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DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

1861. FALL Ŏ

RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

DRY GOODS.

EO. 47 NORTH THIRD SREET, PHILADELPHIA. Prompt-paying merchants are respectfully invited to examine our large and carefully-sesected stock of desirable goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS.

Mos. 239 and 241 North THIRD Street, above Race, Have now open their usual LARCE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. W UASH BUYERS SPECIALLY INVITED.

TO CASH BUYERS. 1861 H. C. LAUGHLIN & Co., No. 303 MARKET STREET,

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-IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

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HEAVY MERINO

SHIRTS

DRAWERS.

THOS. MELLOR & CO., 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

CARPETINGS.

TARGE CARPET STOCK SELLING OUT ΑT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

CLOSE BUSINESS. BAILY & BROTHER, No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET.

FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, No. 47, ABOVE CHESTNUT,

I am now offering my stock of ENGLISH CARPETINGS, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. Imported expressly for City Retail Sales, at Prices LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION. J. T. DELACROIX.

CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

HOUSE. Are now opening, from Custom House Stores, their FALL IMPORTATIONS NEW CARPETINGS

1,000 pieces J. OROSSLEY & SONS' TAPESTRY 75 CTS. TO \$1 PER YARD.

6-4 TAPESTRY VELVET; FRENCH AUBUSSON; FINE AXMINSTER; ROYAL WILTON; EXTRA ENGLISH BRUSSELS; HENDERSON & CO.'s VENITIAN; ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS; ALL OF NEW CHOICE STYLES.

MAVING BEEN INVOICED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE IN THE TARIFF, MODERATE PRICES.

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50,000 pairs ARMY DBAWERS. 20,000 GRAY FLANNEL SHIRTS.

do. SHIRTS. 10,009 RED 500 dozen FINE TRAVELLING SHIRTS. BENNETT, RUCH, & CO.,

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ARMY CONTRACTORS SUPPLIED WITH BRUSHES at the lowest rates. Always on hand, a large stock of CAVALRY BRUSHES, WAGON BRUSHES.

And every Description of Brushes required for the Army. KEMBLE & VAN HORN, ocl6-3m 321 MARKET Street, Philadelphia

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CLOTHS AND KERSEYS. COAL-OIL LAMP WITHOUT A CH

TNDIGO BLUE KERSEYS. INDIGO BLUE CLOTHS.

for sale at the lowest prices BEGIMENTS EQUIPPED AT SHOET NOTICE. BENJ. L. BERRY,

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ARMY FLANNELS. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 116 CHESTNUT STREET,

Are prepared to make contracts, for immediate delivery, WHITE DOMET FLANNELS, AND ALL WOOL

INDIGO BLUE FLANNELS. of Government standard. MOTTON SAIL DUCK and CAN-UTFOR SAIL DOUGH and UANUARVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Baven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for rents, Awning, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

Alka, Pajor Manifethrers' Dries Falls, from 1 to 8 feet wide. Tarpanling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

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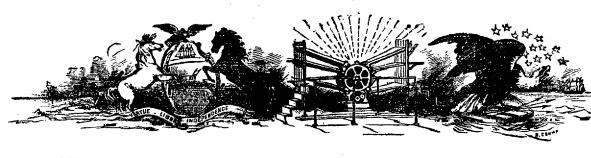
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OLD LFAD—8 barrels just received per schoener Amalia, for sale by

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

COMMISSION HOUSES. TROTHINGHAM & WELLS.

VOL. 5.—NO. 89.

34 SOUTH FRONT AND 35 LETITIA STREET, OFFER POR SALE BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

> SHIRTINGS, DRILLS, JEANS, SILECIAS, CANTON FLANNELS,

GREAT FALLS MASSACHUSETTS, LYMAN. LACONIA. DWIGHT, EVERETT, LOWELL CABOT. CHICOPEE, and BARTLET MILLS.

LIKEWISE, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, BEAVER CLOTHS, TRICOTS CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, TWEEDS,

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TUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Manpreparations:
25 lbs Extract Acontil, in 1 lb jars.
25 lbs Extract Hyoseryami, in 1 lb jars.
50 lbs Extract Belladonna, in 1 lb jars.
100 lbs Extract Turaxaci, in 1 lb jars.
50 lbs Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 lb bottles.

100 lbs Ol. Succini Rect., in 1th bottles 500 lbs Calomel, in 1 lb bottles. lydrarg., in 11b jars. WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street CABINET FURNITURE.

MABINET FURNITURE AND BIL LIABD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, tion with their extensive Cabinet nufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD 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.

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by any other conveyance. selo-2m\_\_ MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU ARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, 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 best bidder, 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 inhabitant of the State of Louisiana. The above-named ship is now lying at Bace-street wharf.

ghip is now lying at Bace-street wharf.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S Marshal E. D. of Penn'a,
Philadelphia, November 9, 1861. no11-6t

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Benedy for RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a REMEDY FOR BHEUMATISM;

For Cold Feet.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Languor.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Languor.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU For Languor. and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTEBING TESTIMONIALS of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obrlinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we commend itself to those who are suffering with ELIVIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoker has recently been extensively experimented with in

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

For 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 & CRENSHAW,

Drugglets and Manufacturing Chemisto, Philadelphis DRAIN PIPE.—STEAM-PRESSED

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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 frial. Also, MOENTAIN BUCKWHEAT MEAL, of superior quality, by the pound or half barrel, for sale at lowest cush prices.

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MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD. SALMON, &c. —3 000 bbls Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 fACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted ackages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.

5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Her-

5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador lings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
8,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
8,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
250 bbls. Mackinac White Kish.
50 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.
In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
NO. 146 NORTH WHARVE

Please To Sing THE FOLLOWING, TO THE GOOD OLD THNE OF YANKEE DOODLE.

We clap our hands and shake our sides, And cry aloud for wonder; We shout right out for victory, And make a noise like thunder. The wicked rebels ran away
From out the town of Beaufort,
Leaving one drunken man behind,
And tents, and nigs, and so forth. The stars and stripes wave o'er the soil

Where long they have been strangers And soon we hope to see them wave All o'er that land of dangers. So let us give the rebels fits
Wherever next we find them,
They run away in "double-quick,"
And leave their nigs behind them.

