THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - - JULY 25, 1863.

EASTON, MD.

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For State Comptroller,
H. H. Goldsborough.

For Commissioner of Land Office,
Wm. L. W. Seabrook.

NEWS SUMMARY.

We have New Orleans news to the 12 instant. The chief matter of interest is the surrender of Port Hudson, of which we have had but the mere announcement. It appears that General Gardner, on the 8th instant, sent out a flag of truce asking for terms of capitulation. General Banks replied that he should require an unconditional surrender, and gave Gardener twenty-four hours to consider the matter. At 7 o'clock A. M. on the 9th the terms were complied with, and our troops took possession. The moment the surrender was completed, the Rebels sent a request for six thousand rations, as they had eaten their last mule—which was found to be literally true. The trophies are five thousand prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery, and small arms in proportion. The loyal citizens of New Orleans indulged in a torchlight procession and a general jubilation on the night of the 11th.—There are several regiments of Massachusetts troops with General Banks at Port Hudson, whose time expired some time ago, but who nobly determined to remain until the last Rebel stronghold on the Mississippi should fall, and their valor has at last been rewarded by the consummation of their most ardent wishes. A force from General Banks' army was advancing on Brashear City. The death of Commander Abner Reed, of the United States Navy is reported.

It is stated that Admiral Porter is to remain in command of the naval forces on the Mississippi, while Admiral Farragut goes into the Gulf, where there is some fighting yet to be done.

The Rebel Morgan's raid into Ohio it is probable will be punished by the capture of his whole force. He made an attempt to cross the Ohio on Saturday, but was driven back by our gunboats. Two hundred of his men were drowned or killed by our fire. Subsequently one thousand of his force, with their artillery, was captured. Among the officers captured was a brother of Morgan, the Rebel commander.—Most of his force had dispersed, and it is believed nearly all will be captured.

Additional accounts show that Morgan's forces have been utterly dispersed, and are being rapidly captured in small squads. One thousand, three hundred have been captured so far. The notorious Basil Duke is among the prisoners.

Nearly the whole of his force has been captured, and Morgan himself has only temporarily escaped by a disgraceful evasion of the terms of surrender. His force after a chase of fifty miles and a fight of one hour's duration, were on Monday brought to bay on a high bluff near Geiger's Creek. An unconditional surrender was demanded, and after some parleying was accepted by the Rebels. About fifteen hundred prisoners were taken in addition to previous captures, which will swell the number to near three thousand. After the surrender was made it was found that Morgan, with a small squad had deserted his command. It was believed that he and the remaining portion of his band would be captured.

The Union citizens in Paris celebrated the Fourth of July by a dinner at the Grand Hotel. Some Southerners boarding in the house took offence at the display of the United States flag on the building, and the proprietor took it down an account of their remonstrances.

The Cincinnati *Gazette's* Vicksburg correspondent states that during the campaign of sixty-four days ending with the capture of that city, the Rebels lost in killed, wounded and prisoners forty-three thousand and seven hupdred men. We also captured from them seventy one thousand stand of small arms and two hundred and thirty pieces of artillery. Among the small arms were fifty thousand Enfield rifles, in cases, intended for the Rebel army across the Mississippi.

The extracts from English papers are highly amusing. The London *Times* thinks that one week's later arrival from America will report President Davis to be in Washington. The *Daily News* admits that it considers the Union lost. Lord Palmerston requested Mr. Roebuck to postpone the debate on his motion of recognition; which had been fixed for July 13 as it would not be expedient to come to a vote in view of the stiring news from America. He clearly intimated his desire for the success of the Rebels. Mr. Roebuck reserved his answer to the 13th, but expressed the hope that by that time later news from America would give a more significant answer. A Paris paper states that Mr. Dayton was asked by M. Drouyn de L'Huys whether a new offer of mediation would be well received in Washington, and that he gave a negative answer.

In the late battle of Gettysburg, and in the cavalry fights subsequent to it, seventeen Rebel General officers were placed *hors de combat*, as follows: Generals Barksdale, Garnett, Armistead and Pettigrew are killed; Gens. Archer and Robinson were captured; Gens. Kemper and Trimble were wounded and captured; Gens. Hood, Pender, Heth, Anderson, Semmes, Jenkins, Scales, Hampton and Jones were all wounded. Of the five cavalry Brigadiers whom Pleasanton first fought at Beverly Ford, but one remains in the field—Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of the General. Robinson and W. F. H. Lee are in our hands, and Jones and Hampton are wounded.

