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DRY GOODS. 200, 47 NORTH THIRD SPEET, PHILADELPHIA.

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LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF FOREIGN PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. CASH BUYERS SPECIALLY INVITED.

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Are receiving daily, from the PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK AUCTIONS, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, bought for CASH. CASH BUYERS are especially invited to call and ex-

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THOS. MELLOR & CO..

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40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET. CARPETINGS.

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ENGLISH CARPETINGS. EMBRICING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. Importd expressly for City Retail Sales, at Prices LESS TIAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION, J. T. DELACROIX.

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75 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD. 6-4 TAPESTBY VELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON; FINE AXMINSTER; ROYAL WILTON; EXTRA ENGLISH BRUSSELS; HENDERSON & CO'S VENITIAN; ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS;

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UPPLIED WITH BRUSHES at the lowest rates Always on hand, a large stock of CAVALRY BRUSHES.
Government standard; WAGON BRUSHES, every Description of Brushes required for the Army KEMBLE & VAN HORN, ocl6-3m 321 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

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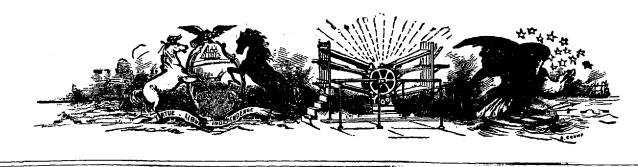
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WHITE DOMET FLANNELS, AND ALL WOOL

INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS, Gótéinment standard. MPORTANT. Send all Money and Packages of Merchandise for places in the Eastern States, New York, and Canada, by HARNDEN'S EX.

RESS, No. 248 Chestnut street. They collect Notes, Drafts, &c., and Bills, ath ar without Goods. Their Express is e oldest in the United States. Express Charges on a single case, small lot of Goods, are less than any other conveyance. self-2m_ DEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE always on hand and for sale at Union Wharf, 1651 H Street, Kensington. T. THOMAS. per schooner *Amalia*, for sale by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia





VOL. 5.—NO. 89.

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Flannels, Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, Nankeens, Tickings Colored Cambrics, Printed Cloakings, &c. au9fmw3r

 \mathbf{W} ILLIAMS' FLANNELS

ANGOLA, MERINO, SAXONY, ETC.

VABIOUS WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

TROTHINGHAM & WELLS, 34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS.

DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS, PROM THE MASSACHUSETTS, GREAT FALLS

LACONIA. LYMAN, DWIGHT. CABOT. BARTLET MILLS. HAMPDEN LIKEWISE, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS,

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FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION,

No. 261 South SECOND Street,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are
sow manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIAED TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the
MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,
which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be
superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the
Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.
au25-6m

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LOOKING GLASSES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

he Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make pura shases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES.

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Have now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a large assortment of HARD WARE, GUTLERY, GUNS, &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers for tash or short credit.

No. 427 MARKET Street, and
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MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a DER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest and heat bilder, for cash, at the MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, on WEDNESDAY, November 20th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, the one-fourth part of the ship MARATHON, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, being the interest therein of William Knox, a resident and in-habitant of the State of Louisiana. The above-named ship is now lying at Race-atreet wharf.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S Marshal E. D. of Penn'a.

Philadelphia, November 9, 1861. noil-6t

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

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BHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Orystalised Chloride of Propylamine, as a BEMEDY FOR BHEUMATISM; and baving received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

remedy.

ELIXIB PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken
of, has recently been extensively experimented with in

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the
published accounts in the medical journals).

It is carefully put up ready for immediate use,
with full directions, and can be obtained from all the
druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of
BULLOCK & CREMSHAW,
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Philadolphia,

PRAIN PIPE.—STEAM-PRESSED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPE.
PRICE LIST. 30 66 40 66 A Recal discount allowed to Dealers, and to those or

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S. A. HABBISON,
oc15-ff Warehouse 1010 CHESTNUT Street. COAL-OIL LAMP TRITTINS' PATENT COAL-OIL LAMP burns all kinds of coal oil without the use of a chimney. Burners

NO MORE HARPER'S FERRY FLOUR-But our arrangements are now complete for procuring equally good brands from St. Louis, Missouri, and Ellicott Mills, Maryland, of which we invite a trial. Also, MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT MEAL, of superior quality, by the pound or half barrel for sale at lowest cash prices.

ALLMAN & ZEHNDER, no4-19t FOURTH and VINE Streets. HIDES AND GOAT SKINS —An in-

Voice per schooner Scaman's Pride, from St.
Barts, for sale by JAURETCHE & CABSTAIRS, 202
and 204 South FRONT Street. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c.—8.000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 fACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted ackages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.

6,000 bbls. New Halifax, Restport, and Labrador Here-

5,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
6,000 boxes extra new Scaled Herrings.
5,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
5,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
250 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
50 bbls new Economy Mass Shad.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 opinies Grand Bank Codish. 25 bbis. new Halifax Salmon.

1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.
In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS.
no5
No. 145 NORTH WHARVES. OLD LEAD—8 barrels just received

RETAIL DRY GOODS ROYAL RIBBED MERINOES FOR the Gored Walking-Dress.
Richest Printed Reps.
Magenta Figured De Laines.
Bright Printed Merinoes.
EYRE & LANDELL.

FINE STOCK OF SHAWLS AND Fashionable Black Closks. Broche Long Shawls, \$5 to 40, Shepherd's Plaid Wool Shawls. EYRE & LANDELL

Fourth and Arch streets Bargains in Dress Goods. NEW AND CHOICE DRESS GOODS AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES. Rich Silk Plaid and Prin Plain Reps and Velours de Epingle. VERY CHEAP BLACK SILKS. Rich Printed Magnuta Cloths
Rich Printed Merinoes 57 % to \$1.25.
Rich Printed all wool Delaines from 31 to 75c.
3,000 yards Mohair Brocades at 14c, worth 25c
2,800 yards Printed Delaines at 13c, worth 18c.

A choice assortment of Blanket Shawls, NEW STYLES OF WINTER CLOAKS of oot, and Water-Proof Cloths, Beaver, Tricot, and Water-troot vious, Handsome Velvet Vestings and Cassimeres, H. STEEL & SON, 109 No. 713 North TENTH Street, above Cos WILL OPEN THIS DAY AN IM-Y mense stock of all wool De Laines, the balance eat figured dark grounds, at 31 cents, usually

1 lot neat figured dark grounds, at of cents, usuanded at 62 y cents.
1 lot chintz colors, at 37 cents, usually at 75 cents.
1 lot, yard wide, Plaids, at 12% cents.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
109-ff N. W. COTHEF EIGHTH and MARKET. **FALL-1861.** BPLENDID GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,

The Cheapest ever Offered.
Thirty Per Cept. under Regular Prices
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. Great Variety.