Buy your clothes at the Great Oak Hall! Yankee Doodle Dandy, The Great Oak Hall sells cheap to all— Yankee Doodle Dandy. OAK HALL,
S. E. comer SINTH and MARKET,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,

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WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A THE FIELD MANUAL

BATTALION DRILL. Containing all the movements and manocurves in the School of the Battalion, with the commands arranged in tabular forms, and properly explained. Translated from the French, with adaptation to the U. S. service. By Captain HENRY COPPEE, late Instructor in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

This little manual is an invaluable aid to officers of every grade in battalion drill. The study of the tactics is not only shortened, but very much facilitated; the arrangement of the commands, in every case, explaining rangement of the commands, in every case, explaining the movement, and setting forth the duty of every officer t a glance. Its small size renders it a rade mecum for the officer

THE FIELD MANUAL OF EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE, arranged in a tabular form, for the use of officers of the U.S. Infantry; being a sequel to the authorized U.S. Infantry Tactics. Translated, with adaptations to the U.S. Service, from the latest French authorities. By Capt. HENRY COPPEE, late Instructor in the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

A most valuable and limely book: every officer should have it in his pocket in the manocurres of brigades and divisions. It contains a condensed and tabular statement of the commanders, with short but sufficient explanations accompanying each.

lion communers, who save the second of the line a second paying each.

Many of our officers find the evolutions of the line a most complicated study. They are here rendered casy both of knowledge and reference.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, no12-tuths-St 22 and 24 North FOURTH Street. EFENCE OF ARMAGEDDON, by DR. F. E. PITTS, Nashville, Tennessee.—This is the most remarkable human production that has eve been offered to the American people. The style is chast and truly cloquent. Theologians, Civilians, and States ion probbined its arguments demonstrative.

The subject treated of is most inspiring: "The United tates in Prophecy."

The theory of Dr. Pitts is: That the United States

Armageddon is to be fought in the Valley of the Mississippi.

The United States in Prophecy he demonstrates by two arguments; the 1st chronological; the 2d geographical.

The chronological argument is founded on the 1290 symbolic days, and the three and a half times embraced in the predictions of Daniel, chapter xii. That "the time of the end," an age of great intellectual energy and adventure, was the age in which a great nationality would arise, and that the United States arose at the end of the 1290 symbolic days. The burning of the Temple being the starting point, the 1290 days rau out at a quarter to three o'clock on the 4th of July, 1776, at which hour, according to the best sources of information, the Declaration of Independence was read from the steps of the 8td State House, on Chestnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Another length of these times is 1335 days, and will end in 1878. These two lengths begin and close "the time of the end," and answer to the rise of the American Republic, and its expansion into the Miltennium. This argument is purely mathematical, and, we believe, the answership. answerable.

SECOND ARGUMENT—GEOGRAPHICAL. That the people were to inhabit a land "lying between the Eastern and great Western seas;" that this "land had atways been waste;" that it was to be located in "thirteen distinct States;" that it was to be located in "thirteen distinct States;" that the people should a build and awall safely in unwalled villages and cities, having neither gates nor bars," "a land of broadjrivers and streams;" are public where the people "should appoint to themselves one head, and their rulers and governors" should be from "amongst themselves," and that our great country, answering the predictions so precisely of the nationality that was to come, is the nation born in a day—born on the 4th of July, 1776.

The second part of the work relates to the world's last conflict between civil and religious liberty on the one conflict between civil and religious liberty on the one hand, and political and ecclesiastical despotism on the The voice of the prophetic Scriptures frequently and

The follow in the morpholes Seripholes requestly and fully announce the warfare of the world.

Preparations for ages have anticipated the struggle, while the changer of its trumpets is almost heard, marshalling its millions to the charge. It is true as destiny, and the gathering storm is rising. In the volume of inspiration it is called "the Battle of Gog," "the Battle of Americal the "the Parties of the Battle of the Armageddon."
The United States will be invaded by monarchy; that Ariungeddem."

The United States will be invaded by monarehy; that Russia will be the leading Power; that England and all the autocracy of the world will be altied with Russia except France. As she was with us in the beginning, so she will be with the Mississippi; that our glorious Confederacy will never dissolve. No storm-cloud in the North, or volcanic cruption in the South, will ever divide our great countrya. And when the dreadful carnage is over, and victory shall perch upon America's banner, confederated republics, under the council of the United States, will spring up in the farmor habitations of despotism, and our glorious Republic, like an elder brother, will kindly instruct them in the principles of popular freedom. Thus, when the twones of carth shall be destroyed, there shall be but one religion—the religion of Jeaus—and but one form of government, and that republican. Then the cloudless splendors of a new heaven shall beam upon a new earth. Messiah reign, and earth keep jubilee a thousand years. In the language of the National Intelligence, the "theme is startling and sublime." This book should be in the hands of every American citizen.

For sale by PERKINPINE & HIGGINS.

PERKINPINE & HIGGINS, and other Booksellers MEDICINAL. .

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Cures Deblituted Sufferers.
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Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, recommended by names known to SCIENCE and FAME. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. See remarks made by the late Dr. Physic.

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made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons,
Irrland, and published in King and Queen's Journal.

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And bloom to the pullid cheek;"
and are so pleasant to the taste that patients become fond of them.

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ADVICE GRATIS. CURES GUARANTIED. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, oco-stuth3m MUTTER'S COUGH SYRUP.

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COPY-RIGHT SECURED.
Prepared only from the Original Prescription of the late
PROFESSOR MUTTER.
AT FREDERICK BROWN'S,
Northeast corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

This Remedy is a safe and simple preparation from the eccipt of the late distinguished Professor Mutter, with receipt of the late distinguished Professor Mutter, with whom it was a favorite prescription. That he used it in his extensive practice, insures to the tind a certain proof of its pure and innoxious elements, and to those who know his character for skill and careful attention,

who know his character for skill and careful attention, to prescribe only such remedial agents as should secure restoration without producing subsequent evil, it will be welcomed as a real good. Under the guidance of a Physician (to whom its combination will unhesitatingly be made known), it will always be found very beneficial, and in cases where a medical adviser is not at hand, it may be used with safety, according to the directions, in all cases of short or long duration. For sale at

FIEDERICK BROWN'S,

N. E. corner of FIFTM and CHESTNUT Sts., oc19-s&w 6m Philadelphia. MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRAonly Supporters under eminent medical patronage. Ladies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only
on Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1029 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphila, (to avoid counterfeits.) Thirty thousand
invalids have been advised by their physicians to use her
appliances. Those only are grauine bearing the United
State's copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and
also on the Supporters, with testimonials. oci6-tuthsti

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861. THE REBELLION

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

LETTER FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT. THE LATEST NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

BEAUFORT NOT YET OCCUPIED. INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

THE ARISTOCRATS OF CHARLESTON VISIT BEAUFORT TO SEE A REBEL VICTORY.

HOW THEY TOOK THE DISAPPOINTMET. siege, when I state that forty of our vessels poured

LATEST SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS FROM BEAUFORT. 🚣 THEY REMOVE PART OF THE COTTON

Beaufort. INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebels Preparing to Defend

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR PICKENS. OF SOUTH CAROLINA. THE NUMBER OF TROOPS SOUTH CAROLINA

HAS FURNISHED HER EXPENDITURES. GUNS OF FORT SUMPTER ALL MOUNTED.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF GUYANDOTTE.

