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Civilian and Telegraph

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W. EVANS, Editor and Proprietor.
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TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance, \$2.50 if not paid, and \$3.00 if not paid within the year.
Year in mind that no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

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One square of 12 lines, \$1 for three insertions—subsequent insertions 25 cents each. All advertisements under 12 lines charged as a square.

Business Cards in the Directory, per annum, including subscription, \$5.
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ALL TALENTS ADVERTISING, cash in advance.
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INSOLVENT NOTICES, cash in advance.
PATENT MEDICINES, one half in advance and the balance in six months.
All Job Work, cash.

The leaves we have sustained compel us to adopt this course. It will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and no advertisement will be inserted unless accompanied by the cash.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Judge of Circuit Court—Hon. THOS. PERRY.
Clerk of Circuit Court—HORACE RESELY.
Register of Wills—JOHN B. WIDENER.
Scriber—HENRY R. ATKINSON.
State Attorney—C. B. THURSTON.
Surveyor—DENTON D. BROWN.
Strick to County Com'rs—WM. KILGOUR.
Judges of the Orphan's Court—
Moses Rawlings,
Alexander King,
Francis Mattingly.

Business Directory,

CUMBERLAND, MD.

Dr. Geo. B. Funderberg,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE and residence on the corner of Baltimore and George's Streets, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, Cumberland.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HUMBLESHIRE, DENTIST, Corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets, over Read's Grocery Store, and opposite Campbell's Drug Store, Cumberland, Md.

ANDREWS & SWARTZWEIDER,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Books and Stationery, Periodicals,
Useful and Fancy Articles, Baltimore Street, in
the room under the Museum. Also, Book Bind-
ers and Blank Work Manufacturers at city
prices.

M. RIZER & BRO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in
Cabinet Furniture of all kinds,
South Liberty St., near Bonill's Foundry.

WILLIAM B. BEALL & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS, LIQUORS &c.
near the Depot, Balto. Street.

H. D. CARLETON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
McKaig's New Block, Baltimore Street, keeps
on hand and makes to order all kinds of Gent's
and Boys' wearing apparel.

JOHN JOHNSON,

Tin and Sheet-Iron Worker,
Respectfully asks a share of public patronage.
Finest Sheet-Iron was always on hand and
for sale low. McCleary's Row, Baltimore St.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
Repairing of every description done
with neatness and Dispatch.
CALL AT
J. H. KELENBECK'S,
Next to Post Office, Baltimore Street
July 19, 1860.

CUMBERLAND FOUNDRY,

TAYLOR & CO.,
Iron and Brass Founders,
George's street, CUMBERLAND, MD.
Manufacturers of
Steam Engines, Boilers, Railroad and
Mine Cars, Mining Machinery, Furnaces,
Saws, Grates, Mill-Irons, Pumps, Agricultural
Implements, &c.
No. 17, 1859-ly.

WORTHY & FLINT,

Wholesale
DRUGGISTS,
and dealers in
Paints, Glass & Oil.
No. 239 Balto. St.
Baltimore.

BEST COAL OIL and BURNING FLUID

on hand. Orders filled with great care,
and at the lowest rates. April 11, 61-ly.

Patent Lard Lamp.

THE subscriber is manufacturing a Patent
Lard Lamp, which he offers for sale. It will
also burn any kind of dirty grease. Call and
examine it. m19. JOHN JOHNSON.

Tobacco and Segars.

JUST received and for sale a full assortment
of Tobacco and Segars.
W. M. BEALL & CO.

MEDICAL HOUSE,

11 South Frederick St.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Established in order to afford Sound and Scientific Medical Aid, and for the suppression of Quackery.

DOCTOR SMITH

HAS for many years devoted his whole attention to the treatment of private complaints, in all their varied and complicated forms. His great success in those long standing and difficult cases, such as were formerly considered incurable, is sufficient to commend him to the public as worthy of the extensive patronage which he has received. Within the last eight years, Dr. S. has treated more than 25,000 cases of Private Complaints in their different forms and stages; a practice which in doubt exceeds that of all the physicians now advertising in Baltimore, and not a single case is known, where directions were strictly followed, and a medicine taken at reasonable time, without effecting a radical and permanent cure; therefore, persons afflicted with diseases of the above nature, "no matter how difficult or long standing the case may be, would do well to call on Dr. SMITH, at his office, No. 11, South Frederick Street.