General George Cadwallader has been assigned to the command of the Department of Philadelphia, and has already entered upon his duties.

General Schenck has rescinded so much of his order enforcing martial law in Baltimore as required persons leaving the city to procure passes from the Provost Marshal. No passes are now required.

The only comfort the Rebel papers find is in the New York riot, and not knowing the suppression of the insurrection, they argue that it is the beginning of the end which is to land the loyal States in "the pit of perdition." The escape of Lee's forces across the Potomac is accounted for as a military necessity, &c.—With regard to Charleston the papers both of that city and Richmond are far from sanguine. Its capture is spoken of as a possible event.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 15th inst, declares that the city will be defended street by street until it is a heap of ruins, if it be so doomed. The citizens are warned to prepare for the worst, and the aged, the women and the children, are councelled to withdraw to places of shelter. The Augusta (Ga) *Sentinel* expressed a wholesome fear of Gen. Gilmore's power with artillery, and recalls the fact that at Fort Pulaski he knocked that work to pieces like a house of cards, although it was considered next to Fort Sumpter in impregnability.

Rebel Delusion.

One of the strangest features of the presnt rebellion is that hallucination which seems to possess its votaries not only in regard to the principles involved in the conflict, the great and leading events of the war, but to the ordinary occurrences which are daily transpiring. We all remember how, until, some few months since, the inhabitants of this place were startled again and again, by reports of the most exagerated characters, sometimes conveyed in hurried whispers, sometimes, and for the most part we believe, arriving principally by way of Easton point, all giving currency to great rebel successes or Federal disasters, which were eagerly seized upon by the secesh element and made the subject of general congratulation and jollification. Not one of these reports was ever based upon fact, and yet, strange to say, after being victimized for ninety and nine times, the credulous dupes of secession would gulph down the hundredth report with as much alacrity as if it had been a special revelation from Heaven.—On the other hand, the great and important successes attending the Union arms, and the ordinary incidents attending the war, indicating the steady, if not always uniform, progress of the Government in the suppression of the rebellion, have been as steadily ignored by them as the doctrines contained in the Koran. Any thing, however absurd or ludicrous, indicating rebel success, was accepted, without evidence, as a fixed fact; indeed they desired no evidence, while on the other hand the steady march of important events, established by cotemporanious evidence, and now become matters of history, has been to them a tissue of fables, regarded as an invention of the Government and branded as *Federal lies.*

Now the question arises, whence this infatuation? Whence this mental and moral obliquity? Why should men receive without evidence the most absurd and despicable statements, and utterly reject facts, staring them in the face, and which no sane man can be presumed to doubt? The only solution which can be given for this mental phenomena is, that the rebellion itself, conceived for the basest purposes, nourished by the worst passions of men, and striking at the happiness of mankind, has so blurred or inverted the mental and moral faculties of its followers, that they are no longer able to distinguish between truth and falsehood, right and wrong.—The truth of the old adage was never more clearly manifested, that "whom the gods designed to destroy they first make mad." Verily it appears as if they were "given over to a delusion to believe a lie." We have recently had manifestations of this spirit among us in relation to the capture of Vicksburg and other cotemporanious occurrences, which reveal the most stupid ignorance or blindest fanaticism on the part of these misguided men. Notwithstanding the array of evidence, the official and circumstantial reports and minute details of different correspondents, and the condition of affairs which points unerringly to the result, the capture of Vicksburg was utterly discredited and denounced as an invention by the Government to prevent foreign recognition! In ascribing such a design to the Government they denied it the astuteness of a common felton. In the very midst of the glorious victories achieved by the Union army, and while the remains of the rebel army was flying towards the Potomac, they in common with their friends in Richmond, were exulting over the supposed triumph of Lee in Pennsylvania, the capture of 40,000 Union soldiers and the speedy occupation of Baltimore and Washington. Even during the present week, with the facts before the country, a few *distinguished* individuals, who fancy themselves still *great men in Israel*, and who frequently visit town for the purpose of discoursing treason, to a few gaping admirers, have sedulously contended that Vicksburg was not taken. These delusions are to a great extent fostered by a rebel sheet in Balimore, called the "Bailtimore Gazette," which is the bible and text-book of the Secessionists in Talbot and which is believed to be a paid agent of the Richmond conspirators. This sheet, while it avoids positive assertions, inculcates by inuendoes, dark and mysterious hints and garbled extracts. Thus, after the capture of Vicksburg had been announced, and indeed become a fixed fact, it stated that the mystery attending the surrender of that place was still unexplained, that though it might have its surmises, &c., yet it would not go beyond the official reports, &c. And later still, when it was compelled to admit the fact, it discovered another mystery in the number of men reported to have been captured; how ten or fifteen thousand men could change to 31 thousand it was at a loss to comprehend, and so the duped reader, completely mystified, was left to infer that there was something awful beyond the screen. Even after all the circumstances have become known it has never had the honesty to apologize to its readers for the imposition practiced upon them. As we have before remarked this delusion extends not only to the perception of facts, patent, it might be supposed, to every schoolboy, but, in many instances, changes the whole moral character. How often have we seen persons, at one time remarkable for their staid and christian-like deportment and who at all times gave us the right hand of fellowship, suddenly change on becoming a convert to the rebellion, and evince a malignity and hatred, which not only belie their whole characters, but argue ill for the justice of a cause which could produce such a transformation. The very meaning of words has been inverted, treason has with many, taken the place of loyalty, while the sacred character of an oath is no more regarded than the passing wind. Merchants, whose whole sympathies are with the rebellion, who glory in the success of the rebel arms and whose countenances are bright with joy upon hearing of the raid of Lee into Maryland, in order to purchase a few paltry goods, go before the Board of Trade, and deliberately swear that they are *loyal* to the Government of the United States. Now we have nothing to say about the Board of Trade; but we say that such a condition of things ought not to exist. Either the Board of Trade ought to be abolished, or these men should no longer be permitted to burden their consciecences with an oath in direct conflict with their daily life and conversation. It is time that this infatuation should be brought to an end. The deluded votaries of secession in this State have, for more than two years, been looking and hoping for deliverance, but it will never come. Maryland, My Maryland, is anchored fast to the Union and no earthly power can wrest her from it. The invading hosts have been driven from beyond her borders and Lee will never again cross the Potomac except as a prisoner. Their armies beaten, their strongholds captured, they are in the condition of those whom