ZOLLICOFFER RETREATING TO CUMBERLAND GAP. GEN. GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BELMONT. &c., &c.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Letter from the Steamer Pocahontas. U. S. STEAMER POCAHONTAS. PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Nov. 8, 1961. Here we are, safe and sound, in the midst of that our flag upon the soil of the State which is the leader of this great rebellion. We sailed from

Hampton Roads on the 29th, and on our way down aveid all contact with the dead, he neglected to sewe encountered a series of gales, which blew us a We had no less than three gales on our way down, and it was very fortunate that there were no more lost vessels. We only lost two or three in all, and then their crews were all saved. We came very near being too late, but, fortunately, we arrived up in time to do some good. The first land that we made was Savannah, and, as we approached the shore we saw a schooner standing in towards land. Chase was immediately given, and we all thought that we were going to capture a privateer, but, upon coming up, we found her to be a coal schooner belonging to the squadron. As we were nearly but of coal, we took her in tow, and sent our boats to her to obtain a supply. We were busily employed Beaufort. We immediately cast off the schooner,

hoisted in the boats, and made the best of our way. towards the place from which the reports were I never saw such eagerness displayed before in my life; we were greatly afraid that it would all be over before we could come up. Every one was in a state of intense excitement; we could see the | mediately behind came two boats containing the shells from the different ships exploding in every direction, but we were so far off that we could not distinguish whether they were doing any damage

We heard the firing about 10 o'clock; at 11 we we could see and distinguish the vessels engaged. The entrance was defended by two forts, one on each side; the one on the left had 17 guns mounted; I cannot say how many were in the other, but we could distinguish five large guns. At 12.10 we beat to quarters, and stood in towards the ships

When we came up, most of the large ships were laying quietly at anchor, while four or five gunboats were engaged with the battery on the left. The entrance is about 3½ or four miles wide, so you can see what a fire we had to pass through. The land on the left is called "Hinton Head," and that was where the principal fort was placed. Hinton Head is an island; that on the right is the main

At 12.20 we opened fire upon the fort, from which they replied with rifled cannon. We had no idea of there being a battery on the right, and what first made me aware of it was the buzzing of those confounded rifle shot. They fired three shots right over the poop where I was standing; the last being so close that it made me dodge considerably. One of their shots struck our mainmast; another one cut away our staysail halliards.

We then stood in towards the battery on our left, and directed our firing towards it. We were complimented upon our shooting. Officers of other vessels say that it was the best made that day. About three o'clock the enemy deserted their guns; the signal was then made for the troop ships, who were anchored outside, to come up. In the mean time some sailors and officers had been sent ashore, and then once more that

glorious old banner spread its starry folds over the State of "South Carolina!" It was the first flag hoisted in the State since the fall of Sumpter; and what a thrill of joy it sent through each of our hearts to see it once more asserting its supremacy over the Palmetto and Con-

I can assure you that it was well worth all the danger we ran to see that glorious emblem of our nationality flying in the midst of the land of Secession. The troop-ships now came up, and their disembarkation commenced; and as it was a calm night, they were all landed by morning. As soon as the flag was hoisted, the bands struck up the great tune

of "Dixie"—a thing which struck me as very appropriate. The Southerners were completely routed. They left in such haste they left all their private papers, letters, swords, &c. They even forgot to ceived. The following are among their contents: spike their guns, and did not take any of their eight men killed. I must acknowledge that they removing the cotton, and other property. fought well, for we threw in an average of three shells a minute, and most of them exploded. The slaughter must have been awful, as shells are no light things to withstand. I went ashore this morning, and it was a hard-looking place. Three of the guns were dismounted, and on the carriage there were pieces of human flesh. The ground was ploughed up all around, and, altogether, it was a piece of desolation not often witnessed.

We have gained possession of a most important have been placed in battery at Port Royal Ferry. post, being only fifteen miles from the entrance to under Col. Donovant, where a stand will be made. Savannah and forty-five from Charleston. It is of : A large number of families have left Savannah great importance to us as a rendezvous and naval | for the up country. station, besides being an initial point from which On Saturday last, according to the Charleston we can carry on offensive operations. oan; but they will never do that while the navy is about. We thought last night that we would have to engage the battery on the right; but the morning beams of a glorious sun found our glorious old was also on the way. folds streaming out over the fort. M.

Letter from an Officer of the Flag-Ship pare for the emergency. Wabash-The Rebei Lieutenant Huger Probably Killed. We were yesterday permitted to make the following extracts of a letter received by a gentleman dates to the 11th. this city, from his brother, who is an officer of the U. S. flag ship Wabash : U. S. FLAG-SHIP WABASH, ) OFF FORT WALKER, NOV. 7.

DEAR R .: You have read an account of our de-

parture from Hampton. On the evening of the 20th ult., we were well out to see, taking the lead of our squadron, which comprised over fifty vessels. Among the steamers were the Vanderbilt and Baltic. of New York. The ships Great Republic and folden Age assisted as transports. Early in the evening we formed a semicircle ten miles in stretch, and telegraphed to the whole fleet by pyrotechnic signals. This was a most beautiful sight, of which but a faint conception can be formed | new intelligence has been thus received:

from a mere verbal description. The illumination on board our ship lasted for two hours, as we had to answer each signal by red, white, or blue fires. On the morning of the 30th the fleet was scattered over some twenty miles of ocean, the smaller vessels keeping well in to shore. That night it blew a heavy gale, and next morning most of the vessels were completely out of sight. We lay-to until we had discovered them, and then despatched our fastest steamers to hurry them

us with full fury. I have not seen its equal for The steamboat Governor, with a crew of from three to five hundred on board, including two hundred and fifty marines, hoisted a signal of dis-

up. Through that day (31st) the wind lulled, and

cond gale, much heavier than the first, burst upon

we made much progress. In the evening a se-

A vessel was at once despatched to her assistance, and succeeded in rescuing all her passengers save thirty-three of the marines, who sank with her. (Another report says she did not sink until three hours after all on board had been taken off.) The gale continued for two days, thereafter the weather continued to be pleasant until we came to Port Royal Bay.

On Thursday at 8 A. M., we formed in line of battle, and taking the lead, ran in abreast of Fort Walker and opened fire. You can imagine the amount of damage done them in a three hours a continual rain of shells upon them. We silenged two of their rifled guns which had been using shell PAGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORY, very freely. In the engagement much bravery, amounting at times to perfect recklessness, was dis-

played on both sides. A shot passed through our mainmast, rendering if unfit for use; a shell cut away the end of our spanker-boom, which was also rendered useless. Captain Jackson, while in the act of firing his gun, was struck by a shot which passed through the vezsel's side, and took off his leg. Another shot, which struck the ring of the waist-anchor, broke it off as though it had been of cast iron. Our spare topsail and starboard swinging boom were both carried away. Four shots entered our hull, and our rigging is very much cut up. In addition to the one killed, we had two wounded, but not seriously. After our first attack, we hauled off to repair damage, and in about two hours renewed the as-

After the resumption of our fire the rebel batte ries ceased to reply. Our guns carry two miles with effect, and we were then within seven hundred yards of them. Commodore Dupont declared that " they might sink his ship, but he would not move from his position until the forts had surrendered."

