

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON. OPERATIONS PROGRESSING FAVORABLY. THE PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK SUMTER. WE ERECTING BATTERIES ON JAMES ISLAND. OUR FORCES CHECKMATING THEM.

Capture of 500 Rebels by the "Lost Children."

PORTLAND, Monday, Aug. 7, 1863. The steamer S. R. Spaulding, from Stono Inlet on the 4th inst., has arrived here. She reports that the siege of Charleston was progressing favorably.

I find myself this evening located on the flag-ship Augusta Dimmore, the guest of Admiral Dahlgren, by whom I have been most kindly received and welcomed to his hospitality.

The grand ball will be opened in the course of the week, and it will be the most famous fight of the war. Moving buoys have been located for each of the monitors, and the Ironsides is within five hundred yards of Sumter.

There has not been a dozen guns fired to-day, but some of the monitors will go in to-night to harass the enemy. Yesterday there was considerable cannonading all day and during the night.

By the arrival of the steamer Adelaide, Capt. J. S. Cannon, we have Charleston dates to the 24th inst. The Adelaide left Folly Island on Sunday, at 9 1/2 a. m., and at that time the shore and water batteries were firing quite lively on Fort Wagner.

On Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, a column of Rebel infantry made a sally. One of the batteries in course of erection, but was handsomely repulsed with considerable loss.

Our troops are in the best spirits, and quite sanguine of success. The greatest harmony exists between the army and navy, and Admiral Dahlgren nobly seconds every plan of Gen. Gillmore.

On Saturday night a blockade runner tried to run out of Charleston, but was detected. The steam frigate New Ironsides opened her ponderous batteries on the blockade runner, and succeeded in sinking her in very short order.

On Friday night a suspicious craft was sighted by the steam sloop-of-war Iroquois, Capt. A. Ludlow Case, and chase made immediately after her.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS

General Banks Gone to Vicksburg.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS

BLOCKADE OF RED RIVER.

DESTRUCTION OF YAZOO CITY.

The United States steamship George Washington, E. V. Gager, commanding, from New-Orleans 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday in 6 days and 4 hours, with merchandise, mails, and passengers to H. B. Cronwell & Co. On the 1st inst., off S. W. Pass, passed the bark Comet, bound in. On the 3d inst., 2 p. m., 20 miles eastward of Tortugas, signaled the ship Graham's Polly, steering West.

Gen. Banks gone to Vicksburg—Officers in the City—Return of Nine Months' Regiments—The New-York Riots—Serrano to the Tribune Correspondent by the 47th Massachusetts.

Gen. Banks and the 19th Army Corps, with an astonishing disregard of private interests, have nearly ruined the calling of the Bohemians. I have positively no available material of interest for a letter. The fall of Port Hudson added new zest to that threadbare quotation, "Othello's occupation's gone."

We have been favored with a visit from three of Gen. Grant's Brigadiers, Heron, Orme and Vanover. To return the call, Gen. Banks, Franklin, Stone and Bowen have gone to Vicksburg. The rout of the St. Charles again presents a brilliant illustration of the art of war.

The nine-months' regiments are to be forwarded to their homes as soon as transportation can be provided. No special transports will be despatched for their conveyance. Chartered steamers sent here will be required to receive them with clearance with soldiers. The greater part of the regiments to be discharged will probably be sent up the Mississippi to Cairo.

The riot in New-York caused unbounded exultation among the Rebels of the Crescent City, but failed to impart to our loyal citizens the discouragement and demoralization which might reasonably have been expected.

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How we shall kill off Slavery in the two Congressional Districts excepted in the President's proclamation. The slave-holding interest in this State is only scotched, not killed. I understand the committee that have been hanging round Washington, pretending to represent the owners of forty parishes, say they are willing to spend a million of dollars to prevent Slavery in this State.

What is needed in this State is that a number of men of the East and North should go to Louisiana and do for Kansas what they did for Kansas. They are to be in their pockets and contribute liberally out of their abundant means. The Union men here have mostly been very severe sufferers by this war; they have been made poor and are kept poor by it.

The Convention committee, of which T. J. Durant is President and James Graham Secretary, have now a suite of rooms, which are open day and night, where all who feel an interest in their efforts can meet and counsel together.

At a meeting of the Union Association of New-Orleans, held at the Lyceum Hall July 25, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. James E. Towell, were adopted.

Resolved, That the Union Association of New-Orleans deplore the efforts of the Confederate Government in force prior to the outbreak of the present rebellion, and all legitimate means to be employed to bring about the recognition of Slavery in any constitution that may be framed.

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self to be kind and generous as they had shown themselves to be. Please tender these acknowledgments to your command; they are made according to the wishes of my men.