Unmerciful disaster,
Followed fast and followed faster,

until now the darkness of dispair covered them as with a pall. There is no escape but in submission to the constitution and the laws. There is no disgrace in that, for we only exact obedience to the laws by which we ourselves are governed. These are the only termes that can be offered and it remains to be seen whether a wise submission will at once end the fearful struggle.

RELIEF OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—We take great pleasure in stating that the following contributions for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers have been made, in addition to those published in last Saturday's paper:

Mrs. Wm. Willson, $5; Mrs. Danl. Cowgill, Jr., a jar of pickles and $2; Mrs. Wm. Kemp, $1; Mrs. Hennie Kirby $1; Mrs. James A. Roe, 75 cts.; Miss Nancy Handy, 25 cts; Mrs. Lydia Urry, 25 cts; Samuel Love, 25 cts; Miss Mary Perry, 25 cts; Mrs. Chaffinch, dried fruit; Mrs. Jno. Willson, $1 and lint; Mrs. Maria Baker, muslin and linen; Miss Sallie McNeal, wine and papers; Mrs. Anna Woodall, 2 bottles rasberry vinegar, bundle clothes and papers, Mrs. Jno. W. Kemp, 1 jar quince jelly and lot of dried fruit; Wm. H. Groome, 1 bundle clothing; E. O. Dawson, 1 bundle clothing; Mrs. E. O. Dawson, 1 bottle peach cordial, 3 bottles rasberry vinegar, 2 tumblers strawberies and 1 jar figs; Dawson & Bro., 1 bottle madeira wine, 1 do. port wine, 1 do. ginger wine, ½ doz. cakes castile soap and 1 jar tamarinds; Misses S. and H. Kemp, 1 box lint; Miss S. E. Kemp, 19 magazines; Misses Atkinson, $1; Gen. H. H. Goldsborough, $5; Robert Dixon $5; Mrs. Joseph Bartlett, $2; Capt. Chas. R. Mullikin, $2; David R. Blocksom, $2; Mrs. Jas. H. McNeal, jelly; Miss Mattie McNeal, corn starch and gelatine; Alex. Todd, $1; Geo. W. Foy, 50 cts.; W. H. Elmer, 50 cents.; J. Vickers, 75 cts; Mrs. Isaac Bowers, 1 bottle currant wine and jar spiced currants; Joseph Rasin, $1; Jno. Harwood, $2; Henry M. Nicols, $5; Mrs. Edw. Thompson, 1 jar pickled walnuts, 1 do pickled damsons; Miss A. Forman and Miss Augusta Tilghman, 2 pair slippers and bundle linen; Mrs. H. Thomas, 1 bottle blackberry shrub and bundle of old muslin; Edward Thompson, $2; Thomas B. Baker, $1; Susan Cooper, 25 cts.; Mrs. A. W. Fountain, jar honey; Mrs. Abner Hall, 1 bottle dewberry cordial and jar of cherries; Jas. H. McNeal, $1; A. W. Fountain, $1; Harry Nicols 50 cts.; Spedden Orem, $1; Henry P. Hopkins, $2; Mrs. Dr. N. Pinkney, $2; Miss Amelia Pinkney $1; Capt. E. T. Leonard, $1; Wm. Mason, $1; Jas. W. Benny 2 bottles wine; Morris G. Feddeman $2?