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS. Most of our Muslins still at OLD PRICES
FIABLES, Cloths, and Cassimeres. inens of our own Importation.

Balmoral Skirts, &c., &c. the Old Established Store of THORNLEY & CHISM, WELLING, COFFIN, & Co. 8420 N. E. cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN. FANCY CASSIMERESof every grade and style, from 62c to \$1.50 per yard

simeres, some extra fine lots.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH and MARKET Streets. ADIES' BLACK CLOTHS. Men's heavy Overcoatings.
Men's fine Dress Cloths.

COOPER & CONARD, NINTH and MARKET Streets

TILANNELS-Yard wide, fine white extra at 38 cents. nnels, warranted gennine, COOPEE & CONARD, NINTH and MARKET Streets. DRESS GOODS.

Reps, Merinoes, Poplins, Delaines, &c.
Black Poplins, Merinoss, Delaines, Bombazines, &c
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH and MARKET. CLOAKS-Ready made or made to order.
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS REDUCED.—BAR-GAINS.
One lot Satin Fraconia, 31 %c; usual price, 50c.
One lot Printed Cashmere, 37 %c; usual price, 62%c.
One lot Printed Reps, 37 %c; usual price, 62%c.
One lot Plain Reps, 37 %c; usual price, 62%c.
One lot Plain Reps, 31 %c; usual price, 63 %c.
One lot Flain Reps, 31 %c; usual price, 37 %c.
One lot Figured Cashmeres, scarlet ground, 75c; worth One lot De Laines, 22c; usual price, 25c. One lot Gents' L. C. Handkerchiefs, 25c; usual price,

One lot Ladies' L. C. Handkerchiefs, 12 c; very JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ARCH Street. CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

of every shade; BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS, THE MOST BEASONABLE PRICES IN THE CITY. No. 23 South NINTH Street.

C L O A K S! The Largest, Cheapest, and Best-assorted Stock oc15

NEW CLOAK STORE! THE ARCH-STREET CLOAK AND

MANTILLA STORE.
NEW FALL CLOAKS.
WATER-PROOF TWEED CLOAKS.
BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS.
EVERY NOVELTY AT MODERATE PRICES.
JACOB HORSFALL,
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N. W. corner TENTH and ABOH Sts MILLINERY GOODS.

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SEASONABLE GOODS SEASONABLE PRICES. SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

Caps, &c., the best and most fashionable, and at the lowtrimmed; Millinery Goods in quantities to suit. BEA-

LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS,

NO. 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

KENNEDY'S

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS, No. 729 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH. oc5-3m

MRS. M. S. BISHOP, 1016
CHESTNUT Street, will open a splendid assortment of Parls Millinery, on THURSDAY, Nov. 7. 006-12t MISSES O'BRYAN,
914 CHESTNUT STREET,
Will open Paris Millinery for the winter, on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1861.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER

Northeast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at

JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball." from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Manders, Praparations! 23 Preparations:
25 Bs Extract Aconiti, in 1 B jars.
25 Bs Extract Hyoseryami, in 1 B jars.
50 Bs Extract Belladonna, in 1 B jars.
100 Bs Extract Taraxaci, in 1 B jars.
50 Bs Vin Rai Colchici, in 1 B bottles. 50 hs vin hal Colonic, in 1 hb bottles.
100 hs 0. Succini Rect., in 1h bottles.
500 hs Calomel, in 1 h bottles.
500 hs Pii Hydrarg, in 1h hars.
WETHEBILL & BROTHER,
h8 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

YERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

TRESH MINCED MEAT. subscriber begs leave to inform the public that NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT, In large or small quantities. Orders through Despatch Post will be punctually attended to. JOSHUA WRIGHT.

SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Street, 013-2m Philadelphia. **PORTLAND KEROSENE** OIL.

We are now prepared to supply this STANDARD ILLUMINATING OIL GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Z. LOCKE & CO., Sole Agents, 1910 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1861.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1861.

THE GREAT ARMADA.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE "ATLANTIC." THE DEPARTURE FROM HAMPTON ROADS.

THE GALE OFF HATTERAS.

THE ACTION WITH THE RE-BEL GUNBOATS.

ARRIVAL AT PORT ROYAL ENTRANCE.

TATNALL EASILY PUT TO FLIGHT. A SPLENDID PLAN OF ATTACK ON THE FORTS.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FIRE OF THE WAR SHIPS.

ASTONISHMENT AND DISMAY OF THE REBEL GARRISON. A REBEL BULL-RUN PANIC.

THE STARS AND STRIPES HOISTED ON THE REBEL FORTS. GREAT ENTHUSIASM OF ALL ON BOARD THE SHIPS,

DISEMBARKATION OF THE LAND FORCES. The Invasion of the "Sacred Soil" of South Carolina.

THE FRUITS OF THE VICTORY.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE. Rebel Accounts of the Engagment. Gen. Drayton Estimates the Casualties Between Thirty and Forty Killed.

FORMIDABLE OBSTRUCTION IN THE RIVER. FOUR MILES BELOW BEAUFORT.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF COTTON IN BEAUFORT. NO QUARTER TO BE GIVEN THE UNION TROOPS.

"RATTLESNAKES" PREPARING TO STING. The Departure from Hampton Roads.

STEAMER ATLANTIC, Off Port Royal, S. C., November 5, 1851. My former letter to you gave such information as, at the time I wrote, was permitted by the commanding General to be sent on. Since then full details of the material of the fleet have, I know, been published, and I will not recapitulate. The squadron lay in Hampton Roads until the morning of October 28, (Monday,) having been anchored there six days. It set out numbering twenty-six vessels-of-war and thirty-three transports and tugs. after steamer sailed down the broad and beautiful entrance to Chesapeake bay, nothing could exceed the grandeur of the spectacle. We were formed into three lines, each containing the vessels that carried a brigade of soldiers, and the gunboats formed our convoy; the great Wabash, carrying the Commodore and the General, led the way. The ships kept finely in line all that day and part of the next, but by Wednesday we were off Hat-

teras, and felt some indications of its stormy cha-The Gale off Hatteras. On Thursday a gale, one of the most violent known, even to those familiar with the violence of Hatteras gales, arose, scattered the squadron, and tested the qualities of the staunchest ships. Some were not able to stand the test. The Winfield Scott, a transport, carrying half of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment, was dismantled, losing her masts and staving in her bows. Her entire freight was thrown overboard, even the muskets and overcoats of the men; but to no avail. Finally, the Bienville came along, and took off the troops, whe had behaved admirably, and the crew. The G_0 . vernor, which carried 400 marines, was also lost; all her complement but 20 were saved. The Peerless, carrying beef, went down, but lost no men. The Isaac Smith, a gunboat, was obliged to throw overboard three of her guns. The Bienville lost

