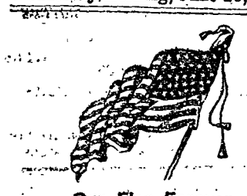
The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, June 10, 1863.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

WHO ARE TRAITORS.—We are credibly informed that a delegation in attendance at a bogus Democratic meeting held in Ebensburg last week, marched through the streets, and repeatedly cheered for Jeff. Davis. There are many men in this county claiming to be Democrats, who are not behind their fellow traitors of Cambria in their out-spoken treason, and we regret to know that too many loyal Democrats still associate with such men in public meetings, and privately, for the purpose of strengthening a party organization that is completely under the control of men who are worse than the leading rebels in arms against our Government. All men who claim to be Democrats are not traitors or rebel sympathizers, but if they continue to aid their leaders in their treasonable opposition to the Government, they cannot complain if they too are "counted in." True Democrats should inquire to what organization all rebel sympathizers belong. The Vallandighams, and every traitor in the North, in and out of our army, claim to be members of the so-called Democratic organization. And to this organization Jeff. Davis and his rebel crew look to for aid and comfort. We deny that the Democrats have an organization—a party—as they had previous to the last Presidential campaign. The southern traitors to the Democratic party in '60, with but very few exceptions, are now in arms against the Government, and the leading traitors North are their sympathizers. All true Democrats are for their country first, and opposed to any and every organization not purely Democratic. The Vallandigham organization is not the Democratic party—it is a treasonable organization, and must be put down by an honest, patriotic, public opinion.

HOW TO GET UP A MEETING.—The Vallandighamites have a new way to induce their friends to turn out when they want to make a "show." Notices similar to the following were found posted up at all the mines on Broad Top on the day previous to the "Indignation Meeting:"

May 28th, 1863.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all men holding Democratic principles to remain idle on to-morrow, and attend the Democratic Mass Meeting in Huntingdon. Any person failing to comply with notice may accidentally meet with a surprise.

This order was obeyed, and a delegation of about 170 men attended the meeting, in charge of a committee of fifteen, who were appointed overseers to keep the "Democracy" out of trouble. When this delegation arrived in town, it was taken charge of by old Know Nothings, and marched to the Court House, where the meeting was presided over by a Know Nothing, and the crowd were compelled to worship Owen, another Know Nothing.—The "Democracy" of this county are now under the control of men who were against the Democratic organization when it had some character.

The Bogus Democracy Resisting the Draft.

The bogus Democracy in most of their *public* meetings speak in favor of obeying the laws, yet where they are *strong enough they do not hesitate to* oppose the enforcement of the laws necessary to strengthen our Government against the rebel army of the South. It will be seen by the following despatch from Reading that the bogus Democracy of Berks county are determined to resist the draft:

READING, June 6.—The Enroller of Brecknock township, Berks county, who is a member of the Society of Friends, and named Joseph Dickerson, was attacked at his residence on Thursday night. The dwelling was much damaged. On Friday he received notice that "his grave had been dug," and on that night three shots were fired at his sister's house. This morning he came to Reading and resigned his commission. The attack is believed to have originated with the Knights of the Golden Circle.

TROOPS FOR OUR BORDER.—The Secretary of War has authorized Governor Curtin to raise 15 regiments, viz:—Ten of infantry and five of cavalry; to be placed on our Southern border, to prevent and guard against raids in future. We are glad of it, as we think this was much needed, and may be the means of preventing serious troubles.

The Friends of Peace.

