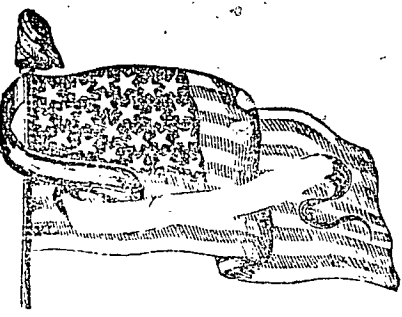


The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.
Friday, November 6, 1861.



OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG.

"Let us then twice each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our hearts, and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle-fields of our fathers, let us resolve that, come weal or woe, we will in life or in death, now and forever, stand by the stars and stripes. They have floated over our cradles; let it be our prayer and our struggle that they shall float over our graves. They have been unfurled from the snows of Canada to the plains of New Orleans, and to the battle of the Antietam, and amid the solitudes of every sea; and everywhere, as the luminous symbol of resistless and beneficent power, they have led the brave and the free to victory and to glory. It has been my fortune to look upon this flag in foreign lands and amid the gloom of an oriental despotism, and right well do I know, by contrast, how bright are its stars, and how sublime are its inspirations! If this banner, the emblem for us of all that is grand in human history, and of all that is transported in human hope, is to be sacrificed on the altar of a Satanic ambition, and this disfigure forever and the night and the tempest of revolution, then will I feel—and who shall estimate the desolation of that feeling?—that the sun has indeed been stricken from the sun of our lives, and that henceforth we shall be but wanderers and outcasts, with no light but the broad of sorrow and of penury for our lips, and with hands ever outstretched in feebleness and supplication, on which, in any hour, a military tyrant may visit the fetters of a despairing bondage. May God in His infinite mercy save you and me, and the land we so much love, from the doom of such a degradation."—Joseph Holt.

The Great Expedition.

New York, November 6.—A special despatch to the Times says that advice has been received at the War Department that the great expedition had passed Bull's Bay, and would be at its destination in twenty-four hours from Saturday evening.

"After the Clouds, the Sun."

As an antidote to our late reverses on the Potomac, we would refer to the exploit performed by Gen. Fremont's body guard, which has proved to be one of the most daring and brilliant actions which have occurred in modern warfare. The rebels numbered 2,000—the body guard 150, who routed the enemy and drove them from the town, and it is now in our possession. Verily Fremont is advancing.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE WAR.

We have at length something official relative to the number of troops raised in the Keystone State. We learn from a responsible source that the facts as stated below are "substantially correct."

Under the first or three months' requisition, Pennsylvania furnished 25 regiments, numbering in the aggregate 20,175 men, the term of service of these expired July last. Of the regiments enlisted for three years, or during the war, she has now in the service:

50 Regiments, of which 6 are of 10 Regiments and 6 Companies of infantry, numbering	55,497
6 Regiments of cavalry, numbering	6,628
1 Regiment and 3 Companies of artillery, numbering	1,845

making an aggregate in service of 63,980

If to this be added the men of Pennsylvania enlisted in Western Virginia, in the District of Columbia, in the Maryland Brigade, in regiments along the northern border of the state, and in Philadelphia for regiments of other states, estimated at 6,400

the above aggregate of men now in service is swollen to 69,980

In addition to the above Pennsylvania has 29 Regiments and 6 Companies of Infantry, cavalry and artillery preparing for the field. Of these she has now in camp, ready to go into active service,

9 Regiments of infantry, numbering	9,423
8 Regiments of cavalry, numbering	3,414

Making an addition of 12,837 to those in service, 69,980

and showing Pennsylvanians actually in the field to the number of 82,817

When the remaining 17 Regiments and 6 Companies, numbering 18,233 men, now preparing, shall be ready to enter the service, which is expected will be accomplished within the next six weeks,

It will appear that Pennsylvania's contribution to the war (exclusive of the 20,175 three months' men) will be 101,070

The quota of men to be furnished by Pennsylvania for the army of 500,000 is 75,000 men. It will be seen that the number already in the service, and ready for service in camp, is 76,417—or 1,417 above our quota, without counting the 6,400 men estimated to have enlisted in the service of other states.

