The Haily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA Saturday Evening, July 18, 1863

The following is a copy of a handbill posted in various parts of the city. We leave the reader to its perusal: SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

Persons wishing to go as substitutes for Drafted Men will be able to make arrangements

by calling at the Buehler House. NO OBJECTION TO COLOR. July 17, 1863.

-Two objects are apparent in this publication. It is evident that some pale face is exceedingly anxious to escape a duty which he owes to his country, by employing a "nigger" to do the work. By this, it would seem that the "nigger" is not so bad after all, particularly if he pass as a substitute, and from the imprint of the bill in question, we are left to infer that even a copperhead Democrat can be prices, and giving up its credit to the keeping taught to regard a "nigger" with favor, protheir necks to save the miserable lives of made at a moment when it was supposed the the tyrants north or south who have made lurking, insinuating purpose of the advertiser, this advertisement. The spirit of copperheadism

himself, in this war, as the substitute of a which has its fingers ever at the throat of Gotham, known, notorious copperhead, we must deal to deprive it of its breath or tickle it to faughter, candidly and briefly. Any colored man who just as the mood of the hour or the mammon inthus offers himself, will deserve to be degraded volved, may dictate. Foreign capital, foreign still further in the social mire and mud of this oredit, foreign instincts and objects, alone rule age of his oppression. The copperhead looks in New York. It is a sort of stopping place on the 27th we started for the pike, and were upon the colored man as a beast of burden—
the highway between this nation and the people moving on our way to Dixle, the whole army of Europe; a stopping place where all that is fit for service in the army when said colored evil remains, because it is tempted by gain to point. I have unbounded confidence in our man can go as the substitute of a coward, a tarry, or in its lack of means, it is unable to dough-face or a secret traitor. Under no cir push forward into the genial glow and warmth circumstances, we trust, will any of the colored of the true region of the great Republic. men of Harrisburg go as the substitutes of their contemners and would-be oppressors. If the cclored man loves his country-if he is really anxious to benefit himself and emancipate his i tentified with the nationality of the American let him strike for freedom under the stars and progress and development are in common with P. M., and we have been waiting since three a stripes as a volunteer, unbought by the gold those of the whole country. It seeks to imiof any tyrannical coward, such as is repre-tate no foreign modes or manners—it has no from Hoover's Gap, after our sharp hattle and sented in interests which conflict with those of the decided victory at Liberty Gap. Since then we

-Since the above was written, we learn that the Assistant Provost Marshal General of which can possibly interfere with its duty to the can only wonder at the endurance of men. No Pennsylvania has decided that a negro is no mili
Federal Government. Philadelphia is peculiarmy ever encountered a combination of obstatary equivalent for a white man. This settles that question, but will it affect the "no objection to in credit, in ambition and in glory. It was the we could scarcely get our artillery through—birth place of the nation and it will be its Thousands of soldiers worked all night in the the advertisement we have quoted?

The Fall of Charleston.

rebellion. As the locality in which the hellborn heresy of secession was nurtured, the city of Charleston will always be coupled with an inphia and Constantinople, or Philadelphia and was discouraging and it seemed as if Providence

Connecticut and 9th by famy only excelled by that which Babylon enjoyed when it was abhorred by man and despised by God. South Carolina has been the only foul spot on the fair escutcheon of the Union, from the she can press out of the misery of the nationspot on the fair escutcheon of the Union, from the day it became associated in the sisterhood of states for the profits she can gather from the necestate the enemy, they were whipped, our men going in with a hurrah, taking batteries, gaps in mountries to the hour that it betrayed the purpose to rule or ruin the American Union. It has been achieve by speculating on the material out the more cheerful remissive to the more cheerful remissive to the more cheerful remissive to their comrades.

Some the work the more cheerful remissive to their comrades. The other regiments held the battery until they were badly cut up. They then abandoned it and the rebels again took possession. These the great nest in which traitors of all grades and complexion have been hatched—and what manufacture i. Let us have no comparisons, South Carolina has been and is to the Union, Charleston has also been to South Carolina.

interests of the world and humanity require and ennobled, as the brutality, treason, assassithat the city of Charleston should be razed nation and arson of the other startle the world they could not stop, even in their strenghold from its foundations, and its name blotted from the lists of the cities of the world. This much is due to the brave men who have fallen on the battle fields of the Union. It is due to our present suffering and future safety. It is due to God and man, that a great example be made of a city which defied and sought to obstruct His purpose of elevating and improving His creatures. But, vengeance is mine, saith the Lord! It is this promise which gives us faith in the ultimate face of the birth place of treason! In the meantime let us rejoice that Charleston has

The Arrest of Showers.