Between *present peace and permanent* peace there is a vast difference. The friends of *present* peace are those who would compromise the honor and the integrity of the Government, to escape personal service, to make political capital, or secure self-aggrandizement.—Such peace would be more uncertain and really more dangerous than the common vicissitudes of war, in which the result of battle hangs on the merest chance. It would be a peace breeding constant apprehension and alarm. The Government would be unstable because unvindicated. The law would go into operation without a support, because its enforcement would constantly involve a compromise which would defeat its intention when those who might incur its penalties resolved to resist its power.—Those who are opposing the efforts of the National Government to put down rebellion, are favoring the *present* peace to which we now refer. Such as these want peace that they may carry to success their political plans. It is not to restore the country to greatness or glory, that such hypocrites as Bill Bigler or such naturally breeded traitors as Bill Reed desire peace. They preach peace alone to promote party purpose. They offer the compromise of national honor that their party plans may succeed. The traitors who drew the sword and lighted the torch for slavery, must be brought to their knees in utter and complete subjection; they must be forced to accept such terms as the outraged majesty of the law and the insulted purity of the Government may dictate. They must be made to feel, in their persons and their property, that this Government is not only all powerful to protect the right, but that it is invincible when it moves to crush out the wrong. Those who support the Government in its efforts against the traitors in arms, are doing all they can to hasten the establishment of such a peace. No other power but the Government can restore this peace. Political parties are unable of themselves to create national harmony or vindicate the national authority. As these are able to do that Government great harm, so are they able to do it great good. This is being realized at the present hour. The party which is supporting that Government—*the loyal men of all parties*, who are rallying to its defence and maintenance, are those who are in favor of permanent peace. But those who are opposing the Government—who are constantly clamoring for peace by assailing the National Administration—by traducing and maligning the representatives of the federal authority—these are the enemies of peace. Had the Government been supported, as it should have been, by the united masses of the free and loyal States, the rebellion would not have lasted a year. Had the leaders of the "Democratic" party who first expressed sympathy for traitors, been arrested and disposed of, the traitors of the South would now be on their knees suing for peace, and as an evidence of their sincerity, the same men would covenant to hang every doughface of the Vallandigham ilk in their possession.—*Harrisburg Daily Telegraph.*

Who Got up the Rebellion?

Every day we hear rebel sympathizers say that the rebellion was got up by "Abe Lincoln" and the "Abolitionists." Hundreds of the followers of such traitors as Vallandigham, Bigler & Co., believe such silly assertions. They believe them because they are educated to obey their political leaders. They are white men, but few of them have the independence to think for themselves. They enjoy about the same political privileges that the "white trash" do in some of the Southern States. They are unworthy to be called freemen.

We ask the question again—"Who got up the rebellion?"—and ask attention to the following events which occurred during the administration of James Buchanan:

Dec. 10, 1860. South Carolina seceded.
Jan. 3, 1861. Mississippi seceded.
Jan. 16, 1861. Florida seceded.
Jan. 19, 1861. Georgia seceded.
Jan. 31, 1861. Louisiana revolted.
Feb. 1, 1861. Texas revolted.
Feb. 5, 1861. Arkansas revolted.
Feb. 9, 1861. Jefferson Davis was elected President of the Southern Confederacy.
Feb. 19, 1861. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated.

Now who got up the rebellion—and who are responsible for the great destruction of life and property since the war began?

Loyal Governors.

In closing his inaugural address, Governor Gilmore of New Hampshire, says: *"In such a contest as that in which we are now involved, I am unable to discriminate between the support of the Government and the support of the National Administration.* It is no time now to speculate upon the causes of the rebellion. The only facts which we need are, *that it exists, and that it is our* DUTY *to put it down.* It was a remark made to me by a former Governor of this State, the late venerable Isaac Hill, in which I fully concur, that *'a man who will not stand by his Government is a coward and a traitor.'"*

The Income Tax.

A series of important decisions, just announced by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, serve to clear up some doubtful points in reference to the assessment of the income tax. Merchants have expressed doubts in regard to the proper mode of estimating their income for the year ending with December last, but the Commissioner defines the requirement of the law as *follows:*

"A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years. Uncollected accounts must be estimated.

"Old debts, formerly considered hopelessly lost, but paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be included in the statement.—Debts considered hopelessly lost on December 31, 1862, and due to the business of 1862, may be deducted from the profits of business. If subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which paid."