Further donations will be thankfully received. Persons will please leave their contributions at the store of Dawson & Bro., or at the residence of Mr. S. T. Hopkins.

GRANT FOLLOWING UP.—General Grant continues to move on the enemy's works. Immediatly upon the capitulation of Vicksburg he despatched Sherman's Corps after Joe Johnston who was not found in force until the National Army reached Jackson. There the Rebel chief undertook to make a stand, and for several days showed fight with considerable vigor. Indeed, the news through Rebel sources, announcing as it did a succession of repulses for several days at Jackson, caused some apprehension lest Johnston should, after all, be able to make headway against General Grant's forces. But the official despatch of the latter to General Hallock shows that the army of Mississippi continues to be irresistible. Johnson fled on the night of the 16th, his army suffering, and in a state of deep discouragement. He is retreating East, and will doubtless continue to retreat until he can unite the debris of his army with that of Bragg. At this time Mississippi is for the most part under the control of the national forces, and we shall be surprised if the people of the loyal States are not soon made glad by the intilligence that large numbers of the citizens of that State have followed the example of Ex-Governor and Ex-Senator Brown, by taking shelter once more under the National flag.

But this vigorous pursuit of Johnston is not the only good work done by General Grant since the capture of Vicksburg. Hearing that the enemy were fortifying Yazoo City, he sent General Herron up there with his division, when he captured three hundred prisoners, five pieces of artillery, all the "Confederate" stores and caused the destruction of three Rebel steamers. Learning, also, that cattle were being sent across the river at Natchez, for the Rebel forces, he despatched another expedition to that place under General Ransom. The trophies in this case were five thousand head of Texas cattle, two million rounds of musket cartridges, and a large quantity of ammunition for artillery, all the trains engaged in its transportation, another lot of prisoners, and, according to one of the statements, more pieces of artillery. The cattle were intended for the Army of Virginia, and the ammunition was for Kirby Smith.

Thus General Grant continues to follow up his successes, driving the Rebels from point to point, cutting off their supplies, dispersing their forces, destroying their organizations, capturing their *material*, and in every way reaping the ripe harvest of his great victory.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—By proclamation which we publish on our first page, it will be seen that the President has designated Thursday the 6th day of August, as a day of thanksgiving, praise, and prayer, to Almighty God, for the signal manifestation of His Divine favor, in the many recent and glorious victories that have been vouchsafed to our arms. This is eminently proper. It is meet that we should at all times recognize in the fiery ordeal through which our country is now passing the hand of an All-wise Providence, and lift up our voices to Him in profound thankfulness that he has seen proper to crown our efforts with success. We should at the same time confess our manifold sins to Him as a nation, and acknowledge with humble and contrite hearts the many reverses He has seen good to visit upon our arms as blessings, inasmuch as they have cleansed us of many of the evils which we as a people have permitted, and devoutly ask that He will so direct our rulers and people in their respective duties as will soon secure for us an honorable and lasting peace.

RESISTING THE DRAFT.—Jas. Jones, Silas Lane, James Hubbard, Edward Hardcastle and Thos. Cook were arrested on the 15th inst, for resisting the enrolling officers in the third election district in Caroline county and taken before the Provost Marshal at Easton. They have since taken the oath and been discharged from custody.

Wm. Caulk of Bay Hundred district, of this county, was also arrested last week for refusing to give his age to the enrolling officers, and held to $1,000 bail by the Marshal, to appear on Thursday last.—On Thursday he reported and was released on taking the oath of allegiance.

Several men in Dorchester County were also arrested and brought before Mrshall, Frasier, on Tuesday last, for resisting the enrollment, and committon to jail. Edward A. Marshall, one of the above parties had a hearing Friday morning, and was released on taking the oath.