As the arrest of the man Edward Showers, has our mob that lately carried death and desolation been attempted to be given to the public in a through the city of New York, than we have shape to reflect on the Government, the follow- that the same man, with all the Democratic hear soon of our arrival at Chattanoga. Our ANOTHER ACCOUNT ing facts may be of service in enlightening this leaders, sympathize with the rebels of the South. community on the merits of that case. The Carlish Herald of the 17th inst., says that on Sunday, the day after the first appearance of the rebels in Carlisle, Showers was overheard in what he supposed was a secret conversation with two of the rebel officers, informing them of the whereabouts of the grain, &c., belonging to John Noble, Carey Ahl, and one other farmer, whose name the witness did not remember. Another previous to the appearance of the rebels he was constantly making use of expressions similar to the following: That any man supporting the present administration of the Government in any wayshouldering a gun or contributing a dollar toward the conduct of the war, was a traitor to his country. The Herald further intimates that there is more evidence which will make the case against him,

when fully made up, a very strong one.
Showers is one of the blatant copperheads, of
whom we have abundant in the loyal States. cause of rebellion. If the testimony is as atrong against him, as is intimated by the Herald, it is

Will Philadelphia, Like New York, Attempt Nullification ?

The question which we use as a caption for this article, is frequently asked by those who hope for an affirmative answer. No loyal Pennsylvanian, in the first place, will conceive it necessary to ask such a question. Between Philadelphia and New York there is a vast difference, politically as well as socially. The population of New York, we care not whether it is that which moves unseen amid the filth of its purlieus, or that which flaunts its silks or employing New York mechanics at extravagant of New York speculators, the first organized vided any of the race are willing to risk attempt at nullification is made in that city; object which seems to strike us, is the seem strange and unaccountable, simply because the great mass of men in this country whoever he may be, to arouse a bitter prejudice | have been accustomed to look upon New York on the subject of the draft. We have no faith in city as the powerful centre of all that is eminently anything that emanates from the Tory Organ American in wealth, enterprise and patriotism. or the establishment in which it is printed, and But to suppose this is to labor under a most therefore we look suspiciously on this adver | egregious mistake. New York trade, literature, tisement. If the fajends of that establishment politics and amusements are all controlled by a could get up a riot, by which the streets of foreign influence which entertains the most triotic and loyal American. There is an English rejoices to embarrass the Government and im- element in that city, which has worked itself pede the war; and with traitors, the end al- insidiously into the control of the columns of many of its newspapers - which influences its With regard to the colored man who offers business-which opens or closes its coffers, and

-Between such cities as New York and Philadelphia there is no affinity, and therefore there can be no sympathy. Philadelphia is nation—no enterprises that antagonize any- have been on the chase after the cowardly rebs thing which is American, and no purposes but have not yet found them. When I look back over the scenes of the past few days, I sepulchre, if lasting devotion to its welfare and mud and rain, covered with dirt, dripping to the skin, tired, weary, with sore feet and half rations, for it was impossible for our supplies The heart of treason has at length been good or evil, can make it such. Philadelphia, to get up at all. These things were done for reached, and in the fall of Charleston, which therefore, will not imitate New York. Bewo no day, we can see the end of the tween the two cities there is as much difference, que wink of sleep: two of them we marched so far as Americanism is concerned, as there is

any of the priest ridden, tyrant oppressed cities was against us, but still the spirit of the men tack upon the Cumming's Point battery. They of the old world. Philadelphia is for American ica. New York is for New York—for the money that collection of the collection of the collection of the collection of the money that the spirit of the men tack upon the Cumming's Point battery. They is the collection of the money and the collection of the money is the collection of the money and the collection of the money is the collection of the money and the collection of ica. New York is for New York—for the money of which the undergarments of children are bar our progress. At 3 a. M., of the 29th, we two regiments have shown themselves the manufacture l. Let us have no comparisons. then, between Philadelphia and New York,harleston has also been to South Carolina.

