

## Late Telegraphic News.

## The Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22.

From the best information at hand, it appears that Lee's army is near Winchester. or above that point, while our own army occupies such a position that he cannot get back to Richmond without fighting at a disadvantage. The rebel General is either holding his position to gather supplies from the crops in the Valley, or with the aid of such reinforcements as he may have obtained, to give another battle or series of battles to the Army of the Potomac. Our army is ready to fight him—anxious, indeed, rather than return to another campaign in those districts of Virginia which have been so thoroughly devastated by war.

## Surprise and Capture of a band of Rebels.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, July 22.

Information was received here on Saturday afternoon, that a force of rebels, 300 or 400 strong, would encamp that night at a point three miles from Rienzi, whose intentions were to attack Camp Davis, a strong stockade fort six miles south of Corinth, next morning, they being under the impression that the garrison was nearly all away upon a scout in Alabama. A detachment of the Sixth Illinois and the Third battalion of the Sixth Ohio cavalry were immediately sent forward, who completely surprised and captured the whole force.

## The Retreat of Bragg.

MEMPHIS, July 17.

Gen. Hurlburt's scouts arrived at Corinth, today from Decatur and Jacksonville. They report that Bragg is retreating precipitately into Georgia, followed by Rosecrans' forces.

Gen. Rosecrans' advance is reported to be at Rome, Georgia.

Our scouts report that Bragg is endeavoring to make a junction with Johnston, and that desertions from his army are numerous.

## Changes of Command.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

By direction of the President, the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina are united into one, and Major-General J. F. Foster is assigned to the command.

Major-General John A. Dix will immediately repair to New York City, and relieve Major-General Wool from the command of the Department of the East, by order of the Secretary of War.

## Rebel Losses in Grant's Campaign.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The *Gazette's* Vicksburg correspondent says, that during the campaign of sixty-four days, ending with the capture of Vicksburg, the rebels lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 43,700 men, about 71,000 stand of arms, including 50,000 Enfield rifles, in their original packages, which were intended for the rebel army across the Mississippi, and 230 pieces of artillery.

## Arrival of Gen. Foster.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19, 1863.

Yesterday about noon Major-General John G. Foster, the new commandant of this department, arrived here from Newbern in the steamer John Faron, and after a short interview with Brigadier General G. W. Getty, at headquarters, proceeded to Yorktown, to inspect the fortifications.

BOSTON, July 21.

The Fifty-fifth (colored) regiment embarked on board the steamer *Cahamba* for Newbern N. C. today. The regiment excited the greatest enthusiasm on its march through the city.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Parties from Helena, Arkansas, represent that General Blunt has captured Little Rock, with a large number of prisoners.

CINCINNATI, July 21.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last night, thirty-three members were expelled for not taking the oath of allegiance.

## Rebel Accounts of the Attack on Charleston.

## THE OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of July 16th, says: An official despatch from Charleston received yesterday morning, states that all was quiet. The enemy are throwing up works on the south corner of Morris Island.

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

## The Charleston Courier says:

"The fall of Charleston involves consequences which we shudder to contemplate. With her capture the whole State would soon be at the mercy of the foe, and the great cause of southern independence put in fearful jeopardy. Nothing but a guerrilla warfare for the southern and southwestern portion of the confederacy, if not for its whole extent, would then be left for us, in manifestation of our undying and unconquerable determination never to submit to Yankee rule."

## The Attack on Charleston.

## OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL GILLMORE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, In the Field, Morris Island, S. C. July 12, 1863. Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

SIR: I have the honor to report that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., I made an attack on the enemy's fortified position on the south end of Morris Island and after an engagement lasting three hours and a quarter, captured all his strongholds on that part of the island, and pushed forward my infantry to within 600 yards of Fort Wagner.

We now hold all the island, except about one mile on the north end, which includes Fort Wagner and a battery on Cummings Point, mounting at the present time 14 or 15 heavy guns in the aggregate.

The assaulting column was gallantly led by Brig. Gen. Strong. It landed in small boats, under cover of our batteries, on Folly Island, and four Monitors, led by Rear Admiral Dahlgren, which entered the main channel abreast of Morris Island, soon after our batteries opened.

The Monitors continued their fire during the day, mostly against Fort Wagner.

On the morning of the 11th inst., at daybreak, an attempt was made to carry Fort Wagner by assault. The parapet was gained, but the supports recoiled under the fire to which they were exposed, and could not get up.

