The Cass County Republican.

VOLUME IV. DOWAGIAC, CASS COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861. NUMBER 31.

The Republican,

Is Published every Thursday,

At Dowagiac, Cass County, Michigan.

OFFICE:

In G. C. Jones & Co.'s New Brick Block.

Terms of Subscription.

To office and mail subscribers $1,00 per annum, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

When left by the Carrier, Fifty Cents additional will be charged on regular rates.

Rates of Advertising.

(Twelve lines or less considered as a Square.)

	1 w.	3 w.	4 w.	3 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
One Square..	50	1.00	1.25	2.50	3.50	5.00
¼ Column..	2.00	2.50	3.00	6.00	8.00	15.00
⅓ Column..	3.00	3.75	4.50	7.00	12.00	20.00
½ Column..	4.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
1 Column....	5.00	7.00	8.00	15.00	25.00	50.00

The privileges of yearly advertisers will be confined rigidly to their business, and all other advertisements not pertaining to their regular business, to be paid for extra.

All legal advertisements charged at the statute prices.

All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

☞ THE ABOVE TERMS WILL BE STRICTLY ADHERED TO.

☞ JOB WORK every description neatly executed with promptness, on the most favorable terms. Orders solicited.

Business Directory.

PROFESSIONAL

T. P. SEELEY, A. M., M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office at his residence, on Commercial Street, second building north-west of the Post Office.
Dowagiac, Sept. 19, 1861. sep19-22y1

S. G. SANGER,
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New York, Notary Public, and Agent of the Phœnix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Office with James Sullivan, front room, second floor of Jones' Brick Block. mar14-47m6

C. M. O'DELL, M. D.
Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,
Having bought out DR. BARNES and taking his Practice, feels happy to say to the citizens of Dowagiac and vicinity, that he is prepared to Practice his Profession in all its branches. He also keeps Medicines by the case or single phial for sale and Family Guides. Office over the Center Market.
Dowagiac, January 28th, 1861. jan31-41y1

M. PORTER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office at Alward's Book Store, Denison Block, Front Street. Residence first door below the Methodist Church, Commercial St., Dowagiac, Mich. ap25v4y1

GEO. W. FOSDICK, M. D.
Office over Mr. Bates' Provision Store, Front Street, Dowagiac. nov22-31y1

JUSTUS GAGE,
Notary Public and general Agent for the exchange and transfer of Village Lots, and sale of real Estate. Agent for the Manhattan and Irving Insurance Companies, of New York. Office with James Sullivan, front room, second floor, Jones' Brick Block. nov12v3y1

W. H. CAMPBELL
Notary Public. Will attend to all kinds of Conveyancing—Republican Office, Dowagiac. Mich.

CLARKE & SPENCER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors Chancery. Office in G. C. Jones & Co.'s Block, Dowagiac, Michigan. Especial attention given to collections throughout the North-west.
JOSEPH B. CLARKE. ap25v4 JAMES M. SPENCER.

JAMES SULLIVAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Dowagiac, Mich. Office on Front Street. ap25v4y1

CLIFFORD SHANAHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, Cassapolis, Cass county, Mich.

MERCHANTS.

TUTHILL & STURGIS,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Crockery, &c., &c. Dowagiac, Mich.
CYRUS TUTHILL. | WM. R. STURGIS.

GEORGE SMITH,
Tailor. Shop one door east of Howard & Comstock's. Cutting and Making done to order, and warranted to fit. july21v2

G. C. JONES & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Glassware, Hats and Caps. Front Street, Dowagiac, Mich.

D. LARZELERE & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Glassware, Paints and Oils, Hardware, &c., &c. Front Street, Dowagiac, Mich.
DANIEL LARZELERE. | WILLIAM LARZELERE.

