THE JOURNAL.

A. BROWN—Proprietor.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

(Having purchased the press, types and appurtenances of "The Social Journal" which some two years ago bade adieu to the society of Talbot, we propose to offer in its place to our friends, a sheet free from editorial slang and the usual political bias of a party press.

It shall be our aim to furnish all the news of the day, derived from the best sources; and especially to give what is transpiring in our own locality; making our paper a valuable advertising medium, and desirable at the home circle of every family in our midst. Being in very moderate circumstances, and intending to earn a livelihood by honest industry in our calling, we shall labor to render our services valuable to the community; and we earnestly entreat the favorable opinion and generous patronage of our fellow-citizens.

The Easton Journal will be published every Tuesday morning, at the very moderate sum of Two Dollars per annum, (in advance,):—the rates for advertising will be found on our first page.

We send the issue of to-day to a large number of those whom we regard as friends, desiring those who do not wish to continue as subscribers to give us an early notice. Hoping to receive a liberal support by the community, we are

The public's obedient servant,
ARTHUR BROWN.

☞ We have been requested to say to our readers that an Exhibition by the pupils of the English Department of the Easton Academy, will be given in the Court-House, on Friday evening next, (7th instant.,) at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. During the exercises a collection will be taken up for the purpose of buying a Library for the Academy. The Easton Band will be present to enliven the audience with some of their fine music.

Mission of Mr. Stephens.—The Baltimore Daily Gazette of Saturday last, has a letter in it copied from the N. Y. *Tribune*, which purports to have been written in Richmond, relating to the the mission of Mr. Stephens. From that letter it appears Mr. S. was sent by Mr. Davis to urge upon President Lincoln the non-acceptance of negroes in the ranks as soldiers, as none in the South had as yet been placed there, but if he would still persist in receiving them, then the South had about 4,000,000 negroes, and out of that number at least 750,000 able bodied ones can be armed and drilled in three months.

We clip the following from the summary of news in the Baltimore Gazette of Saturday last.

We have it now announced semi-officially from Washington that the Confederate army, under General Lee, was massed at Culpeper on Wednesday last, and that other preparations were also made to offer battle to the Army of the Potomac on the Rappahannock. The Rapidan is fortified south of of Culpeper, and the Rappahannock, from Fredericksburg to Ely's Ford, is guarded by the Confederates but only by a single regiment.

The Confederate army, under Johnston, still occupies the line of Pearl river near Meridian, where fortifications are being erected. Johnston has received large reinforcements from Bragg's army, and will make the Mobile and Ohio Railway, from Okolona on the North to Mobile on the south, his line of defence.

Gen. Gilmore reports to the War Department at Washington that the medical directory in the field estimates the aggregate loss of killed and wounded "on our hands" at six hundred and fifty-five. "I judge" adds Gen. Gilmore, "there are three hundred and fifty missing."

There were rumors at Memphis on Wednesday last that Gen. Weitzel had captured three thousand Confederates at Donaldsonville and that Brashear City had been retaken.

The Confederate force, under General Pegram, after a series of skirmishes on the Kentucky border, is said to be retreating across the Cumberland river.

Emancipation in Maryland.—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Post* writes as follows:

"The city legislative ticket is complete. It is thoroughly emancipation. You must not call it emancipation, though, for fear of offending the nerves of timid people! Well, it is no matter. It is the instant extinction of slavery in Maryland that we are after, and we mean to have it."

Further from Vicksburg.

St. Louis, July 22.—A special despatch from Memphis, dated 20th, says, by an arrival from below we have Natchez dates to the 18th, Jackson to the 15th, and Vicksburg to the 18th.

Gen. Sherman ordered a charge on Johnston's force on Friday, but it had so far escaped that capturing it was out of the question. Only a few stragglers, a few guns and some ammunition were taken.

A portion of Gen. Sherman's force is now here in Jackson, which is his head-quarters, while the remainder is on the way back to Vicksburg.—Johnston's army swam the Pearl river.

Eight steamers left Vicksburg on the 6th for Natchez, having on board 1,206 soldiers under command of General Ransom. On his arrival he captured five Rebel officers crossing the river.—He captured a battery of nine guns, four of which are ten pound Parrotts.

