committee reported a balance of \$25 in the Treasury.

On motion, the Chairman of the Road Committee was authorized to have a gutter made on Fifth street, between Cherry and Union streets.

Mr. McChesney moved that the Road Committee be directed to have the alley between Locust and Cherry streets from Second to Third streets closed, which was agreed to.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: Jacob Hogentogler, \$11.30; Wm. Timony, \$20.90; A. Gohn \$3.25; Geo. Gohn, \$14.80; Rebecca Eberlein, \$1.12; S. M. Waites, \$7.50; Peter Gardner, 75 cts.; D. S. Chaffaut, \$20.00; C. Bowers, \$9.22; T. J. Bishop, \$3.30.

On motion, Resolved, that the members of Council at present at home, and who have been remiss in their attendance to the regular meetings of Council, be notified by the Clerk to give us their presence or else resign their membership.

On motion, Council adjourned.

Attest: Wm. F. Lloyd, Clerk.

Our Army Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Don't open your eyes when you learn that we of the "Forty-fifth" are here in this den of riotous traitors, nor yet waste your sympathies, for we are merely *in transitu*. I have but time to give you tidings of our movements. We have just arrived, and expect in a few hours to take the steamer Poolboats for Fortress Monroe. Whether our eventual destination is farther south I can't tell, but we are all sighing for the balmy sea islands of South Carolina. Oh, that we may be permitted to strike a blow for the cause in that spot of arch secessionists, and fire a shot against Sumpter and the doomed hot-bed of treason—Charleston!

I have been too busy to write you earlier of camp incident. Our order to move was unexpected, but not unwished for. The boys were getting tired of inaction, and our Colonel has been urgent in demanding active service as soon as his command was

considered sufficiently well disciplined and drilled.

I regret to record a death in our Company—but not among our Columbians—Thomas Dixon, of Clearfield county. We were compelled to leave 3rd Sergeant Higgins and private Edgar Eyde, of Columbia, in the General Hospital at Washington. The poor fellows cried at being left behind, and sorry enough we were to part with them. I hope, however, that it will not be long before they are with us again. They want to see us through and will join us as soon as they are able.

Our regiment is detached from Howard's brigade, and at present independent, but we shall probably be attached to one of the southern brigades.

Until I send fuller directions our boys should be addressed "Col. Welsh's Forty-fifth Regiment, P. V., Fortress Monroe, Va." I forwarded you from Washington last week the rolls of the companies of Captains Rambo and Haines.

"45."

ROLL OF CO. B, FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT P. V.

Capt. HENRY A. HAINES, Maytown.
1st Lieut. Wm. L. RAPHILE, Bellefonte.
2nd Lieut. JOHN M. KLINE, Marietta.
1st Sergeant John L. Trout, Marietta.
2nd " Jacob S. Roath, Maytown.
3rd " Abraham Graffens, Bellefonte.
4th " Henry H. Stone, "
5th " Harvey L. Benner, "
1st Corporal George B. Haines, Maytown.
2nd " William B. Sell, Bellefonte.
3rd " Moses S. Mullin, Fairview.
4th " Joseph T. RAPHILE, Bellefonte.
5th " John B. D. Heier, Bainbridge.
6th " John Hippie, Bainbridge.
7th " Jacob Leher, Bellefonte.
8th " Jacob Bowman, Maytown.
Musician George Dyer, Bainbridge.
" James Whittaker, Bellefonte.
Wagoner James Galbraith, Bainbridge.

PRIVATE.

Arnould John, Maytown.
Bodem John, "
Bierbower Jacob, Bainbridge.
Byke Samuel, Bellefonte.
Brown Harvey, "
Dwyer Frederick, "
Epler Samuel, Marietta.
Child William H., "
Carroll Abner, "
Cox Abraham, Bellefonte.
Conaway Hugh, "
Duck Amos, Marietta.
Drummond Robert, Bellefonte.
Dixon Samuel T., "
Henderson Jacob, Maytown.
Houseal Wm., Bainbridge.
Hinton James, Bellefonte.
Howard Daniel, Maytown.
Jacinberger Lewis, Marietta.
Jochoff William, Bellefonte.
Joseph John, Maytown.
Kennedy Benj., "
Kramer Frank B., Marietta.
Laverdy George W., Maytown.
Leslie Daniel, "
Long John, Bellefonte.
Lightner Charles, Bainbridge.
Morton William L., Maytown.
Minichen Henry, "
Mays Thomas, Bellefonte.
Moore Alfred, "
McAllister Henry, "
Miller John, "
Matis David, Marietta.
Prescott John, Bainbridge.
Pruner Robert, Bellefonte.
Kinshold Samuel, Marietta.
Leif Henry, "
Swigart Levi, Bainbridge.
Schaup Christian, "
Swan William, "
Stevens Henry, "
Sherk James, Bellefonte.
Sword Wendle, "
Schaffer John, "
Snyder Henry, "
Stevenson Theo., "
Smith Charles, "
Sherbahn Jacob, Mount Joy.
Shank Christian, Bainbridge.
Schroll John, Maytown.
Trare John, "
Walsh George, Mount Joy.
Walton Frank F., Bainbridge.
Walton Amos, "
Wagoner Franklin, Marietta.