one gun, and the transport Roanoke all her freight. Off Port Royal Entrance. are unaccounted for. The others, however, have rendezvoused off Port Royal, South Carolina, and here the great naval and military expedition is to strike its first blow. The Susquehanna has joined us from the blockading fleet off Charleston, and the Bienville has been sent in quest of the Sabine, which lies off Savannah. This place is about thirty miles from Savannah, and nearly sixty from Charleston; it is connected with each of those ports by lines of steamers, that run inside of the outer coast. A railroad from the two cities passes within fifteen miles of Beaufort, on Port Royal island, so that as we have lain within sight of land all day, information has doubtless been despatched to the two most important towns on the south Atlantic coast,

and by to-morrow reinforcements will have arrived for the rebels. The Fight with the Rebel Gunboats. At about four o'clock yesterday firing began. coast for the purpose of sounding, and setting buoys; and in the very face of such a fleet as never was seen in American waters before, a saucy little gunboat came out from the Broad or Port Royal river, fired a gun This was immediately replied to by our gunboats, five of which opened fire; these were the Curlew, the Isaac Smith, the Pawnee, the Seneca, and Ottawa. Two other rebel steamers now made their appearance, one bearing the commodore's blue flag, and the cannonading lasted for an hour or more. Some shells were thrown; but not pursued very far by our vessels. The gunboats of the enemy are simply small steamboats, converted to their present uses. The Federal troops on the transports, which remained about five miles away from the scene of the firing, were very much excited, crowding the decks and the rigging, and looking with the greatest eagerness at the fight. However, no results were attained on either side. None of the enemy's shots took effect, and only one of ours was supposed to do any damage; it is said began at about four o'clock, and lasted till near sundown. The Federal ships engaged remained in the harbor, about three miles from the outer shore, and the force of the enemy entirely disappeared.

and Bay Point, the two extremities of the harbor and conflicting reports from those on the gunboats declare that firing proceeded from the shore as well as from the gunboats. A Reconnoiting Party from the Federal

Fleet, and how they were Received. A special reconnoitring party left the Federal fleet this morning, on board the gunboat Mercury, which carried but one gun; the other, which completed her armament, having been thrown over-board in the storm of Thursday and Friday last. The Mercury had on board Gen. Sherman and his staff, and before returning to the Wabash, from which she set out, took up Gens. Wright and Stevens The party approached to within three miles of the shore, in various places, and took careful observations, discovering that the point on the southern entrance of the bay (Hilton Head) is defended by a battery of fifteen guns, and the opposite extremity (Bay Point) is similarly guarded, and by at least an equal number of guns. Encampments, large enough for two or three thousand men, were also visible on either shore. Other and larger Federal gunboats, the same engaged yesterday, were again on hand, and firing began as early as seven o'clock. The batteries opened vigorously, and four reba, | had been spiked. A large quantity of quartermas.

gunboats came out and joined in the cannonading. One of our vessels was struck in the rigging, and one or two of the rattlers of shrouds carried away; another received a fire in her outer wood-work, but no damage worth mentioning was done by either of these shots. Several shells were thrown at the Mercury, but none struck her, she returning the fire but once. Had the rebels known that the General-in-chief, with his entire staff, and two of his brigadier generals, were aboard the insignificant little boat, it would not have escaped

The Night before the Battle with the Forts.

The result of the reconnoissance was that the

with so little notice.

deneral determined the point to be attacked is Hilton Head, on the southern extremity of the bay. The batteries there must first be shelled out by the naval force, when the troops will be immelintely landed. I visited the Wabash, to-day, while its decks were being cleared for action, and every preparation making for immediate fight. She was to be accompanied by the entire naval portion of the fleet, including the Vandalta and Susquehanna, which have recently joined the expedition. The intention was to proceed within five hundred yards of the batteries and utterly ismolish them. The fighting, in this event, will be remendous for awhile, but cannot possibly last long. Owing to a bar in the harbor, the Wabash was obliged to wait until three o'clock before crossing, but when the General and his staff left her decks, it was supposed that an engagement would take place before sunset. It is now late at night and none has occurred. The Wabash proceeded up the bay, but seemed to have got aground, or at least to find the water too shallow for her manœuvres; probably, in consequence of this, no action took place. The frigate lies between the two batteries, but too far distant from either to accomplish anything. Most of the gunboats have accompanied her, and it is probable that in the morning, when the tide will allow, the action will commence. The delay, however, is vastly to be regretted, as it allows time for reinforcements. which may be seen to arrive while I write. Word is just brought that six steamers have conveyed troops to Hilton Head since nightfall, and that the enemy probably numbers as large a force in men as ourselves. Gen. Sherman has transferred his headquarters from the Wabash to the Atlantic. doubtless so as to be better able to superintend the

landing. The Plan of Attack. PORT ROYAL, S. C., November 8, 1861. Since the date of my last letter the results of the creat coast expedition have already begun to appear. Port Royal is now in the hands of Federal troops, a great and important naval victory has been achieved after a severe fight, and while I write the last regiments under Gen. Sherman's command are landing on the coast of South Carolina. My previous narrative included an account of the reconnoissance on a gunboat, along the shores of Port Royal, and of the determination of Gen. Sherman to effect a landing on the southern point cailed Hilton Head, which stretches out into the harbor. On this point a battery of twenty-one guns had been built by the rebels, and, as we now know, called Fort Walker. It was in command of Brig. Gen Drayton, who had under him 800 infantry and a reinforcement of 500 light artillery thrown in since our arrival in the harbor. On the opposite and northern point, two miles and three quarters away, was another battery of eighteen guns, called Fort Beauregard. The plan of attack was for the naval portion of our force first to shell the batteries, after which, under cover of the fire from the ships, the troops were to land, and were effectually to dispossess the enemy, throwing up entrenchments as immediately as possible. The Battle. Owing to the state of the tide, the Wabash was