He then marched back into the country nine miles and captured 277 boxes of ammunition and nine more guns. The Rebels fled in consternation. On returning to Natchez he found 5,000 head of Texas cattle and 9,000 hogshead of sugar, all of which he took possession of in the name of the United States.

On the 8th two steamers arrived from New Orleans via Port Hudson, bringing up 2,800 paroled Rebel prisoners.

Destruction of Cotton.

We regret to learn, says the *Constitutionalist*, that two warehouses at Stafford, Ga., on the Chattahoochee river, containing about 2,000 bales of cotton, besides other property stored were destroyed by fire on the 15th instant. The buildings were both struck by lightning at the same time, and were totally consumed. We understand that most of the cotton belonged to Mr. Metcalf, of Augusta. Loss about $500,000.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS,

FROM THE AGENTS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Our Cavalry Hold the Line of the Rappahannock—Horses Captured in the Mountains

Washington, July 27.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac say that large numbers of horses have been found in the mountain gorges and appropriated by our troops.

Our cavalry held the line of the Rappahannock Saturday between Kelly's ford and Waterloo.

A Correction.

Washington, July 27.—An important error of facts in the advices from the head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, published this morning. The correction which the correspondent desired to be made, though written yesterday, was not received through the special messenger until to-day. He says that on the 22d inst., while Longstreet was endeavoring to get into Eastern Virginia by way of Manassas gap, General A. P. Hill's corps took possession of Chester gap. Our cavalry made an attempt to drive him out, but he was too strongly posted for success. They, however, kept him in check until reinforced by Longstreet, when both commands came through the gap, and are now probably in Culpepper. It was Longstreet's command which was seen near Amissville. Ewell's corps went to Strasburg.

Lee Securing His Plunder and Gathering Crops.

Washington, July 25.—The *National Republican*, of this afternoon, states that positive information has been received here that Lee has been delaying on the Upper Potomac to enable him to get away safely with the plunder he had collected in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and because his forces have been gathering the new crop of grain in the Shenandoah valley. He is now moving towards Richmond with immense trains of supplies, the necessity of procuring which was increased by the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and is now intensified by the cutting of the Tennessee and Virginia railroad, which was a great medium for procuring supplies for Lee's army.

The Fight at Manassas Gap—Arrival of Prisoners.

From the Washington Star of July 28

Early this morning a train arrived from Warrenton, bringing down 144 Rebel prisoners taken in the engagement at Manassas gap and various skirmishes. Among them are the following officers: Captain Rector, Whitfield's (Ga.) brigade; Captain W. W. Smith, 17th Virginia cavalry; First Lieutenant Thos. Perry, First Lieutenant F. J. Powell, 17th Virginia cavalry, and Second Lieutenant Jas. W. Laughton, 30th North Carolina; First Lieutenant G. M. T. Whitehead, 48th Georgia, and Lieutenant A. G. McCumbee, 22d Georgia. The men are from nearly every seceded State, and some few of them had from Texas. The majority wish to be exchanged and others are anxious to take the oath of allegiance; while a few claim to be deserters from the Rebel ranks, being sick and tired of the rebellion. Some of them are hatless and shoeless. Lewis Wright, of Fairfax, and Lewis Kimball, of 1st Maryland (Rebel) cavalry, are among the number.

One of the officers—a captain, we believe—has broken his parole, having been taken prisoner at Vicksburg by Gen. Grant and paroled. He was taken near Upperville, where he was concealed in the bushes

They came down in charge of Lieutenant J. D. Cooper, adjutant of the 2d N. Hampshire, and Captain Patterson, with a strong guard from the same regiment, and for the present they are confined at the Soldiers' Rest.

The Confederate Army at Culpeper—Capture of Prisoners by Buford—A Fight Expected on the Rapidan.

Washington, July 28.—According to information received to-day, the report is now fully confirmed that the three corps of Lee's army passed through Chester gap on Thursday and Friday, and are now south of Culpeper. Their passage was opposed by Gen. Buford's cavalry, but he was compelled to fall back. He, however, hung upon their rear, capturing many prisoners, and the herds heretofore mentioned.

Longstreet's corps passed through Culpeper on Friday, and camped that night south of the town.