ROLL OF CO. K, FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT P. V.

Capt. EZEKIEL Y. RAMBO, Columbia, Lan. Co.
1st Lieut. EDWARD A. KELLY, "
2nd Lieut. A. J. FESSLER, Newberry Lycoming Co.
1st Sergeant Calvin S. Bolding, Wrightsville, York Co.
2nd " J. Gellough, Marietta, Lancaster Co.
3rd " Sam'l E. Hovine, Columbia, Lan. Co.
4th " Jas. McEana, "
5th " Amos Mullin, "
1st Corporal Henry Wile, "
2nd " Chas. H. Koch, York, York Co.
3rd " Geo. Fisher, Marietta, Lan. Co.
4th " Jacob Yough, Columbia, "
5th " Jno. Miles, Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
6th " J. J. Curgrove, Lan. Co.
7th " Theo. D. Wilson, Wrightsville, York Co.
8th " Sam'l A. Reighard, Newberry, Lycoming Co.
Musician Albert Roberts, Columbia, Lan. Co.
Arbogast Elias M., Mexico, Juniata Co.
Bell Jas. D., McAllisterville, "
Bookman Wm. H. M. Pleasant, Lancaster Co.
Bather Jacob, Columbia, "
Baker Sam'l M., M. Pleasant, "
Bookman John, "
Boyer Wm. Warrensville, Lycoming Co.
Brouse Geo. Cassado, "
Benyon Wm. H., Mexico, Juniata Co.
Collins Dennis, Columbia, Lancaster Co.
Carrs Hilston, "
Collins Michael, "
Carroll Francis, M. Pleasant, "
Chambers H. Kennet Square, Chester Co.
Carpenter Chas. Newberry, Lycoming Co.
Danglethorger John, "
Dixon Thos. Clearfield Bridge, Clearfield Co.
Eyde Edgar, Columbia, Lancaster Co.
Elder John, Newberry, Lycoming Co.
Frank John W., McCall's Ferry, York Co.
Feltz Reuben, Columbia, Lancaster Co.
Fisher J. N. Newberry, Lycoming Co.
Goon Wm., Clearfield Bridge, Clearfield Co.
Gilbert Geo., Wrightsville, York Co.
Gotschall A. Cozan Station, Lycoming Co.
Gray Jeremiah, Marietta, Lancaster Co.
Heek Israel, Columbia, "
Hill Thomas, Wrightsville, York Co.
Herrick Leah, "
Houts Edward, Oral, Lycoming Co.
Haines S. Clearfield Bridge, Clearfield Co.
Johnston Wm. M., York Furnace, York Co.
Kelley Thos. New Bridgeville, "
Keller Oscar, Wrightsville, "
Kepler Jacob, Columbia, Lancaster Co.
Kennedy Wm., Harrisburg, Dauphin Co.
Kenny Wm. New Bridgeville, York Co.
Kelley John, "
Kaufman Benj. M. Pleasant, Lancaster Co.
Long Jerome, Columbia, "
Lits David, Clearfield Bridge, Clearfield Co.
McGill Geo. Oakland Mills, Juniata Co.