On perceiving that the fire was not returned, he sent a flag of truce to ascertain the cause. Our crew landed, and found, somewhat to their astonishment, that the rebels had retreated, and (to all appearances) in double-quick time. We hoisted the stars and stripes, and came aboard ngain.

Two divisions of our ship's company with the marines, then returned to the forts and took pos-

session of them. This morning we landed fifteen hundred troops, and our transports have all day been landing stores and camp equipages. Our first crew found in the tents watches, clothing, silver-hilted swords, boxes of mathematical instruments, fowling-pieces, cases of pistols, and many other articles which could not be conveniently taken with them in their hurried flight. I have an officer's gray cap, coat, and knapsack pelonging to one of the Georgia Artillery. The elothing I intend to keep as a trophy.

Some of our crew came into posses costly clothing. One of them saw an officer lying chain upon his person; owing to conscientious scruples, or, perhaps, more truly from a degira to cure the jewelry. This morning our gunner, Thomas Stewart, went on shore to examine the ordnance. There were two English guns of the date of 1805; two others lately cast, and marked "Confederate States of

America;" another was a monster, almost equalling in calibre the Union gun at Fort Monroe. The rest were uniformly of heavy bore. The fort is pentagonal, is one-quarter of a mile around, and has guns mounted on every side of it. We discovered the bodies of 27 of their dead. and afterwards a number more buried in a sandbank. Outside of the fort was a camp of 2,000 men, all of whom retreated, however, leaving all their baggage, stores, &c., to fall into our hands. While we were engaged in landing our troops at Fort Walker, a gunboat was sent to reconneitre in the vicinity of Fort Beauregard. It speedily re-

turned with the joyful intelligence that the fort had been evacuated. To day we buried the dead (five in number) from the squadron. I went in the third cutter with the two corpses from this steamer. We were followed remaining dead, together with ten officers and men to perform the funeral ceremonies. We harded them at sundown, and, firing a salute, returned to the boats. I believe we will be in another action ROPE YARN. in a few days.

The following letter, enclosed in the same envelope, is dated November 8. It will be found very interesting:] DEAR R: It appears that my gray suit is the uniform of a captain or lieutenant of the Savannah Guards, and belonged to a son of the famous Conc ral Huger-pronounced "Hugee." I am led to believe this from the fact that, in the breast-pocket, I found a fine linen handkerchief, marked "Joseph Huger," in indelible ink. In the right-side pocket were three Minie rifle-balls, a number of musket

wads, and a five and three-eent piece. On the front of the cap is a palmetto tree, and as neat a specimen of such work as I ever saw. Yesterday, when on shore, I was in charge of a boat's crew, and had no time for trophy-hunting. To-day. however, I may take a trip through the camp, and endeavor to find the materials for an interesting letter. I am told that we have captured more property than the expedition has cost; and you know

that is no small sum. Here are bales of cotton piled up ready for shipment, and but for our opportune arrival it might ere this have been en route for an English port. There is a plantation which mustered two hundred negroes. They are coming off to us at every opportunity, and I expect every one will be aboard our vessel before we leave. When the rebels retreated, they never spiked gun. They might have destroyed their entire

camp, but their flight was so precipitate that they

left everything in excellent order. Their maga-

zines were found to be filled with shot, shell, and

powder sufficient to withstand a ten-days bombardment. One of the contrabands, in answer to a ques as to how many of the rebels were killed, replied that the general who owned him had threat-ened him with death if he ever divulged the sccret. He says that two full regiments were killedprobably meaning two companies. We found some of the corpses lying at a mile's distance from the fort, thus showing that they must have commenced retreating before our fire had been discontinued. I expect we will have

another battle in a few days-probably at the fort up the bay. We do not want it badly, however, for we now have sole control of Port Royal harbor. Rebel Reports from South Carolina. BALTIMORE, Nov. 15 .- By the Old Point boat, Charleston papers of the 12th inst. have been re-Gen. Lee is making extensive preparations to deammunition. It was a complete victory, and that fend Beaufort, which place has not been occupied at a very trifling loss to us, as we had but seven on by Gen. Sherman. The negroes are engaged in

> Two Yankee gunboats are said to be aground near the village. The Charleston Courier states that there is but little cotton stored at or near Beaufort. Messrs. Pope and Bayard, who reside on Hilton Island, set fire to every building on their premises, and also their crops, leaving a mass of ruins behind The guns of the Lady Davis and the Huntress

for the up country.

On Saturday last, according to the Charleston
papers, there was no sign of Gen. Sherman taking
papers, there was no sign of Gen. Sherman taking
seems to be established among the negroes, the repapers of the state of I presume that they will regain this place if they | possession of Beaufort. The Rutledge Mounted, Riflemen started for Beaufort on Sunday morning, and also a detachment of additional mounted riflemen. Col. Clingman's North Carolina Regiment The Charleston Mercury condemned the manner

in which the Confederates have neglected to pre-

Federal Accounts from Port Royal. New York, Nov 15 .- The steamer Coatzacoalcos, arrived at midnight, brings Port Royal It was rumored at Fort Walker that the Federal pickets on the opposite side of the island had been attacked by the rebels, and reinforcements were sent out from the fort. The Federal troops were to take formal possesson of Beaufort on Thursday, the 14th. The Coatzacoalcos passed the gunboats Monti-

Shoals, bound South. The French gunboat Catinet has arrived here. The Latest News. The United States steamer Coatzacoalcos arrived at New York at midnight on the 14th inst., with dates from the fleet to the 11th. Some interesting

On the 9th inst., in pursuance of the orders of Flag Officer Dupont, the gunboats Seneca, Lieutenant Commanding David Ammen: Pembina, Lieutenant Commanding John Bankhead; and the Curlew, Lieutenant Whortmough, proceeded up the Beaufort river to reconnoitre, and to take possession of two light boats, which had been removed there early in the summer. The boats proceeded rapidly up the stream, cleared for action, and ready for any emergency, but the banks of the river were found deserted, save by groups of negroes, who were observed to gaze upon the novel sight of three war vessels, bearing the stars and stripes on South Carolina waters with curiosity, if not with lively fear. No whites could be seen On the 9th inst., in pursuance of the orders of on South Carolina waters with curiosity, if not with lively fear. No whites could be seen, and no defences of any kind could be descried, besides a battery near Beaufort. where the guns had been taken out and transferred to Bay Point. On arriving at a point about helf a mile distant from Beaufort quite a number of persons were observed to leave the village, and hastly take