anable to get into position on the 5th early enough to commence operations that day; and on the 6th delay was occasioned by the non-arrival of the transport Ocean Express, which had on board indispensable ordnance stores; among others, gun carriages for nearly one hundred cannon. This transport had been supposed to be in sight on Tuesday, or no attack would have been contemplated on that day. On Thursday morning, however, she arrived, and at a quarter of 10 A. M. the battle of Port Royal began. The Wabash, Captain G. P. R. Rodgers, bay, followed by the Susquehanna, the Molecan, the Seminole, and thirteen gunboats. The trans ports and the remaining vessels-of-war approached almost within fire—the former ready to land troops so soon as the battery should be silenced, the latter to render any assistance required. The procession of men-of-war moved first up the bay, and then, by reason of the channel, was obliged to return before they could bring their guns to bear upon the fort. As they came down a gun was fired from the southern battery, and the action immediately began. The Wabash opened fire, and her wake of vessels followed suit; while the battery replied vigorously. It was nearly half an hour before either party were able to get their guns into accurate range; but by that time the practice became admirable. The discharges were almost incessant, and a shower of shells and shot flew in both directions. Occasionally the opposite battery opened fire on the ships nearest her, and the compliment was immediately returned; but no especial significance was attributed to this aide fighting. The main point was to reduce Fort Walker. Three times the Wabash and other large vessels made the round I have described. The first time, the fire of the enemy was apparently nearly as heavy and as continuous as our own; but when the great ship came down the second time, the damage she did was prodigious; the shells could be seen to burst all around, over, and within the fort. They burst into two or three houses near; they tore up the earth of the rampart, dismantled guns in position, and could be seen to kill the artillery men. Each successful shot from our side was greeted with chaers from one or other of the specthis time, four days after the cessation of the storm, tator transports. The ships, however, received the Union, Belvidere, Osceola, and two ferry boats some damage in return. The rain of shells around them kept the water in a continual agitation, as if a hundred little waterspouts were rising and falling smoke we could discern a shot as it struck the rigging or the hulls. For three hours, the battery replied vigorously to the great force brought against it; but when the Wabash came down the third time to bring her great broadside of twenty-two guns to bear, the fort was silent. Some time before, a slacking of the fire had been noticed; still it was imagined that more than another round would be required to completely silence the enemy. Before fire was opened, however, a white flag was run up on the ramparts; a small boat was immediately sent ashore by the Commodore, and at a quarter of three, about five hours after the first gun was fired, the American flag waved once more on the soil of South Carolina. Cheer after cheer followed from every ship in the harbor, the bands played the Star Six or eight gunboats were despatched along the Spangled Banner, and among officers and mon, sat-coast for the purpose of sounding, and setting buoys; lors and soldiers, and civilians, the most genuine enthusiasm provailed. People reminded each other that it was not yet seven months since the fall of Sumpter, and that the little rebellious Palmetto

and flaunted the rebel flag in our faces; she even | State was already humbled by the power she had presumed to insult and outrage. Her finest harbor is already in our hands. Condition of the Forts when Taken Possession of. Commodore Dupont and Capt. Rodgers immelanding of Gen. Wright's brigade of troops began. finally the rebels were driven in out of sight, but | The fort was discovered to be a very fine one, with curtains, bastions, outworks, and stockades; mounted with twenty-one guns, and well supsuch as have been running in the interior waters of plied with stores of ammunition, ordnance, and the two Carolinas, and have been very recently provisions. It was completely desorted. The rebels had left in such haste that their dinners, in many instances, remained uneaten on the board; their clothing, side arms, and valuables, were scattered in their tents, for an encampment of several hundred tents was on the ground, besides bar-Tacks. Every arrangement had been complete; everything indicated that a well-supplied body of troops had defended the battery. The indications that a shell struck one of the rebel boats, which of an absolute panic were abundant; weapons were immediately thereafter turned tail. The firing dropped along the road as they fled, and gold watches, dressing cases, wines, and other valuables, fell into the hands of the soldiers in abundance. The two Rhode Island batteries were landed immediately, the former under command of Capt. The Position of the Fleet after the Gunboat Battle.

The Wabash and that part of our fleet not engaged into reconnoissance, lie further out from
the part and the transaction of Capt.

Hamilton, and the second under Lieut. Porter, of Gen. Sherman's staff; Capt. Gilmore, of the Engineers, was also among the earliest on duty on shore, reconnoiting the state of the batteries. Of The Wabash and that part of our fleet not engaged in this reconnoissance, lie further out from the port, and the transports still beyond. The sides of the river at one. The men, who as stripped affair shows that we may expect some show of recondition to resist their late owners, should an sistance. Tents were seen both on Hilton Head attack be attempted.

The Landing of the Troops. The landing of the brigade of volunteers was accomplished with celerity. The troops got askore in surf-boats, and ships' boats rowed by seamen from the Wabash. The water was smooth, and no difficulty was experienced, but they were obliged to wade a few hundred feet through the shallow tide. They then formed on the beach, and took up the position assigned them. Owing to the fact that only three or four guns out of those that constituted the battery had been destroyed or dismounted, it was not deemed necessary to land more than one brigado

Fort Beauregard Evacuated.

Early next morning it had been intended to re-

duce the opposite fort, at Bay Point; but when

Fort Walker was captured the robels in Fort Beau-

regard were seen retreating with remarkable alac.

regiment of General Stevens' brigade, (the Seventy-

ninth New York,) on Bay Point, who discovered

that this battery had been deserted with as much

haste as that evinced on the opposite side. The

fort itself was not such an elaborate structure, but

it was mounted by sighteen guns, only one of which

here also, and the stars and stripes now wave over two captured forts in the very heart of the rebellious States. The Flight of the Rebels.

tor's and ordnance stores fell into our possession

The stampede must have been remarkable. Some two dozen contraband negroes have already come in, and report that the rebels manifested the greatest alarm; that many of them threw away their muskets in the flight, and others were drowned in crossing the creeks, for both these points are on islands. The southern island has been reconnoitred, and two or three wounded prisoners only found. The rest of the force have apparently fled with such alacrity as to escape. The island on which Fort Walker stands is about eighteen miles long by six broad. It extends to the Tybee river,

and its lower point is in sight of Savannah, so that the importance of our victory may be imagined. The almost Bloodless Victory. That victory was achieved with a loss of only nine or ten men killed, all sailors except one officer of the Mohican; shout twenty were wounded. On the day of the fight seven or eight rebel bodies were found in Fort Walker, and in the reconnois sance next day twenty more. What others wounded or killed the enemy had have been either removed or buried. Their loss, however, cannot have been confined to the number I have stated, as the condition of the inside of the fort indicates that the firing was at one time terrific. The priseners report the shower of shells as transcending anything they could have imagined. No dead

this, Port Royal is by very far the finest harbor on the South Atlantic coast; it has twenty-three feet of water on the bar at low tide. The largest sailing vessel in the world (the Great Republic), a steam frigate which has no equal in size or draught in any European navy; the Wabash, and such steamers as the Atlantic, the Baltic, the Vanderbit, are now in the bay. It is designed to render this a great naval station and depot, and wharves will be built at once. The Atlantic is to run regularly between here and New York with mails; stores of every sort are to be brought, and doubtless an important town will eventually spring up. The contraband people have already, in two days from our victory, come in by scores, and will be of water on the bar at low tide. The largest sailfrom our victory, come in by scores, and will be welcomed. They report that others are coming in droves; that we have been long looked and hoped for by the blacks, as well as feared by the whites. They are to be set to work and paid. Near here is a large cotton plantation, with immense stores of cotton kept from market. If it should be determined to do so, we could load the Great Republic with cotton, and send her North in a week. So the severeighty of that famous king would be at once transferred. But of even greater importance is the need of a depot for our blockading squadron, a harbor which they can run to in time of storms; a water; and a base for operations, either naval or military in character. All this has been attained by the gallant achievement of November 7.