A. N. ALWARD,
General Dealer in Books, Stationery, Periodicals, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Wrapping Paper, Pocket Cutlery, &c. Dennison Block, Dowagiac, Mich. ap25v4

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. D. BECKWITH,
Machinist and Engineer. Foundry and Machine Shop at the foot of Front street, near the railroad bridge, Dowagiac, Mich. ap25v4

H. B. DENMAN,
Banking and Exchange Office, Dowagiac, Mich. Buy and sell Exchange, Gold, Bank Notes, and Land Warrants. Pay interest on School and Swamp Lands, and Taxes in all parts of the State. ap25v4

FISK'S

Patent Metalic Air Tight
BURIAL CASES
Are kept constantly on hand by
ROUSE & SONS,
Opposite the Post Office, Dowagiac.
Also, a good assortment of Wooden Coffins.
Dowagiac, October 10th, 1861. oct10-25tf

UNION HOTEL.
M. J. BALDWIN, PROPRIETOR,
CASSAPOLIS, - - - - - MICHIGAN.
☞ Good accommodations for man and beast.
☞ Board by the day and week.

CASH FOR RAGS
AT
ALWARD'S BOOKSTORE.

A GOOD Supply of CANDY and NUTS at the Bakery. A. G. TOWNSEND.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a lisence granted by Clifford Shanahan, Judge of the Probate Court for Cass County, Michigan, we shall offer for sale at public auction, the following described real estate, to wit: Village lots number 156, 157, 160, 161, 162 and 163 in the village of Dowagiac, in said County of Cass. Also, a part of lot number twelve in Beeson's addition to said village, commencing at the south-west corner of lot number twelve, thirty-two and a half feet front on Beeson street. Also, a certain strip of land bounded as follows: Commencing thirty-three feet from the south-east corner of lot number twelve in Beeson's addition to said village, thence north sixty-six feet, thence southerly to the corner of lot owned by John S. Gage, thence westerly to the place of beginning. Also, a strip of land commencing at the corner of lot number twelve in Beeson's addition to said village, running thence parallel with the Michigan Central Rail Road, thirty-six feet to a piece of land owned by William Bannard, thence north-west thirty-three feet and six inches along the line of Bannard's land, thence south-west thirty-six feet to Beeson street, thence south-east along the line of Beeson street, thirty-two and a half feet to the place of beginning, (the last three descriptions being the Tavern Stand in Dowagiac, called the Rochester House,) on Saturday the ninth day of November next, between the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon and the setting of the sun the same day, on the premises above described, for the payment of the debts of William Bannard, deceased, subject to the right of Dower of Hannah B. Bannard, widow of said deceased.

HANNAH B. BANNARD, } Administrators.
DAVID H. WAGNER, }
September 21, 1861. oct3-24w6

The above sale is hereby postponed until Monday the 9th day of December next, at the same time and place above mentioned.

HANNAH B. BANNARD, } Administrators.
DAVID H. WAGNER, }
November 14 1861. nov14-30w4

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain indenture of Mortgage, executed by Erastus Stark, of the County of Cass and State of Michigan, to Isaac N. Beeson, now of Mattison, in the State of Illinois, on the seventh day of April, A. D. 1858, and recorded April 7th, A. D. 1858, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cass County, Michigan, in Liber G of Mortgages, on pages 532 and 533, and the amount claimed to be due on said Mortgage at the date of this notice being $74.78, and no suit at law having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage now become operative, and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the premises herein described, to wit:—The north-west quarter (¼) of the north-west quarter (¼) of section twenty-nine (29,) in township five (5,) south of range sixteen (16) west, containing forty acres of land, more or less, situate in the County of Cass and State of Michigan, will be sold at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House, in Cassapolis, in said County of Cass, on Monday, the twenty-third day of December next, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount then due, together with the costs and Attorney fee.

ISAAC N. BEESON, Mortgagee.
CHARLES W. CLISBEE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated, September 28th, 1861. oct3-24w12

Commissioner's Sale in Chancery.

IN pursuance of a decretal order of the Circuit Court, for the County of Cass, in Chancery, entered March 12th, A. D. 1861, at the suit of Jonas Sawens, Complainant, against Lewis A. Aldrich, Cynthia Aldrich and Simon Young, Defendants, and to me directed, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the outer door of the Court House of said County, in the village of Cassapolis, in said County of Cass, on the 23d day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Cass and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to wit: The south half of the west part of the south-west quarter of section fifteen (15,) in township five (5,) south of range thirteen (13) west, containing fifty-one (51) acres of land more or less.

CHARLES W. CLISBEE,
Circuit Court Commissioner,
Cass County, Mich.
JAMES SULLIVAN, Solicitor for Complainant.
Cassapolis, November 11th, 1861. nov14-30w6

THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF CASS.