to the woods. Soon thereafter, on approaching the village a little nearer, Captain Ammen, of the Seneca, sent Lieutenant Sprotson in a boat to the meca, sent Lieutenant Sprotson in a boat to the shore, with a flag of truce, to communicate with the people and to assure them of perfect safety to their persons and property, and inviting them to return to their homes. On landing, Lieutenant Sprotson was met by a number of negroes, who seemed groatly rejoiced to see him, and cheered lustily for the stars and stripes. They informed Lieutenant Sprotson that there were two whites left in the village, and took him to one, who met the lieutenant at the dear took him to one, who met the lieutenant at the door of his store waving a flag of truce; and exhibiting in his manner every indication of deep fear. This man, a Northerner by birth, reported that the negroes were perfectly wild, and were plundering stores and dwellings, wantonly destroying property of every kind, and carrying off everything of a portable character that they could lay their hands upon. They had been worked up to a nitch of frenzy by their masters, who had shot several negroes who refused to accompany them into the groods, and away from the village, to prevent them from communicating with the United States forces, and that the negroes were retaining in this manner, and that the lives of the remaining whites and their property were horribly insecure. A perfect took him to one, who met the lieutenant at the door

their property were horribly insecure. A perfect saturnalia had begun.

The negroes reported that the rebel force which lately occupied the fortifications on St. Philip's Island had, with the Beaulort artillery, retired in a hasty manner to Port Royal ferry, about ten miles distant, where there was a force of about a thousand men.
On these facts being known to Captain Ammen, he returned to her, and reported them to Commodore Dupont, who immediately ordered the Unaddilla, Captain Collins, the senior officer of the gundallar, Captain Collins, the senior officer of the gundallar, Captain Collins, the senior officer of the gundallar, the senior officer of the gundallar of the captain collins. tants that we had no intention to disturb them in their rights or in the enjoyment of private pro-perty, and in the spirit of these instructions, and in accordance with these principles, to use every effort to restore confidence, to bring the people back to their homes, when order should be re-

established and personal safety and the rights of private property secured to all. We have not heard from the Uncadilla as yet, but there will be no more excesses committed if Commodore Duyont and the forces under his control can prevent it; and I am sure that General Sherman is controlled by the same sense of data. and I am sure that General Sherman is controlled by the same sense of daty.

While the Seneca was returning, a boat load of negroes came aboard the vessel, and they were dis-tinctly informed by Captain Ammen that we had not come for the purpose of taking them away from their masters, nor of obliging them to continue in a state of slavery, and that they might go to Beau-fort or to Hilton Head, as they pleased. They left, saying that they would return to Beaufort, and make arrangements to remove, and that they make arrangements to remove, and that they thought that all the slaves would come down to

The Contrabands at Port Royal.

The New York Post says: The negroes ran to greet our boats as we landed to take possession of the fort, and among those found on the shore by our marines were several belonging to General Drayton, commander of the post, whose plantation, on Hilton Head island, was well stocked with fellows of the genuine ebony east. Two of them were taken on board the Wabash, and gave much interesting and reliable information in regard to the situation of the affairs on the Island

One of them asserted that his master had, that merning, assured him that he might fall into other hands before night, and he seemed to have been sufficiently pleased with the prespect of a change

sufficiently pleased with the prospect of a change of masters to get his little bundle ready to be The Negroes Trading. Early in the morning after the victory the plantation negroes began to come into camp, and, with provided bimself with a turkey, a shoulder of bacon, or two shoulders and a brace of hams in the shape of a struggling porker, which he bore, kick-ing and squealing, under his arm. It was musing to see the pertinacity with which the fellows would

oling to their prize, even white waiting to be questioned under a guard of a file of soldiers. The instant one was spoken to, the bit of wide-wake or the rimless erown of straw which did duty as a hat, would be jerked off with characteristic obsequious ness, the negro stand scraping and bowing, answering meanwhile his cateohiem, as well as he could, with the noisy and struggling beast distracting his Beveral who came in brought wagons fooded with knapsacks and other accounterments which they had picked up on the way. All seemed ready to work, and these who were fortunate to have possessed themselves of some stray horse or a pair of plantation mules found abundant occupation.

They Are Cared For. As our troops were at first too busy in making good their position to attend to anything else, and the quartermasters had already more upon their hands than they could well attend to, the negroes sands than they come well attend to, the negroes who appeared were not encouraged to remain, but were at once sent back, and on one pretence and another to take care of themselves. But by the morning of the second day fifty were already gathered at headquarters, and signs of a much greater influx were abundant.

Those who remained were put under the charge of Capt. Goodrich, the quartermaster of General Wright's briggide, who saw that their wonts many Wright's brigade, who saw that their wants were well attended to, giving up an old building to their

accommodation.

Our troops were accompanied in their first reconnoissance into the island by Dr. J. J. Craven, the efficient surgeon of the Third brigade, who reports the negroes on the plantations further inland as almost wild with delight at the advent of our troops, and the heaty flight of their masters, which they described with the utmost gusto. seribed with the utmost gusto. The Day of Deliverance. "O Lord! massa," said one, "we se so glad to see you. We'se prayed and prayed the good Lord that he would send you Yankees, and we knowed

you'se was coming.'
"How could you know that?" asked Dr. Cra-"You can't read the paper; how did you "No. massa, we'se can't read, but we'se can listen. Massa and missus uses to read, and sometimes they's would read aloud, and then we would listen so'—making an expressive gesture, indicative of close attention at a key-hole—"When I'se git a chance I'se would list'n, and Jim, him would list.

Conversations With the Contrabands.

Another stout fellow asserted that the good Lord had appeared to him in the shape of a "Yankee." who assured him that his hour of deliverance was at The poor, trusting creatures never seemed to question that a war which they had heard was all about them must mean their deliverance from a bondage with which they do not seem to have been sufficiently in love to follow the fortunes of their A driver's whip which was picked up, and which the correspondent of the Evening Post now has in his possession, was shown one of them, and he was asked if he knew what it was. "Golly, massa"! said the negro, with a suspicious, side-long look at the familiar whip he saw raised aloft, "Guess dis nigger knows what dat dere is," and he proceeded to explain the use to which it was applied.

which it was applied.

When some doubt was expressed as to the negro statements in regard to numbers, one of them an-

We can't read, but we'se can count. "We can't rend. but we'se can count."
"How did you learn to count?"
"Picking cotton, massa. We'se all got to count when we pick cotton, massa."
There seems to be abundant work for them to do in picking cotton on Hilton tead Island, which our troops have occupied, and it is to be hoped that their services will be in some way turned to account for this purpose. for this purpose.

Acres of it, already white for the harvest, were found within less than a mile of Fort Walker, and will be lest unless speedily attended to.

Several buildings filled with unginned cotton were also found further back toward Skull Creek, and on the islands beyond that stream similar deposits could be seen. A heavy smoke which was seen at a distance the negroes reported to come from a lot of cotton which had been fired by the retreating rebels.