The refinement, patriotism, sterling manhood meet the chivalry who had so long dared us to 12 o'clock three wooden gunboats opened of the sincerely and piously believe that the and Christian position of the one, are enhanced fight, them, but our rapid marching and our the battery at long range, and threw their 20 and for the moment make civilization and humanity hold their breath.

THE TRUTH is beginning to leak out concerning the New York riots. The Evening Post of yesterday says that the important statement is now made, upon semi-official authority, that the small State militia forces here were not permitted to be used at the outset upon the mob. guard. There is no donbt of the truth of this morning, when we will be sure of silencing the It is expected that in the course of a day or two statement, and it shows how the C. S. A. in this Cumming's Point Battery and Fort Johnson. the facts will be placed before the public in a en compelled to surrender to the army of the detailed and unquestionably authentic form.

-We have no more doubt in our mind that Horatio Seymour sympathized with the murder-

As WAR is now practiced by the nations of the world, the genius of man is taxed to invent the most fearful machinery for the destruction of his fellow man. For instance, a shell for rifles has been invented by Captain Norton of the British army. It is charged with solid phosphorous. Projected from a cavalry pistol, point in the testimony was that for some time it lodged in a dead board and burned with a to see him. He and the Army of the Cumber-sent north. fierce flame for some time. Imagine ten thousand men armed with rifles throwing such missiles, and the effect upon the foe assailed,

HUNDREDS OF REBEL DESERTERS, we are informed by a gentleman in whose veracity we have confidence, are actually now engaged in assisting the farmers of York, Cumberland and Adams counties to gather their harvests in If this is so, peace, when it comes, will bring with who have been doing what they could to aid the it genial joys, the generous feeling of friendship cause of rebellion. If the testimony is as strong against him, as inditinated by the Heald, it is men have feared would never again be established between the revolted and the loyal supplies the such men as he were brought to cause it is time such men as he were brought to lished between the revolted and the loyal supplies the such a crisic. States.

Interesting from Tennessee.

Fierce Ride from Murfreesboro to Shelbyville - T. Victory at Liberty Gop-Pennsylvania and Illi nois Bravery-The Popularity of Gen. Rosecrans The Invincibility of the Army of the Cumberland - A March of Seven Days through Mud and Rain - The Cowardice of the Rebels at Tullahoma -A Message from the Troops in the Field to the Copperheads at Rome-Tennessee Wheeling into the Line of the Union.

Correspondence of the Telegraph] HOOVER'S GAP, TENN., June 28, 1863. its purlieus, or that which flaunts its silks or rolls in its chariots throughout Broadway, this population has little sympathy with that noble, national feeling which not only inspires the people of Philadelphia, but which animates the people of every city in the loyal States. New York is always for New York. There is nothing good outside of Gotham—nothing evil inside—if we helieve the avery side. We have seed that sity. Yet side—if we believe the press of that city. Yet ing we started again for the next hill. The of revolutionary sires, and would tamely bend after all the benefits which the Government has enemy would fall back from one high hill to the knee to traitors, and sacrifice liberty, jusshowered on New York, permitting its wealth another, and fight desperately, but 'twas no take the news? We hope to send them more to flow at the feet of New York merchants, employing New York mechanics at extravagant temploying New York mechanics at extravagant to the news? We hope to send them more than the news? simply horrible. On the 25th, with the 79th of the same kind for their comfort. To do this lilinois, were ordered forward, and with slight loss gained a position within 200 rods of one of the worst looking young mountains to scale I have ever seen. The bullets, shell and grape flew like hail on every side, but we hugged the ground, and kent our position. At last the or made at a moment when it was supposed the ground and kept our position. At last the organization grateful to Rosecrans and the Army of the Cum Government would be unprepared to meet the der-came to cross a large corn field, open, withuse of all their social and political privilege shock, and therefore most likely to go to out any protection, nearly half a mile in width, to tread the colored man down deeper and preces beneath the blow thus inflicted. To to tread the colored man down deeper and preces beneath the blow thus inflicted. To We started, mud a foot deep, through a terrideeper into eternal degradation. The other many people, this condition of affairs will ble fire from a brigade of Arkansasans on the mountain and three batteries. It was a terrible march, but on we went, men dropping on every side of me. The color bearer fell—it was caught up and carried forward. Batteries was caught up and carried Iorward. Exteries played on us at every step. Shell were continually bursting over our heads, or plunging into the mud, but on we went, and in forty minutes had fought the battle of Liberty Gap, and driven from the hill a whole brigade of the rebs; but forty of our little band lay mangled and grouning on the rath over which we described. and groaning on the path over which we charg Harrisburg would be made to run with human blood, as were those in New York, they would resort to just such covert tricks as that which lurks in a construction which can be placed on moment barter all that is dear to the truly palat my own escape, without a scratch, while gone, and we cared only for victory. It was grand old shout that went up from the surviv ors as the rebs took to their heels and left us in possession of the hill.