In relation to the income of farmers the Commissioner rules as follows:

"A farmer, when making return of the total amount of his farm produce, shall be allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of horses, mules, oxen and cattle used exclusively in the carrying on of said farm. The term 'farm produce' is construed to include all productions of a farm, of what nature and kind soever. The account of stock sold by a farmer since December 31, 1862, *should be included in the* present assessment, but the profit realized thereby must be accounted for in the next year's return.

"Where he has included in his return produce raised by him, and fed in whole or part to stock subsequently sold, he must account for the gain realized by the feeding and selling of said stock. Where he has not included the produce so fed, he must return as profits the difference between the *value of said stock on the 31st day of* December, 1861, and the amount realized for them. Fertilizers purchased by farmers to maintain their land in present productive condition will be considered as 'repairs' in estimating income."

Occupants of boarding houses are held to be entitled to the deduction allowed to payers of house rent. The commissioner says:

"When a person boards and rents a room or rooms, the rent thereof, in lieu of rent of house, should be deducted from the amount of income subject to taxation."

The income tax is assessed upon the actual income of individuals; firms, as such, need not make returns. Charitable, literary and scientific institutions are wholly exempted from the income tax.

ON the 18th of Dec., 1814, twenty days before the battle of New Orleans, Gen. Jackson reviewed and addressed his troops. The Battalion of Men of Color he addressed thus:

"SOLDIERS:—From the shores of "Mobile I collected you to arms; I invited you to share in the perils and "to decide the glory of your white "countrymen. I expected much of "you; for I was not uninformed of "those qualities which must render "you so formidable to an invading foe. "I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst and all the hardships "of war. I knew that you loved the "land of your nativity, and that, like "ourselves, you had to defend all that "is most dear to man. But you surpass my hopes; I have found in you, "united to these qualities, that noble "enthusiasm which impels to great "deeds."

See the pictorial biography of And. Jackson, by JOHN FROST, L. L. D., pages 315 and 316, where the reader will find this address.

WE had intended to take some notice of the hundreds of falsehoods put in circulation by the Vallandighamites about the destruction of the *Monitor* office and the "indignation meeting," but we have concluded to let them pass for the present and make the proper use of them at the proper time. We have not yet seen a word of truth in any statement about either in any of the rebel sheets, except the naked facts that the *Monitor* was destroyed and an "indignation meeting" was held.

From the Lower End.

Editor of the Globe,

DEAR SIR:—I have thought proper to pen you a few lines from the lower end of the county in regard to two meetings held by the bogus Democracy—one at Orbisonia, on the 3d, the other on the 4th, at Shade Gap. Word was given that R. B. Petrikin and R. M. Speer were to address these meetings. At Orbisonia there were a few of the *Monitor* friends, together with several loyal Democrats. The meeting was first addressed by Petrikin in a tirade of abusive language against the Government, which disgusted the loyal men of both parties. Next came the young gun into play. He had discovered that Petrikin's speech was not relished very well, and he was more mild in twaddle, but everything was wrong and unconstitutional that Lincoln had done, and that he was not elected by the majority of the people. Well, by such nonsense, they lost more than they gained. Next, the meeting at Shade Gap came off. Here there were some of their own stamp from Tell, but both were mere fizzles. At this meeting, a majority of the Democrats were loyal, and the speakers were hissed at, and their traveling bar running out a little too soon, they had to close the meeting with the loss of Petrikin's hat. Had the speakers watched the hat as close as they did the bottle it would not have been lost. We of Shade Gap would like to have them here again, as they do no harm to any person, but help the Union cause. PHILIP.

June 8, 1863.

WAR NEWS.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

General Hooker's Army Re-crossed the Rappahannock.—The First Line of Rifle Pits Carried.—Daring Bravery of Our Troops.—The Rebels in Strong Force.—Capture of One Hundred Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

[*Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.*]

The Second Division of the Sixth Army Corps crossed the Rappahannock at noon yesterday, on pontoon bridges laid by a detachment of the Engineer corps. The object was a reconnoissance in force to ascertain the motives and position of the enemy.