All the available rolling stock of the Virginia railroads was concentrated at Culpeper, and it is generally supposed that Lee was making all possible speed for Richmond, but Gen. Buford thinks the Rebels intend to make a stand on the south side of the Rapidan.

Ewell's wagon train, with a strong guard, went south from Strasburg by way of Staunton to avoid capture by our cavalry, which has during the late campaign signalized itself by a degree of energy never before surpassed.

Rebel prisoners of intelligence unite in saying our cavalry had done more to defeat Lee's blows than any other arm of the service. Stuart's legions now fear to encounter it, or, at all events, do not court an encounter.

Prisoners and refugees are unanimous in the statement that the *morale* of the Rebel army in Virginia is broken, and that great despondency prevails in all circles, particularly in the army. Their defeats in the Southwest, at Gettysburg and Morris Island have at last convinced the Rebel soldiery of their vulnerability. Further, that Lee's plans, supported by the flower of the Southern troops, having proved failures, by the energy of Gen. Meade and the bravery and endurance of the Army of the Potomac, will necessitate a reconstruction of the Rebel army of Virginia: while the defection of Joe Johnston, and his refusal to obey Jeff. Davis' orders, will compel a reconstruction of the Rebel army of the Southwest. Intelligent Rebel officers now in our hands admit that this is the most gloomy period for the hopes of the Confederacy.

Guerillas, under Mosby, White and others, infest our rear, and pick up and kill all who straggle behind.

An outrage occurred yesterday which has aroused feelings of retaliation in the army.—A lieutenant of the 2d Pennsylvania cavalry Alfred Byles, went from Warrenton two miles out on the Salem road to drive with a lady acquaintance from that State. While making his toilette, the house was entered by five or six guerillas, who demanded his surrender. He refused, and for this was immediately shot twice through the head, killing him instantly. Threats are freely made that on the repetition of such outrages, all the houses, stock, produce, &c., in the vicinity shall be confiscated or burned, and the perpetrators, if caught, hanged on the nearest tree.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

General Sherman Returned to Jackson—Jackson Fired by the Confederates—Mississippi Tired of the War—Desertions from Johnston's Army—Vicksburg Being Strongly Fortified

Cairo, July 26.—Major General Logan and Col. Rawlings, of Major General Grant's staff, arrived here to-day. They report that General Sherman had returned to Jackson, and reported to Gen. Grant that the leading citizens of Jackson and the surrounding country have implored him to take some action by which Mississippi may be restored to the Union. Both the army and people of that section are completely dispirited and ready for peace.

General Logan was received here with many marks of respect.

St. Louis, July 26.—A special despatch from Memphis on the 23d gives the particulars of the occupation of Jackson on the 15th inst.

A portion of our forces, under Gen. Parke, made an attack on Johnston, and were met by a legion of new troops from South Carolina, who after an engagement of half an hour retreated with loss. Three hundred of our men occupied their position until the next morning, when they made a second advance and discovered the Rebels had evacuated the city, setting fire to a number of houses containing commissary and quartermaster's stores which were entirely consumed, with the addition of some forty other buildings ignited from the houses fired by the Rebels.

The city was at once occupied by General Sherman, who sent cavalry to intercept communications and to prevent the army of Johnston from joining that of Bragg, which it was supposed, he would endeavor to do.—The Rebel army left but little behind, taking all the sick with them.

Deserters are continually coming in from Joe Johnston's army, and express themselves dissatisfied with the shape the campaign is taking, stating they are willing to throw down their arms and take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The federal loss in the various skirmishes and assaults amounted to 900 men. Few people were found in the place, most of whom were foreigners. Pemberton was cursed liberally as a traitor, and as being unworthy of confidence.

At Vicksburg the Federal works were being levelled, and the Rebel fortifications put into more perfect condition. A number of the finest guns are being mounted, and the place is to be held as a first class military fortification.

MORGAN'S RAID IN OHIO.

Whereabouts of Morgan.

Cincinnati, July 25, 9 P. M.—The latest heard from Morgan he was eight miles from Steubenville.

Morgan Captured—His whole Command Prisoners.