The night of the 25th we were on picketno sleep for us—raining hard all night, but before morning dawned the enemy were away, satisfied with their taste of Illinois and Penn sylvania bravery. Out of the 18 men whom I took into the fight I lost seven killed and wounded. After a day's rest, to take care of our dead and wounded, and on the morning of regard as a good and skillful General. Ido no

believe the army of the Cumberland can be whipped. We are moving forward in grand style. The rain still falls, the roads are the worst I ever saw, but on we go, soaked by the drenching torrents, only anxious to close up this war. I am sitting is an ambulance writing this with pencil, as you see, while troops are passing on to take the advance, which we have race from the terrible thrall in which it is held, Government, by principle and patriotism. Its had since we left Murfreesboro. It is 1 o'clock,

started on our way at tour. That one nour is bent only on one thing—whipping the enemy; fing at daylight. Fort Sumter opened when a and the harder the work ine more cheerful Pennsylvania regiment cowardly deserted them, ternuts," and were soon on our way for this vigorous and daring charges whenever we could pound shots directly into the works. get at them, had made their legs cowardly and Fort Sumter has been throwing a but went flying through and with only slight skirmishing we entered their works. They left their tents standing and the ground was strewn with dirty butternut uniforms, knapsacks guns, cartridge boxes, &c. Their heavy rifled 64 pounders on the forts were silent for the want of brave hearts to man them. With every advantage in their favor, they proved them selves cowards. Three regiments of Tennesse troops refused to leave this place. They wer disarmed and marched away under a heav

quarter is hanging together.

We expect the cars from Nashville to night with rations, and then again we move on. Geos Thomas and Crittenden, and the other two di vision of McCooke's corps, are going on. Last tured while trying to run out of Bull's bay night they were at Deckard, twenty miles in last night. division at present remains here. We protested against it, wishing still to be in the advance, to do the fighting and hard work, but General Rosecrans seems to think we must rest. It is, Gilmore's operations up to the morning of the erable, low and swampy country. The city of Tullahoma is about the size of some coal boat landing, and the people look too discount. landing, and the people look too disconsolate a breach on the south walls of Fort Sumter, for any use. They are bereft of their dear On the 13th one hundred and thirteen rebels friends, the brave and valorous chivalry who wounded, were brought into Folly Island

invited us to meet them, but were "not at Many of them stated that they were forced into home' when we called. Rosecrans is a great the rebel service, and intend to take the oath land are a perfect terror, and the people look as if they expected to see us with horns, and hoofs, and tails. Gunboats never created half the fear and they all talk Union as soon as they can get their breath. News this evening from the front. The repel

News this evening from the front. The reper army is scattering in all directions. The Kentucky and Tennessee troops are coming into during the lines by hundreds. This is our glorious Fourth of July. Our three batteries made the walking of July. Our three batteries made the welkin ring for thirty minutes at noon. It was grand the air was filled with the cheers and shouls of the soldiers, and the representatives of the Keystone State did their share.

are asked, "What of Pennsylvania?" we answer, "She is all right." There are plenty at home for defence. I feel sure that we shall be able o point home to our noble old State with pride and tell our comrades from other States, look at Penn-ylvania; how nobly she meets dange and thrusts invaders from her soil.