For some reason the negroes appeared at first inclined to wait until they were called for before making their appearance, but the few who were dismissed on the first day spread the report that the Yankees were indeed at hand, and the next morning a number came in from the mainland, where their masters had retreated, making their whole then masters are the escape at high in a canoc. The reports must have spread as far up as Beaufort in an astonishingly short space of time, for when our boats went up port will speedily spread from one end of the sort will speedily spread from one end of the South to the other, and before the snows of De-cember shall have whitened the plains of the North, even in distant Texas the story of our appearance will have travelled, distorted by a thousand ex-aggerations, to excite the eager hopes of those who are watching and waiting so patiently for the de-liverance which is so near at hand.

Slaves of all Colors.

Another correspondent says:

As soon as the negro slaves observed us coming on shore they flocked along the banks in great numbers, some bearing parcels and bundles, as if expecting us to take them at once to a home of freedom. Every variety of negro and slave was represented. I say negro and slave, for it is a melaucholy fact that some slaves are apparently as white as their masters, and as intelligent. Darkies of acquiring Cooper physiques and darkit in the control of the control as their masters, and as intelligent. Darkies of genuine Congo physiques, and darkies of the genuine Uncle Tom pattern, darkies young and jubilant, darkies middle-aged, and oager, and gray-haired, solemn-looking fellows. Some appeared mystified, and some intelligent. The quadroon and octoroon, possessing an undistinguishable tint of negro blood, mingled one drop with seven of southern nativity and ancient family, formed, to speak middly, an interesting scene. cillo and Connecticut on the 13th, off Frying Pan speak mildly, an interesting scene.

As fast as the contraband article came within reach, it was placed in the guard-house, an old frame building behind Fort Walker. Here quite a

Another correspondent says:

TWO CENTS.

Affairs at Beaufort—A Saturnalia Among the Negroes.

On the 9th inst. in pursuance of the orders of was the response.

The officer assused them that they would be kindly taken care of and perhaps found something to do, and need not be alarmed. "Tank God for dat, mas'r," was the reply.

drawing them into conversation, they said they caught a great deal of fish in Port Royal Harbor. caught a great deal of hish in POT Moyal Hainor, fishing at hight, after the plantation work was over. Two slaves were found reconnoitring about on their own account, and on being brought into camp, explained that they belonged to Mrs. Pinckney, of Charleston, and came down to "see what de white people were all about." They said that the white people all ran away when the shipe came are required for the food. Great God. Great God. Great God. the white people at ran away when the sarps came, crying "Great God! Great God! Great God! the Yankees are coming; fire the boats." Other slaves reported that "when the white folks see the little boats coming up, dey laffed at them; but when they see de big checker-sided vessels comin, they lead to the coming the company of the coming that they have been coming the common that they are the they are the they are the they are the they are they are they are they are they are the they are they laffed on de oder side der moufs. Scenes and Incidents of the Fight and of

the Voyage of the Expedition. GREEN SOLDIERS. The greenness of some of the soldiers in nautical matters was amusing, and the jokes perpetrated by the naughty Jacks at their expense not less so. The rules prevailing on shipboard were very incomprehensible to them. For example, they were not allowed to go on the wheelbouses, a guard being stationed there to motion them away. One lank-limbed Yankee took no heed of the motions, lank-limbed Yankee took no heed of the motions, cut was ascending the ladder, when the guard shouted, "Stop; you mustn't come up here." "Hallo; why not?" says Yankee, never thinking of obeying without a good reason. "Soldiers not allowed up here." says guard. Yankee stood still, surveyed the landscape, gazed at the smoke-stacks, thinking them mortars, perhaps, and, after a general reconnoissance, replied to the guard in an injured, but half rebellious tone—turning upon his heel—"Well. I s'pose there ain't nothing to hinder a feller's goin' down cellar."

A Brave Boy and a Gallant Sailor. One of the powder-boys on the Bienville, Wm. Une of the powder-boys on the Bienville, with Henry Steele by name, deserves particular attention. He is only fourteen years old, a bright, active fellow, and performed his duties with signal bravery. It was his duty to hand cartridges to one of the gunners. While the Bienville was in the thickest of the engagement, the balls whistled fiercely over the deck and splashed about in the water, but he never wavered. A large rifled shot water, but he never wavered. A large times and struck the water some distance from the steamer, bounded upward, and, crashing through the beam, tore through the bodies of two men standing near him at his gun, and wounded two others. He handed his cartridge to the gunner, and, stepping over the bodies, brought a fresh supply of ammunition, with which he continued his labora.

After the fight, Captain Steedman, in thenking dilla, Captain Collins, the senior officer of the gunboats, to proceed to Beaufort and suppress any
excesses that the negroes might commit in their
efforts to retaliate against their mosters, and to
take perticular pains to assure the white inhabitants that we had no intention to disturb them in
their rights or in the enjoyment of private proher crew displayed the greatest horoism. The first shot fired at her struck, and was one of the most serious. Her guns were in such constant use that they became hot, and almost leaped from the deck at each discharge. It is really wonderful that her damage is so very immaterial. Beyond a hole between deeks, another through the beam, just at the lower part of the gunwale, a cut shroud and a battered store-pipe, (not smoke-stack,) she is un-

The Wahash also came in for a large share of the fight. A cannon shot passed along her deck and struck Thomas Jackson, the coxswain. The ball struck Thomas Jackson, the coxewain. The ball nearly carried away one of bis legs, leaving it so that it hung only by shreds of fiesh and skin. Leaning against a gua, he drew out his sheath-knife and tried to cut it off entirely. The knife was too dull, and his shipmates hastened to him and carried him below. He kept continually asking how the fight progressed, saying, "I hope we'll win; I hope we'll beat them. He died in two hours, his last words expressing happiness that he had done something for his country.

One day, on the voyage down to Port Royal, while many men were down sick, the wind was by no means high, nor was the sea at all obstreperous in fact. According to the sallors, it was the pleasantest of pleasant weather. But it is always very hard to get from a sailor any admission that the present blow is at all violent—it is only when it is all over that he will speak of it as "a heavy gale," or a - tough time Accidentally, I to-day got at the gauge of rough weather, as set by the steward's department, the cooking force of the ship, which is original and curious. "The weather is not rough, sir, until the saucepans jump off the galley, sir; the tea ket; the fly about the place as if they was shot out of a support of the saucepans to t

A Test of Rough Weather,

gun, sir, and the ship rolls the fire out of the grate and all over the floor; then, sir, it is rough weather, So, hereafter, when I have doubts, I'll go to the kitchen, and decide by the flying tea-kettles if the weather be rough.