The rebel sharpshooters made some opposition to the placing of the pontoons, but this was quickly overcome, although we lost one or two men in the operation.

After the division had crossed, there was considerable skirmishing, and the rifle pits occupied by the rebel riflemen were finally carried, and some 30 or 40 prisoners captured. Among the killed was Capt. Cross of the Fiftieth New York.

The rebels still hold Fredericksburg. Gen. Longstreet is there, and shows a strong front at the upper fords of the Rappahannock. It is believed that a large part of the rebel force has gone in the direction of Gordonsville, but with what intention can only be surmised.

Our army is in good spirits, and ready for a movement forward at an hour's notice. Col. Kilpatrick's cavalry brigade arrived at headquarters last evening, from Yorktown via Urbana and the Northern Neck.

Since leaving Urbana, they have gathered five hundred horses and mules, 305 vehicles, and 250 contrabands, of whom all but fifty are valuable field hands.

Major Stokes of the 40th Virginia, Lieut. Milhehn of the Baltimore Artillery, and a number of the rebel signal corps were also taken prisoners and brought here.

[*Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.*]

ARMY OF POTOMAC, June 4.—Yesterday, at noon, very unexpectedly to everybody, the Engineer brigade was ordered to the Rappahannock with pontoon bridges, and ordered to proceed with the construction of two bridges across the river at the point known as Franklin's crossing, below the mouth of Deep Run, and one mile below Fredericksburg.

The batteries from the Sixth Corps, under charge of Col. Tompkins, were likewise ordered to cover the engineers in their work, and Howe's division of infantry was ordered to the spot to support the engineers and push across as soon as the bridges were laid.

The only rebel force visible was a double line of pickets, who lounged about very innocently, watching our operations closely.

About five o'clock, the Engineers commenced unloading the pontoons, whereupon the rebels flopped into their rifle pits, and began picking off our men. Our artillery, twenty guns or more, immediately opened with shell, and for two hours kept up a vigorous cannonade, with but little effect, however, upon the sharpshooters.

It became necessary to storm the rifle pits, and at half-past six o'clock, the 26th New York, Col. Morrison, of Col. Grant's brigade, was ordered into the boats. They at once pushed across under a dense fire, and landing on the opposite side, rushed upon the rifle-pits with cheers. The rebels vacated and ran. Our men were instantly deployed as skirmishers, and in a short time some of the 62d Florida were brought in as prisoners. Other regts. of the Vermont brigade soon followed in boats, until nearly the whole of ten brigades were over.

As soon as the firing ceased, the engineers began the work on the bridges, and at 9 P. M., had one completed, and the remainder of Howe's division passed over. Our casualties were five killed and twenty-five wounded.

Our forces advanced cautiously across the plain, deploying skirmishers very handsomely, our right resting on Deep Run, and the left in the vicinity of Bernard House. By dark they had reached the Bowling Green road and posted pickets for the night well out towards the foot of the timbered crests on which the enemy have their strong entrenchments.

The rebels were not discovered in force last night, though the prisoners stated that we should soon meet them if we kept on advancing. This morning enough has been ascertained to locate the greater portion of the enemy's force.

We took nearly 100 prisoners, including one Major. Our crossing took the enemy greatly by surprise. During the night, Gen. Lee marched two corps back from the vicinity of Salem Church to a position in front of our lines. Gen. Longstreet's corps has reinforced the troops in Fredericksburg and slept there last night. This morning they moved in a southerly direction.

By this bold movement we have demonstrated to a certainty what became of the enemy, besides divining his purposes.

Our men behaved most gallantly, cheering as they crossed for the third time, this historic river. The movement has thrilled the army with excitement and impatience.

The rebels returning to their fortifications

NEW YORK, June 8.—The *Herald's* special despatch from Washington, says the reports from the army of the Potomac (Sunday) represent matters as very quiet.