TULLAHOMA, July 9.—This morning all are rejoicing and full of gladness. We have just heard the news. Vicksburg is ours, and the Army of the Potomac has gained signal victories over Lee and his hosts. The skies are bright and grant us more victories and a speedy peace With such a cause as ours success is certain in On the principle of the homeopath, i "similia similibus curantur, or in more homely phrase—a bair of the dog that bit you" it may cheer them to be told that we have driven, demoralized and scattered in all directions the famous army of Capt. Bragg. "A little more grape" will not help him. The mountains around are full of deserters. Tennessee is wheeling into line. The remnant of the old 77th are trying to do their duty and help on the good cause.

Vours truly.

W. A. R.

The Attack on Charleston.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

A letter to the Boston Herald, dated off Charleston, July 12, says the grand and final attack is asrigned for Tuesday, the 14th inst.

Everything is working well here. Morris Island is ours.

Charleston and the forts are completely be leged. Five iron clads and fifteen gunboats are off

Fort Sumter, and ten gunboats and one forty gun frigate, and the New Ironsides, will come over the bar to-night.

Three more iron clads will arrive this after-

Three more iron clads will arrive to night at high water.

Six hundred fresh men to assist the gunboats and iron clads have arrived. Batteries with heavy two hundred pounders rifled guns have been erected on Morris Island by our troops, and will take part in the bom-bardment of Sumter.

ming's Point Battery.

THE WORKS CAPTURED AND RECAPTURED. EVERYTHING WORKING WELL SUMTER OPENS ON MORBIS ISLAND A Breach Made in the South Walls

Boston, July 18. rested an hour and the correspondent of the second days fight-

of Sumter.

On the morning of the 11th of July, the 6th

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the monitors proceeded

noted place, where we expected and hoped to to attack the Cummings Point battery, and at the battery at long range, and threw their 200 Fort Sumter has been throwing shell into Morris Island, without doing any damage to

our side. The cannonading ceased at four o'clock P. M.

The monitors have been supplied with fresh crews from the different ships.

The iron clad Montauk has just arrived from Port Royal, and Lieut. Boomer, of the Housa-tonic, will take command of her. She is over the bar, proceeding with the gunboats and sixteen vessels, in front of Morris Island and Fort Sumter.

We shall recommence the attack to-morro Everything is working well. The batteries opened in earnest

The Memphis has just brought in a side wheeler, loaded with cotton, which was cap-

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

New York, July 18.—The advices per the steamer Fulton state, as the result of General

The other advices, per the Fulton, are merely corroborated of the Boston *Herald's* account.

THE VERY LATEST.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

ARRIVAL OF MORE PRISONERS Gallant Dash of General Gregg-

Capture of Prisoners, Colors and Four Pieces of Artillery.

WASHINGTON, July 18. A letter from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says, a few shots were heard on Friday afternoon in the direction of Vestall's o Gregory's Gap, resulting, it is believed, from small parties of rebels reconnoitering those places and being dispersed by our cavalry and light batteries.

Several Paymasters have arrived and the officers and men attached to Gen. Meade's Headquarters are receiving their pay to July 1st. No definite information can be obtained of

Lee's present or intended movement. About seven hundred prisoners arrived at beadquarters on Thursday night and more have

been torwarded by other routes.

A non-commissioned officer who arrived in Washington to day, says that on Thursday Gen. Gregg crossed at Falling Waters and was cut off at Shepperdstown for six hours from communication with our army. He finally relieve himself, according to the same authority, by gallant charge upon the rebels, capturing the large number of prisoners, three stands of colors and four pieces of artillery.

FROM WASHINGTON

IMPORTANT ORDER RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT

Consolidation of Departments. WAR DEPARTMENT,

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 17, 1863. IRCULAR No 47. First. Drafted men become soldiers in the

service of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft.— The notification served upon them by the Provost Marshal, is merely an announcement of the fact, and an order for them to report for duty The Preparations for the Grand Final Result.

Result.