The afflicted should bear in mind that Dr. S. who is the only regular physician advertising, has for many years devoted his whole attention to the treatment of this class of Diseases.

His medicines are free from Mercury and all mineral poisons; put up in neat and compact form, and may be taken in public or private houses, or while traveling, without exposure or hindrance from business, and except in cases of violent inflammation, no change of diet is necessary.

Let the unfortunate bear in mind when afflicted with such a disease, that no time should be lost in making application to a competent physician, as they would not only obtain relief from pain, avoid mortification through exposure and other great constitutional injury, but enable their medical assistant to moderate in his charges than he could justly be, where symptoms have become confirmed or the disease more widely diffused. The rapid advance of this truly terrifying disease, is sufficient to alarm the boldest heart. When ulceration and discolored Piles with racking pains, betray to the unhappy victim the deadly poison pressing upon his vital organs, "and no will then," do many awake to a full sense of their danger.

We are called upon every few days to cure Chronic Diseases, which were supposed to have been cured years ago, but instead of which, were only checked, driven into the system by mercury or opium, and therefore seem to be well but in a longer or shorter time, by some slight cause, break out in its worst and most difficult forms, producing ulcers in the throat, nose or roof of the mouth, eruptions of the skin, pains or swelling of bones, &c. On account of the number of such cases which lately come under my care, and the immense suffering which a little neglect or improper treatment in the first stages of the disease may cause, Dr. Smith thinks it his duty to advise the unfortunate, particularly strangers, to be careful that they are not deceived by the advertisements of boasting quacks who make promises which could not be fulfilled even by the most experienced physicians. By neglect or improper treatment, the patient is often reduced to a state which makes the cure extremely difficult to cure. Therefore he should be aware of the importance of consulting a skillful physician in the early stage of the disease.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY.

Young men beware of the pernicious indulgence and most fatal injury you inflict upon your constitution by the use of stimulants and the morbid influence of the passions.

How many young persons do we daily behold, whose countenances and debilitated constitutions depict disease arising from that horrible and devastating vice.

It could be shown how attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion and a train of symptoms, by every example and are often ascribed to young persons, when in reality, they are the consequences of an alluring and pernicious practice alike destructive to the mind and body.

You who have brought this affliction upon yourselves, why embrace the secret to cure yourselves, instead of making immediate application to a skillful physician, who in a short time, would restore you to perfect health and save you from exposure which the fatal consequences render it inevitable.

Dr. Smith gives his special attention to the treatment of this destructive malady. Patients can be cured at home by addressing a letter to Dr. Smith, describing symptoms, and receive medicine securely packed from observation forwarded by express or otherwise to any part of the country.

N. B.—Persons afflicted with any of the above complaints will do well to avoid visiting taverns, houses of dissipation, and the numerous Societies advertised as a certain cure for every disease. These preparations are put up to sell and not to cure, and often do more harm than good, therefore avoid them.

Forward your name and address to the following address, and you will receive a circular containing full particulars of the cure.

Address, DR. J. B. SMITH,
No. 11, S. Frederick Street, Baltimore, Md.
No letters will be answered unless they contain a return of postage Stamp to pay postage on the answer.
Jan. 1st, 1861.—ly.

Attention Builders!

as, Doors, Shutters,
indow and Door
Frames, Mouldings and
Venetian Blinds,
MANUFACTURED and for sale at R. D.
Johnson's Steam Planing Machine, on Cen-
tre Street.
Orders received either at the Shop, or at Dr.
John B. Bragg's Lumber Yard. H. DAMM.
June 30, 1859-ly.

JAMES S. ROBINSON,

Paper Warehouse,
No. 21 South Charles St.,
A few doors below German-st.,
BALTIMORE.