Mammah Peter H., Silver Springs Lane, Co. McClain Joseph, Columbia, "
McClain Thomas, Marietta, "
McClain Joseph, Marietta, "
Moss David M., McAllisterville, Juniata Co.
Martin Lewis, Marietta, Lancaster Co.
O'Brien John C., "
Pifer Levi, Lurrys Creek, Lycoming Co.
Porter John C., Columbia, Lancaster Co.
Ryan John, Safe Harbor, "
Rehoda Geo., Newberry, Lycoming Co.
Reighard Wm. H., Cozan Station, "
Sampman Jno. E., Silver Springs, Lane. Co.
Stape Geo. H., Columbia, "
Smith Richard, Cornwall, Lebanon Co.
Sullivan Timothy, Columbia, Lancaster Co.
Strickler John H., Wrightsville, York Co.
Storfer Henry, "
Sanders Simon, Marietta, Lancaster Co.
Steneppher J., Cozan Station, Lycoming Co.
Studenroth Martin, Mt. Joy, Lancaster Co.
Sharr John F., Warrensville, Lycoming Co.
Steneppher Alonzo, Cozan Station, "
Vanele Howard W., Columbia, Lane. Co.
Veaver Reuben, Marietta, "
Ward John, Chambersburg, York Co.
Williams Lewis, Columbia, Lancaster Co.
Wagoner Augustus, "
Woods John S., McAllisterville, Juniata Co.
Weigant Augustus, Columbia, Lane. Co.
Zeigler J. H., Warrensville, Lycoming Co.
Dignam Dennis, Marietta, Lancaster Co.

Promoted Quarter Master Sergeant, 1st Sergeant to fill vacancy caused by Malt's promotion.
Detached at Washington, Oct. 23rd 1861.
ID charged for disability, Oct. 17th 1861.

Important from Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. FRIGATE SAN JACINTO.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell taken Prisoners on the High Seas.

GREAT REJOICING AT OLD POINT.

Departure of the San Jacinto for New York.

Supplies for the Troops at Hatteras Inlet.

THE FIRE AT NORFOLK.

ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON NEWPORT NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 15.—Old Point and Fortress Monroe were electrified with joy to-day on the arrival of the steam frigate San Jacinto with the important news that she had captured those architects and would be "Ambassadors of the C. S. A." to England and France, James M. Mason, of Virginia, and John Slidell, of Louisiana.

The San Jacinto was, until lately, on the Coast of Africa, but for the past six weeks she overhauled an English steamer in the channel of the Bahamas, and took from her these distinguished Rebels, on their way to England and France, as Ministers of the "Southern Confederacy."

The San Jacinto will soon proceed to New York with her "distinguished guests." Commodore Wilkes reported the news at headquarters in person, and will forward his despatches with the important intelligence to Washington to-night.

The steamer Belvidere having been repaired will leave for Port Royal early tomorrow with mails and despatches, etc.

A flag of truce from Norfolk has to-day brought down one hundred and fifty refugees. The Rebels at Norfolk assume to make light of the affair at Port Royal, but at the same time betray their apprehensions of its results.

A resident of Norfolk thinks there nearly 20,000 Rebel troops in and near that city. The frigate Merrimac has not yet been completed.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Lieutenant Fairfax and thirty-five armed men went from the San Jacinto with five officers and boarded the steamer and picked out the Commissioners. Messrs. Slidell and Mason made feeble resistance, but were induced to leave with Lieut. Fairfax. The captain of the steamer raved and swore, called the United States officers "piratical Yankees" and other abusive names.

One of the Secretaries of the Rebel Commissioners, named Eustis, also showed resistance; but himself and a colleague accompanied their employers to confinement.

The English steamer took them on board knowing who they were, their destination and business. All the documents and papers of Messrs. Slidell and Mason were seized. Mr. Slidell had his wife and four children on board, who were allowed to proceed to Europe.

Commodore Wilkes came ashore and had a lengthy conversation with General Wool. He expressed his opinion that he had done right, and said that right or wrong, these men had to be secured, and if he had done wrong he could do no more than be cashiered for it.

Slidell and Mason asked permission of General Wool to send open letters to their friends, which was granted.

The Merrimac is still in the dock, and it is the opinion of intelligent men she will never float. She is being encased with three layers of inch boiler iron.

How It Was Done.

No greater outrage has ever been perpetrated upon the Southern citizenry than the capture, by the officers of the United States navy, of those distinguished traitors. The idea that two men who have wielded 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 Secessionist statesmen, these jewels are Slidell and Mason. They represent the whole theory of the ingratitude of slavery. Slidell, 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 scouring foreign aid to enable Jefferson Davis successfully to conduct his crusade against the Republic. They are now on their way to Fort Warren in Boston harbor. It is difficult to imagine their feelings as they contemplate the difference between their coming quarters, and the expected felicities, previous to their capture, with all the gaieties of Paris and London in view. In the solitary confinement that

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Twenty-four of Jennison's Troops Rout 150 Rebels.

Fifty Rebels Killed and Eight Wounded.