An Invitation Accepted. After the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, the South Carolinians passed resolutions inviting the "mudsills" of Massachusetts to visit the classic shores of that State. The invitation has been accepted, and the Old Bay State takes the subjects of the rattlesnake flag at their word by sending three regiments of her sons as guests for the winter. · A Page of South Carolina's History. The Charleston Mercury threatens that the proud-city by the sea shall be "laid in ashes" rather than that it shall fall into the hands of the cursed "Hessians," and tells us that black fings are hoisfed, indicating that no quarter will be taken from the "invaders." We may form so no idea of what they "invalers." We may form so no idea of what they are likely to do from what they did on the occasion of an invasion of another sort of Hessians about a hundred years ago. An officer of distinction in the British service, giving an account of the operations of his Majesty's army in South Carolina, says:

"We arrived before Charleston on the 11th, [July, 1770,] in the evening. The enemy sent next morning to know what terms we would grant. Four hours were allowed them to surrender prisoners of war, or take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, and be protected in their persons and properties, and return to the class of

their persons and properties, and return to the class of peaceful citizens. But an express having arrived in the mean time from Gen. Lincoln with an account of his approach, and that a reinforcement would be in town that day, the enemy gree more confident, and began to talk in higher terms; however, they proposed a neutrality for he province until the war between Great Britain and America was determined." America was determined."

The following is the proposition made by Cols. Smith and McIntosh to Col. Provost and Captain Monerief, at a conference at Charleston, May 12, 1779: "That Carolina should remain in a state

of neutrality during the veer, and the questions or hether Carolina should remain an independent State or he subject to Great Bestain, be determined by the fate of war."

The proposition on the part of South Carolina is made the subject of the following litter comments in Gaine's Mercury of July 12, 1779: "This proposition shows in a clear point of view with what case the people of Carolina can throw off and break their most solemn engagement with the Continental their most solemn engagement with the Continental Congress and France, on the approach of real danger, or whenever they think it will suit their private views. Such is the much-boasted virtue and honor of the inhabitants of South Carolina!"

How curiously this same spirit of cowardly selfishness appears in the present course of South Carolina. ness appears in the present course of South Caro-lica! It will be remembered how careful that State was to see that the war was kept out of her own borders and transferred to the soil of Virginia, own forders and transferred to the soil of Virginia, and with what scorn the proposition of Virginia to preserve a position of neutrality was met by South Carolina. Having succeeded in making the "Old Dominion" the great chopping-block on which the contending hosts should spend their destructive blows, South Carolina—the perfidious, the selfish—with a chuckle of diabolical satisfaction, proclaimed her delight at having succeeded in the ruse and

her delight at having succeeded in the ruse, and transferred the operations and the horrors of war far from her own border!

And now that the Government, in the exercise And now that the Government, in the exercise of a just retribution, has struck a blow at the very heart of the rebellion, and planted a galling thorn in the side of that haughty, high-blown State, her leading journal, the Charleston Mercury, does not seruple to admit that its sole object in urging an aggressive campaign on the Potomac was for the purpose of protecting South Carolina from invasion. The admission deserves to be placed on record—first as a companion-piece to the picture of her conduct in the first Revolution, and of her conduct in the first Revolution, and secondly, for the present instruction of the State of Virginia. We quote from the Charleston Mercury of Salurday last:

"South Carolina began the war, and it is, perhaps, filling, in the nature of things, that she should end it. The rage and late of her enemies have precipitated them on her coast. They came to punish her for define them on her coast. They came to punish her for during to assert her liberties and independence. Hence, as Gen. to assert her liferties and independence. Hence, as Gin-Butter, of Massachusetts, says, "This war is to be illumi-nated by her burning cities and villages." We have fore-seen and have deprecated the wretched policy which has induced the invasion of the State. We have weished that it would have been otherwise, and that the redemption of Maryland, and the protection of South Carolian, had been accomplished by lighting on the banks of the Polomac. But, since all our efforts to shield South Gar-ching from invasion have failed, we wait with chapeolina from invasion have failed, we await with cheer

## There then follows a great deal of inflated nonsense about "laying Charleston in ashes," rather than submit, and giving "the Yankees who shall remain on our soil a prison above it or a grave beneath it, "etc. etc. If we did not have the historical antecedents of South Carolina, these threats might impose on us. But we know exactly what they mean. The whole North does not contain a single individual fool enough not to estimate this ridiculous braggartism at precisely its just value. That bubble is now pretty well pricked.— N. Y. Times. AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Nov. 15 .- Gen. Buelt, who is to succeed Gen. Sherman in this State, has arrived. A letter from Crab Orchard, to the Journal, says that Zellicoffer and his rebel horde retreated, on Wednesday last, blockading the road from Cumberland Ford to Cumberland Gap, by blasting immenso rooks from the hills into the road.

As the Covernment shall be rokeved from the great Humphrey Marshall.

The late news from the South brings the intelli-

gence that this gentleman has at last had his claims

recognized by the Southern Confederacy. No man in Kentucky has boxed the political compass more completely than be, and scarcely any man has had a more varied political career. Belonging to the Murshall family of Kentucky, which has afforded more talent, learning, varied accomplishment and eccentricity to the country than any other one family of the nation, no man has seen greater changes in life than he. Beginning life as a lawyer, after leaving West

After receiving an education at the expense of gether, half in fear and half in hope." when a na. the country, like many others he went into the

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to address of

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will soud as extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents to

THE WEEKLY PRESS. pursuit of civil life as more remunerative than those involved in the military profession. His political convictions have never been very profound. Gifted with great intellect, and accomplished as far as every facility of early education and instruction could impart accomplishments, he is a most formidable and dangerous opponent to the Government, though his animal indulgences, inspired by animal passions, have always in a great degree controlled

his actions. His first prominent development in politics was an advocacy of the nomination and election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency in 1848. He was elected a member of Congress from the Louisville district during that canvass, and was re-elected in 1350. Whilst serving his second term he was appointed as Commissioner to China. In the latter capacity he repeatedly evinced the ability which he was known to possess.

After his return, he became a violent American in order to be re-elected to Congress. He served two terms. During that time he spent any amount of effort and energy in persuading the people of his own State that the dominance of the Republicans of the North was preferable to that of the Buchanan Democracy. And yet, in 1860, he was the violent advocate of the election of Breckinridge. Once a professedly devoted friend of Henry Clay, then uniting with the military popularity of Gen. Taylor to wipe out politically the great enemy of his family, he has been since a violent know-Nothing, a violent Anti-Know-Nothing, an exclusive

and most violent Democrat and Secessionist Identified with the Buckner-Breckinridge conspiracy to carry Kentucky out of the Union, has began in July last, the formation of a camp in Owen county. Kentucky. The Unionists of that section forced him to disband his forces. Since that time he has been, as a rotund obese rebel. wandering hither and thither, trying to find a resting place for his feet under the sovereignty of Jefferson Davis. He, at last, an eccentric, comet-like individual, has discovered his level amid those who have neither confidence in his stability nor regularity of purpose or resolution. Henceforth, his future can be but an extinction of his past. Yet, but few men have risked more or gambled more largely upon a wide-spread national reputation, or enjoyed a higher degree of confidence among the people of the loyal States. His present position insures a bankruptcy of both these forever, and a sure expatriation forever from his native soil.