Cincinnati, July 26.—The following was received at Headquarters to night:

Headquarters in the Field, Three Miles South of Lisbon, Ohio, July 26, 1863.—To Colonel Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.:—By the blessing of Almighty God, I have succeeded in capturing John H. Morgan.—Colonel Clark and the balance of the command, amounting to about 400, are prisoners.

I will start with Morgan and staff on the first train for Cincinnati, and await the general's order for transportation for the balance.

J. M. Shackelford,
Colonel Commanding.

Where He was Captured.

Cleveland, July 26.—Major Way, with 250 of the 9th Michigan cavalry, forced Morgan into an engagement at about three o'clock on Sunday, about a mile from Zanesville, Ohio, and routed him, capturing 240 prisoners.

Morgan with 300 of his gang escaped, but were all captured by Colonel Shackelford at three P. M., on Sunday, near New Lisbon.

Morgan and staff are now prisoners at Wellsville, Ohio.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

On the Rappahannock, July 27.—A Union force now occupies the north bank of the Rappahannock river, near the station.—The fortifications erected by General Pope serve to screen our pickets from the enemy's observation. Their pickets mounted and dismounted, are in plain view, and cavalry patrol their beats within short carbine range. One of them defiantly came to day within easy pistol range; but none of our men even pointed a weapon towards him, and he retired.

The river at this point is not now fordable for a large force, although it would be possible for a small body of cavalry to cross.

It is stated by Rebel prisoners that Stuart no longer commands the Rebel cavalry, but has been assigned to an infantry corps, and has been succeeded in the cavalry by Fitzhugh Lee.

Anticipated Movements of General Lee.

Washington, July 28.—It is stated by secession sympathizers in this city, usually well informed in regard to Rebel movements, that Gen. Lee's army is to reoccupy its former positions south of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg. There is reason to believe that the Government anticipated such a movement of the Rebel forces. The destruction of what remained of the wharves and buildings at Aquia creek, three days ago, by the Rebels, is another evidence of the determination as it was evidently intended to embarrass as much as possible the re establishment of the base of supplies at that place.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Movements on Richmond.

Cincinnati, July 27.—The Rebel General Pegram, with between 1,500 and 2,000 men, crossed the Cumberland river a day or two since, and moved north towards Richmond. The prevailing opinion is that when Pegram started he was not aware of the capture of Morgan, and contemplated assisting him to escape. The disposal of our forces in Kentucky is such as that it will be impossible for him to either advance much further or escape.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS IN HEAVY FORCE.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT OF THE WYTHEVILLE AFFAIR.

SOUTHERN TELEGRAMS.

Jackson, July 17, 1863.—The Confederate army quietly withdrew from Jackson at ten o'clock last night, to prevent being flanked on the right.

Our sick and wounded and stores have all been removed

The enemy did not discover the retreat until daylight.

They have made no effort to pursue our army, now in line of battle.

Morton, Miss., July 13.—The army (Confederate) was still slowly falling back up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. No troops, except about 2,000 cavalry, had crossed Pearl river. Our cavalry had been skirmishing with theirs beyond Brandon.—Citizens who came out since the evacuation of Jackson, say a flag of truce was sent by the citizens to Grant, formally surrendering the city. Grant assured them that private property would be respected. Their cavalry came in at eight o'clock and took possession.

Gen. Jackson has just returned from Grant's rear. He captured and destroyed a train of one hundred commissary wagons, and reports an enormous force at Canton. The enemy crossed the river in heavy force yesterday, and are now moving on us steadily.

[Second Despatch.]

Morton July 20.—Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Bowen, Barton, Smith and Cumming, and all the field officers captured at Vicksburg, have been exchanged.

The men have straggled all over the country.

Gen. Bowen is lying dangerously ill, unable to be brought to our lines.

(Morton is on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, thirty-five miles east of Jackson.—The above telegrams were received from Columbia, S. C., over the Southern Express and Richmond and Danville telegraph lines.)

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

Raid on Wytheville—Sharp Skirmish in the Street—The Yankee Field Officers Killed Several Houses Burnt—Retreat of the Marauders.

The following official despatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

Dublin, July 19, 1863.

To General S. Cooper:—The enemy, one regiment of cavalry and parts of two regiments of infantry, about one thousand strong, rode into Wytheville a little before sunset yesterday.

