

**GEN. GILLMORE AND THE CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI.**

The New York World of a recent issue has a column or so of mis-statements concerning Gen. Gillmore, in which, apparently to render the falsifications more plausible, Gen. Hunter is indirectly given much credit. We judge that either Gen. Gillmore or Gen. Hunter would prefer censure to praise in the New York World; and most of the statements are too apparently false, and too easily disproved to really deserve any response from anybody. We propose, however, to notice one or two, that are palpably the reverse of true.

Commencing with a review of the Tybee operations, the World says, after making the blunder of calling Gen. Gillmore General Hunter's Chief Engineer, which he never was, that 10-inch columbiads and 13-inch mortars, placed behind natural ramparts, extending but half way down Tybee Island, "formed the sole means of attack on that fort, for which the engineering foresight of Capt. Gillmore made any provision—the nearest gun, according to his design, being at a distance of some what over 2,500 yards from the nearest angle of the fort." In Gen. Gillmore's first report to Gen. Sherman, of his military reconnaissance of Tybee Island, he says: "I deem the reduction of Fort Pulaski practicable by batteries of mortars and rifled guns, established on Tybee Island. I think it probable that a nearer position, on firmer ground (although very shallow, and therefore ill adapted to mortars and sunken batteries) can be found on the island west of Tybee." Under date of Dec. 5th, he recommended, as a part of the armament, "eight heavy rifled guns of the best kind, to be used, some against the barbette guns of the fort, and some against the walls." It was on Gen. Gillmore's recommendation that Tybee Island was first occupied; he had the location of all the batteries, and the selection of their armaments; and in no case were changes made in his plans. He at first contemplated placing batteries of light rifled guns on McQueen's Island at a nearer point than Tybee afforded, but after investigation the project was given up as impracticable, owing to the narrowness of the shell beach at the only point where they could be located.

Persisting in the blunder of calling Gen. Gillmore Gen. Hunter's Chief of Engineers, the World says that Gen. Hunter gave the entire credit of the siege to Gillmore, expecting that he, in his report, would give due credit to his subordinate officers; and declares that he did nothing of the kind, complaining with especial bitterness of the ill usage of Lieutenant Horace Porter, whose contributions to General Gillmore's published report, it says, were "incorporated into it without even the credit of a quotation mark, the only reference to the true author being in a meager foot-note." Lieut. Porter's report was published in full over his own name in the appendix to Gen. Gillmore's work, with the fire tables which he prepared, placed exactly where they belonged, and as he submitted them, at the end of the report. There is no foot-note in connection with Lieut. Porter or his report. In paragraphs 99, 101 and 102, Gen. Gillmore, in his report, makes acknowledgments and pays handsome compliments to Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Wilson and Capt. Pelouze, the "three

young officers" whom he is accused particularly of neglecting.

The World's article closes with a general denunciation of Gen. Gillmore's operations at Morris Island, which it backs up with the statement that he has only succeeded in making Fort Sumter infinitely stronger than it was before! And this last is a fair specimen of the statements on which it bases its criticisms.

**BURNING OF A HOSPITAL AT BEAUFORT.**

On Tuesday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the large house at the corner of 9th and F streets, fronting the Common, Beaufort, occupied in part as the hospital of the 56th New York Regiment, Col. Van Wyck, caught fire and was completely destroyed. The fire took in the roof, from sparks, and although discovered before it had obtained much headway, could not be extinguished, owing to a scarcity of water. The Fire Department turned out promptly, but their only supply for their engines was from wells in the vicinity, the water, in which was exhausted in a few moments. About a dozen sick soldiers were in the building, and they were removed to other quarters in safety. Dr. Van Etten, the Surgeon of the regiment, is Post Surgeon, but was present, and superintended the removal of the sick. Hardenburgh, Assistant Surgeon, who had charge of the hospital, had quarters in it, as did Chaplain Van Wyck and other officers. Nearly all the property was removed. This building had been appraised to be sold, but was still the property of the Government.

**MORE REBEL DEMONSTRATIONS IN THIS VICINITY.**—On Sunday morning last, just before daylight, the rebels, in eight large boats, made an attack on our pickets at several points in the vicinity of Jenkins Island, but found them all on the alert, with no unguarded points, and were repulsed before they had effected anything. Our men fired several volleys into their boats, and the gunboat Chippewa was also encountered by them and gave them a taste of her metal. The rebels were severely handled, without being able to effect any injury on us, and as they rowed away with all possible speed, many groans were heard issuing from their boats. Col. Campbell, of the 76th Penn., commanding the outposts, reports that on Monday morning another unsuccessful movement was made by two rebel boats against the pickets commanded by Capt. Knerr. The attack was repulsed, and on a signal rocket being sent up, the boats retreated to the main. Col. Howell, commanding the District, has made such dispositions as render the Island perfectly safe against any attack, and his plans are fully understood and excellently carried out by all the subordinate officers, and the troops guarding the outposts.