The Capture of the Rebel Forts at Beaufort. The Port Royal correspondent of the New York Tribune, under date of November 8, gives the following graphic and spirited description of the capture of the rebel forts near Beaufort : On Thursday the battle-day dawned bright and On Thursday the battle-day dawned bright and clear, the morating being as warm and baliny as a day of our Northern June; small singing birds from the shore paid us occasional visits, and hundreds of lovely butterflies fluttered through the rigging, one of which, captured in the thickest of the fight, is my individual memento of the fray. The water was broken into gentle ripples by the pleasant breeze, which proved of just sufficient power in the succeeding eventful hours to lift the battle-smoke from the water, and give to the splendid audience of many thousands the finest possible view of the deadly spectacle.

The transports were securely anchored at a safe distance, just out of cannon range, and were crowded The transports were securely anchored at a safe distance, just out of cannon range, and were crowded in every available part of deck and rigging with an enger and excited throng.

There had been a rumer that a daring attempt was to be made by some of the rebel gunboats, during the heat of the action, and while all our armed vessels were engaged at a distance of several miles from our transports, to dash down into the flock of unarmed ships, and burn, sink, and destroy. To prevent the accomplishment of this notable scheme, the shoop-of-war Dale, which had that morning arrived, was towed out to a position to intercept any such hostile craft.

Flag Officer Dupont had ordered that the ships should form in two lines—the starboard or main column, nearest the shore, being led by the Wubash, under Flag Officer Dupont himself, and the port or flanking column being headed by the Bien-

port or flanking column being headed by the Bien-ville, Capt. Steedman.

The batteries were situated—one, a strong, ad-The batteries were situated—one, a strong, admirably built fortification called Fort Walker, mounting 23 guns, one on the side of the Broad River (here about two and a half miles wide,) and two other batteries behind less elaborate earthworks, on the opposite side of the river. Of the latter, one mounted 15 guns, and was named Fort Beauregard, and the other 4 guns. The plan of our attack was equally simple, admirable and effective, being neither more nor less than for the ships to steam in a circle, or ellipse, than for the ships to steam in a circle, or ellipse, running close to one shore as they came "down" the river, drifting or steaming as slowly as possible past the batteries there, and paying their fiery respects, then making the turn to go back, and as they went up the river, favoring the other batteries with similar compliments—the game to be continued ad libitum, or until the rebel flag came down.

tinued ad libitum, or until the rebel flag came down.

The ships were all prepared for action the day before, and, at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, began to move from their respective points of anchorage, and take their appointed places in the line of battle. At about half past nine o'clock they began their magnificent march, in the following order, as nearly as it could be preserved; though, after making the first voyage round, it was found feasible and more effective to change slightly the plan, and proceed in a single line, which was done, in obedience to orders signalled from the flag ship.

THE ORIGINAL ORDER OF BATTLE.

Port, or Flanking Column. Starboard, or Main (
Biehville—Captain James
Steedman, 9 guns—8 short
32-pounders, and 1 long
rifled pivot gun forward.
Penguin—5 guns.

Augusta—9 guns.

Curlew—7 guns.
Seneinole—7 guns.
Seneinole—7 guns.
Pawnee—9 guns. R. B. Forbes—1 gun. Unadilla—3 guns. Ottawa—3 guns.

The Forbes did not come into the fight until the so-cond round, having been gunboat Isaac Smith—22 cond round, the sound been gunboat Isaac Smith—22 cond round, having been gunboat Isaac Smith—1 targe pivot The strangeness of the sight of this fine fleet, now so quiet, but bearing a most destructive armament, moving so gracefully in precise lines to bloody slaughter, the woody shores where as yet the only moving things were the waving palmette trees and the flitting birds and butterflies, and the knowledge that the white decks were so soon to be slippery with blood, and the whiter sands of the beach so soon to drink deeply of the same precious fluid, was scareely thought of by the excited throng that looked so eagerly on, and were only anxious for the deadly work to begin.

And on this occasion the trite common-placeism about "brother being arrayed against brother" was literally realized. Captain Percival Drayton, the chief of the robel forces on shore, are brothers; but though the fire from the batteries Drayton, the chief of the rebel forces on shore, are brothers; but though the fire from the batteries was at times concentrated on the *Pocahontas*, and though the *Pocahontas* took her share in the battle with all possible flery eloquence from the iron mouths of her largest guns, the brothers are guiltless of fraternal blood, for both escaped unhurt.

The action commenced at precisely 10 A. M., the first shot being fixed from the Hillton Head fortification at the flag-ship, and three guns were fired before we replied. The shots then elicited a reply, from Dupont being too punctilious a gentleman to

Com. Dupont being too punctilious a gentleman to permit so marked a compliment to be long unrecog nized and unanswered. The two entire broadside frigate moved with just sufficient speed to give her steerageway and keep her under control, she had the battery in range for twenty minutes, for all of which time the men were loading and firing at the rate of once a minute for each gun—thus giving the immense number of 440 shells that were rammed in upon that devoted garrison by the Wabush alone every time she passed, for after the first fire she used only the starboard guns. Let it be noted, too, that the ships were within point-blank range of the shore, some of them approaching within loss than 200 yards of the battery. The Bienville, which ran closer in than any other ship, was so close as plainly to distinguish the color of the shirts of the men who worked the guns, and to hear their cries of encouragement to each other. When it is remembered that the guns used are large enough to carry with effective precision two miles and a half, a slight idea of their tremendous effect at such short range can be formed.

slight idea of their tremendous effect at such short range can be formed.