Ke on hand and has made to order all kinds of PAPER.
Purchases Rags, Rope, Canvas and other Mill Stock.
Sept. 1, 1859-ly.

Lehigh Co's Burning

Cooking Stoves!
THE undersigned has just received an assort-
ment of the above stoves, which he offers to
the public at moderate prices. There is a
great saving of fuel by the use of these Stoves.
Sept. 1, 1859. JOHN JOHNSON.

Poetical.

OUR UNION RIGHT OR WRONG.

Rouse, hearts of Freedom's only home,
Hark to Disunion's cry,
Dear Liberty beneath her dome,
Proclaims that danger's nigh;
Come let your noble shouts ring forth,
In trumpet voices strong:
"We know no South, we know no North,
Our Union right or wrong."
"We know no South, we know no North,
Our Union right or wrong."

The temple our brave fathers made,
The wonder of the world,
Shall they behold their sons dismayed
When Treason's flag's unfurled?
Oh! never, by the glorious stars
Which on our banner throng;
Rouse, sons of three victorious wars,
For Union Right or Wrong.

Our patriotic Father's shades,
With Washington on high,
Point to their blood-annointed blades
And to their children cry:
Rouse, freemen by your Father's scars,
On to the rescue throng;
Defend our flag and sacred stars,
The Union right or wrong.

Sons of the press proclaim its worth
In telegraphic fires,
Bid young America stand forth
And emulate their sires;
Wake sister States and land in hand,
Round Freedom's Temple throng,
Come shout in one united band,
Our Union right or wrong.

THE GREAT REBELLION

Authentic
From the Great Fleet.

Two Forts Captured.

A Complete Victory.

List of Killed and Wounded at Port Royal—Report and Proclamation of Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the engagement at Port Royal:

FLAG SHIP WABASH,
OFF HILTON HEAD,
PORT ROYAL, NOV. 8.

Sir: I have to report the following casualties in the action of yesterday in the capture of the batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Head: Total killed, 8; wounded seriously, 6; wounded slightly, 17. Total killed and wounded, 31.

[Signed.] S. F. DUPONT,
Flag Officer.

HEAD QUARTERS EXPEDITION CORPS,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 8, '61.

Adj't. Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Sir—I have the honor to report that the force under my command embarked at Annapolis, Md., on the 21st of October, and arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., on the 22d. In consequence of the delay in the arrival of some of our transports, and the unfavorable state of the weather, the fleet was unable to set out for the Southern coast until the 29th, when under convoy of a naval squadron, in command of Commodore Dupont, and after the most mature consideration of the objects of the expedition by that flag officer and myself, it was agreed to first reduce any works that might be found at Port Royal, S. C., and then open the finest harbor on the coast that exists south of Hatteras.

It was calculated to reach Port Royal in five days at most, but in consequence of adverse wind, and a perilous storm on the day and night of the 1st of November, the fleet did not arrive at Port Royal until the 4th, and then but in part, for it had almost been dispersed by the gale, and the vessels have been straggling up to this date. The transport steamers Union, Belvidere, Osceola and Peerless have not arrived. Two of them are known to be lost, and it is probable all are. It is gratifying, however, to say that none of the troops in the transports connected with the land forces were lost, though the Winfield Scott had to sacrifice her whole cargo, and the Roanoke a portion of her cargo, to save the lives of the regiments on board. The former will be unable to again put to sea.

The vessels connected with the naval portion of the fleet have also suffered much, and some have been lost. After a careful reconnaissance of Port Royal Bay, it was ascertained that the rebels had three field works of remarkable strength, strongly garrisoned, and covered by a fleet of three gun boats, under Capt. Tatnall, late of the U. S. Navy, besides strong land forces, which the rebels were concentrating from Charleston and Savannah. The rebel troops were afterwards ascertained to have been commanded by Gen. Drayton. One of the forts, and probably the strongest, was situated on Hilton's Head, and the

other two on Phillip's Island. It was deemed proper to first reduce the one on Hilton's Head, though to do this a greater or less fire might have to be met from the batteries on Bay Point at the same time. Our original plan of the co-operation of the land forces in this attack, had to be set aside in consequence of the loss during the voyage of a greater portion of our means of disembarkment, together with the fact that the only point where the troops should have landed, was from five to six miles, measuring around the intervening shoal, from the anchoring place of our transports, altogether too great a distance for successful disembarkment with our limited means. It was therefore agreed that the place should be reduced by naval force alone. In consequence of the shattered condition of the fleet, and the delay in the arrival of vessels that were indispensable for the attack, it had to be postponed until the 7th inst.