**FIRE IN THE SIGNAL BUILDING.**—On Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock, an alarm of fire, the first for many months, occurred at this Post. It was caused by a fire in the Signal Building. Some sparks fell through a hole in a defective chimney, and set fire to the floor of an upper room, over the custom-house. Near by was fortunately a pile of thirty rockets, including six two-foot ones, and before the flames had spread much, they caught fire, causing a series of explosions, and giving the alarm; otherwise it is doubtful if the building could have been saved, as no one occupied the room. The exploding rockets set fire to the contents of the room, some of them shot out of the windows, and considerable excitement was caused. The three engines were very promptly on hand, to

the credit of the firemen, but the fire was extinguished with buckets of water. The damage to the building was small, but a considerable quantity of clothing, just drawn for the signal corps, and some other articles, were destroyed.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN CAMP.**—Those who do not regard the Sabbath as a day of devotion, can exhibit their good taste by at least observing it as one of rest, and abstinence, so far as practicable, from ordinary secular pursuits and amusements, in accordance with long established custom in Christian countries. In the camp, where the week-day routine is necessarily kept up to a considerable extent on Sunday, religious exercises come as a pleasing and satisfactory relief to those who have been educated at their homes to respect the institutions of religion. In some of the regimental camps services are held every Sabbath, when practicable, with pleasure to most, and injury to none. At the Third New Hampshire Camp, last Sunday afternoon, the regiment was assembled on the parade at four o'clock, and appropriate and impressive exercises were conducted by the Chaplain, Rev. Henry Hill, assisted by Dr. Swain, of the Christian Commission. A pleasing feature of the services was some excellent singing by a quartette, consisting of Major J. I. Plimpton, commanding the regiment, Surgeon Buzzell, Assistant-Surgeon Burnham and Acting Adjutant Parker. While the men were assembled, the Chaplain read the Articles of War, in accordance with a recent order.

**TO SIGHT-SEERS COMING SOUTH WITHOUT PASSES.**—Two men and three boys smuggled themselves aboard the Arago, recently, in New York, without passes, and came down here to see the sights. They assigned no other cause for visiting us in this illegitimate manner, but it is strongly suspected that they came down to avoid the draft. Capt. Peck, the Provost Marshal at this Post, provided them with excellent quarters at his hotel, and has given them good employment in the Government service. Having an agricultural turn, they are at present engaged in shoveling and wheeling dirt. When it is judged that their curiosity has been sufficiently satisfied, they will be sent to their homes. Capt. Peck is very kind to people who come here, without passes, to see the sights.

**THE RECAPTURE OF THE PROVOST PRISONERS.**—The names of the three men who escaped from the Provost Guard-House on the night of the 16th, and who were recaptured on the 18th, are Henry Stark, of Co. E, John Shumaker, of Co. C, and James Hoffman, of Co. B, 6th Conn. Vols. They deserted from their regiment some time since, escaping in an ordnance boat, and were picked up near Ossabaw by a navy boat. They said they were on the way to Nassau. They were placed in the Provost Guard-House to await trial. On the night of their escape from there they succeeded in detaching the balls with which they were fettered, by severing the chains with a file procured of another prisoner. They then sawed a hole through the floor of the middle building, where they were confined, with a saw improvised on the back of a knife. They crawled from the bottom of this building to another one, and from there, when the sentry was at a distant part of his beat, to the barracks, from under which they succeeded in escaping to the outside of the prison fence. They stole a boat from the Engineers, and made off, before their escape was discovered. They were first

heard of in the vicinity of Braddock Point. Capt. Peck at once sent mounted patrols out to scour the country, and particularly to ascertain if suspicious strangers had been inquiring for food. As was suspected, their hunger finally betrayed them, and they were arrested by the pickets. Capt. Peck now has them secured in a manner which will hardly admit of any more trouble from their attempts to escape, and they will be tried for desertion, the penalty of which is death.

**SENTENCES OF SOLDIERS FOR ROBBERY.** A General Court Martial, recently convened at Hilton Head, of which Major Daniel Klien, 6th Conn. Vols., was President, convicted Private James Brown, of Co. A, 6th Conn., of assisting in knocking down and robbing John Lang of \$247 and two watches; Joseph Nelson of \$280; and E. Gay of \$16, all enlisted soldiers, on the 22d day of last October, on the passage from New Haven to Riker's Island, on the steamer Charles Osgood. He was also found guilty of cheering for Jeff Davis. He was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for the remainder of his term of enlistment, at such place as the Commanding General may direct; that for the first year of his confinement he forfeit all pay, and the first week in each month wear a 24-pound ball attached to his right leg, by a chain six feet long; that the second week of each month, during the first year of his confinement, he be kept in solitary confinement on bread and water only; that the second year of his confinement he forfeit to the U. S. Treasurer ten dollars per month of his monthly pay; that the third year of his confinement he forfeit to the U. S. Treasurer eight dollars a month of his monthly pay, and at the expiration of his term of service, he be discharged with ignominy.

Private Michael Farrell, of Co. F, same regiment, for "doing violence" to Lang, above mentioned, was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for six months, and to lose ten dollars per month of his pay, during his confinement.

Private Robert Phillips, of Co. I, same regiment, was found guilty of complicity in the above robberies, and was sentenced to labor for three years, with a 50-pound ball attached to one of his legs, by a chain six feet long, during the first fourteen days of each month of his confinement, and to forfeit all his monthly pay to the U. S. Treasurer during the term of his confinement.

These sentences have been approved, and Gen. Gillmore has designated Fort Clinch as the place for them to be carried into effect.

**MISSIONARY ARRESTED FOR SELLING LIQUOR.**—We are informed that Mr. McCrea, of Beaufort, who for a time was connected with the business of collecting and ginning cotton there, and who has at various times pursued the avocation of a missionary and preacher, particularly among the colored people, was arrested on Monday, at his plantation on Port Royal Island, on a charge of selling whiskey to soldiers. He was at one time Superintendent of the distribution of clothing to the poor of Beaufort.

**ICE.**—Mr. Charles A. Van Zandt has made arrangements to supply this Department with ice, during the Summer, by special permission. He proposes to have suitable ice-houses at every point, and to keep a constant supply. To those who sweltered, ice-less, at Morris Island, last Summer, this news will be particularly gratifying. We believe, Mr. Van Zandt