Almost at the same instant two newly organized companies and the employees of this place, in all about one hundred and thirty men, with two field pieces, whom I had despatched under Major T. A. Bowyer by the passenger train, arrived

A sharp skirmish immediately commenced in the streets and continued about three quarters of an hour, when Major Bowyer retired with part of his men and brought them off in the train. Captain Oliver and two citizens were killed, and Lieutenant Roseny badly wounded.

The enemy lost Col. Toland, commanding the brigade, one other colonel, one major and seven privates, killed; one lieutenant colonel and about 24 men wounded, and in our hands. The lieutenant colonel, Powell, is reported mortally wounded. I am informed they lost every one of their field officers. The command left Wytheville about ten o'clock last night, retreating to wards Tazewell Court House.

It is now reported they are coming down Walker's creek to this place. If they retreat by the way they came they will probably be intercepted and cut up.

They paroled on their retreat seventy five or eighty of our men, whom, I suppose, they found it inconvenient to carry off. Of course the parole under such circumstances is worthless, under their own order.

The damage to the railroad can be repaired in an hour or so. The jail, commissary and quartermasters storehouses and several private houses were burned.

Samuel Jones,
Major General.

[Dublin is in Pulaski county, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, twenty-eight miles east of Wytheville.]

Lynchburg, July 20.—The following private despatch was received here last night:

Later information leads to the conclusion that other demonstrations are threatened, and that the force at Wytheville is only a detachment from the main body, which is advancing on other points. The enemy carried off one of our pieces of artillery. The paroled prisoners have arrived at Wytheville.

The Spirit of Retaliation.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The News from Fortress Monroe, to the effect that the enemy intend to murder two of our officers, in retaliation for those whom we have set apart as a retribution for the murder of two captives taken in Kentucky, will impress the most giddy with the seriousness which affairs have assumed. President Davis has shown a forbearance which has caused many who were incapable of appreciating it—seeing that they keep themselves very carefully out of harm's way—to charge him with weakness. He very properly used every means to avert the bloody front which the war is now to wear. The fault is upon the enemy. Every drop of blood now to be shed on both sides is a crime of Lincoln. Of course, the intended sacrifice of our captive officers at Fortress Monroe will be sternly retaliated. That is to say, prisoners on both sides are henceforth to be put to death!—The black flag is up at last, Lincoln has raised it, let fiends rejoice.

Report of General Lee—No Brigade Captured at Williamsport.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, July 27th.]

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, July 21st, 1863.—General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. A. Richmond Virginia: General—I have seen in Northern papers what purports to be an official despatch from General Meade, stating that he had captured a brigade of infantry, two pieces of artillery, two caissons and a large number of small arms as this army retired to the south bank of the Potomac, on the 13th and 14th instant.

This despatch has been copied into the Richmond papers, and as its official character may cause it to be believed, I desire to state that it is incorrect. The enemy did not capture any organised body of men on that occasion, but only stragglers and such as were left asleep on the road, exhausted by the fatigue and exposure of one of the most inclement nights I have ever known at this season of the year. It rained without cessation, rendering the road by which our troops marched to the bridge at Falling Waters very difficult to pass, and causing so much delay that the last of the troops did not cross the river at the bridge until 1 P. M. on the 14th. While the column was thus detained on the road a number of them worn down with fatigue, lay down in barns and by the roadside, and though officers were sent back to arouse them, as the troops moved on the darkness and rain prevented them from finding all, and many were in this way left behind. Two guns were left in the road. The horses that drew them became exhausted, and the officers went forward to procure others. When they returned, the rear of the column had passed the guns so far that it was deemed unsafe to send back for them, and they were thus lost. No arms, cannon or prisoners were taken by the enemy in battle, but only such as were legt behind under the circumstances I have described. The number of stragglers thus lost I am unable to state with accuracy, but is greatly exaggerated in the despatch referred to.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. Lee, General.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Again do I call upon the people of the Confederacy—a people who believe that the Lord reigneth, and that His overruling Providence ordereth all things—to unite in prayer and humble submission under his chastening hand and to beseech His favor on our suffering country.

