

The Free South.

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NO. 27.

Victory!!

Gettysburg

General Lee Defeated.

THIRTY THOUSAND PRISONERS.

(From the New York Herald of July 3d.)

The village of Gettysburg, Pa., was the scene of a desperate conflict on Wednesday and yesterday. The forces engaged were the First and Eleventh army corps, under Generals Reynolds (who was killed in the action) and Howard, and the rebel forces under Generals Ewell, Longstreet and A. P. Hill. General Meade had arrived on the field and participated in yesterday's battle. Six thousand rebel prisoners had been taken, many of them comprised of General Archer's brigade, numbering one thousand five hundred, which were taken by the Fourteenth Brooklyn, Ninety-fifth New York and Sixth Wisconsin regiments. General Archer and his whole staff were captured. Two thousand four hundred of the prisoners arrived in Baltimore last night. Our forces in Wednesday's fight are reported to have been only twenty-two thousand against fifty thousand of the enemy. Our loss was undoubtedly very heavy, many regiments having been badly cut up, and several having all their officers shot down.

From the New York Times of July 7th.

Gen. Meade on Saturday issued a general order thanking the Army of the Potomac in behalf of the country for the glorious result of previous operations, and announcing that its task was not yet accomplished. That task—the destruction, so far as possible, of the rebel army of Northern Virginia—it is now moving to accomplish. It was ascertained on Sunday morning that Lee had commenced his retreat during Saturday night, and it was soon found that he was endeavoring to reach the Potomac, their rear guard having passed through Emmetsburg on Sunday morning at daylight. Gen. Meade's headquarters were at Creagerstown, Md., about fifteen miles north of Frederick on Sunday, and yesterday they were probably at Frederick. The whole Army of the Potomac was in motion again yesterday, and entertained the highest hopes of capturing the greater part of the rebel force. In addition to the rebel pontoon bridges at Williamsport, their bridge at Dam No. 4 had been destroyed, and other preparations had been made to prevent a crossing. Our cavalry was also active at all points. Gen. Kilpatrick, on Saturday last, it is reported, intercepted a retreating train of rebel wagons near Monterey, on the Hagerstown and Gettysburg road, capturing 900 prisoners, including 200 wounded officers, 150 wagons and two guns—the rebels being completely surprised and unable to make any serious resistance.

The enemy are abandoning all their wounded on the retreat. They are leaving all Generals and Colonels as well as privates. The more we hear of the enemy's loss the more disastrous the battle becomes to them. On the 5th our troops

buried eight hundred rebel dead on Gen. Slocum's front, and over one thousand on the front of Gens. Hancock and Newton. The total number of the enemy's wounded left on the field is not less than three thousand.

From the New York Herald of July 7.

Perhaps the best evidence of the entire route of Lee is the number of prisoners which our troops are picking up in large bodies, amounting now to nearly twenty eight thousand, or almost the fourth part of the rebel army. The troops of Gen. Lee are scattered in the mountains, and were endeavoring to escape towards Virginia. Since Friday there was no general engagement; but cavalry skirmishes in the rear of the enemy are continually proving avenging.

A fight was reported at Fayetteville yesterday, and another at Mercersburg, no doubt the operations of our cavalry on the enemy's rear. It is a remarkable fact that the late seizure of horses made by the rebels from the farmers in Pennsylvania and Maryland has turned out greatly to their disadvantage. The animals, not being trained to the battle field, have become so unmanageable as to render their riders almost helpless when attacked by any.

General Couch has pushed forward all his effective force to co-operate with the Army of the Potomac. His advance is already in contact with the enemy and aiding General Meade's army.

The troops under Gen. Pierce captured at Greencastle five hundred prisoners, two wagons loaded with plunder and three pieces of artillery. The prisoners were stragglers making their way to the Potomac, in company with wagon trains.

A heavy freshet came down the Potomac as far as Washington yesterday, and it was stated that all the fords from Falling Waters were rendered completely impassable. The waters of the Potomac are now six feet above the fording level.

It is stated on excellent authority that the rebel General Ewell, the successor of Stonewall Jackson, died yesterday from wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg on Friday.

Our whole army is in motion, and the highest hopes are entertained that but a small portion of the rebel army will be able to reach Virginia.

The slaughter among the rebel general officers is very great. Maj.-Gen. Trimble of Baltimore, is a prisoner, with his left foot gone. Brig.-Gen. Kemper, of South Carolina, is also a prisoner, dying. Brig. Gen. Armistead, captured Thursday, is dead. Maj. Gen. Hood is wounded in the arm. Gens. Beth, Pender and Picket are also known to have been wounded. Barksdale and Garnett were killed in the charges. Archer was captured on Wednesday.

Gen. Kilpatrick last night, 5th, got in the rebel rear near Funkstown, and burned their wagon train.

Gen. French sent a strong expedition to Williamsport yesterday, 5th, who destroyed the pontoon bridges which the rebels had constructed there, captured a number of convalescents, and burned an ammunition train. The enemy cannot cross the river at that place.