tant, a greater tactician, or readier sparrer upon the floor of Congress. None could plant "the right or left duke" more quickly or stunningly in the eye of an opponent; none could follow home more heavily the terrible effects of a first blow, or crowd his rival harder over the rope. "Alick" Stephens. "Lew" Campbell, and the whole host of his Congressional confreres, dreaded him in their best days-in full feather and in their pluckiest mo-Such a man, and however formidable he may have been, has been appointed to the command of the Confederate forces in the eastern part of Kentacky-thus taking the place of Zollicoffer. What

Seldom has there been a more formidable dispu-

Marshall, one of the two first Senators from Kentucky—the brother of the Chief Justice is found in open rebellion against the Government, whilst the son of Alexander K. Marshall, another brother of the greatest of jurists, is found commanding a regi ment in the Union column under the command of General Nelson. The Press alludes to Charles M. Marshall. of the most unpretending and modest of men. He is full six feet high, with great physical power. In this respect, he is a perfect contrast to

a fine contrast the service of a relative of his offers

to his own! He a lineal descendant of Humphrey

the short rotundity of his cousin Humphrey. His ad is large, his head massive, and his ove deep blue. No man ever accused Charles M. Marshall of an unfair or unjust action. The son of an eminent lawyer, he studied law. but preferred to lead the unassuming life of a farmer. Profoundly imbued with the notions of his ancestors in regard to the duties and obligations of government, he has alwavs advocated the exertion of strength and power

when popular violence has sought to override law and order. A man of clear intelligence, of strongly-reductive habits, and of slow, but convincing, habits of debate, he has always been regarded as a leading man in Northern Kentucky. More than once a member of the Legislature, he has ever taken a prominent position in that body, and is to day, second to no me as a Union leader in his section. All his po modest farmer, he has, at last, entered actively upon military pursuits, lending the great strongth of his popularity to recruiting. At the recent great, success at Piketon he fought well and bravely at the head of a battalion of his regiment. He and his cousin, liumphrey, are both fully fifty-five years of age. If one is disloyal to himself, his State, and the nation, the other is true to the Revolutionary history of his family, to its past record of glory, to Kentucky, and to the Union. No truer, better,

## braver man lives in Kentucky to-day than Charles

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH, The Message of Governor Pickens, The Charleston Courier of November 6 published the message of Gov. Pickens to the South Carolina Legislature, which assembled to appoint electors for President and Vice President of the rebel States. in the beginning of the present month. From the

statements he made in this document we extract the following paragraphs: South Carolina Troops. Under the act of 1860 II full regiments have been formed for twelve months. The Convention also raised one regiment for six months. Under Confederate authority a full and most efficient legion has likewise been mustered into service. Under special requisition from the President of the Confederate States two regiments. rate States two regiments were raised for and during the war. Eleven of these regiments are nam in Virginia (one other having served its time and the war. Lettern by these regiments are nom in tirginia (one other having served its time and been disbanded) and three on our sea-coast—in all, fifteen. I have, also, recently mustered into Confederate service, by special requisition from the President, four more full regiments for and during the war, with four cavalry and two light artillery companies. We have, moreover, a regiment of infantry and a battalion of regular enlisted forces. These will make an aggregate of something more than nineteen thousand men now in actual service. Besides this, I have the troops of the city of Charleston, with a force of more than three thousand effective men, placed on a very footing, and held as a reserve, armed and equipped, ready for any emergency. We have, in addition, twenty-one companies of exactry and mounted men in the scaboard parishes of Charleston, Beaufort, Colliton, and Georgetown, held ready for immediate service. These were first raised under special resolutions of the Convention, and are limited to ten days after the adjournment of the regular session of the Legislature. I suggest that you make

session of the Legislature. I suggest that you make session of the Legislature. I suggest that you make the organization more permanent.

I authorized an independent brigade in the Eastern districts, towards the coast, of guerilla formation, furnishing their own arms, and prepared to act in the most efficient manner, and well acquainted with the peculiar conformation of that portion of the country. This was set on foot by an experienced and energetic officer, and will embrace, perhaps, some three thousand men. I recommend it to your early attention, and think it might be perhaps, some three thousand men. I recommend it to your early attention, and think it might be confirmed as a legal organization—at least for and during the war. The country is peculiar, and requires a native local force of that kind to give efficiency to its defence, and this is on a plan least expensive to the State. These remarks are also appaired to the twenty-one mounted companies of licable to the twenty-one mounted companies of South Carolina's War Expenditures.

I have been able to sustain the State through a period of great difficulty, and under extraordinary demands for expenditures, such as never have been experienced before, and yet I have not gone, in amount, beyond what was strictly allowed. If we amount, beyond what was strictly allowed. If we had received back the expenditures we have incurred in the common cause, and which the Confederate Congress provided for by an act of great liberality, passed expressly for our benefit, I should now be able to present you with a balance.

The cash expenditures, through the Treasure the partners are one million girth bracket and air through the confederation. partment, are one million eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-one del-lars and seventeen conts (81,889,371.17). For ad-vances made I have had accounts and youchers presented, and the State has been refunded from the Confederate Government, six hundred and the Confederate Government, six hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars (\$656,7.7). This would leave one mitlion two hundred and two thousand five hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-one cents (\$1,202,597.71). This does not include the portion of small arms and ordnance which the State had purchased and provided itself with some years since. As yet we have furnished all the troops that have been raised and sent out of the State, or in service in the State, with our own arms. I have made up estimate or charge for these arms furnishmade no estimate or charge for these arms, furnish ed for Confederate service. Accounts and vouchers for advances made to the Confederate Government have been presented, but they are not yet audited pressure as to more immediate and important bus

I have necessarily directed some expanditures, under the peculiar circumstances, for which there was no express authority by law, but which I trust you will sanction. y at will sanction.

After the are saive saffering of our brave trapps in Virginia. I directed on the 8th of August last, twenty thousand dollars to be deposited in a bank at Richmend for the relief of the sick and wounded. I also put into the bands of the colonels of the two first regiments I sent to Virginia two thousand dollars each, for any extra necessities that might be required for their regiments.

I also deposited in the hands of the quartermaster of General Bonham's staff five thousand doltars for immediate wants. I was called on, un-

Point he aspired, at the breaking out of the Mexican war, to a military position. Appointed by tovernor Owsley to the coloneley of the Kentucky Mounted Rifles, (known technically as the Third Kentucky during that war.) he behaved with great gallantry at Buena Vista. That service of twelve months on the line of the Rio Grande constitutes his only actual military experience in the field, though he is a graduate of West Point.

After receiving an education at the expense of dollars for immediate wants. I was called on, un-

Continued on Fourth Page.