But Pennsylvania is not stopping with doing her duty. She has a force of 18,233 men in addition, preparing for the field, and which force, it is thought, will be ready in six weeks. And, with over 100,000 men in the field, Pennsylvania thinks she will be entitled, as of old, to her proud claim of being

THE KEYSTONE OF THE FEDERAL ARCH!

A CONTRIBUTOE.—Col. Ryan, who commanded the rebels at Bull's Bluff, was made a brigadier on the field of Antietam, and a grand victory with 2,500 men, having achieved a "three of ten thousand." This is, our 2,000 men fought like ten thousand!

The rebels, with their usual modesty, also claim the capture by their forces of six rebel cannon; although our troops had only one killed in the field, with two howitzers, and a few prisoners thrown into the Potomac.

The Amenuities of War.

War develops, naturally, the worst passions of our nature. Its features are harsh and ugly, and its primary idea almost precludes the exercise of the tender and holier elements of our humanity. Scenes of carnage and desolation testify the compassionate feelings of nature, and grief at the loss of brave and noble comrades glides easily into hate and revenge towards those who have slain them. A truly great commander is always sparing of human life. If necessity compels a sacrifice he shrinks not from filling the "immortal deadly breach" with the bodies of his soldiers, but always seeks to find an avoidance of the waste of human life if it is possible to do so. Time after time would Wellington, with sorrow and pity, send his men to raise still higher the ghastly pile of death if that he knew was the only way to win the battle, but he was equally unwilling to sacrifice a single life if it did not contribute to success. He frequently expressed himself earnestly against the shooting of sentinels. In one of his conversations he said: "The killing of a poor fellow of a vidette, or carrying off a post, could not influence the battle; and I always, when I was going to attack, sent to tell them to get out of the way."

The narrow-minded and revengeful are eager to seek these opportunities for gratifying their malice and hatred towards their foes, and too many of the rebels, even their generals, are governed by this cruel and mean spirit. We were happy to read, therefore, in contrast to this, of the refusal the other day on the part of a federal officer to fire on a rebel officer who came within range. A similar instance is reported of Wellington at Waterloo, where the fate of the battle might have depended upon his doing what he resolutely avoided. On one occasion he was asked if, during the battle, he was close enough to see Napoleon. He answered: "Why, we were close enough to see, but not to distinguish. In the morning, before the battle began, I could see a body of officers moving along their lines, and we had no doubt that this was Bonaparte and his staff. I think we heard the cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' but I cannot say that I distinguished his person. A battery near me had a mind to fire upon this assemblage, but I stopped them."

When one reproached him for being too scrupulous, he replied: "It may be so, but that was not my way of carrying on the war throughout. I discouraged surprises of outposts and the firing on videttes and sentries; the death of a few poor fellows, thus picked off, does no service. To be sure, when the fate of these two great armies, and, indeed, of all Europe, was concentrated in a single man, as in this case, the general rule might not apply; but I felt, at that moment, about Bonaparte, as I should have done about any general of his staff."

Such are the characteristics and noble qualities of a great general; great in skill, great in courage, still greater in magnanimity. The indiscriminate shooting down of officers or pickets is worthy only of a blood thirsty savage, and the only plausible argument in its favor is when the loss of a general may turn the tide of battle. Those who employ such means of murder, for it is not war, must expect to excite the indignation of civilization, and posterity will decide that they deservedly lost success, even if their object was the purest and the noblest.

The Job in Hand.

Occasionally we hear a man or woman, constitutionally timid, exclaim: "If this course of disaster is to continue, the North will be for giving up. We cannot go on, with matters going as they have gone, since April last." But this is not the prevailing tone; the people say: "We have not begun to fight yet; this is but the pattering of the rain drops which precedes the real storm; when we get settled to our work, then let the South look out." The fact is that the persistent energy of Northern character is such that all that has yet happened makes not a particle of impression on it. We look for occasional disasters, and occasional set-backs; but the determination of our people to bring the South to its allegiance, will not flinch for any cause. Forward, is the word; back up the government; send on the boys; pile up the funds; keep them in good heart; well clothed, and well fed; cost what it may; and having put our hand to the plow, never think of letting go.