THE CONSCRIPTION.—The draft, under the conscription law, is in progress in several States. It is said the men raised under the draft are not to form new reigiments by themselves, but are to be assigned to fill up the old regiments in the army of the Potomac and other armies.

Provost Marshal Gen. Fry has publised a circular given extracts from the laws which relate to the draft. It states that failure to report within ten days after due notification, which consists in leaving a notice at the place of residence given to the enrolling officer, is equivalent to desertion, and is punishable by cort-martial, even to death. A person so failing to report is forever after liable to arrest and tried at any time and place, and the service for which he was drafted can be exacted of him in full, according to the established law in regard to deserton.

☞ AN Exhibition by the pupils of the English Department of the Easton Academy, under the tuition of William H. D. Harper, Esq., will be given in the Court House in Easton, on Friday evening, 7th of August next, at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. The Easton Band are expected to be present. During the exercises a COLLECTION will be raised for the purpose of buying a Library for the Academy.

The enrollment in Easton and Chapel Districts, have been completed. Judging from these districts there will be near two thousand enrolled in the county.

The communication of "F" of Trappe has been received and will be published next week.

☞ WE take the following from the Cambridge Intelligencer of Saturday:

LETTER FROM COL. WALLACE'S REGIMENT.—*Official List of Killed and Wounded, with Interesting Incidents.*—We received the following letter from Adjutant Rastall, of Col. Wallace's regiment. It was written on the battle field and will be interesting to our readers.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST RG. E. S. MD. VOL.
Near Littletown, July 6th.

Editor Intelligencer:—I write in haste to give you a correct list of the killed and wounded and missing of our Regiment in the late battle in which it was engaged, and to inform you of as many incidents in connection therewith as time will allow. The following list is taken from the official reports of the captains of the several companies, and you may rely upon its correctness:

Co. B., Capt. Graham.—Killed, Wm. B. Jones, by a rifle ball passing through his forehead and out of the back of his head, and Edward Pritchett, shot through the lungs. Wounded, Francis E. Andrews, in the left hand—slightly; Joseph Hayman, in the right hand—seriously; will probably lose it.

Co. C., Capt. Keene.—Killed, Samuel Arnold, shot through the thigh, and subsequently died in field hospital. Wounded, Jos. Woolford, in the right hand—slightly; Wm. Hill, in the right hand—end of thumb shot away; Sam'l Tall and James Grey also slightly wounded in their hands while firing.

Co. D., Capt. Clendenning.—Wounded, Wm. Carter, in the right shoulder; slightly.

Co. E., Capt. Stafford.—Killed, Wm. H. Eaton, ball entered left eye, passing through his head; died instantly. Wounded, Wm. E. Perry, slightly in left hand. Missing, Alfred Townsend and Joshua Townsend.

Co. F., Capt. Numbers.—Wounded, John H. Ayres and John T. Moore; the latter fell between two large rocks, and was trampled upon by the passing Regiment; he was seriously hurt in the back. Missing, Samuel J. Cooper and George Morgan.

Co. G., Capt. Watkins.—Wounded, Samuel J. Wright, slightly in the right shoulder; John T. Jester, in the left hand, between first finger and thumb—flesh wound.

Co. H., Capt. Hennissee.—Wounded, Capt. A. S. Hennissee, over right eye—slightly; Wm. R. Chaplain, ball went in the breast and came out the back; first supposed to be mortally wounded, but is now improving. Wm. H. Price in the left arm—since amputated; Charles H. Jester, in the head—slightly; James E. Price in the left arm—badly, since amputated; Andrew Satterfield, in right shoulder—badly; Corp. Jas. H. Gossage, in left temple—slightly; Wm. Hall, in left side of neck—slightly. Robert Giles, in the left thigh; James Scott, in right hand—his finger has since been amputated. Company H. was the color company.

Co. I., Capt. Evans.—Wounded, Corp. Wm. W. Adams, in the left foot with a piece of shel—slightly; Samuel Nickum, in the left thigh—slightly.

Co. K., Capt. L. Long.—Killed, Southey Sterling, shot in the neck and breast; died instantly. Wounded, Henry L. Long, in left arm above the elbow—slightly.

INCIDENTS.—Col. Wallace placed himself in the rear of the right wing of the Regiment, which was in the breastwork and upon an inclined plain sloping towards the enemy; so that his position exposed him to the fire of the enemy. Three shots struck the tree against which he was standing instructing his men before he could be induced to leave the spot. He was alone in command of the five companies, without any assistance, owing to some misunderstanding in the advance—the Lieut. Colonel and Major being upon the left.