Result.

| fact, and an order for them to repeat the and place.
| Second. The following opinion of the Hon.
| Mr. Whiting, solicitor of the War Department, which information of all con-

is published for the information of all con-

When a person has been drafted in pursuance of the enrollment act of March 3d, 1863, notice of the enrollment act of March 3d, 1863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days thereafter by a written or printed notice, to be served on him personally or by leaving a copy at his last place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. Any person failing to report for duty after notice has been left at his last place of residence, or served on him personally reflect furnishing a substitute or personally, without furnishing a substitute or paying three hundred dollars, is pronounced by law to be a deserter. He may be arrested and

held for trial by court martial, and sentenced o death. If a person after being drafted and before re elving notice deserts, the notice may still be served by leaving at his last place of residence and if he does not appear in accordance with the notice or furnish the substitute, or pay the \$300, he will be in law a deserter, and must be

tre ted accordingly. There is no way or manuer in which a person once enrolled can escape his public duties, and LATER. when drafted, whether present or absent, whether he changes his residence or absconds, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by the performance of his duty to the country that he will escape lia

pility to be treated as a criminal.

(Signed.)

WM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department. JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General. WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVORT MARCHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., July 18, 1863.
CIRCULAB

First. Hereafter a reward of ten dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a de erter, and paragraph twenty four, page 6, of Regulations for the Government of the Bureau to be Executed in Retaliation. of the Provost Marshal General of the United States, as well as paragraph two of Circular No 23 from the Provost Marshal General's office

are amended accordingly.

The second paragraph, twenty-third page, o the same regulations is amonded so 23 to read as follows: The members of the guard may be allowed

in the trip, a per diem of not more than one dollar and fifty cents besides their actual expenses, provided they accomplish the duty as-signed them. signed them. Provost Marshal General.

Washington, July 17. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 217, WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 15.— First. By direction of the President, the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina are united into one, and Major General J. E. Foster is assigned to the command. Second. Major General John A. Dix will im-

mediately repair to New York city, and relieve Major General Wool from the command of the Department of the East. By order of of the Department the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General LEE'S WHEREABOUTS

Lee's main force is reported to be at Win chester, hastily moving towards Culpepper where he will be joined by reinforcements from Bragg, whose main army is said to have reached Richmond.

ABBIVAL OF GENERAL COUCH Major General Couch arrived here to-day and had a lengthy interview with the Secretary of War.

The following deaths of soldiers are reported Co. E, 5th Michigan; John A. Cobletgh, Go. E, 34th Mass.; C. Judd, New York artillery.

FIVE THOUSAND REBEL OFFICERS PRISONERS. The number of rebel commissioned officers held by us is over five thousand, from lieutenant generals down to second lieutenants.

GEN. KEYES RELIEVED FROM HIS COMMAND. Major General Keyes has been ordered to re-leve Col. Sackett, on the Army Retiring Board at New York. The successor to his command has not yet been announced, but Gen. Hooker will probably be the man.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY. with twenty-four hours to consider. At seven Gen. Sherman Surrounds and Captures 6,000 Rebels.

lofanity, Artillery and Cavalry Captured.

NEW YORK, July 18.

A Vicksburg letter of the 7th inst., to the

FROM NEW YORK,

FROM NEW YORK,

Everything Quiet in the City.

New York, July 18.

10 A. K.—Everything is now quiet here: The 8th and 71st New York regiments arrived at 9 o'clock.

A Versourg letter of the 7th inst., to the Herald, states that Gen. Sherman's corps crossed the Big Black on the 5th, and came upon the rear guard of Johnston's army in considerable force, and had quite a small battle, it is estimated, 6,000 rebels, comprising infantry, artillery and cavalry.

Johnston continued his retreat across Pearl' river.

FROM PORT ROYAL

The Siege of Fort Wagner Progress. ing Favorably.

All the Fortif entions up to Secession-ville Cap u ed

NEW YORK, July 18 The steamer Fulton, from Port Boyal, with lates to the 15th inst., has arrived. Gen. Gilmore had commenced mining Fort Wagner and the seige was favorably progressing Gen. Foster had advanced along James

Sccessionville.

The steamer Emilie, from Murbena, has arrived with dates to the 16th. Among her pas engers are the family of Maj. Gen. Fester.

Island, and taken all the fortifications up to

Fortress Monroe.

Condition of Affairs at Suffolk

The Town Abandoned by the Rebels

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16. Fred. A. Rowe, of the Ninety-ninth New York, and commander of the army gunboat West End, is promoted from first lieutenant to captain. Lieut. David J. Baily, of he same regiment, is also promoted to a captaincy. Second Lieut. J. A Fleming, of the same regi-

ment, is promoted to first lieutenant.