In the pertinacious courage and endurance of our people, our real strength lies; we may be thwarted many times, but there is bound to come a time when the luck will be with us, and success will crown our efforts. We are learning to be patient, hopeful, and industrious, and in due time must reap, for we shall not fail.

It is of precious little service to berate this or that general officer. We may cry out against Lincoln, or Scott, or Cameron, or McClellan, or Banks, or Stone; that will not help the matter. The army had to be offered with the best material available; and there never was a war yet where more or less blunders were not committed. Napoleon at St. Helena owned to numerous errors; and Wellington was equally modest. The experience we are daily gaining will create an army, and make our soldiers and our officers what they ought to be, and nothing but experience will do it. Let the country be patient, and hopeful, and a few days will bring us glad tidings from the fleet that left Monroe last week, and the army that now confronts the rebels in Virginia.

It is possible that disasters are still in store for us; but come what may, they will be met with a quiet, all-enduring energy that will wear another structure just as fast as its predecessor falls to pieces. A people of the indomitable pluck and grit that characterizes the Free States, and especially the new Free States of this country, will not be dismayed by trifles. Whoever calculated that we were to have any work of overcoming the South knew nothing of geography or history, or military science. As Paul Jones said, when ordered to strike, "If I have not begun to fight yet."

We recommend to those fond of "contemplations on the Starry Heavens," the following from the New York Commercial:

An interesting sight may be observed here, from sunrise in the morning, through the moon—Jupiter, Saturn and the Moon—will appear to be within two or three degrees of each other. All are now in the constellation Leo, the two planets being, scarcely three quarters of a degree apart. Jupiter is the brighter of the two, and has just passed by Saturn in its course eastward. The apparent motion, however, is so slow that it cannot be detected in less than three or four days. As Jupiter makes the circuit of the heavens in about twelve and Saturn in about thirty years, it will be two thirds of the latter period before they are seen so closely together, and that in a different quarter of the sky.

The planet Venus is now a most beautiful object in the southeast for an hour or two after sunset. It is near the tropic of Capricorn, and of course will soon turn and move east by north, shining with a brilliant light in the higher constellations during the winter and spring.—N. Y. Com.

The steamer Africa, sailed on Thursday last for New York, with a full complement of forty passengers, including Archbishop Hughes and Thurlow Weol.

RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT.

In a letter singularly striking in its force of language and elevated patriotism, General Scott has indicated his wish to be placed on the retired list of the army, and to be released from the post of chief responsibility which he has so long held. This wish has been concurred in by the President and Cabinet. In course of the day, yesterday, they called at his residence in a body, the President personally delivering the order relieving him, and taking occasion to make signal and solemn appeal to the expression of thanks of the government to the greatest soldier of the age. Every incident of this proceeding appears to have been appropriate and striking, well calculated to do justice to every party participating, and to the public sense of the honor due a great officer, whose long life of severe duty has brought him to the time when inevitable infirmities demand exemption from severe labors. There are none who question Gen. Scott's merits as a soldier; none who doubt his capacity, and, as most of all, none who question his patriotism. But it is only reasonable to associate his soldierly duties with full physical health, and it is unreasonable to demand that he should do now all that he could do when in the Mexican war and during the long period of his active life, beginning long before and continuing some years after that event.

General Scott's devotion to the Union and his hatred of the rebellion are very forcibly and happily expressed, both in the words of his note asking to be relieved, and in his remarks to the President and Cabinet afterward. The record he makes against the rebels is one that cannot be erased from history, nor can it fail to have great force and influence among them now. His mind is as clear and discriminating as ever, and he speaks as he might have spoken twenty years ago on this point. Constantly recurring illness is the necessity which drives him from the chief command and the rebels cannot fail to feel this fact as they read his last stern message to them. It is a testimony more nearly like that of Washington in parting from his army at New York than any other, and it puts a finish to the active military career of General Scott in admirable keeping with his signally honorable life.