Captain John R. Keene took a rifle himself, and fired some ten rounds into the ranks of the enemy; and when I passed along to give the orders to fall back as the relief came up, and when our amunition gave out, he was leisurely removing a broken tube from a rifle, and was as cooly replacing it with a good one.

Capt. Numbers had his left arm paralized—believed to be the concussion of a cannon shot. I am glad to state, however, that he is improving. He went with his company into the fight when he should have been in the hospital.—He was not only suffering considerably from his feet being blistered by marching, but he was otherwise indisposed.

Capt. Watkins also led his company while laboring under a severe attack of sickness refusing to go to the hospital at such a time.

Capt. Hennissee received three shots. One in the front of his coat, tearing away a portion of his coat and vest, without touching the skin. Another shot struck him over the left eye. The third he received while trying to avoid a shot he thought designed for him from the little puff of smoke he observed behind a tree and, having his overcoat strapped upon his back, he bent over, and the shot passed just over his back and through the over coat—where his breast would have been if he had not observed the shot.

The men behaved nobly. The killed were decently buried, and the wounded properly cared for, and left at Gettysburg. We fought the First Maryland Rebel Regiment—a great many belonging to which surrendered themselves.

John C. Henry, formerly Captain of Company A. of this Regiment, was reported by prisoners who came in to have been killed, and after the fight a burial party was out, two men of which identified (or firmly believed they did) his body; but the party, though carrying the customary white flag, were fired upon and had to retire before they could bury him.

Several Easton Shoremen were identified among the files of the Rebel dead, whose names I am not familiar with. It was a terribly hard fought battle. Our respected chaplain was taken prisoner, but escaped again with the loss of his horse and saddle bags.

I am in a hurry as we are on Lee's heels, and have to move quickly.

Very respectfully.

JNO. RASTALL,
Adjutant.

THE SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

The fall of Port Hudson, the latest event in the great battle panorama of the Mississippi, has cheered the hearts of the friends of the Union in the Rebel States, and inspired them with the hope that the war will soon be over, and the nation again restored to peace and unity.

The surrender of Port Hudson was tendered to Gen. Banks on the 9th inst. The particulars of the surrender are very interesting. Vicksburg had fallen on the 4th inst. The news soon reached the fleets before Port Hudson, whereupon salutes were fired both on land and Water the bands of the different regiments performed in their best style the different patriotic airs so well known to the American people. The soldiers and sailors were almost ungovernable with enthusiasm. Joy resounded everywhere throughout the camps. The Rebels were startled, and anxious as to the cause of so much and so enthusiastic cheering on our side, but were destined to wait in terrible suspense as to the interpretation of what was going on. At lenght, the Rebels and our troops being in close proximity to each other, conversations were indulged in without danger to either side.

It was difficult for the Rebels to believe that Vicksburg had surrendered. Perhaps this difficulty was strengthened by the fact that the surrender of Port Hudson depended in some measure upon that of Vicksburg. But curiosity increased, and at length, towards evening on the 7th instant resolved upon knowing the truth of the rumor which had spread throughout their lines, an officer raised himself above the works and called aloud to one of the Union officers, asking, "What are you making all that noise about?" The answer was, "Because we have taken Vicksburg?" The Rebel officer was as doubting as had been some of his soldiers before him. He insisted upon not believing the news, and on being asked what testimony he would accept on the subject so as to be convinced of its truth, he responded, "Nothing but a copy of the despatch, or some trust worthy authority." The Union officer then procured a copy of Gen. Grant's official despatch, and passed it over the parapets to him, assuring him at the time, on the honor of a soldier, that the despatch was genuine, as he had copied it with his own hand. Having read the little document, the Rebel officer said he was satisfied of its truthfulness, and believed it to be useless for Port Hudson to attempt to hold out longer.

The night passed away; the Rebels had eaten their last crust: they had eaten up their mules, and were entertaining themselves on the savoy dish of dead rats. They were, in short, out of provisions, and would probably have surrendered the position at any rate before many days. The despatch from Gen. Grant, which they had read, had been studied by General Gardner, and at two o'clock next morning, the 8th instant, a parley was sounded from the Rebel works, which was soon answered, and an officer came out with a despatch from General Gardner asking on what terms a surrender would be accepted.