PORT HUDSON, Louisiana, July 15, 1863. Sir: Permit me to say to you that I never, in the course of this war, saw men behave with such courage and fortitude under all circumstances as your command. Your wounds were the constant theme of conversation by the surgeons for the heroic manner in which they bore up under some of the most frightful wounds. Permit me to thank them all for the very courteous manner in which they have treated us since the surrender.

ACIDENT ON THE FLAG-SHIP TENNESSEE. The U. S. Flag-ship Tennessee arrived at New-Orleans on the 30th, from a cruise in the Gulf. The Tennessee has been used by Admiral Farragut as the flag-ship since he left the Hartford on duty on the river. While answering a salute tendered by an Italian man-of-war, a gun exploded prematurely, killing Andrew Young, and wounding Henry A. Mott, gunners.

PRIZE CAPTURED BY A FRENCH STEAMER. On the 8th a French sidewheel steamer arrived at New-Orleans with an English topsail schooner in tow. The schooner was captured in the Rio Grande, and had on board a cargo of arms valued at \$200,000. The arms were intended for the Texas Rebels, but the schooner cleared from Liverpool for Matamoros. Her officers report five more loading for the same destination.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT, says The Era, at present suffering from slight illness, has been allowed a short respite, and is coming North. Commodore Henry W. Morris of the Pensacola accompanies the Admiral, also on a brief leave of absence. They are to come in the noble old ship Hartford. From the time the Hartford crossed the bar to attack Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the Rebel fleet, on the morning of the 24th of April, 1862, until the present day, she has been in ten engagements, and has been struck two hundred and thirty-three times.

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LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

An Urgent Appeal by Jeff. Davis.

HE IS VERY MUCH DOWNCAST.

HE BEGS HIS SOLDIERS NOT TO DESERT HIM

THE RICHMOND PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

LEE'S ARMY WEST OF THE RAPIDAN.

Operations of the Pirate Florida.

We have received files of Southern papers, including those of Richmond of the 6th inst. They are filled with editorials of a character similar to those we printed a few days since—gloomy, spiteful, boastful, and humiliated.

The Richmond Examiner is gloomy over the prospects at Charleston, and says the fall of that place will be the most mortifying and disastrous event of the war, and a fatal blow to the cause of the Confederacy.

The Richmond papers state that Gen. Lee has named his troops, and is ready for another battle. The Examiner says that the soldiers in Gen. Lee's army are in excellent condition and spirits, and that an engagement is possible if not probable on the line of the Rapidan.

It is believed in Richmond that Gen. Meade has been reinforced from Gen. Grant's army to the extent of 15,000 men. The Richmond papers have no news from Charleston later than that received through Union sources.

PROCLAMATION BY JEFF. DAVIS. To the Soldiers of the Confederate States. After more than two years of a warfare scarcely known in the numbers, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles—a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad, your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable.

By the largest general procession that has been seen on our streets since the outbreak of the rebellion, the Rebels of Louisiana gathered in the city of New Orleans on the 24th of July, to witness the funeral of a brave and gallant soldier who died on the 27th of May last, while leading his company in a charge against the Rebel works at Fort Hudson.

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that our citizens are more valuable to us in every way than their Heads are to them, has stopped exchanges altogether, after first fraudulently inducing our Commissioner to give them up several thousand prisoners without equivalent.

They evidently adopt the policy of the cartel of exchange; it is to have ample means of intimating our Government from carrying out its declared policy of treating officers, who command hordes of insurgent negroes, as criminal under our laws.

We should be glad to see some explanation of the course which Gen. Grant was permitted to take in paroling the officers who surrendered at Vicksburg. Previously to that surrender, the Rebel Commissioner of Exchange had notified that this Government meant to protect all officers and soldiers under its flag, without regard to rank, and since the Rebels persisted in exchanging Col. Straight and his officers on the pretense that they were in command of some negro troops, our Government stopped the exchange.

This means that the enemy accepts with delight the issue raised by the order of President Davis with regard to the treatment of those ruffian Yankee who put themselves at the head of insurgent negroes to excite servile war. They are determined to insist upon our using such ruffian "officers" and their hands of black brigands as honorable enemies; and are happy to make the action of our Government an excuse for the execution of a similar course.

And hitherto they have actually succeeded in deterring our Government from measures of retaliation, by the simple method of announcing that they will not regard our acts as retaliatory at all, but as an original outrage, and a sort of simulation of a cartel of exchange. We have hanged none of their officers in retribution for the hanging of Mr. Mumford in New-Orleans. We have never taken any vengeance for the massacre of ten citizens of Missouri, on pretense that they murdered a man who was not murdered at all.