John S. Griffis, } In Attachment.
vs. }
Alfred K. Goodrich. }

Notice is hereby given that on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1861, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Cass, at the suit of John S. Griffis, the above named Plaintiff, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, moneys and effects of Alfred K. Goodrich, the above named Defendant, for the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars, which said writ was returnable on the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1861.

CLARKE & SPENCER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Dated on this 17th day of October, 1861. 26w6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Cass and State of Michigan, to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon and shall sell at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Cassapolis, County and State aforesaid, on Monday the second day of December, A. D. 1861, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of Alva A. Woodward, in and to the following described real estate, to wit: The north-west quarter of section fourteen, township seven, south of range thirteen west, 160 acres, be the same more or less.

BARTH W. SCHERMERHORN, Sheriff.
Dated at the Sheriff's Office, this 22d day of October, A. D. 1861. oct24-27w6

HAVING located at this place with one of FIELD'S PATENT MACHINES for Producing TOOLED EAVE TROUGHS and CONDUCTORS, and are prepared to furnish the Best Pine or SHORT NOTICE. These Troughs are cheaper than the Solid Stick and of sizes suited to buildings of every description. These Gutters and Conductors are equally well adapted to buildings in process of erection or to old ones, they being easily applied. The inner surface is painted with a Water Proof Composition and the outside Painted the color of the building to which they are affixed. We claim for our Work that it Looks Better, Lasts Longer and is applied at LESS COST than Tin. The Public are invited to call and examine our Work

Mr. ALEXANDER KIRKWOOD is our Agent for selling and putting up in the Counties of Cass and Berrien.

☞ An Agent wanted for each County in Michigan and Illinois.

MERRIFIELD & CO.
Dowagiac, Mich., Feb. 14, 1861. feb14-43y1

PICTURES!

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage I have received from the inhabitants of Cass County, I would respectfully say that I have lately purchased a very large

CAMERA

and a good variety of

Cases, Gold Frames, &c.,

and am better prepared to give entire satisfaction than ever to all who want good

PICTURES!

I am making Photographs from $1,50 to $8,00 per dozen. Oval Gold Frames with Likenes 7 x 9 inches for $5,00. Good Pictures from 25 cts. to $5. Hoping by strict attention and a desire to please to merit the continuance of your favors.

☞ Rooms over N. POTTER'S Gun Shop and next door to HUNTINGTON'S Drug Store, Dowagiac, Mich. C. M. OSBORN.
Dowagiac, Sept. 12, 1861. sep12-21m3

To the Memory of the Dead of the 4th Illinois Regiment.

BY COL. E. D. BAKER.

[We are indebted to a friend for the re-production from his scrap-book, of the following lines. They will be read with peculiar and sorrowful interest, since their author now sleeps the sleep of death. He little thought, when, years ago, he penned this tribute to the memory of his dead comrades in Mexico, that a time would come when he would fall in defense of his country, and at the hands of those who, then, were his countrymen:]—*St. Louis Evening News.*

Where rolls the rushing Rio Grande,
Here peacefully they sleep;
Far from their native Northern land,
Far from their friends who weep.
No rolling drum disturbs their rest,
Beneath the sandy sod—
The mould lies heavy on each breast,
The spirit is with God.

They heard their country's call and came
To battle for her right;
Each bosom fill'd with martial flame,
And kindling for the fight.
Light was their measured footsteps when
They moved to seek the foe.
Alas, that hearts so fiery, then,
Should soon be cold and low.

They did not die in eager strife,
Upon a well fought field;
Not from the red wound poured their life,
Where cowering foemen yield.
Death's ghastly shade was slowly cast
Upon each manly brow;
But calm and fearless to the last,
They sleep in silence now.

Yet shall a grateful country give
Her honors to their name.
In kindred hearts their memories live,
And history guard their fame,
Nor unremember'd do they sleep
Upon a foreign strand,
Tho' near their graves thy wild waves sweep,
Thou rushing Rio Grande.

The Great Expedition.--Full and Complete Details.

GENERAL SHERMANS OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

The following is Gen. Sherman's official report, received to-day by the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION CORPS.
PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 8, 1861.