Gentlemen who left Gettysburg last evening, 5th, state that Gen. Longstreet is dead and within our lines. Longstreet's Adjutant General is a prisoner. Everything looks as though Lee's army would be forced to turn and give battle or surrender. Gen. Hill is reported killed.

Among our losses are Generals Paul,

Weed, and Zook, killed, and Sickles, Barlow, Graham, Warren and Doubleday, wounded.

The Vice President of the rebel government, Alexander H. Stephens, and Mr. Commissioner Ould, came down the James river on board the rebel gunboat Dragon on Saturday, under a flag of truce, and requested permission from Admiral Lee to proceed to Washington in order to present in person an important communication from Jefferson Davis to Abraham Lincoln. Admiral Lee at once dispatched to Washington for instruction. A Cabinet meeting was accordingly held yesterday morning, and it was decided that permission should not be granted to these gentlemen to fulfill their mission, whatever it was, to Washington.

The probability of the return of North Carolina to the Union is foreshadowed by the Portsmouth *Virginian* of the 2d, which says:—"Reliable information has been received here that the return of North Carolina to the Union is an event which may be daily expected.

We have news from New Orleans to the 1st inst. The bombardment of Port Hudson was then going on vigorously. All the steamers in the service of General Banks were running up and down the river without interruption.

ADDRESS OF GEN. MEADE TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
NEAR GETTYSBURG JULY 4.

General Orders No. 68.—The Commanding General, in behalf of the country, thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations. Our enemy, superior in numbers, and flushed with the pride of a successful invasion, attempted to overcome or destroy this army. Baffled and defeated he has now withdrawn from the contest. The privations and fatigues the army has endured, and the heroic courage and gallantry it displayed, will be matters of history to be ever remembered.

Our task is not yet accomplished, and the Commanding General looks to the army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader.

It is right and proper that we should, on suitable occasions, return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposer of events, that, in the goodness of His providence He has thought fit to give victory to the cause of the just.

By command of

(Signed) Maj.-Gen. MEADE.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

An enthusiastic believer was relating to a skeptic some spiritual performances to which he could testify, and among other things he said that, on a certain occasion, the spirit of his wife, who had been dead several years, returned to him, and seating herself upon his knee, put her arms around him and kissed him as much to his gratification as she used to do when living. "You do not mean to say," remarked the skeptic, "that the spirit of your wife really embraced and kissed you?" "No, not exactly that," replied the believer; "but her spirit took possession of the body of a female medium, and through her embraced and kissed me."

The sunlight makes the violet blossom. No surgeon's instrument can make flowers bloom, and no hammer can drive them forth. But the sweet, persuading sun can call them out. A seed is planted. The sun looks and kisses the place again, and a green plant appears above the ground. It looks once more, and kisses once more, and a beautiful white blossom unfolds itself. And thus it is with the soul. No philosophy can drive them forth. But let God's sweet, persuasive soul rest upon ours awhile and they come up and blossom.

Surrender OF Vicksburg, FOURTH OF JULY.

CAIRO, July 7, 1863.

Vicksburg surrendered to Gen. Grant July 4.

OFFICIAL Report.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1863—1 p. m.

The following dispatch has just been received:

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
July 4, 1863.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of Navy:

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that Vicksburg has surrendered to the United States forces on this 4th of July.

Very respectfully,

Your obed't servant,

D. D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral.

MISERS EXTINGUISHED BY PAPER MONEY.—"The passion for wealth," writes Chas. Lamb, "has worn out much of its grossness by tract of time. Our ancestors conceived of money as able to confer a distinct gratification in itself, not alone considered simply as a symbol of wealth. The old poets, when they introduce a miser, constantly make him address his gold as his mistress; as something to be seen, felt, and hugged, as capable of satisfying two of the senses at least. The substitution of a thin, unsatisfying medium for the good old tangible gold, has made avarice quite a Platonic affection in comparison with seeing, touching, and handling the pleasures of old Chrysophilites. A bank-note can no more satisfy the touch of a sensualist in this passion, than Crusea could return her husband's embrace in the shades. See the Care of Mammon in Spenser; Baraba's contemplation of his wealth in the Jew of Malta; Luke's raptures in the City of Madam. Above all, hear Guzman, in that excellent old Spanish novel, *The Rogue*, expatiate on the ruddy cheeks of golden Haddock's, your Spanish Pistolets, your plump and full-faced Portugese, and your clear-skinned peices of eight of Castile," which he and his fellows, the beggars, kept secret to themselves, and did 'privately enjoy in a plentiful manner.' 'For to have them, for to pay them away is not to enjoy them, to enjoy them is to have them lying by us having no other need of them than to use them for the clearing of the eyesight, and the comforting of our senses. These we did not carry about with us, sewing them in some patches of our doublet near unto the heart, and as close to the skin as we could handsomely quilt them in, holding them to be a restorative.'" De Foe's thieves have this sense of the reality of money. Children, old women, and some inhabitants of semi-civilized and unsettled parts, are the only hoarders left: a coin to them is appreciable; a bond on extremely thin paper next to nonentity.

Why is delirium tremens like a pinching boot? Because it is a tight fit.

Why should a tippler never have a wife? Because he is sure to lick.