It is meet that when trials and reverses befall us we shoud seek to take home to our hearts and consciences the lessons which they teach, and profit by the self examination for which they prepare us. Had not our successes on land and sea made us self-confident and forgetful of our reliance on Him? Had not the love of lucre eaten like a gangrene into the very heart of the land, converted too many among us into worshippers of gain and rendering them unmindful of their duty to their country, to their fellow-men, and to their God? Who then will presume to complain that we have been chastened, or to despair of our just case and the protection of our Heavenly Father?

Let us rather receive in humble thankfulness the lesson which He has taught in our recent reverses, devoutly acknowledging that to Him and not to our own feeble arms, are due the honor and the glory of victory, that from Him, in His paternal providence comes the anguish and sufferings of defeats, and that, whether in victory or defeat, our humble supplications are due at His footstool.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of these Confederate States, do issue this, my proclamation, setting apart Friday, the 21st day of August ensuing, as a day of fasting and prayer; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to repair on that day, to their respective places of public worship and, to unite in supplication for the favor and protection of that God who has hitherto conducted us safely through all the dangers that environed us.

{SEAL.} In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Confederate States at Richmond, this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Jefferson Davis.

By the President:
J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.

From the Richmond Examiner.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA

General Lee has recrossed the Potomac. with this announcement, it is supposed the second invasion of the United States is at an end. The Government and its chief general undertook this campaign on their own responsibility, and at their own time. Public opinion did not impel their action. But public opinion did most certainly justify, approve and adopt it. Although it has been abruptly terminated by an unsuccessful battle, we are far from thinking that the design was injudicious.

This war can be terminated only by such a measure. It might have been gloriously terminated in a month, had Gettysburg witnessed the annihilation of the Federal army of the Potomac. But that battle was fought in a position which rendered success impossible. Why it was fought is yet unknown. Many persons now blame General Lee for attacking the enemy there; but we shall be slow to criticise an officer of his service and capacity until the facts are better known.—We would only remark, in passing, that while Lee is censured for attacking an army little superior to his own, with the advantage of position against him, Johnson is denounced for not attacking four times his number, in fortifications and position by the side of which Gettysburg was a play-ground

But this campaign is not without gains which compensate the sacrifices made. It has replenished the Confederate service with teams, wagons and provisions. It has made the enemy acquainted with the terrors, though not with the horrors of war. It has filled the North with a sense of insecurity, which cannot fail to suggest a different opinion of the power of the Confederacy, and a better notion of the advantages of peace.

The Confederacy has lost several thousand able officers and brave soldiers, but war cannot be made without such losses. The enemy have lost more, and the comparative strength of the parties is unchanged. We are thrown on the defensive; but since we have no longer to maintain the outposts of Mississippi and Tennessee, the work of defence can be accomplished with greater ease and certainty than before. The Confederacy can defend itself forever if necessary. In that species of warfare the party that will hold out longest is the party that wins. Every chance is in its favor. The South will be that party for it cannot yield. To yield is to lose all that its citizens have on this earth.

A lazy farmer is virtually dead, and his farm wears weeds in mourning for him.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

A Second Assault on Fort Wagner on the 18th—Repulse of General Gilmore's Forces—The Interior of the Fort Gained, but not Held—Our Loss About Fifteen Hundred Killed, Wounded and Missing—Generals Seymour and Strong Wounded.

From the New York Times, July 27.

The United States steam transport Arago, Henry A. Gadsden, commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 10.30 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 5 P. M., on Thursday, July 23, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing 100 first and 172 second class passengers, the usual mails, and having the prize steamer Emma in tow.

The intelligence by the Arago confirms the telegrams already published from Rebel sources, respecting the second assault upon Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, by General Gilmore's forces and the Monitors, mortar schooners and gunboats under Admiral Dahlgren.

After the first unsuccessful assault on the 10th inst., Gen. Gilmore lost no time in throwing up batteries on Morris Island, within 800 yards of Fort Wagner, in order to reduce it by siege. On the morning of the 18th, twelve or fifteen heavy guns were in position beside eight or ten mortars. General Gilmore, therefore, determined to commence the attack, which was opened at 11 o'clock A. M.

The bombardment was conducted in a spirited manner, Gilmors batteries initising the work, and Admiral Dahlgren's five Monitors, the Ironsides, two mortar schooners and three wooden gunboats quickly joining in the engagement.