To the Adj.-General U. S. A. Washington, D. C:

SIR:—I have the honor to report that the force under my command embarked at Annapolis 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 till the 20th, when. under convoy of the naval squadron in command of Commodore Dupont, and after the most mature consideration of the effects 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 thus open the finest harbor on the coast that exists South of Hatteras.

It was calculated to reach Port Royal in five days at the most, but in consequence of adverse winds and a perilous storm on the day and night of the 1st of November, the fleet arrived at Port Royal bar not till the 4th, and then but in part, for it had been almost entirely dispersed by the gales, and the vessels have been straggling in up to this date. The transport steamers Union, Belvidere, Osceola, and Peerless have not arrived. Two of them are known to be lost. It is probable all are. It is gratifying however to say that none of the troops 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 again to put to sea. The vessels connected with the naval portion of the fleet here also suffered much, and some have been lost.

After a careful reconnoissance 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 United States Navy. Besides these there were strong land forces which the rebels were concentrating from Charleston and Savannah. The troops of the rebels were afterwards ascertained to have been commanded by Gen. Dayton.

One of the forts, and probably the strongest, was situated on Hilton Head, and the other two on Phillips Island. It was deemed proper to first reduce the fort on Hilton 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 the attack had to be set aside, in consequence of the loss, during the voyage, of a greater portion of our means of disembarking, 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 disembarkation with our limited means. It was therefore agreed that the place should be reduced by the naval force only.

In consequence of the shattered condition of the fleet, and the delay in the arrival of vessels that were indispensible for attack, it had to be postponed until the 9th inst.

I was a mere spectator of the combat, and it is not my province to render any report of this action; but I deem it an important duty to say that the firing and maneuvering of the war fleet against the rebels and their formidable land batteries, was a master piece of activity and professional skill, that must have elicited the applause of the rebels themselves as a tectical 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 it 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 works on Hilton Head were severely crippled and many of the guns dismounted. Much slaughter had evidently been made there, many bodies having been found in the fort, and some twenty or thirty more found some half a mile distant. The island for many miles was found strewn with the arms and accoutrements and baggage of the rebels, which they threw away on their hasty retreat.

We have also come to into possession of about forty forty pieces ordnance, most of which are of the heaviest calibre and the most approved models, and also a large quantity of ammunition and camp equippage.

It is my duty to report the valuable service of Mr. Boutelle, Assistant in the coast survey, for assisting me with his accurate and extensive knowledge of the country His services are invaluable to the Army as well as the Navy, and I earnestly recommend that important notice be taken of this very able and scientific officer, by the War Department.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. W. SHERMAN, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.

GEN. SHERMAN'S PROCLAMATION.

(To the Associated Press.)

After landing and taking possession of the forts, Gen. Sherman issued a proclamation to the people of South Carolina, Saying:

"In obedience to the orders of the President, I have landed on your shores with a small force of National troops. We come among you without feeling any personal animosity, and with no desire to harm your citizens, destroy property or interfere with any of your lawful rights, or social or loyal institutions, beyond what causes herein alluded to may render unavoidable."

Gen. Sherman then reviews the action of South Carolina in the present rebellion, and implores the people to pause and reflect, upon the consequences of their acts, and says:

"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 in our power. But be not deceived. The obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If, in performance of this duty, minor but important obligations should be neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case, because rights depending on the laws of the State must necessarily succumb to the military exigencies created by insurrection and rebellion."

DUPONT'S REPORT OF THE VOYAGE.

The following is Commodore Dupont's report of the Navy Department of the voyage of the fleet after leaving Hampton Roads, and until the arrival at Port Royal:

FLAG SHIP WABASH, off Hilton Head,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., November 6th.

SIR:—The Government having determined to seize and occupy one or more important points upon the Southern coast, where our squadron might find shelter and possess a depot, and afford protection to loyal citizens, committed to my discretion the selection from among those places which it thought 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 has been extended, to which you have called my attention, I came to the conclusion that the original intentions of the Department, if carried out, would fall short of the expectations of the capabilities of the expedition, while Port Royal, I thought, would meet them in a very high degree. I therefore submitted to Brigadier-General Sherman, commanding the military part of the expedition, this modification of our earliest matured plans, and had the satisfaction to receive his full concurrence.