The rebel forces in large numbers were seen yesterday returning to the fortifications in the rear and below Fredericksburg.

One of the prisoners captured on Friday below Fredericksburg, stated that it was intended soon to make a raid toward Washington. If such a design is entertained, they will find ample preparation made for their reception.

The object of the reconnoissance across the Rappahannock was fully accomplished.

The Siege of Vicksburg.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Our direct advices from Vicksburg are to Saturday, the 30th of May. For several days previous, quiet prevailed along the line, broken by occasional cannonading.

The *Commercial's* despatch says:—Spades are once more trumps. We are erecting earthworks to protect our men, and mining to blow the face out of one or two forts that are nearly unapproachable otherwise. The idea of carrying the place by storm seems to be abandoned, and the safer and surer plan of starving Gen. Pemberton into submission now finds favor everywhere.

A deserter came into our lines this morning. He represents that he was sent out by General Pemberton to communicate verbally with Generals Johnston and Loring. The former he supposed to be between Big Black River and Jackson and the latter near Port Gibson. He represents affairs in the city as growing desperate. About eighteen thousand effective men are there. Two-thirds are kept in the fortifications night and day and not allowed to leave an instant on any pretext. A detail each evening cook the rations, consisting of three quarters of a pound of meat and the same of corn meal per day. The remaining one-third is held as a reserve to strengthen any threatened point at a moment's notice.

Generals Pemberton, Lee, Reynolds, Stevenson and others are in the city. Most of the sick left the city before its investment. Those who remain have excavated caves, and live in them night and day. The valuable merchandise in the city is also thus stored, from fear of conflagration The poor are generally in their houses.

Over one hundred women and children have been killed by our bombardment. Gen. Pemberton believed his rations would hold out thirty days, but urged Johnston to come to his relief within ten days at the furthest.—The cavalry horses have been turned loose and driven toward our lines, owing to the lack of forage. (This has since been confirmed.) There was ammunition enough to last sixty days, with the single exception of gun caps; these were scarce.

All confidently expected superhuman efforts to be made by those outside to raise the siege. They consider Vicksburg the strongest place in the confederacy. Gen. Blair had met no enemy in force, and the reports of Gen. Johnston being near are disbelieved. At all events, we are prepared for him.

Subsistence for our army comes to Lake's Landing on the Yazoo River, about ten miles from the Mississippi, by transports, and thence by teams to the different army corps.

This morning, the heaviest cannonading of the siege was kept up without intermission for nearly three hours. New batteries have lately been put in position, and 150 guns were playing on the city.

At daylight, the firing was rapid beyond belief, and the reports along the whole line averaged one per second for minutes together. The roar of the heavy siege guns was awful, and the earth was shaken by the concussion.—The weather continues hot. The roads and camps are uncommonly dusty. The wounded are being removed to the hospital boats in large numbers, and transported to Memphis.

All goes well, considering the magnitude of the operations

CHICAGO, June 6.—A special despatch from Chickasaw Bayou, dated June 1st, says:

There is no important change to report. Gen. Logan has planted heavy siege guns within 100 yards of the rebel works, and has constructed a covered way from behind the high hill, through which the gunners pass to and fro with little danger.

A bearer of despatches from Pemberton to Johnston left the rebel lines on Thursday last, and coming directly to Gen. Grant's headquarters, communicated the contents to Gen. Grant.

It is reported from Helena, Arkansas, that the country between White River and St. Francis is patrolled by guerilla bands numbering from six hundred to seven hundred men, under Dobbins.

Gen. Price has removed his entire force from Little Rock to Fort Smith, leaving behind but a single regiment. Marmaduke was at Jacksonport, Arkansas.

The guerillas are extremely enterprising, and extend their operations to a point almost within sight of Helena.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Our advices from Vicksburg are to June 2d, but they contain no particular news.—Gen. Grant is able to press the siege and take care of Johnston, who is posted still at Jackson. His reported march on Memphis is not confirmed.