F Though the rebel guns in this work were Columbiads, of the largest size, and carrying a 130-pound projectile; and the guns are so heavy as to require twelve men to work each one, and move it effectively on its earriage, such was the irresistible force of our shot, that in twenty minutes three of these immense Columbiads were dismounted—knocked from their carriages, and rendered completely useless. rity. By daylight it was thought safe to land a

ter, had been towed round from Charleston, and was lying in wait for us. Events proved our pilot to be deceived on this point. The iron battery was nowhere to be seen, and Charleston harbor, doubtless, contains this inestimable treasure. When we have occasion to take that traitor city, perhaps that nondescript floating affair may be turned to some profitable account. In another respect, too, the fighting was by no means so severe as we had been led to hope. The dozen or so steamers or gunboats that composed the fleet of the notorious Commodore Josiah Tatnall,

first fired. This plan permitted seven or eight of our vessels to play on the fortifications at the same

As soon as the action fairly commenced, a fact

dozen or so steamers or gunboats that composed the fleet of the notorious Commodore Josiah Tatuall, though they could have imagined. No dead were found at Fort Beauregard, for the good reason that it was not attacked. The stampede that took place from there was the pure result of fright.

To Whom the Victory is Due.

Thus far, of course, the navy is ontitled to the glory of the victory. The plan of the attack deserves its share of commendation, but the achievement is due to Commodore Dupont and his able subordinates. The utmost praise should be awarded all concerned in the action.

The Results of the Conquest.

The results of the conquest are sure to be immente. Beaufort is only six or seven miles up the Port Royal river, and of course exposed to our arms, while both Charleston and Savannah can now be approached by land, or directly by inland waters, without obliging the attacking force to subject itself to the guns of the forts which protect their harbors. We can take Charleston or Savannah without going within range of Pulaski or Sumpter. Besides this, Port Royal is by very far the finest harbor on the South Atlantic coast; it has twenty-three feet

will be seen that more than fifty bombs and other terribly destructive projectiles were rained into the Hilton Head fortification every minute that the

without a struggle.

Each ship was in effective range of the fort for about twenty minutes every time the line came round; they moved like a terrible procession of destroying angels, and at each of their visits, which indeed were few, but not far between, the com-bined force hailed upon the doomed and devoted shore a fiery storm of more than 400 fiery shells. The spectacle was one of the most impressive that could be presented to the eye of man. The air was filled with bursting bombs; sack deadly projectile, as it hummed through the air, first rose heavenward in a graceful curl, and then swooped down to earth to fulfil its fatal errand, leaving through the air a thin wavering line of smoke that was first snowy white, then light purple, than

was lifst showy white, then light purple, then fading to a pale blue, quickly blended with the azure of the clear Southern sky.

Beautiful as was the airy course of the deadly missile, its earthly track was marked by a crimson stream of flowing blood, by the sickening crash of shattering bones, and by wreck, ruin, and destruction of whatever thing it touched. Nothing could stand before this fiery storm; guns were hurled from their carriages; houses were knocked into stand before this fiery storm; guns were hurled from their carriages; houses were knocked into heaps of bricks and mortar, and beams and boards; the formidable fort walls of the solidest masonry were in places torn and splintered, and the tough trees of the pitch-pine woods were shivered, twisted, wrenched, and out off like slender reeds; and the men were beaten into quivering masses of bruised, gory fiesh; or were torn into mutilated, ghastly, sickening objects.

The terrible effects of a shell bursting in the midst of a group of men cannot be adequately demidst of a group of men cannot be adequately described, for words and pen alike are weak. A knot of men are talking together, full of sturdiest life, and earnest action; every word and gosture de-noting healthiest and most vigorous manliness and strength—there comes a put of pearly smoke, a-blinding flash of red fire, a sharp, sudden report, and in an instant the active life of the cager men is crushed and beaten out, the parched sand drinks up their life blood before the smokes dan clear away; but the mangled limbs, the still throbbing brains, the gaping wounds, half-filled with dirt and purple mud, are not covered by the sand until that later hour when the sword and musket are laid aside for the nick and wards and non femals that laid. the pick and spade, and men forget their deadly hates to consign "Earth to earth, and dust to dust."; ust.'' :
The effects of a round shot or of one of the newly invented rifled cannon projectiles, are not so ghastly and terrible to the eye—the men die, but their limbs are not torn and twisted off as by the iron splinters of a bursting bomb.

It was suspected that the enemy had a large force concealed in the woods back of the fort, and many shells were thrown in them for the purpose of dislodging any troops there stationed. The supposition was partially correct; a number of men had fied from the fort to the woods, terrified at the tremendous effects of our fire.

had fled from the fort to the woods, terrified at the tremendous effects of our fire. Many of these poor fellows were killed without having fired a shot. Had Gen. McDowell so shelled the woods near Manassas, instead of sending in unsupported single regiments of infantry, there had never been for us any Bull Run rout.

After the ships had made one round, and sailed their fiery circle once, the order of battle was changed; certain ones of the gunboats dropped out of their assigned places, having discovered that they could take up a position which would enable them to remain stationary, and still keep up a rapid and galling fire on the fort. So, henceforth, the other attacking ships moved in single line, the

and galling fire on the fort. So, henceforth, the other attacking ships moved in single line, the II chash still leading.

Four of the gunboats ran into the bight of the river to the north of the fort, where they were enabled to keep up an endiading fire, that completely raked the entire fortifications of Fort Walker, and distressed the enemy exceedingly. These gunboats were the Ostavac, Curtem, Schucca, and Unadilla. They were afterwards joined by the Pocahontas, under command of Captain Pereival Drayton, a South Carolinian, and brother of Brigadier General Drayton of the rebels. Captain Drayton, though placed in this peculiar and painful position, evinced no tack of loyalty to the Union, or eagerness to give the rebels their due, and the Pocahoutas was most active in the fight until it closed. it closed.

Very many of the shot from the shore hatteries were aimed high, especially at the Bienville, and other steamers having the walking-beam of the engine high above the deck, the object evidently being to cripple the engine, and thus render the vessel unmanageable, so that she might drift on the shoals, and become an easy prey. In these attempts they were not successful in a single instance, for not one of our ships, save the Penguin, which was immediately taken care of by one of our own boats, was injured in her steam works, so as to be disabled

was injured in her steam works, so as to be disabled was injured in her steam works, so as to be disabled for a single instant.

The rebels had confidently calculated on being able to sink the entire fleet in twenty minutes, as we learned from some copies of Southern papers, and from some of the rebel letters, many of which fell into our hands, and in several of which this result is confidently predicted, and is regarded not merely as a "consummation devoutly to be wished," but was looked upon almost as an accomplished fact. The utter destruction of the entire axpaed fact. The utter destruction of the entire expedition was considered so positively assured, and their belief in the ability of their batteries to put an effectual quietus upon the pretensions of "Lin-coln's" fleet was so perfect, that in one or two of the documents the writers lamented the necessity

they should be under of sending the ships to the bottom, when the Confederates are so much in need of ships.