As soon as possible the message was taken to General Banks' headquarters, and in due time an answer was returned to the effect that none but an unconditional surrender would be accepted. The terms were accepted by General Gardner; a short time was asked for in which to make the necessary arrangements. Twenty-four hours were given for that purpose, but General Gardner was ready in a shorter time than that, for at 12 o'clock, noon on the 8th of July, our forces entered into Port Hudson the No 2. Gibralter of the Mississippi.

As the victors entered, they found the Rebels all drawn up in line of battle, with arms stacked in front of them, and the hungry soldiers of General Gardner were soon well fed from the Commissariat of the Union Army, from which 6,000 rations were drawn. The number of Rebel soldiers drawn up in line, when the surrender took place, was about 4,000. In addition to this number there were about 1,500 sick and wounded; the wounded numbered about 500. The wounds are generally very severe, in the head and by the bullets of our sharpshooters. Our batteries had done a great deal of damage, having destroyed an immence amount of stores.—The United States flag was run up at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning the 9th instant, and was saluted by the fleets above and below the position. There had been terrible sickness in the garrison, and almost total destitution of medicine. They suffered terribly from this cause.—There was a good supply of ammunition, all of which fell into our hands.

General Gardner the recent Rebel commander of Port Hudson, is a deserter from the United States army. He held a commission at the opening of the Rebellion of the slaveholders against the United States Government, and entered the service of the traitors without waiting to tender his resignation.

In New Orleans the effect of the news of the surrender of Port Hudson was an almost unanimous rejoicing on the part of the people. On the night of the 11th the people turned out in thousands to celebrate the event. There was a grand torch-light procession in honor of the victory. Meetings were held, in response to the call of Union citizens, and burning eloquence was poured from the lips of a hundred orators. The public buildings, the hotels and private dwellings were illuminated. The Stars and Stripes were given to the breeze everywhere.

Many persons who had never before, since the city became rebellious, raised the American flag, on this proud day waved the National emblem with as much apparent devotion as if they never had been disloyal. The few determined Secessionists who did make their appearance, seemed as wretched as others were happy.—They claimed that the news was doubtful, and that such rejoicing was premature, and this in presence of the fact that steamers direct from before Port Hudson were lying off the city making all sorts of demonstrations relative to the event. On their way down the river, the Albatross and Estrella were fired upon by some stragling guerillas.

During the attack and subsequent siege of Port Hurson the conduct of the two Louisiana regiments of colored troops was of a high character, entitling them to the praise due to gallant defenders of the flag of our Union—praise which all lovers of their country will feel proud to award.

The campaign against Port Hudson has been a laborious one throughout, attended with many events of touching solemnity and sadness. The heroism of our soldiers will embalm the memory of those who fell, and will follow with honor and glory those who reman to enjoy a peace won by such persistent and soldierly enterprise. It is not too much to say that Gen. Banks has proved here, as heretofore, a success—a soldier as well as a statesman—a patriot who has engraven his name deep on the pages of our country's history. His name now goes down to posterity as one of the defenders of our flag—one of the preservers of our national dignity and independence.

INTERESTING SOUTERN NEWS

The Richmond Enquirer of the 10th, containing the following important and interesting information as to the desperate condition of the Confederate situation has been received:

The Confederate papers show by numerous indications that the Rebel ship is in a sinking condition, and are endeavoring by desperate appeals and threats to intimidate the growing party of "submission," who are beginning to talk openly of making peace with the North and returning to the old Union.

The Mobile Advertiser says: "The Confederacy has seen darker days and emerged from them. It is not dark enough to justify it to the prudence of those who are ready to submit, and anxious for peace and the security of their property on the basis of submission, to show *their hands yet.* There have been some signs of this white feather fluttering during the few past gloomy days. Let us warn them that it is base to feel and dangerous to be premature in the utterance of such sentiments. The land has made too many sacrifices for its freedom to falter at the last hour. The timid and faithless must not be allowed to fetter the footsteps of the revolution. It must roll on to triumph, although its wheels have to roll over them and their fortunes."

The Richmond Enquirer, the organ of Jeff. Davis, shows its alarm in a long editorial on "military necessity," in which it urges that only salvation of the Southern Confederacy is in calling out a levy *en masse*, the application of martail law to the whole country as in a state of siege, the absolute control of all trading (especially in drink) as within military lines, the abolition of substitution, exemption and foreign protections, and the material enlargement of the President's power to revise elections of officers and to make appointments, and get rid of incompetent officers.