Our siege guns are close up to the enemy's works, and are playing vigorously on them and the town. On the 1st inst., the rebels shot three hundred horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them.

General Blair is up the Yazoo. Important news is expected from him.

THE LATEST.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—The Adams Express company have advices from their superintendent at Memphis to the 3d instant.

A bearer of despatches from Pemberton to Johnston was captured on Thursday. The dispatch reads: "Forage all gone; men on quarter rations; can hold out ten days."

On Friday Gen. Grant ordered every gun in position to throw shell into Vicksburg. In one hour 3,600 were safely lodged in the city. The effect is not known.

CAIRO, June 7.—A steamer from the Yazoo has arrived with dates to Wednesday last.

The fire in Vicksburg on Monday night was caused by the explosion of our shells. One whole side of Washington Square was destroyed.

The planting of the siege guns is progressing, and it was the intention to open along the whole line on Wednesday.

Our lines have been drawn in so close that in many places the armies are within speaking distance.

CHICAGO, June 8.—A special despatch, dated Walnut Hills, June 2d, says Gen. Blair's expedition had returned without the loss of a man.—They had scoured fifty-six miles of country from the Big Black to the Yazoo.

Several bridges, grist mills and cotton gins, which were used to grind corn, were destroyed, together with a large quantity of cotton marked C. S. A.

Hundreds of negroes stampeded at the approach of our troops and followed them into our lines.

Joe Johnston has not yet been heard from definitely, and it is supposed that he cannot raise a force sufficient to attack Grant.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Detailed Account of Sixteen Days' Operations.

Our Losses 5,000; Rebel Losses 15,000.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.]

IN THE REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 24, 1863.—Gen. Grant's army is in the rear of Vicksburg in a most excellent military position, the line extending from the upper water batteries, on Walnut Hills above Vicksburg, around to the heights above Warrenton and below Vicksburg. The average distance of our main force from the city is two miles. Our line of skirmishers, however, is quite up to the rebel entrenchments—a few yards generally measuring the distance between our sharpshooters and the rebel earthworks.

A detailed account of all the operations including the battles and marches by which the position has been attained, would be too long for your columns. A brief *resume* must answer.

A three months' campaign in the front, with the attempts to reach and carry the enemy's right through Yazoo Pass and Steel's Bayou, having demonstrated that the flank could not be turned in that way—the battle of Chickasaw Bayou having shown that a single column could not reach Vicksburg by a front attack on Walnut Hills. Haines' and Snyder's Bluffs proving altogether too strong for the naval flotilla, and all the canal projects failing, after immense labor, it was determined to attempt the movement which has so far proved successful.—The history of modern warfare furnishes few that equal it in boldness and audacity of conception, and, so far, in brilliant, triumphant execution.