On Tuesday, 29th October, the fleet under my command left Hampton Roads, and with the army transports, numbering 84 vessels. On the day previous I had dispatched the coal vessels, 25 in number, under convoy of the Vandalia, to rendezvous off Savannah, not wishing to give the true points of the fleet. The weather had been unsettled in Hampton Roads, though it promised well. When we sailed out off Hatteras, it blew hard, some ships got into the breakers, and two struck, but without injury.

On Friday, November 1st, the weather increased into a gale, and we had to encounter one of great violence, whereby 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, however, the weather moderated, and the steamers and ships began to re-appear.

The sailing orders were then opened, except those in case of separation. These last were furnished to all the menof-war by myself, and the transports by Brig.-Gen. Sherman, As the vessels rejoined, reports came in of disasters 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 her from foundering; but, thus relieved, she was enabled to go to the assistance of the steamer Governor, then in a very dangerous condition, and on board of which was our flue battallion of 300 U. S. Marines, under Major Reynolds. They were finally rescued by Capt. Ringgold, in the Sabine, under difficult circumstances, after which the Governor went down.

I believe that seven of the marines were drowned by their own imprudence. Lieut. Commanding Nicholson's conduct in the Isaac Smith, has met my warm commendation. The Peerless transport in a sinking condition was met by the Mohigan, Commander Gordon, and all the people on board, 26 in number, were saved under very peculiar circumstances, in which service Lieut. H. W. Miller was very favorably noticed by his Commander.

On passing Charleston, I sent in the Seneca, Lieutenant Ammen commanding, to direct Captain Lardner to join me with the steamer Susquehannah off Port Royal without delay.

On Monday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, I observed off the bar, some 25 vessels in company, with many more heaving in sight. The Department is aware that all the aids to navigation had been removed, and the bar lies ten miles to seaward, and no features on the shore being of sufficient prominence to make any bearings reliable, to the skill of Commodore Dove, the fleet Captain, and Mr. Boulette, the able Assistant of the Coast Survey in charge of the steamer Vixen, a channel was immediately found.

By three o'clock I received assurances from Capt. Dove that I could send forward the lighter transports, those under 18 feet, with all the gun boats, which was immediately done and before the day they were accurately anchored in the roadstead of Port Royal, S. C.

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

On the morning of Tuesday the Wabash crossed the bar, followed closely by the frigate Susquehanna, the Atlantic, Vanderbilt, and other transports of deep draught, running through that portion of the fleet already in. The safe passage of this great ship over the bar, was hailed with gratified cheers from the crowded vessel. We anchored, and immediately commenced preparing the ship for action.

In our anxiety to get the outline of the forts before dark, we stood in too near the shoals, and the sloop grounded. By the time she was got off, it was too late in my judgment to proceed, and I made signals for the squadron to anchor out of gunshot of the enemy. To-day the wind blows a gale from the southward and westward, and the attack is unavoidably postponed.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully your obedient servant.

S. F. DUPONT,
Flag Officer com'd'g S. Atlantic Block'g Squadron.

WHAT DUPONT SAYS OF THE FIGHT.

In a private letter to Assistant Secretary FOX, dated subsequent to the battle, Commodore Dupont says:

I have been too fatigued to send a detailed account of the battle, but my report is full up to evening of it. I think it will interest you, but have to content myself with a succinct account, which I think will be liked as well as a more detailed narrative.

"We kept under way and made three turns, though we passed five times between the forts. We had a flanking division of five ships to watch Tatnall, who had eight small, swift steamers ready to pounce upon ours should they be disabled.

I could get none of my big frigates up. I thought the Sabine would have gotten clean up, but Lieut. Lawrence sent me no word, and the Savannah was blown off. I don't regret now, however, except on their account.

I believe my plan clever. I stood against the side and had the management of the rebels better in consequence. Their confidence was extreme that they could drive us away. They fought bravely. Their rifled guns never missed. They aimed at our bridge, where they knew they could make a hole, if it were a lucky shot, through the centre, and let the water into the after magazine. But I saved a hundred lives by keeping under way and bearing in close.

I found their sights graduated at six hundred yards. When they once broke, the stampede was immense, and their guns were spiked.

Our troops, when they saw our flag flying ashore were powerless to cheer but wept. Gen. Sherman was deeply affected, and the soldiers were loud and unstinting in expression of admiration and gratitude. We did not allow our victory to check our ardor, but dispatched some vessels immediately under Capt. Gillis, over to the other side. To-day we had an expedition to Beaufort to save the light vessels, but they were fired instantly after the surrender.