The unanimous action of the Cabinet in designating Gen. McClellan to the chief command is a new and forcible testimony to their confidence in him, and it will refresh the public estimate of his capacity for that post. It may be that causes difficult of explanation have for a little time combined to prevent the army from taking the active part we have daily expected in front of Washington, and we cheerfully submit to a renewed waiting on its movements.—North American

Retirement of General Winfield Scott.

HONORABLE TO THE VETERAN.
GEN. McCLELLAN ACCEPTS THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

The following letter from Lieut. Gen. Scott was received by the President on Thursday afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1861.
To the Hon. S. CAMERON, Secretary of War.
Sir—For more than three years I have been unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse or walk more than a few paces at a time, and with much pain. Other and more infirmities, dropsy and vertigo, whom I have been unable to resist, have been added to the wound of my body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already prostrated much beyond the usual span of man.

It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so late prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that you will be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service.

As this request is founded on an absolute right granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say that it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself, in these momentous times, from the orders of a President who has treated me with distinguished kindness and courtesy, and who I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices, and to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of untiring activity and perseverance.

And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant. (Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet council was convened on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, to take the subject into consideration.

It was decided that Gen. Scott's request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined.

Gen. McClellan was, therefore, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would devolve upon him.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. On being seated the President read to the General the following order:

"On the 1st day of November, A. D. 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, is ordered to be placed, and is hereby placed on the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowances."

"The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that General Scott has withdrawn from the active command of the army, while the President and the unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag, when assailed by a paralytic rebellion. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Gen. Scott then arose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—This honor overwhelms me—it overtops all services I have rendered to my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President with the unanimous support of his Cabinet.

I know the President and his Cabinet well—I know that the country has placed its interests in this trying crisis in safe keeping. Their counsels are wise; their labors are untiring as they are loyal, and their course is the right one.

MR. PRESIDENT, you must excuse me. I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. I shall retire to my chamber, and I shall pray to God for this Administration and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over its enemies, and that speedily.

The President then took leave of Gen. Scott, giving him his hand and saying he hoped soon to see him again.

pressive of his gratitude and affection. The President added: "You will naturally feel solicitude about the gentlemen of your staff who have rendered you and your country such faithful service. I have taken care to adjust in consideration. I understand that they will go with you to New York. I shall desire them at their earliest convenience after their return to make their wishes known to me. I desired you, however, to be satisfied that, except the unavoidable deprivation of your counsel and society which they have so long enjoyed, the provision which will be made for them will be such as to render their situation as agreeable hereafter as it has been heretofore."

Each member of the administration then gave his hand to the veteran, and retired in profound silence.

RESPONSE OF SECRETARY CAMERON.
The following is the response of the Secretary of War to the letter of Gen. Scott:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1861.
GENERAL—It was my duty to lay before the President your letter of yesterday, asking to be relieved, under the recent act of Congress.

In separating from you, I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that your health, shattered by long service and repeated wounds received in your country's defense, should render it necessary for you to retire from your high position at this momentous period of our history.

Although you are not to remain in active service, I yet hope that with I continue in charge of the Department over which I now preside, I shall at times be permitted to avail myself of the benefits of your counsel and sage experience.

It has been my good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with you for over thirty years, and the pleasant relations of that long time have been greatly strengthened by your counsel and aid in the discharge of all the great questions which have occupied the Department and convulsed the country for the last six months.

In parting from you, I can only express the hope that merciful Providence, which has protected you until now, may trials, will improve your health, and continue your life long after the people of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and prosperity.

I am, General, very sincerely, your friend and servant.
(Signed) SIMON CAMERON.
Major-General McClellan yesterday issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1861.
General Order, No. 19.

In accordance with general order No. 54, from the War Department, I hereby assume command of the army of the United States.

In the midst of the difficulties which encompass and divide the nation, hesitation and self-doubt are not well accompanied by the assumption of such a vast responsibility; but confiding in the loyalty and courage of the army, and believing as I do that Providence will favor ours as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown our efforts and sacrifices.