Our losses in both actions will not vary much from 150 in killed wounded, and missing. We have taken eleven pieces of heavy ordnance and a large quantity of camp equipage. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded will not fall short of 200.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
Q. A. GILLMORE,  
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

A REPENTANT REBEL.—While our surgeons at Gettysburg were attending to the wounded as they were brought in to the hospitals, without regard to the side upon which they had fought, a Rebel colonel, covered with blood was ordered to be placed in a bath. He was lifted carefully in, and then, casting his eyes about him, upon those who had taken him up so tenderly, burst into a flood of tears, and wept like a child. Recovering himself, he said to those around him: "I hope I shall be forgiven for raising my hand against the Stars and Stripes, and if I recover from these wounds I will not only never do the like again, but try to make amends, so far as I can, for the wrong I have done."

THE OTHER ONE.—Two Irishmen by the name of Mike Sullivan, live on Fort Hill. A compatriot said to one of them—"Mike, are you drafted?" "Troth, un I spoze I am," said Mike. "An' how the devil do you know but you're the other Mike Sullivan?" returned his friend.

## News from Rebel Sources.

## GLOOMY VIEWS OF REBEL NEWSPAPERS.

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 fall in 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 Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says—"The people of the Confederate States will soon be called upon to undergo a severe trial—one 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 resorted to in order to shield cowardly skulks and chicken hearted patriots from the odium of their comrades.—Already do we begin to hear murmurings, gloomy predictions and visionary speculations. This is a critical moment with the reputations of some who have been wont to consider themselves in the front rank of Southern statesmanship. Any landlubber may sail on a smooth sea, but to ride the whirlwind and conduct the oldship 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 second judgement and a steady nerve. Many a reputation, we fear will suffer for words spoken and actions made between this and 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 by 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 with the occasion; and that the ordeal necessary to develop a great mind or a great nation never fails to crush a small one."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 16th contains a proclamation by Jeff. Davis, calling out, under the Confederate Conscription act, all white men between the ages of 18 and 45, 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.

The *Enquirer*, in an article headed "Military Necessity," urges that the only salvation of the Southern Confederacy is in making a levy *en masse*, such as is called for in this proclamation. The application of martial law to the country in a state of siege, the absolute control of all trading, especially of drink, within military lines, the abolition of substitute exemption and foreign protections, the material enlargement of the President's power to revise elections of officers, to make appointments, and to get rid of incompetent officers.

## REBEL JOY OVER THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

[From the Richmond *Enquirer*, July 15th.]

BEGINNING OF CHAOS.—Riot, murder and conflagration have begun in New York. It is a world's wonder that this good work did not commence long ago; and this excellent outbreak may be the opening scene of the inevitable revolution which is to tear to pieces that most rotten society and leave the Northern half of the old American Union a desert of blood soaked ashes. We bid it good speed.

But all this may have little or no effect on the war, at least for a long time. Let us not deceive ourselves; for eternal revolution and even utter ruin in a nation by

no means weakens it for foreign aggression, of which revolutionary France is a notable example. *The news is cheering to us*, indeed, because it portends the breaking down of the whole structure of Yankee society. Yet the process may be long and in the meantime the desperate energy of their war for conquest of the confederacy may grow more furious for a season.

No matter; we can at least now see to the end of it. This one insurrection may be suppressed for the moment, but it will be the parent of other and still worse convulsions. We have but to persevere in our determined resistance, gird ourselves to the task of winning our independence more sternly than ever, yet a little while, and we shall see the giant, but hollow bulk of the Yankee nation burst into fragments and rushing down into perdition in flames and blood. Amen.