It was taken for granted that the tremendous execution to be done by their heavy guns would perforate the hulls of our ships and send them instantly to the bottom. Having this confident expectation, the rebels looked engerly after every fire to see some of our ships go down. They especially concentrated their guns on the Wabash, and, as the prisoners afterward informed us, were much surprised that she persisted in remaining aftoat. When the ships had all passed their battery in safety for the first time, and had "peppered them well." and had all got off without apparent injury, the astenishment was great, and the universal impression began to pravail that there was versal impression began to prevail that there was Versai impression began to prevail that there was some mistake. For the second time the fleet came steaming

ed, and turning the point for still another round.

The utmost consternation now took full possession of the rebels, and, in an uncontrollable panic, they fied with the utmost precipitation. The panie at Bull Run was not more complete; indeed, not half so much so, for the rebels, in their mortal terror, ran for the woods without stopping for anything whatever. They left in their tents hundreds of dollars of money, gold watches, eastly swords, and other valuables, showing that their fear was uncontrollable and complete. ble and complete

knocked from their carriages, and rendered completely useless.

Of course the ships were not obliged to wait until they got abreast of the work to commence firing, but the make of the river permitted them to begin to throw angular raking shots at a distance o

THE WEEKLY PRESS. THE WERELT PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Five " Ten " 19.04 Twenty " " (to one address) 20.02 Twenty Copies, or over, (to address of each subscriber.) each

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send as extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for TWO CENTS. TER WEERLY PARSE. three-quarters of a mile, firing down the river, keeping it up as they slowly drifted past, and finally finishing the round by pitching some parting shots up the river at a similar angle with the case

Weissh, acting as aid to Fisg Officer Dupont during the fight, was at once sent on shore in a boat with a flag of trace, to ascertain if the flight was real or afcint. He found the fort entirely desertreal or refeint. He found the fort entirely deserted, and immediately, with his own hand, ran up the stars and striper on the remperts.

At precisely 3-0 check P. M. of Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861, the American fing was planted in South Carolina, on a South Carolina fort, for the first time since it was hauled down at the diagraceful capture of Fort Sumpter.

The thousands of men on the transports winessed the agent with frantic delight, and builed the dece

As soon as the action fairly commenced, a fact that had before been merely suspected was plainly demonstrated—that, in the gunboat reconnoissance of Tuesday morning, though that brisk affair before its close assumed almost the proportions of a battle, the rebels had, with their customary shrewdness, concealed, or, rather, had not shown, the full strength of their batteries. They now brought their full force into play, and disclosed several more guns than they had used in the affair of Tuesday, but. luckily, no more than we were The thousands of men on the transports witnessed the event with frantic delight, and hailed the flag with cheers that seemed to have no limit, either in number or in enthusiasm, and in loss than five minutes half a dozen brase bands on the various decity were filling the rebel air with the joyous, triumphant, and unaccustomed strains of "The Star-spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle." The action leated exactly five hours from the native of firing the first shot to the instant of running uptthe flag.

several more guns than they had used in the affair of Tuesday, but. Inckily, no more than we were fully prepared to attend to.

In one regard, however, rumor had been premature, and had given our enemies the reputation of having an offensive machine, which, in raility, they did not possess. Our past, who had in the exercise of his duties, been up the Broad present a service of his duties, been up the Broad present a service of his duties, been up the Broad present a service of his duties, been up the Broad present a service of his duties, been up the Broad present a service of his duties, been up the Broad present a service of his duties, been up the Broad present a service of his duties, been up the color of the service of his duties of the taking of fort Sumpter. In the taking of fort Sumpter, had been towed round from Charleston, and INCIDENTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT A Description of Fort Beauregard. The New Kenneld's correspondent writes:
Fort Beauregard, at Bay Point, on the point opposite Fort Walker, is built of sand and palmetto logs on a sand spit on the extreme southerly end of Hunting Island. The work on the harbor or sea front is what is termed a lunette or semi-circular, and mounts twelve guns. To the right of this in-nette is a small salient mounting three guns, and to the left a small work, or redan, mounting two guns. The rear of the work has a natural defence in the The rear of the work has a natural defence in the shape of a wide swamp, and to the front an artificial obstacle to an assault in a wide wet ditch, filled with chevaux-de-frize, driven in the earth, and placed at an angle of forty-five degrees. In the work is a large magazine, which, when captured by our troops, contained 1,500 rounds of fixed ammunition, and in the wet ditch were large quantities of loose powder, destroyed by the rebels before they evacuated the fort. The armament of the fortensists of—

Twenty-four pounder smooth bores......
Twenty-four pounder rifled cannon.....

In the rear of the fort is a large, new two-story wooden barracks, capable of sheltering three hundred men. There were numerous other new buildings used as officers' quarters, &c.

In the fort, when captured, were found a large variety of commissary and medical stores, personal baggage, &c. Bay Point Beach is a somewhat popular place as a watering resort for Charlestonians. To accommodate these there are numerous cottages at intervals, which give the place a very interest. at intervals, which give the place a very interest-ing appearance. The fort is now garrisoned by the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New York State militia, and Eighth Michigan Regiment. The First Landing and the Scene Follow-

At twenty minutes of three o'clock a boat—the whale boat of the Wabash—was manned, and, with a white flag flying over the bow and Commander a white flag flying over the bow and Commander John Rodgers in the stern, started for the shore. I can assure you that every stroke of the oars was watched by thousands of anxious people. She strikes the beach, Captain Rodgers, borne on the backs of true and trusty tars, with the Stars and Stripes floating over his head and a large ensign, goes on shore, and at three o'clock precisely the Stars and Stripes wave in triumph over South Carolina soil and a descried robel battery. A glorious and brilliant naval victory has been won. All honor to the gallant seamen of the United States navy. As soon as the good old flag was seen from on shipboard (and I can state we had the honor to see it first from this ship), our boys gave nine rousing cheers, and they were taken up from ship to ship, and the bands saluted the flag with the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia." &c. Never was such a scene beheld, and I confess that my pon is not adequate to the pleasure, as that my pen is not adequate to the pleasure, as well as the task, of describing it. For an hour the cheers of the patriotic soldiers made the air re-The Funeral of One of the Killed

In the afternoon, Assistant Engineer James M. Whitlemore, of the Mohican, and nine seamen, were buried with funeral honors, upon the island to the rear of Hilton Head battery. Commodore Dupont. Capitain Rodgers, and a large number of officers from the naval vessels in the harber, attended the funeral. The band of the Susquehanna played dirges on the march to the grave and while there. The ceremonics were most solemn. The honored dead were buried in a little copse, where several palmettos raised their umbrella-like where several paintenances raised their uncortaining tops high above the graves. A mocking bird whistled mournfully from a neighboring tree, as the burial service was read by Chaplain Dorrance, of the Wabash. It was a some that will long be remembered by all who witnessed it.