The army will unite with me in the feeling of regret that the weight of many years, and the effect of increasing infirmities, contracted and untested in his country's service, should prevent him from leading the great warrior of our nation—the hero who in his youth raised the reputation of his country in the fields of Canada, which he sanctified with his blood; who in more mature years proved to the world that American skill and valor could repeat if not eclipse the exploits of Cortez in the land of the Montezumas; whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country; whose exploits have been described to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life; a warrior who scorned the selfish glories of the battlefield, when his country's glory was at stake; who has been employed more probably for his country; a citizen who, in his declining years, has given to the world the most shining instances of loyalty in the discharge of truth and honor. Such has been the career of Winfield Scott, whom it is my duty to relieve of the nation to honor.

While we regret his loss, there is one thing we cannot regret—the bright example he has left for emulation. Let us all hope and endeavor to follow the path which he has traced in peace and happiness, and that they may be placed by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well. Beyond all that, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us. Let no defect of the army be so long uncorrected as to blot the name of a great soldier from its history.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN.
Major-General Commanding U. S. A.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF NEWS AND INCIDENTS.

General Scott and staff left Washington on Saturday morning, and went north via Harrisburg and Leavenworth to the residence of his son-in-law, at Elizabethtown, where he stopped last night. Gen. Cameron accompanied him.

The late rebel consul at Havana has asked for his back salary. Secretary Seward has refused it.

James Lesley, Jr., has resigned his post as chief clerk of the War Department. He has been appointed to the consular post at Nice.

The Count de Sayre, a descendant of Count de Rochambeau, who fought on the American side in the war of the revolution, and the Baron de Schonen, a descendant of Lafayette, have tendered their services to the general government, and have been accepted.

Lieutenant Alfred Kautz, of the steamship Flag, who has been a prisoner at Richmond since the latter part of June last, arrived at Washington on Friday, on parole, to effect an exchange of prisoners. The Federal prisoners at Richmond are suffering. If he cannot make any arrangements for an exchange he is to return to his confinement.

Over a thousand tons of government freight are being delivered in Washington daily by the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is said that a double track is to be laid from Washington to Annapolis. Enough forage for the use of the government comes from the Railroad.

Correspondents writing to Gen. Danks' division are requested to address their letters via Washington.

A Washington dispatch says that the rebel emissaries in Europe are very noisy at present, hoping that the blockade will soon be broken.

One of the Federal batteries on the Maryland shore of the lower Potomac has been completed, and the range of some of the 82-pounder Parrot guns was tried on the rebel steamer George Page. Three shots struck her, and she ran up Quantico creek immediately.

We have from Albany an extraordinary rumor that General Scott, Archbishop Hughes, and Thurlow Weed will start for Europe in the next steamer, to counteract the intrigues of the southern emissaries, and prevent the recognition of the southern confederacy by England or France.

On Friday last Gen. Rosecrans' army at Gauley was attacked by the rebels under Floyd with heavy artillery. The result is not known, as the telegraphic communication is interrupted. The telegraph has been reopened. The interruption was caused by the operator getting alarmed and running away with the apparatus. He was caught and brought back. On Friday morning the enemy opened fire and succeeded in sinking the ferry boat, which, however, was subsequently raised. Some of Rosecrans' men were wounded by Floyd's fire. The rebels got possession of the west bank of New river. Their force is believed to be 7000. They are said to have cut a road around the hill where Rosecrans was encamped, and were shelling his camp. He returned the fire and silenced two batteries. He also sent a force up a new-made road to attack Floyd in the rear, when he would have the rebels completely surrounded.

From Missouri we have a repetition of former insubordinate threats in case of Fremont's removal, which, it is alleged, would create an immense excitement, and the malcontents would make him dictator of the southwest. A very likely yarn.

A skirmish near Leavenworth, Kansas, has resulted in the scattering of 160 rebels by a detachment of Missouri volunteers. Portions of their camp, Kansas, have been pillaged by marauding thieves from Missouri.