The Columbia, Ga., Sun says:

The people of the Confederate States will soon be called upon to undergo a severe trial—on that will fully test the sincerity of professions heretofore made. We cannot escape the ordeal. The time for "trying men's souls" is not far in the future; many, we fear, will be weighed in the balance and found wanting on that dreadful day. Many will be the artifices and subterfuges in order to shield cowardly skulks and checkhearted patriots from the odium of their comrades. Already do we begin to hear murmurings, gloomy predictions and visionary speculations. This is a critical point with the reputations of some who have been wont to consider themselves in the front rank of Southern statesmanship. Any land lubber may sail on a smooth sea, but to ride the whirlwind and conduct the old ship of State through the fury of a desolating tornado—when the heavens are scowling above us and when all around us seems the blackness of despair—requires a sound judgment and a steady nerve. Many a reputation, we fear, will suffer for words spoken and actions made between this and the early frosts of autumn. It was so in the old revolution when the cause of independence seemed hopeless, and it will be so now. Many a poor, weak-minded fellow who has been looking forward to places of honor and distinction for lo! these many years, will be haunted to his dying couch for words unwittingly spoken within the next few weeks. Let such remember in time that true greatness and nobility of soul always rises within the occasion; and that the ordeal necessary to devote a great mind or a great nation never fails to crush a small one.

Vicksburg.

The proposition of the fall of Vicksburg, says the Mobeal Advertiser, being absolute, it is now plain that it has fallen within the least possible harm to us. If it had held out only twenty-four hours longer, Johnston's army would, without any doubt, have been cut to pieces,—Johnston was on the Big Black, and on Saturday night his army bivouacked, with orders to move on Grant's entrenchments at two o'clock in the morning. Before the hour arrived, the news of Pemberton's capitulation was received. From what has been learnd of Grant's position, it is now known that if Johnston's force had been doubled and tribled, it could never have got through the works of Grant. The country for miles was defended by felled timber; every gorge and ravine a fortified work, bristling with cannon, and converted into a slaughter pen.—We are credibly informed that it took some of our paroled officers at Vicksburg fifteen hours to ride fifteen miles throug the felled timber and around the excavations and embankments made by the enemy.

The Enquirer has the following telegraphic despatches.

A New Confederate Conscription.

A proclamation by Jeff. Davis appears in the Enquire, calling out under the Confederate Conscription act all white men between the age of eighteen and forty-five, to serve for three years, under penalty of being punished for desertion in case of disobeying the call. They are offered the privilege of joining volunteer organizations before the enrollment.

Operations of Charleston.

The landing in heavy force on Morris Island, and the commencement of extensive works designed for the reduction of Fort Wanger, indicate that the new Yankee General, Gilmore, is commencing a determined siege by land and water.

The Mercury says: It appears to us to be useless to attempt to disguise from ourselves the situation. By whose fault we got into it, it is vain to inquire. The Yankees having gotten possession of the southern half of Morris Island, there is but one way to save the city of Charleston and that is, the speedy and unflinching use of the bayonet. If the fight on Morris Island is to be *now* a fight by engineering and cannon merely the advantage is now with the enemy. With their iron-clads on the water and their men in occupation of the lands, it is likely to be a mere question of time. The fall of Fort Wanger ends in the fall of Charleston. Fort Sumpter, like Fort Wagner, will then be assailed by both land and sea, and the fate of Fort Pulaski will be that of Sampter: General Gilmore, the commander of the department, is the man who reduced Fort Pulaski. Charleston must be saved as Richmond was.

For six days our forces stormed the successive batteries of the enemy and saved Richmond. The grater part of the soldiers who achcived these triumphs by the bayonet had never before been in a charge. The Yankees as yet have herd few or no formidable works.—They have but a few thousand troops. If our soldiers and officers here are not equal to the kind of fighting fought by the Army of Virginia and tried by the Yankees against such strong works as Fort Wanger and Secessionville then Charleston falls. This it appears to us, is the only course of safety, and we may add, too, for *an economy of lives.* Other means may prolong the fighting to days and weeks, and postpone the termination of the struggle. No other means, in our opinion will save the city. We believe it can easily be saved with promptness and energy and dash. It is too late for engineering. Hesitation and delay are fatal.

WONDERS NEVER CEASE.—During the riot in Troy, Morrissey, the prize-fighter, actually took part against the rioters. The mob attacked the Troy House and demanded that the negro waiters should be given up to them; "but," says a reporter, "they were informed by Morrissy that the negroes had all left, but himself, and he was at their service if they desired." This Hibernician closed the parley. The mob, concluded no doubt that Morrisey was able to "serve out any of them retired.