The Papers Found in the Forts The following letter will be read with some in terest, and shows the number of troops sent as reinforcements to Fort Walker!

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA SAVANNAH, NOV. 5, 1861.

Brig Gen. Thos. F. Drayton, commanding, &c., Hilton Head, S. C.

GENEBAL: While abent on a visit to-day, to Fort Pulaski and Tybeö Island, your aid-de-camp, Captain Lynch, reached Savannah. He followed on to Tybee, and there found me just returned from Braddock's Point. At the latter place I was happy to learn that the engagement this morning, between the enemy's fleet and the batteries at Port Royal, and been thus far eminently successful on our side. the enemy's fleet and the batteries at Port Royal, had been thus far eminently successful on our side. I sincercly hope this good fortune may continue. I made arrangements to-day to send you, by steamer to Pope's Ferry at Hilton Head, a battation of six companies of infaniry and a detachment of artillery with two field-pieces. The infantry companies are made up of comparatively raw troops, but I am quite sure they will give a good account of themselves if opportunity offers. They are slow to move, however, and, I fear, may disappoint me in my affort to fave the tide through "Wall's Cut" to-night, and, if so, will not be in time to land at Hilton Head at daybreak to-morrow morning. They will report to you during the day, however. The detachment of artillery, with two field-pieces, is now about to embark on the Huntress, under the command of Captain Page, of the navy, and, I trust, will report to you at an early hour to-morrow. trust, will report to you at an early hour to-morrow morning. All the troops I send you will please order back as soon as the engagement is over.

In great haste, your obedient servant.

A. K. Liwton,
Brigadier General Commanding. General Ripley's Confidential Circular.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL FORCES DEP'T. UE S. C., Headquarters Provisional Forces Depth of S. C., Charleston, Sept. 4, 1861.

In case of attack by the enemy's ficet, it is positively directed that no more men shall be at the guns of the different batteries on the coast than absolutely necessary to work them with effect. The principal fire will be retained until the artiller ymen are sure of the mark; and that will be, especially in small steamers, just aft the smoke stack, near the water line. All other troops on duty near the batteries will be hold in reserve behind sand hills, out of the line of fire if possible, but close at hand. The batteries will play as long as they can; but if dismounted or ammunition exhausted, the artillerists will shelter themselves in the best manner, and look to their small arms. Special attention will be given by the commanding officers of the troops to the landing of the enemy. To give up a battery or a position on shore while the enemy is affoat, and sand hills or other natural protection within reach, is totally and absolutely inexcusable. When he attempts to land in the vientity of a battery he must be met with close volleys of musketry if artillery is silenced, and if he succeeds in reaching shore the bayonet must be used unless the odds are overwhelming. It is in. succeeds in reaching shore the bayonet must be used, unless the odds are overwhelming. It is impressed upon the commanders of batteries that men not useful for the immediate service of the guns must not be exposed if possible. Too great numbers only embarraes the gunners; the reserve must be protected, and should the enemy land they must be available in any near position which may be covered to any extent from the enemy's artillery fire, and punish the invasion at once—close musketry fire and the bayonet are the means. The covering fire of the fleet is then harmless to a degree. If delivered it harms the enemy as much as those defending their shores. There is hardly a battery on the coast where cover for reserves of some kind cannot be found in close proximity, or cannot be easily made by the troops themselves. succeeds in reaching shore the bayonet must be

By order, Brigadier General Ruller, F. G. PLANNUL, A. D. C.
To Commanding Officer, Hilton Head.

Southern Accounts of the Triumph of the Naval Expedition — The Capture of Beaufort.
FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 14.—The French manof-war Catinet arrived to-day in search of the crew of the Proncy, who went North yesterday. There is no news in relation to the great expedition, except the following despatches, contained in the Norfolk Day Book of yesterday: RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—There is nothing of interest from any of the camps, or from the Southern coast. The following is also from the same paper :

The Naval Attack on Port Royal—Ter-rific Cannonading—The Batteries Aban-

doned, and the Enemy in full Posses-sion of the Harbor. For the second time the fleet came steaming down; for the second time they poured in that terrible fire, dismantling the guns, shattering the buildings, and stratching in death numbers of their men; and for the second time the fleet passed on in safety, showing not the slightest sign of any intention of going to the bottom.

By this time a new element began to mingle with the feelings of the robel garrison. With astonishment and wonder that they had not yet sunk any of the opposing vessels, began to mingle a large, a very large proportion of doubt whether they could do it.

Without paying more attention to the barking of the buttery at Fort Beauregard, on Bay Point, than to pitch them an occasional shot, merely to let them know they were not forgotten, for the third time the fleet rounded their circular track, and came slowly down to pay their respects again. Again was the whole fire of the fort concentrated on the Walsash, and afterward in turn on each one of the ships, as they passed in a fiery procession before the shore, delivering with the utmost coolness, and the most exact precision, their murderous fire, running even nearer than before, firing more effect, all the most exact precision, their murderous fire, running even nearer than before, firing more effect, all the most exact precision, their murderous fire, running even nearer than before, firing more effect, all the most exact precision, their murderous fire, running even nearer than before, firing more effect, all the most exact precision, their murderous fire, running even nearer than before, firing more effect, all the most exact precision, their murderous fire, running even nearer than before, firing more effect, all the most exact precision, their murderous fire, running even nearer than before, firing more effect, all the most exact precision, their murderous fire, running even nearer than before, firing more effect, all the feel first part of the ships, as they passed in a fiery procession before the shore, all the feel first part of the ship

battery on Hilton Head.

A negro who escaped from Hilton Head says he heard the Federal efficers say that their loss in the battle of Port Royal was 40 killed.

The Republican publishes an extract of a letter from St. Simon's Island, of the 9th, which says that one Federal vessel passed that day at Prescutt, and three more, also bound south, passed fernanding on the same day.

There is nothing positive concerning the Federal movements.

ral movements.

The Savannah Republican says that the Fort Walker armament consisted of sixteen guns, nine of which were upon the shipping, the balance being in position on the land side. Five or six of there guns, among them the twenty four pounder rifle cannon, and one ten-linch columbiad, were disabled during the forenoon. Thus disabled, and Continued on Fourth Page.