PRICE'S TROOPS RETURNING.

Plillage and Outrages Renewed.

150 REBELS CAPTURED.

RECAPTURE OF A SUPPLY TRAIN.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

Captain Burchard, with twenty-four men of Jennison's Regiment, attacked Captain Hays with 150 men at his place of residence to-day, and succeeded in driving him away, burning his house and that of another man named Gregg; also, a Captain in the Rebel army, Captain Burchard and Lieutenant Bostwick were slightly wounded. The Rebels had fifty killed and eight wounded.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.—The following is a special despatch to the St. Louis Democrat.

The old terrors have settled down on the counties of the South-West since the retrograde movement of our army, and refugees are beginning to arrive again, driven home by the fear of being taken prisoners by the Rebels, who are reported to be again advancing.

Mr. Granly of the State Convention, arrived here last night from Springfield, which place he left on Friday last. He says a body of 3,000 Gen. Price's Cavalry made their appearance at Sarcoxie, and that foraging parties follow up the track of our retreating army, plundering Union citizens and renewing with impunity every species of outrage. He passed a train of emigrant wagons a mile long containing Union refugees.

Another train of fifty wagons arrived here to-day.

Five prisoners were brought in to-day from Calloway County, the first fruits of an expedition which was sent to that county yesterday. These prisoners are charged with repeated outrages on Union men.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.—Trustworthy information reached here to-day that our cavalry, under Major Hough, had overtaken and captured the rebels who seized our supply train near Warrensburg, on Monday last, and that a hundred and fifty prisoners were taken and the wagons recovered.

South Carolina and her Pirates.

Col. Corcoran and others to be *hung in Return for the Captured Pirates.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A copy of the Norfolk Day Book, of the 12th inst., has been received, and contains the following dispatch, dated Richmond, November 11th:—

Col. Corcoran, three captains and eighteen lieutenants, all of whom were captured in the action of Manassas and confined in the jails at Richmond, had been selected by lots to be hung by the way of retribution for the hanging of Captain Baker and the crew of the southern privateer Savannah. The Hon. Mr. Ely, member of Congress, drew lots for Mr. Corcoran, who is now imprisoned at Charleston. In case the court at New York condemned the crew of the Savannah to death, the Federal officers would immediately be hung.

The Charleston Mercury of the 10th inst. has the following: The Yankee prisoners in South Carolina are all safely in jail, where they will abide the issue of the North. Should one drop of southern blood be shed by the northern courts for defending the south on the seas, it will be paid with interest in Charleston.

Proclamation of General Sherman to the People of South Carolina.

After landing and taking possession of the forts, Gen. Sherman issued the following proclamation:

To the People of South Carolina:—In obedience to the orders of the President of these United States of America, I have landed on your shores with a small force of National troops. The dictates of a duty which override 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; no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful rights or your social and local institutions, beyond what the causes herein alluded to may render unavoidable.

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. With this property you are in arms and waging a ruthless war against your Constitutional Government, and thus threatening 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 determining 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 tenor and consequence of your acts. If the awful sacrifice made by the devastation of our property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, the mourning and wailing 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 suicidal war and continue to imbue your hands in the loyal blood of your countrymen, your friends, your kinsmen, for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the Con-

GOOD NEWS FROM ACCOMAC COUNTY.

3000 REBEL TROOPS DISBANDED.

RELEASE OF DRAFTED UNION MEN.

The Rebel Banner Superseded by The Union Flag.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.—Information received at Headquarters this evening, from Accomac County, Va., announces the disbanding of about 3,000 Rebel troops, who had been in camp near Drummondtown. As the expedition advanced the Rebel flag disappeared, and the Union citizens hoisted their flag, which had hitherto been concealed. The proclamation of Gen. Dix had been scattered through the county, and when received in camp where the Union men had been drafted, and forced into the service, they rebelled and the commanding officers were compelled to disband the force coming against them as great that they thought it folly to resist, and the greatest enthusiasm.

As far as the expedition had progressed, there was every evidence that a large majority of the people were opposed to secession, and the Union troops were hailed as their deliverers from tyranny and oppression.

The people are suffering for many necessities of life, and were rejoicing at the prospect of an early restoration of the trade and commerce with Philadelphia, on which they depend for a livelihood.

Information received from Northampton County warrants the belief that the rebels there will also disband.