## List of Wounded.

## LIST OF WOUNDED IN HOSPITAL NO. 9.

E. Cotter, Co. H, 3d N. H.; Moses White, I, do; Levi Miller, A, 7th do; James F. Hazen, A, do; A. S. Leitchfield, I, do; S. D. Downing, I, do; B. P. French, H, do; Calvin Brown, do; J. E. Buzell, F, do; J. M. Prescott, D, 9th Maine; John McMaster, C, do; G. Barbee, A, do; George Blair, C, do; Daniel Morrison, G, do; A. F. White, K, do; B. Douglas, C, do; Wm. Penny, A, 6th Conn; Charles Lamburg, C, do; D. Ammerman, C, 62d Ohio; Joseph Willow, A, do; E. A. Dye, I, do; Harvey Batson, D, do; Silas Post, H, do; David Welty, D, do; John Cartan, G, do; T. Y. Brown, C, do; E. H. Shirk, I, do; A. Weigles, K, do; Perry Wiles, A, do; David Wells, D, do; J. Murtaugh, A, do; D. Moran, E, do; W. Keith, A, do; W. H. Sidel, I, do; G. Tappan, 6th Ohio; R. Hanley, K, do; A. L. Trent, C, do; J. M. Collan, H, do; F. Meekle, C, do; J. Mottershed, F, 48th N. Y.; R. McNally, H, do; Elmer Louden, D, do; Isaac Lodge, D, do; S. H. Frankenberg, B, do; David White, A, do; John F. Laxy, H, do; Everett Miller, H, do; A. L. Payne, H, do; J. J. Leining, H, do; Hendrick Walling, H, do; James Brady, A, do; Wm. Osborn, C, do; Joseph Ault, A, do; Thomas Curtis, H, do; John F. Bandy, C, do; Horatio Penell, K, do; James Hamm, E, do; N. S. Ackerly, K, do; John Boner, K, do; F. Post, E, do; G. Begeemore, E, do; M. Baker 190th N. Y. John Leonard, G, do; W. Starkweather, A, do; Peter Kelly, A, do; Bernard Smith, A, do; Andrew Ball, E, do; John Langmyer, E, do; A. Bachausen, C, do; W. Ellsworth, F, do; J. M. Hurst, A, do.

## HOSPITAL NO. 10.

Samuel Webb, Co. B, 1st S. C. Vols; Samuel Gaddis, 48th N. Y.; Joseph Gallas Co. B, 5th Mass; Thomas Cooper, B, do; John Turner, D, do; Edward Mills, E, do; John Mogan, G, do; John L. Barker, G, do; Peter Glasby, H, do; James Riley, H, do; Thos. E. Buyers, I, do; John Price, I, do; Jacob Christy, I, do; Wm. Milton, I, do; David Bronson, K, do; James Conkleton, K, do; Westley Conkleton, K, do; Calkhill Charlton, I, do; Joseph Johnson, I, do; Charles Clark, G, do; Edward Williams, K, do; Benj. Granger, G, do; George Washington, E, do; James Cole, B, do; Sam Tipton, I, do; Samuel DeForrest, E, do; H. White, K, do; V. M. Magro, I, do; Ell Franklin, C, do; G. Fisher, D, do; S. Winnis, G, do; Charles Goff, H, do; James Coleman, G, do; B. Thompson, F, do; A. Hill, A, do; G. Rnst, E, do; Sanford Jackson, A, do; John Lott, C, do; John Hedgepath, G, do; Samuel Moxes, F, do; Wm. Byers, K, do; Charles K. Reason, E, do; B. Krass, A, do; H. Tucker, I, do; C. Carlton, do; W. R. Lee, F, do; Wm. Conkleton, K, do; John L. King, E, do; W. A. Rankins, D, do; Elias Artist, do; Chas. Whitney, E, do; James Jackson, A, do; B. Smith Jr., A, do; John A. Boulden, G, do; J. A. Palmer, K, do; G. H. Hall, B, do; Martin Gilmar, D, do; W. Briggs, E, do; P. Glanally, H, do; Thomas E. Burley, I, do; John Johnson, do; Ned Pegrin, do; G. Alexander, do; G. Harburt, do; John Shaffer, do; Samuel Berry, A, do; J. H. Montgomery, I, do; L. Delaney, B, do; G. Thompson, E, do; George Rivers, G, do; Anthony Dean, do.

## GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 8, Beaufort, S. C., July 23rd, 1863.

Editor Free South:—

SIR—I would, through the medium of your columns, hereby acknowledge the receipt of many articles sent to us, during the past week, by the contrabands of St. Helena Island, for the use of the wounded in this Hospital.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID MERRITT, Surgeon 55th Pa.,  
In charge of Hospital No. 8.

From the far South come signs of allegiance to the old flag. The victories of Grant, Meade and Banks have carried terror to those who are rebels because of interest or passion. The Mobile *Advertiser* says "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." To us these are joyous words, for they tell us that the blood of loyalty is again gushing through the veins of the south.