The two officers who drew the lot for execution several weeks ago, and a retaliation for the execution of our officers in Kentucky have not been hanged. We do not say that this execution is held in suspense on account of the most insolent threat of the enemy that if they shall be put to death the captives of two of our respected Generals shall be murdered. But the present state of the case must certainly give occasion to that supposition. It will be said that we are afraid to decide what outrages justice retaliation, we wait for the judgment of the enemy; that is, accept the Yankee estimation of a Yankee outrage.

It is not to be supposed that our enemy is blind, or unattentive to his advantage which we have given him over us. Accordingly it is apparent that the Lincoln Government means to be bound by the cartel of exchange just so far and so long as may suit that Government itself—for every captured slave restored to his master, to hang a white man—for the first act of long-threatened and well-merited retaliation may venture to commit, to respond with a new outrage of tenfold atrocity, to respond with a new outrage of tenfold atrocity, to respond with a new outrage of tenfold atrocity.

It is for them to shoot or hang such prisoners as they please, because they are (as they say) the legitimate authorities of the country, punishing their own misguided citizens. They deny our right to commit any act of retaliation whatsoever, and threaten that if we do, they will "hang" it terribly. It is said we are recognized as belligerents by the enemy himself, by the very fact of the cartel of exchange having been agreed upon; and belligerents have acknowledged rights of retaliation. Yes, but the cartel is at an end. If they did acknowledge us as belligerents for a while, and for a certain purpose, it is their intention, by putting an end to exchange, to withdraw that acknowledgment. To them we are once more "Rebels" and simple. We cannot accept of their insolence. This Government cannot afford any longer to suffer itself to be dealt with on this footing. Absolutely, we are either belligerents or Rebels. If we are not prepared to stand upon our rights in the first character, we may as well allow ourselves Rebels at once, beaten Rebels, and take the consequences of our criminal acts.

We know very well what all these considerations tend to, and that is, to leave us at the mercy of the enemy, and in the hands of the Government, we believe, justly and anxiously engaged in the consideration of the question. The more decided, the more desperate the course it shall determine upon to bring our enemy to his senses, the better, we believe, will the country be pleased.

From The Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 5. FROM CALLEPER. It is generally understood that our army has evacuated the city of Vicksburg, and is now west of the Rapidan. This movement, it is said, was inevitable, the army not having been in condition numerically or in advance against Meade, as was expected, while the latter had been strengthened by large reinforcements.

FIGHT NEAR BRANDY STATION. Special Dispatch to The Richmond Enquirer. On Saturday night, the 6th inst., a fight at Brandy Station, Kentucky, evening between a body of Stuart's cavalry and Major Brockman's horse artillery and three brigades of Yankees, with cavalry and twelve pieces of artillery.

Stuart brought on the fight by shelling the woods, in which the enemy were concealed. The enemy responded, and the night became general, lasting from two o'clock until eight. The Confederates drove within a mile of the Rappahannock River, when they being heavily re-entranced, our cavalry fell back. Our loss was 5 killed and 18 wounded. All quiet to-day.

From The Richmond Enquirer. The trains from Culpeper on Monday brought us nothing further of interest. The affair was the result of one of those unexpended reconnoissances, which succeeded in carrying off all their killed and wounded. All of our wounded, some twenty in number, have arrived in Richmond. Important movements are taking place in our army, in order to provide against certain contingencies, which may be developed at any moment.

FROM MISSISSIPPI. MORTON, Miss., Aug. 6.—A large number of chiefs and braves of the Lower and Upper Mississippi here yesterday on the way to visit the Great Father at Richmond. Grant has established a garrison of about 3,000 men at Natchez.

Wirt Adams's account bringing intelligence that Banks attacked Dick Taylor at Point Lookout, on the 22d inst., and was defeated with a loss of 6,000, including 4,000 prisoners; and that Taylor and Meagher's 4,000 men, since united on the Peche River, which, if true, will enable Taylor to place in position the siege guns captured at Tullahoma, and blockade the river below.

SECOND DISPATCH. MORTON, Aug. 3.—The latest advice from the Mississippi River is that the Rebels have been driven from their positions, and that they are now in the hands of the Government. The Rebels have been driven from their positions, and that they are now in the hands of the Government.

THE ONYX HAS PLACED A GARRISON OF 9,000 MEN AT NEW-CARLETON. Logan is waiting for McClellan, and the enemy will hear from him soon. No troops have come from the river since McClellan's corps and a part of Burnside's command.

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Aug. 4.—All quiet to-day. See Eighth Page.

See Eighth Page.