The negroes are wild with joy and enthusiasm. They say they have been shot down like dogs, because they wouldn't go with their masters. A boat stationed at Sewall Creek cuts off all communication with Savannah and Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A letter to Secretary Welles from Commodore Dupont, says that since writing his official dispatches he had sent gunboats to Beaufort to take possession of the town and protect its inhabitants, but found the place abondoned to the negroes, who were reported to be in a lawless condition.

Commodore Dupont's official dispatch to Secretary Welles contains nothing of additional interest, being merely a short narration of events. Accompanynying the dispatches were several trophies, captured flags, and two brass cannon lately belonging to the State of South Carolina. A list of casualties is also received; the total killed, 8; wounded severely, 6; slightly wounded, 17. Total killed and wounded 31.

THE NEGROES WILD WITH JOY.

The following is an extract from a private letter from an officer engaged in the bombardment.

"Our success has been complete, and terror runs over the whole country. The negroes are wild and plundering their masters' houses. The whites have been driving the negroes away by force, and shooting them down, but they still come to the gunboats. The moment Gen. Drayton took to his horse, in the panic of the 7th, his 200 servants went immediately to the Wabash. This is worthy of notice, as putting down the nonsense that the slaves were ready to fight for their masters. They surrounded Captain Ammen in crowds at Beaufort. One of them calling out in the joy of his heart—"I didn't tink you could do it, massa."

OTHER ACCOUNTS BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov, 12.—The steamer Bienville has just arrived at Old Point from the great expedition. She left Port Royal on Sunday morning, and brings cheering intelligence. Capt. Steadman, however, left her at this place, and proceeds direct to Washington with dispatches and trophies, two brass cannon and secession flags. He reports that the gale encountered by the fleet was very severe. The Union and Osceola went ashore and were lost, as previously reported. The Governor foundered at sea, but the Isaac C. Smith succeed in saving all her crew, with the exception of a few marines.

The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect rout. They left everything, arms and equipments of all kinds, even to the officers' swords and commissions. All the letters and papers, both public and private, order-books and documents of all kinds were left in their flight, and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable information. Among the papers was a telegram from Jeff. Davis to the commander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the fleet, and that he knew their destination to be Port Royal.

The whole surrounding country was seized with a perfect panic. The day after the fight, the "Seneca" and two other gunboats proceeded to Beaufort, and found but one white man in town, and he was drunk. All the plantations up the river seemed to be deserted except by the negroes, who were seen in great numbers, and who, as the boats passed, came down to the shore with bundles in their hands, as if they expected to be taken off. They secured all the letters in the Post Office.

The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th; On Tuesday the smaller gunboats rounded in the channel under a fire from the forts, which did no damage. On Wednesday the weather prevented active operations, but on Thursday morning (7th inst.) the men of-war and the gunboats advanced to the attack. The action commenced at 10 A. M., and was hotly carried on, on both sides, and lasted about four hours, at the end of which time, the rebels were compelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works and beat a hasty retreat.

Our loss was eight men and one officer. The Chief Engineer of the "Mohican" was killed, and about twenty wounded. The rebel loss unknown. Fifty-two bodies were found by our men and buried. All their wounded, except two, were carried off. Two forts were captured—Fort Walker, on Hilton Head, mounting 24 guns, and Fort Beauregard, on Bay Point, mounting 19 guns of heavy calibre. The forts were both new, and splendid earthworks of great strength, constructed in the highest science, and pronounced by our engineers as impregnable against any assault by land force.

After the capture of the forts, the whole (about 15,000) men were safely landed and established on shore. The forts were but little injured, but the rebels could not stand the explosion of of our big shells. The force of the enemy, as ascertained from their papers, was 4,000 men, under Gen. Drayton, of South Carolina. Our victory is complete, the rebels leaving everything but their lives, which they saved by running. But four persons were found, and two of them were wounded. All hands of the fleet are represented as acting in the most gallant manner.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—From an officer just come up we gather the following additional particulars: None of our vessels were sunk. The Pawnee lost six killed and two wounded, and suffered more injury than any other, but was not disabled. A round shot went through her ward-room. The Wabash had her main-mast badly hurt with round shot. The Pocahontas had one man injured. The Assistant Engineer of the Mohican was badyl wounded, and the Chief Engineer was killed.