I was a mere spectator of the combat, and it is not my province to enter any report of this action, but I deem it my imperative duty to say that the firing and maneuvering of our war fleet against that of the rebels and their formidable shore batteries was a masterpiece of activity and professional skill that must have elicited the applause of the rebels themselves as a tactical operation.

I think that too much praise cannot be awarded to the science and skill exhibited by the flag officer of the naval squadron and the officers connected with his ships.

I deem the performance a masterly one, and ought to have been seen to be fully appreciated.

After the works were reduced I took possession of them with the land forces.

The beautifully constructed work of Hilton Head was severely crippled, and many of the guns dismounted. Much slaughter had evidently been made there, many bodies having been buried in the fort, and some twenty or thirty were found some half a mile distant.

The Island for many miles was found strewn with arms and accoutrements and baggage of the rebels, which they threw away in their hasty retreat. We have also come into possession of about forty pieces of ordnance, most of which is of the heaviest calibre and the most approved models, and a large quantity of ammunition and camp equipage.

It is my duty to report the valuable services of Mr. Pontello, assistant in the coast survey, assisting me with his accurate and extensive knowledge of this country. His services are invaluable to the army as well as to the navy.

[Signed] T. W. SHERMAN,
Brig. Gen'l commanding.

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

To the People of South Carolina:

In obedience to the orders of the President of the United States of America, I have landed on your shores with a small force of national troops. The dictates of a duty which, under these circumstances, I owe to a great sovereign State and to a fond and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life prompt me to proclaim that we have come amongst you with no feelings of personal animosity—no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property or interfere with any of your lawful rights or your social and local institutions beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable.

Citizens of South Carolina, the civilized world stand appalled at the course you are pursuing—appalled at the crime you are committing against your own mother, the best, the most enlightened, and heretofore the most prosperous of nations. You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your country; you have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arsenals and other property belonging to our common country, and within your borders, and with this property you are waging a ruthless war against your constitution government, and thus threatening the existence of a government which you are bound by the terms of a solemn compact to live under and faithfully support.

In doing this, you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment that self-government is impossible with civilized man.

Fellow-citizens, I employ you to pause and reflect upon the tenor and the consequence of your acts. If the awful sacrifices made by the devastation of

our property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, the mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout the land, are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war, then ponder, I beseech you, upon the ultimate, but not less certain result which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and prosperous State.

Indeed can you pursue this fratricidal war, and can you immerse your hands in the loyal blood of your countrymen, your friends, your kinsmen, for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the confederacy of a great people—a confederacy established by your own hands—in order to set up, were it possible, an independent government under which you can never live in peace, prosperity or quietness?

Carolinians, we have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens of your State.

These obligations shall be performed as far as is in our power. But be not deceived. The obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the Constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If in the performance of this duty, other minor but important obligations should be at all neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case, because right dependant on the law of the State must be necessarily subordinate to military exigencies, created by insurrection and rebellion.

[Signed] T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Official Dispatches.

The following are the official dispatches to the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
Off Hilton Head, Port Royal,
Harbor, Nov. 6th, 1861.

Sir:—The Government having determined to seize and occupy one or more important points upon our Southern coast, where our squadron might find shelter, possess a depot and afford protection to loyal citizens, committed to my discretion the selection from among those places which it thought most available and desirable for these purposes.