The enemy replied briskly from Fort Wagner and Battery Bee, just beyond the Cummings Point, while Fort Sumter kept up a sharp fire from the guns of her southwestern face, among which were two rifled pieces of heavy calibre. Most of the fire of the Rebels was directed upon the Monitors and other naval vessels, only an occasional shell being sent towards the batteries. Although the iron clads were repeatedly struck, they suffered very little real damage, and the only losses in the batteries were a lieutenant of the 76th Pennsylvania regiment, who was killed by a chance shot, and the wounding of six of the gunners.

Soon after 4 o'clock the firing from Fort Wagner ceased. It was then known that our brave fellows had succeeded in dismounting one gun, and it was also pretty well ascertained that another of the Rebel pieces had burst. These facts led to the supposition that the enemy had evacuated the work, and it was determined to attempt its occupation. For this purpose two brigades consisting of the 7th Connecticut regiment, the 3d New Hampshire, the 9th Maine, the 76th Pennsylvania, and the 48th New York, under Brigadier General Strong, and the 7th New Hampshire, 6th Connecticut, 62d Ohio, 100th New York and 54th Massachusetts, colored, under Col. Putnam, who had been under arms all day, screened from the enemy behind a range of sand hills in the rear of our works, were ordered forward.

This was at dusk, and both brigades were formed in line on the beach, the regiments being disposed in columns, excepting the colored regiment which for some reason was given the post of extreme honor and of danger in the advance, and was drawn in the advance, and was drawn up in line of battle, exposing its full front to the enemy. This movement of the troops was observed by Sumter, and fire was at once opened upon them, happily without doing injury, as the shells went over the heads of the men.

Gen. Strong's brigade under this fire moved along the beach at slow time for about three quarters of a mile, when the men were ordered to lie down. In this position they remained half an hour. Sumter in the meanwhile being joined in the cannonade by the Rebels in Battery Bee, but without effect upon our troops. It was now quite dark, and the order was given for both brigades to advance, General Strong's leading and Colonel Putnam's within supporting distance. The troops went forward at quick time and in deep silence, until the 54th Massachusetts, led by its gallant Colonel Shaw, was within two hundred yards of the work, when the men gave a fierce yell and rushed up the glacis, closly followed by the other regiments of the brigade.

The enemy, hitherto silent as the grave, while our men were swarming over the glacis, opened upon them furiously with grape, canister, and a continuous fusillade of small arms.

The gallant negroes, however, plunged on regardless of this murderous reception, and many of them crossed the ditch, although it contained four feet of water, gaining the parapet. They were dislodged, however, in a few minutes, with hand grenades, and retired helter skelter, leaving more than one half of their number, including their brave colonel, dead upon the field.

The 6th Connecticut regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Rodman, was next in support of the 54th, and they also suffered terribly, being compelled to retire after a stubborn contest. The 9th Maine, which was next in line was broken up by the passage of the remnant of the repulsed colored regiment through its lines, and retired in confusion, excepting three companies, which nobly stood their ground.

It now devolved upon the 3d New Hampshire regiment to push forward, and, led by General Strong and Col. Jackson, in person, the gallant fellows dashed up against the fort. Three companies actually gained the ditch, and, wading through the water, found shelter against the embankment. Here was the critical point of the assault, and the second brigade, which should have been up and ready to support their comrades of the first, were uncountedly delayed. General Strong then gave the order to fall back, and lie down on the glacis, which was obeyed without confusion.

It was while waiting here, exposed to the heavy fire, that General Strong was wounded.—A fragment of shell entered his thigh, passing entirely through the fleshy part and making a serious wound, although the bone escaped fracture. The breast of Col. Jackson's coat was torn off at the same time by a piece of shell, slightly wounding him. Neither of these brave men would lie down to escape the rain of metal, but stood unflinchingly throughout, eliciting the unbounded admiration of their men. Finding that the supports did not come, General Strong gave orders for his brigade to retire, and the men left the field in perfect order.

A little while afterwards the other brigades came up, and made for their apparent tardiness by glorious deeds of valor. Rushing impetuously up the glacis, undeterred by the fury of the enemy, whose fire was not intermitted for a second, several of the regiments succeeded in crossing the ditch, scaling the parapet and decending into the fort.

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