They have destroyed bridges and felled trees across the roads, but the proclamation has given boldness to the Union men, and satisfaction to the people generally. All who are not loyal will be disbanded. Union men, who had fled into Maryland to prevent being forced into the militia, are returning to their homes.

federacy 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 or quietness! Carolinians! we have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our Constitutional obligations to the citizens of your State. Those obligations shall be performed as far as is in our power. But be not deceived. The obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the Constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If in the performance of this duty other minor but 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 necessarily be subordinate to military exigencies created by insurrection and rebellion.

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

The News.

A letter from Wm. Yancey, the Confederate Commissioner in England, to his son in Alabama, has fallen into the possession of the Government. In it he speaks discouragingly of the prospects of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by European powers.

Gen. McClellan has issued a general order discharging from the service certain officers appointed by Gen. Fremont without the sanction of the President, and also Fremont's staff officers who were appointed from civil life.

A vessel arrived at Boston reports that a large English vessel laden with war munitions had been captured by a Federal frigate and taken into Key West. This is probably the steamer Fingal, of which we have previously had accounts from the British papers. She was laden with arms, cannon, percussion caps, and military goods. She cleared ostensibly for Madeira, but the British papers stated that it was openly avowed that her purpose was to attempt to run the blockade.

The Southern papers state that Gen. Lee, (recently in Western Virginia, where he was a military failure,) who appears to be chief in command, was making active preparations to defend Beaufort, and that the place had not been occupied by Gen. Sherman. By the arrival of the steamer Catacaoclos at New York we have direct advices from Port Royal to Monday last, 11th inst., which is one day later than the Southern accounts. Two of our gunboats remained near Beaufort and an expedition was organizing to take possession of the town next day. The Charleston Courier contradicts the statement of the Mercury that the National forces would capture an immense amount of cotton at Beaufort, and says there is little cotton stored near or at the place. The Southern accounts bear testimony to the splendid manoeuvring of the fleet in the attack upon the forts at Port Royal. The Charleston Mercury condemns the Confederates for their neglect to prepare for the emergency. Great alarm prevailed at Savannah, and women and children were leaving the city.

The latest news from Missouri reports that the Rebel camps under Price and McCulloch have been broken up, and that they are retreating to the extreme South-western corner of the State. McCulloch is going into winter quarters in Arkansas.—All wishing to go home have departed, whilst those remaining expect to fight elsewhere than in Missouri. The main portion of the army lately under Fremont returns to St. Louis. Two divisions, under Generals Sigel and Asboth, remain in Southwestern Missouri. General McKinstry, on his arrival at St. Louis, was put under arrest. General Sturgis takes command of his brigade. Official reports found in Springfield after its occupation by the National troops state that the Rebels in the engagement at Wilson's Creek, between the forces of General Lyon and Price, was five hundred and sixty-seven killed and wounded, exclusive of those mentioned in one or two missing lists and those injured or killed whose names were never enrolled. Those qualified to judge assert that the Rebel loss was at least three thousand.

The movements of the Unionists in East Tennessee grow in importance. From despatches in the Southern papers it appears that they have not only burned the bridges on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, but have also two camps with two thousand men, and that the Tennesseans are aided by mountaineers from North Carolina, which is adjacent. A general outbreak was feared. Knoxville has been placed under martial law. Other accounts say that the amount of damage done by the destruction of bridges had been much exaggerated. A Louisville despatch, confirmed by the Southern accounts, states that the Confederate force under Zollicoffer, had retreated and was blocking the road from Cumberland Ford to the Gap. The Southern accounts state that he was pursued by seven hundred Federals. In order to understand the movement in this locality, it should be remembered that East Kentucky and Tennessee, Western Virginia and the Northern part of North Carolina all run close together.

The rump of the Missouri Legislature is reported to have passed an Ordinance of Secession.

The steamer Champion bringing the California mails and \$875,000 in treasure arrived at New York on the 15th. The Champion brings as passengers Gen. Sumner and seven hundred regular troops, also Sen. Sumner and Messrs. Benham and J. Brent.—During the passage these latter were put under arrest by order of Gen. Sumner on the charge of disloyalty, and brought to New York as prisoners. On their arrival at New York they were released on parole not to leave the country without the permission of the Government.

Gov. Pickens in his message to the South Carolina Legislature says the State has raised for the war nineteen thousand men. Of this number one regiment has served out its time and returned home, and about three thousand are retained in the State for want of defence. The remainder are in Virginia.

The Government has not yet fully decided whether to declare Beaufort, South Carolina, a port of entry, and permit trade there.

The Richmond Enquirer states that the Confederate force in Accomac and North-