Price's rebel army in Missouri has marched from Sarcoxie via Neosho toward Caveville, Barry county, a turn to the south and east, and approaching Springfield. Fremont's army has not all arrived there yet, but Pope and McKinstry were expected there on Tuesday. General Hunter's division was on the Potomac de Terre, ten miles south of the Ogea river, waiting for reinforcements. General Prentiss has broken up a rebel camp in Boone county, with some loss on both sides. In the absence of other means of transportation, Fremont is having provisions furnished from Tipton on pack mules.

Two Philadelphia friends were in General Fremont's body guard at the battle of Springfield. Lieutenant Walter Newhall, son of Thomas A. Newhall, had his horse shot twice by rifle balls and once by a lead of buckshot. His horse was once in thrashing and he lost his pistol, all in the hand fight. Charles Trichel, another Philadelphia, escaped without a wound, though he fought bravely.

The gallant Colonel Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, has been released by General Price, and has returned to our lines.

The Missouri Home Guards have captured and brought back to Springfield Major White, who was a prisoner, and the fourteen rebels who were taking him to Price's camp. They also attacked a Union train, killed Mr. Price and twelve other rebels, killing one and capturing the rest. Gen. Fremont's rear divisions were coming up rapidly. His advance guard is at Oxford, fifteen miles south of Springfield. The rebel army under Price is near the Arkansas line, and it is doubtful whether he will give battle to our troops. We captured about sixty rebel muskets at Springfield. The rebels thought our attacking force in the fight there numbered 2,500, when it was only 150.

Twenty released prisoners from Fort Lafayette went to Norfolk on Wednesday, under cover of a flag of truce. The same day General Wool held a grand review at Hampton.

The rebels have placed pickets on Harrison's island, on the Potomac.

The rebel prisoners have arrived at Fort Warren Boston harbor. The Boston ladies are attending to the wants of the sick.

Memphis papers of a recent date announce the death of the old hero of San Jacinto, Sam Houston, who is reported to have died on the 8th ult. His contemporaries are nearly all gone from the scene—Jackson, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Marcy, Chayton, Benton, etc. Scott has just retired. Buchanan, Dallas and Cass have already done so. A new generation of public men has come up.

President Lincoln has received a despatch announcing that the fleet was spoken of on Thursday thirty miles from Charleston.

The large monitors, of New York, reports that, between Cape Fear and Charleston, she passed a large fleet of naval vessels, consisting of small steamers and two large ships. The gate had been closed. The steamer Belvidere, one of the fleet has returned to Old Point, disabled by the storm, and having had twelve horses killed. Her captain knew nothing of the rest of the fleet. The steamer Monticello, from the blockading squadron off Savannah, arrived at Old Point, reports having passed the expedition on Saturday night, within thirty miles of Bull's Bay. The storm had nearly abated, and the officers had no doubt that the fleet entered Bull's Bay early on Sunday morning and landed within twenty-five miles of Charleston. A Norfolk paper says that the destination of the fleet is sixty miles south of Bull's Bay. The steamship Florida has arrived at Philadelphia, having returned from the fleet in a disabled condition.

From Kentucky we have news that the rebels under Buckner have retired toward Bowling Green, and those under Stanton have gone back into Tennessee.

Springfield, Mo., Nov. 3.—Yesterday small bodies of the enemy crossed within 12 miles of us, and news was received of the approach of their advance guard, 2,500 strong.

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The large monitors, of New York, reports that, between Cape Fear and Charleston, she passed a large fleet of naval vessels, consisting of small steamers and two large ships. The gate had been closed. The steamer Belvidere, one of the fleet has returned to Old Point, disabled by the storm, and having had twelve horses killed. Her captain knew nothing of the rest of the fleet. The steamer Monticello, from the blockading squadron off Savannah, arrived at Old Point, reports having passed the expedition on Saturday night, within thirty miles of Bull's Bay. The storm had nearly abated, and the officers had no doubt that the fleet entered Bull's Bay early on Sunday morning and landed within twenty-five miles of Charleston. A Norfolk paper says that the destination of the fleet is sixty miles south of Bull's Bay. The steamship Florida has arrived at Philadelphia, having returned from the fleet in a disabled condition.

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