After mature deliberation, aided by the professional knowledge and great intelligence of the assistant secretary, Mr. Fox, and upon taking into consideration the magnitude to which the joint naval and military expedition had been extended, to which you have called my attention, I came to the conclusion that the original intentions of the department, if first carried out, would fall short of the expectations of the country, and of the capabilities of the expedition, while Port Royal, I thought, would meet both in a high degree.

I therefore submitted to Brigadier Sherman, commanding the military part of the expedition, this modification of our earliest matured plans, and had the satisfaction to receive his full concurrence, though he and the commanders of the brigades very justly laid great stress on the necessity, if possible, of getting this frigate into the harbor of Port Royal.

On Tuesday, the 29th of October, the fleet under my command left Hampton Roads, and with the army transports numbered fifty vessels.

On the day previous I had dispatched the coal vessels, twenty-five in all, under convoy of the Vandalia, Commander Haggerty, to rendezvous off Savannah, not wishing to give the true points.—The weather had been unsettled in Hampton Roads, though it promised well when we sailed, but off Hatteras it blew hard. Some ships got into the breakers, and two struck, but without injury.

On Friday, the 1st of November, the rough weather soon increased into a gale, and we had to encounter one of great violence from the southeast, a portion of which approached to a hurricane. The fleet was utterly dispersed, and on Saturday morning one sail only was in sight from the deck of the Wabash.

On the following day the weather moderated, and the steamers and ships began to reappear. Orders not to be opened except in case of separation were furnished to all the men-of-war by myself, and to the transports by Brigadier General Sherman.

As the vessels rejoined reports came of disasters. I expected to hear of many, but when the severity of the gale and the character of the vessels are considered, we have only cause for great thankfulness.

In reference to the men-of-war, the Isaac Smith, a most efficient and well armed vessel for the class purchased but

not intended to encounter such sea and wind, had to throw her formidable battery overboard to keep from foundering, but thus relieved, Lieutenant commanding Nicholson was enabled to go to the assistance of the chartered steamer Governor, then in a very dangerous condition, and on board of which was our fine battalion of marines, under Major Reynolds. They were finally rescued by Captain Ringgold in the Sabine under difficult circumstances, soon after which the Governor went down, and I believe seven of the marines were drowned by their own imprudence.

Lieutenant Commanding Nicholson's conduct in the Isaac Smith has met with my warm commendation.

The Peerless, transport, in a sinking condition, was met by the Mohican, Captain Godon, and all the people on board, twenty-six in number, were saved under very perilous circumstances, in which Lieutenant H. W. Miller was very favorably noticed by his commander.

On passing Charleston, I sent in the Seneca, Lt. Commanding Amman, to direct Captain Lardner to join me with the steamer Susquehanna off Port Royal without delay.

On Monday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, I anchored off the bar with some twenty-five vessels in company, many more being in sight.

The Department is aware that all the aids to navigation had been removed, and the bar lies ten miles seaward, with no features on the shore line with sufficient prominence to make any bearings reliable. But, to the skill of Commander Davis, the fleet captain, and Mr. Boutelle, the able assistant of the coast survey, in charge of the steamer Vixen, the channel was immediately found, sounded out and buoyed.

By three o'clock I received assurances from Capt. Davis that I could send forward the lighter transports, those under eighteen feet, with all the gunboats, which was immediately done, and before dark they were securely anchored in the roadstead of Port Royal, South Carolina.

The gunboats almost immediately opened their batteries upon two or three rebel steamers, under Commodore Tatnall, instantly chasing him under the shelter of their batteries.

In the morning Commander John Rogers, of the U. S. steamer Flag, temporarily on board this ship, and acting on my staff, accompanied Brig. Gen. Wright, in the gunboat Ottawa, Lieut. Commanding Stevens, and supported by the Seneca, Lieut. Commanding Nicholson, made a reconnaissance in force, and drew the fire of the batteries on Hilton Head and Bay Point sufficiently to show that the fortifications were works of strength and scientifically constructed. In the evening of Monday Captain Davis and Mr. Boathelle reported water enough for the Wabash to enter in.

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

On the morning of Tuesday the Wabash crossed the bar, followed closely by the frigate Susquehanna, the Atlantic, Vanderbilt and other transports of deep draft, which was hailed by gratifying cheers from the crowded vessels.