A member of Dodge,s cavalry left Ports. mouth, Va., on Tuesday morning, on a visit to Suffolk. When a few miles from town he se-creted his horse, and passed in on foot after waiting till dark. He obtained quarte s at a farm house. The next morning he (being in disguise) breakfasted with three rebel officers, and returned to Postsmouth that afternoon. He reports that on the Sunday following the evacuation of Suffolk by the Union troops three rebel soldiers visited the place for motives of curiosity, making only a brief stay. From this time till Thursday of last week the place was only visited by officers and others having rela

tives in town.

On Thursday of last week Colonel Griffin Georgia, with four companies of cavalry, or nearly one hundred men each, came into Suf-folk and took the building formerly occupied by General Torry as his headquarters, and held possession of the town till last Sunday, when, rom some unknown cause, they hastily de-

camped. Immediately after our troops left Suffolk, the remaining merchants raised the price of boots to \$50 and everything else in proportion. The silence of death prevails through the town. No rebel flags are displayed. The citizens have not been molested in any way.

There are no troops between Euffolk and the

Blackwater, and none at the Blackwater at present. Two regiments of infantry, numbering six hundred men, who were stationed there, have left for James river, having heard that the Union troops were about to land at a farm near City Point, where there is a rebel store house containing fifteen thousand bushels of wheat. Dr. D. M. Wright, of Norfolk, charged with the shooting of Lieut. Sanborn, will have his trial next Monday before a military commission,

over which Major General Keyes will preside.

It is understood that Major General Foster, from Newbern, N. C., is expected here to take command of this department. The flag of truce steamer New York, Capt. Chisholm, left for City Point this afternoon with

about one hundred rebel prisoners, in charge of Major John E. Mulford. There is no news to day from our James river

Heavy showers have been falling here for the last twenty-four hours.

LATER.

The Threatened Execution of Captains Sawyer and Hynn by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17.

The following order has been issued HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS.
FORTRESS MCNROE, July 16.

pursuance of instructions from In or the time actually and necessarily employed the War Department, the undersigned, preparatory to assuming command of the Eastern Department, relicquishes the command of the department to Major General G. Foster, New Jersey volunteers, until the arrival of Major General Foster at these headquarters. Brigadier General George W. Geety. United States volunteers, will perform the

duties of department commander [Signed] Major General Commanding. Yesterday afternoon the rebel Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee and Capt. Winder were removed from the McClell in Hospital to Fortress Monroe, and placed in a casemate under a guard. and notice sent to the rebel government that if they execute Captains Sawyer and Hynn, whom

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS

they now hold in close confinement and under

will be executed in retaliation.

entence in Richmond, that Lee and Winder

Particulars of the Surrender of Port Hudson,

NEW YORK, July 18. The steamer Locust Point, from New Orleans with dates to the 11th, has arrived.

The Era, of the 11th, says that on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., Gen. Gardner, the uncon litionally to Major General Banks. The rebel army was drawn up in line, stacked arms, and General Banks took possession of the place.

Five thousand prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery and all the small arms, etc., have tallen into our hands.

A dispatch to the Eig, dated on the morning of the 8th, says, at two o'clock a parley was sounded from the fort, and being replied to, an enquiry was made about the news from Vicks

burg; on being assured that it had fallen, Gen-Gardner promised to surrender to day. We entered the place at noon. The glorious event has filled the army with the wiidest enthusiasm A subsequent account says that Gardner sent in a flag of truce on the 8th, asking terms.— Gen. Banks responded, unconditional surrender

A. M. on the 9th, Gardner unconditionally The moment the surrender was completed the rebels sent a request for 6,000 rations, as the garrison had eaten its last mite. This was found to be literally a fact. They had devoured

their last mite.
The news was brought to New Orleans by the lag ship Tennesse One hundred guns were immediately fired by

order of Gen. Emory.

The lcyal citizens of New Orleans were to have a torch light procession, illumination and joyful jubilation on the night the steamer

The secessionists are rather gloomy in coun

Nathaniel Hobbs, gunner of the steamer