While the Fifteenth Army Corps (Sherman's) was posted in full force in the immediate front of Vicksburg, the Seventeenth (McPherson's) was moved by divisions and brigades across the country from Milliken's Bend, fifteen miles above Sherman's Landing, and encamped below and about Carthage. Admiral Porter ran the blockade with his iron clads and two transports. A vigorous cannonade from Sherman's casemated batteries opened the next morning on the town. Four other transports followed the Admiral's fleet. The Thirteenth Army Corps (McClernand's) followed the Seventeenth across the country. Things being thus prepared, General Sherman, at mid-day on the 30th of April, moved up the Yazoo on a large fleet of transports, preceded by seven gunboats. Early in the morning he opened a fierce attack upon Haines' and Snyder's Bluffs. The same day Porter attacked the batteries at Grand Gulf. The rebels were completely deceived. Their main forces were concentrated at Vicksburg and Haines' Bluff. Grand Gulf was left with a garrison of about seven thousand. On the 2d of May Sherman renewed the attack on Haines's Bluff, and Porter on Grand Gulf. The transports ran the batteries below, and two divisions crosed over the Mississippi. Grand Gulf was evacuated, and Grant had a foothold on the rebel side of the Mississippi. In the night-time Sherman returned to Young's Point, and the next day moved his corps (the 15th) to Grand Gulf, and joined Grant. In the meantime Grant had, with Osterhaus' and Logan's divisions, overtaken the rebel Bowen's force at Wilson's Hill, completely routing them, and taking seven hundred prisoners.—Pushing rapidly up the line of the Big Black river, near Raymond, he met the enemy under General Gregg, and at once attacked and defeated him, with Logan's division of McPherson's, and Tuttle's of Sherman's corps, capturing some two thousand prisoners. Without delay, Sherman's and McPherson's corps moved to Jackson, capturing the State Capital, after a short engagement, on the 14th. McClernand's corps, the head of whose column was eight miles in the rear, was at once ordered to move by Edward's Station toward the Big Black Bridge. McPherson moved along the line of the road, through Bolton, and Sherman, on the right, towards the Bridgeport Ferry. Between Bolton and Edward's Station, at Champion Hills, the enemy under Gen. Tilghman were found posted in a very strong position. Crocker's and Hovey's divisions attacked them in front, and a very severe battle took place. Our field was fought over three times.—The rebels finally gave way as Logan was moving in upon their flank. Gen. Tilghman was killed and his army utterly routed. Several thousand prisoners and thirty-three pieces of artillery were captured. The army crossed the Big Black by three columns the next morning, and moved at once upon the work in the rear of Vicksburg.—Sherman on the right, McPherson in the centre, and McClernand on the left. The enemy retreated to their entrenchments in the rear of Vicksburg, and along the line of the Chickasaw Bayou and the Yazoo. In the night, Steele's division, of Sherman's corps, made a night attack upon the rebel works on Walnut Hills—the same which he attacked in December last—and after a hard battle of five hours' duration, defeated them. Our right was thus brought to the heights above the Yazoo. Haines's and Snyder's Bluffs were captured, with all their ordnance and stores.

The next day General Grant ordered an assault to be made on the whole line at ten o'clock. The assault was delayed until two in the afternoon, in consequence of a report from McClernand that he was not ready to move. Promptly at two o'clock Sherman's corps and the right of McPherson's, under Logan, moved to the assault.—The left of McPherson's corps waited for the right of McClernand's. Genl. McClernand did not move. The assault was, therefore, made by the right and centre. It was a most gallant attack. Our men, in the face of a storm of grape and canister and rifles, charged down hills, up ravines and up hills, straight to the enemy's earthworks.—The rebel ditches were circular and deep, and the parapets of such height that our brave men could not scale them. The enemy, finding that they were not attacked by our left, massed in front of Sherman and McPherson, and were repulsed. Many brave officers and men fell in this assault. Our troops lay close to the rebel works until night, when they were withdrawn.

Our line of supplies by the way of Grand Gulf had been abandoned for seveaal days, in consequence of its great length. During the night after the assault, General Sherman, in person, with a small escort of cavalry, looked up and opened a road across Chickasaw bottom, to the Yazoo, and succeeded in getting despatches thro' to Young's Point. Supply boats came up at once, and the army was fully provided with rations. This is now our line of supplies, and the army is well and easily provided with commissary and ordnance stores.

At the time of the first assault, the enemy was in the greatest consternation. All the prisoners in Vicksburg were released and sent across the river. I believe, if McClernand had p[illegible] the assault, as ordered, our [illegible] would have taken Vicksburg. [illegible] he did not, I really do not kn[illegible] would not like to say that he is [illegible] politician than General—more je[illegible] of others and ambitious of self th[illegible] becoming the good soldier; but t[illegible] the fact, if one-half that is asserted [illegible] officers in relation to his conduct at first and second assaults is true; if it he ought not to be where he is.

During the night of the 21st, the gunboats and mortars opened upon the city and the lower batteries. During the whole night, and until ten in the morning of the 22d, a constant, heavy terrific cannonade was kept up. Soon after daylight, the batteries of the army opened fire. The rebels replied from all their guns. The water batteries were silenced by the gunboats, but those on the heights kept at work. The gunboats could not fire at them, as our army was in the rear.