We anchored and immediately commenced preparing the ship for action, but the delay of planting buoys, particularly on the fishing reef, a dangerous shoal we had to avoid, rendered the hour late before it was possible to move with the attacking squadron. In our anxiety to get the outline of the forts before dark, we stood in too near this shoal, and the ship grounded. By the time she was gotten off it was too late, in my judgment, to proceed, and I made signal for the squadron to anchor out of gunshot from the enemy.

To-day the wind blows a gale from the southwest and eastward, and the attack is unavoidably postponed.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully,
S. F. DUPONT,
Flag Officer Commanding
South Atlantic Squadron.

Commodore Dupont's Second Dispatch.

Blockading Squadron, Flag Ship
Wabash, Off Hilton Head, Port
Royal Harbor, Nov. 8, '61.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington—Sir: I have the honor to inform you that yesterday I attacked the enemy's batteries on Bay Point and Hilton Head—Port Beau-

gard and Walker—and succeeded in silencing them after an engagement of four hours' duration, and driving away the squadron of rebel steamers under Commodore Tatnall.

The reconnaissance of yesterday made us acquainted with the superiority of Fort Walker, and to that I directed my special efforts, engaging it at a distance of first eight, and afterwards six hundred yards. But the plan of attack brought the squadron sufficiently near Fort Beauregard to receive its fire, and the ships were frequently fighting the batteries on both sides at the same time.

The action was begun on my part at twenty-six minutes after nine, and at half-past two the American ensign was hoisted on the flag-staff of Fort Walker, and this morning at sunrise on that of Fort Beauregard.

The defeat of the enemy terminated in utter rout and confusion; their quarters and encampments were abandoned without an attempt to carry away either public or private property.

The ground over which they fled was strewn with the arms of private soldiers, and officers retired in too much haste to submit to the cumbrance of their swords.

Landing my marines and a company of seamen, I took possession of the deserted ground and held the fort at Hilton Head till the arrival of Gen. Sherman, to whom I had the honor to transfer its occupation.

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

A detailed account of this battle will be submitted hereafter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT,
Flag Officer Commanding
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

P. S.—The bearer of dispatches will also carry with him the first American ensign raised upon the soil of South Carolina since the war broke out.

S. F. D.

To the Hon. G. Welles,
Sec'y of the Navy, Washington.

Official Account of the Battle at Belmont, Missouri.

CAIRO, ILL., Nov. 12.—Gen. Grant's official account of the Belmont battle says:

"I had but 2,800 men. The object of the expedition was to prevent the enemy sending reinforcements to Price, and also from cutting off two columns he had sent out from Cairo and Cape Girardeau in pursuit of Jeff Thompson.

Knowing that Columbus was not strongly garrisoned, I asked Gen. Smit, commanding at Paducah, to make a demonstration in that direction. He did so by ordering a small force to Mayfield, and another in the direction of Columbus, not to approach, however, nearer than 15 miles, and also sent a small force on the Kentucky side with orders not to approach nearer than 12 miles above Columbus. At daylight we reached a point just out of range of the rebel guns and embarked. The troops were marched one mile towards Belmont, and there drawn up in line, one battalion being left as a reserve near the transports. It was but a few minutes before we met the enemy, and a general engagement ensued. They were driven foot by foot back to their encampment on the river bank, a distance of two miles. Here they had strengthened their position by felling the timber for several hundred yards around. Our men charged through this, driving the enemy over the bank into their transports, leaving us in possession of everything not portable. Belmont being in range of the guns from the opposite shore it could not be held a single hour by our troops. Having no wagons we could not move any of the captured property. I consequently gave orders for its destruction.

Before getting fairly under way on our return, the enemy made their appearance again and attempted to surround us. Our troops were not in the least discouraged, but charged the enemy again and defeated them.

Our loss is about 85 killed and 150 wounded—many of them slightly. About equal numbers are missing—nearly all of the latter from the Iowa regiment, which behaved with great gall