When our troops took possession of the forts they found the flag flying on the Fort at Hilton Head. The rebels had mined the works and fixed the halyards of the flag so that when the flag should be drawn down the mine would be sprung. The halyards sprung a mine in the house used by the officers, but did very little damage, and hurt no one. The magazine did not explode. A large quantity of powder was found; also, a large amount of English ammunition and projectiles.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The *Tribune's* special from Fort Monroe, says that the entire fleet formed in two grand lines for the fight. The "Wabash" led, the "Bienville" flanking the movement, which was in a circle, first delivering broadsides into Fort Beauregard on the northwest, and as the fleet came round raking Fort Walker on the southwest Both forts responding vigorously.

The "Pawnee" and "Mohican" got aground and were considarably damaged. The rebel loss is supposed to be 200. Gen. Drayton commanded at Fort Walker, Col. Elliott at Fort Beauregard. The rebels retired across Scull Creek to a village 25 miles in the interior, where it is said they intend making a stand. The negroes had already began to pillage and destroy Beaufort. The white population fled to Charleston in small steamers by the inside route.

Gen. Sherman has already hundreds of negro laborers. There was a panic at Savannah, and it was believed its capture would be easy. It is understood that Gen. Sherman will improve the defences at his position before making any forward movement. In the forts was found a large supply of ammunition and stores of the best description.

Com. Dupont will immediately survey the harbor and place bouys and erect lights. The position will be made a permanent base of operation.

The fleet stood within 830 or 1000 feet of the forts, using fine second fuses and poured shells into them at the rate of 200 per hour. Not a single shell sent by the rebels burst in the ships. The Wabash was struck several times, as were most of the fleet, but every ship was in a fighting condition when the rebels took to their heels. The surgeon at Fort Walker was killed. At Charleston next day thirteen minute guns were fired, indicating the burial of Brigadier General. The troops had not occupied Beaufort when the steamer left, being better engaged in strengthening their position.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 3 P. M.—Capt. Steadman arrived here this noon, bringing the official dispatches of the expedition.

He is also bearer of two rebel flags and one Palmetto, and the American flag first hoisted in South Carolina over Fort Walker. He reports that the captured forts are magnificent, with covered ways, bomb proof, and that all our troops had to do was to occupy them. They can be held against any opposing force.

The new gun-boats were found to be most efficient both in a gale and under fire. Gen. Drayton commanded the rebel forts. He is a brother of Commodere Drayton, of the Pocahontas.

On the reception of the official dispatches, the following order was issued:

GENERAL ORDER.—The Department announces to the Navy and country its high gratification at the brilliant success of the combined naval and army forces, commanded respectively by Capt. Dupont and Gen. Sherman, in the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, commanding the entrance to Port Royal. To commemorate this signal victory, it is ordered that a national salute be fired at meridian on the day after the reception of this order.

FIRST BABIES.—A somewhat extended observation and a solitary experience, have convinced us that first babies have a hard time. Parents must have two or three children before they know what a baby is, or how to treat it properly. The poor little fellows that have the misfortune to come along first have to educate parents to their task, and in the process they get spanked and shaked and abused. After a man has three or four children, he learns that striking or whipping a child less than two years of age is barbarism, We know one paternal head who struck his child when only six weeks old, the ass actually believed that the child knew better than to cry, and that it stopped crying at that particular time because he struck it. We carry certain notions of children and of family government into married life, and the first child is always the victim of these notions. And not alone these; for the parents have not learned self-control, and a baby is whipped quite as often because the parent is angry, as because it is vicious and intractable. We inflict on our first children the floggings we ought to have for our own impatience of fretfulness. This pounding children before they become, in God's eye, morally responsible beings, is very strange business. Patience!—Don't wait to learn it until one of your little ones is hidden under the daises!—*Springfield Republican.*

A SOLEMN JOKE.—Bill I've been in real estate a little, lately."

"Well, John, how much have you dipped in?"

"Bought a lot in the Cemetry and a half acre for a residence lot just north of it."

"Just north! what in the deuce did you go so far north for? Going to live there?"

"Yes, Bill, I wanted a *home* beyond the *grave*?"