About midday another assault was ordered on the whole line. Storming parties of volunteers, and forlorn hopes, were advanced under cover of field batteries and sharpshooters, and supported by brigades. The men moved bravely and well into the field, and up to the works; but all in vain. We could not take the works. The men dug steps in the earthworks with their bayonets, and placed their colors on the rebel parapets, whence neither party could remove them, every man who showed himself, falling from the shot of a rifleman. Our loss during the day was very severe, especially of officers.

Vicksburg is defended in the rear by works fifteen feet in height, with ditches ten feet deep—the works standing on steep hillsides, every approach protected by rifle-pits and covered by artillery. It cannot be taken by assault, but *will* be taken. It is a doomed city.

This morning a mine under one of the forts, in front of Sherman's corps, was blown up, and the site is now in our possession.

The gunboats Choctaw and Baron De Kalb returned last evening from Yazoo City, one hundred miles above, on the Yazoo. The city capitulated. All the rebel Government stores and a partly burned ram were destroyed.

I send you a partial list of casualties. Our loss, so far, is about 5[illegible] killed and wounded, perhaps less. [illegible] enemy's loss, so far, is not less [illegible] 15,000. Seven thousand prisone[illegible] in our hands, and 92 pieces of [illegible]ry. The quantity of small arm[illegible] nance, camp and garrison eq[illegible] that has fallen into our hands, [illegible] large.

This is the total of our [illegible] work. In sixteen days it has [illegible]ed 160 miles, fought five battl[illegible] the capital of Mississippi, d[illegible] all communication with the r[illegible]my at Tullahoma, captured 7,0[illegible]oners, 92 pieces of artillery, [illegible] stand of small arms, seven m[illegible] heavy fortifications on the rebel [illegible] completely invested the city in the [illegible] and opened for us a new and perfect line of supplies. During those sixteen days, the army had but four days' rations from the depots of supplies.

The army is in excellent health, and confident of success. JACK.

P. S.—Before the second assault upon the enemy's rear fortifications, Gen. McArthur, with a portion of his division, crossed the Mississippi near Warrenton, and after a severe engagement, drove the enemy and occupied the heights above Warrenton and below Vicksburg.

Col. Dollins, of the Eighty-first Illinois, was captain of an independent cavalry company, in the three month's service, which he raised at his home at Centralia. Last summer, while in Illinois on a thirty days' leave of absence, he recruited the Eighty-first.—He was shot through the head, and fell at the head of his regiment.

Col. Humphreys of the Ninety-fifth *Illinois*, was in Gen. Ransom's brigade. In the second assault his regiment was hesitating; Gen. Ransom called to him to move forward. Dropping his sword in a salute to the General, he ordered, "Forward Ninety-fifth," and fell dead. The color-bearer was shot, and fell at the same instant. The regiment wavered. General Ransom seized the colors and advanced in front of the line: three line officers left their places, came to the General and took the colors. The line advanced and those colors were planted on the rebel parapet.

During the same day the colors of the Ninth Iowa were planted on a rebel parapet, the color guard digging steps with their bayonets. The colors remained in that position seven hours.—Every man of the Ninth that attempted to get near them was shot by the rebels. Every rebel that essayed to touch them was winged by one of our sharpshooters. The Ninth brought away the flagstaff and about two thirds of the colors; the rebels have perhaps one third. When colors are advanced to such a position that every hand that essays to feel the staff is winged, you can well understand that there is sharp shooting.

The night after the first assault, Blair's division (formerly Dave Stuart's,) were continuously and carefully moving their dead and wounded from the field. Suddenly a large fire was kindled on the rebel parapet, and an officer inquired what our men were doing. Being informed, he replied, "We build this fire to take your wounded out of the ditch—drive your ambulances up, and you will not be molested. Our wounded and dead were all removed, the rebels keeping up the light.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.