

CHARLESTON.

Despatches from Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren.

Gillmore's Big Guns Hard at Work.

NEW REBEL BATTERIES DISCOVERED

Indifference of Our Troops to Danger.

The Rebels Have Fifteen-Inch Guns.

Firing on the City to be Soon Resumed.

Reported Safety of the Brig-of-War Bainbridge.

Despatches from General Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren.

Mr. Galen H. Osborne's Despatch.

THE SULLIVAN ISLAND BATTERIES.

ALL TENNESSEE REDEEMED.

The Capture of Kingston---Chattanooga and Knoxville Outflanked---Burnside's and Rosecrans Operations Developing Themselves, &c.



Second Battery Rosecrans, Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jr., Third Rhode Island volunteer artillery, commanding...

Third Battery Meade, First Lieutenant Henry Holbrook, Third Rhode Island volunteer artillery, commanding...

Fourth Battery Kearny, First Lieutenant S. E. Alford, Seventh Connecticut volunteer artillery, commanding...

Fifth Battery Reynolds, Captain A. E. Green, Third Rhode Island volunteer artillery, commanding...

Sixth Battery Hayes, Captain I. C. Shaw, Third Rhode Island volunteer artillery, commanding...

Seventh Battery Reno, Captain A. W. Caldwell, Third Rhode Island volunteer artillery, commanding...

Eighth Battery Kirby, Lieutenant Charles Reimer, Seventh Maine volunteer infantry, commanding...

Ninth Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Tenth Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Eleventh Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Twelfth Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Thirteenth Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Fourteenth Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Fifteenth Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Sixteenth Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Seventeenth Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Eighteenth Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Nineteenth Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Twentieth Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Twenty-first Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Twenty-second Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Twenty-third Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Twenty-fourth Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Twenty-fifth Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Twenty-sixth Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

Twenty-seventh Battery General Commanding takes the fort...

if they fired during the night at the fort, but the expenditure of ammunition would be too great to justify it at this time, the effort.

I regret to say that the navy is doing little or nothing. With the same guns of the campaign and the fate of Charleston upon its shoulders, it has exhibited few signs of activity.

One would suppose that the fleet of monitors and iron-clads that were sent to the aid of Morris Island were mere spectators in the contest for the capture of Charleston. They lay there day after day, silent and gloomy, moving only to replenish their coal bunkers and to seek some more comfortable anchorage.

All night and day there are prototypical displays, which manifestly excite the hopes of the troops on shore, who watch them from dawn to twilight and from twilight till dawn to catch sight of their first move towards Charleston.

The waters now are only the sanguine ones. Those of us who have tried of the long delay, and retire at night with the faintest possible hope that the navy may do something before morning—a hope so often dashed as to become a mere shadow—now, in short, every eye has ceased to look for anything from the navy.

Admiral Dahlgren has suffered very long days to elapse since the practical reduction of Fort Sumter, and has yet made no movement towards an attack on Charleston that did not cease before the anchor was up.

The excuses for this memorable delay are as numerous as the days it extends over. The wind is too strong at one time, there is too much light for night work at another, and too little at another. Once, a boat that was to play a prominent part in the attack was not at hand when wanted, and finally, on Saturday night it was discovered that Fort Sumter was not shelled, a gun had been fired twice during the day, and the movement was given up.

The fact that Fort Sumter was not shelled—discovered at a pretty late hour of the day by Admiral Dahlgren—was made known to General Gillmore, who replied that Fort Sumter had been shelled six days before, and that he had not learned through his scouts or otherwise through army channels, that a gun had been fired during the day from Sumter. But at the request of the Admiral he would open his batteries again on Fort Sumter, and endeavor to silence that gun. Hence the bombardment of yesterday. I believe that the probability of a week or more delay in the naval attack after Fort Sumter had been reduced had not entered into the plans of the General commanding when he began the reduction of the work. If the navy did not choose to enter when the door was forced open by the army, it could not reasonably expect to have the army throw its body into the opening and hold it, until the infliction of severe losses from the enemy, until the navy was prepared by its strength, such an idea is absurd. And yet the navy permit an entire week to pass and not take the first step to follow up the success gained by General Gillmore. With the fate of the city in its reach it has failed to extend its hand and grasp it. Meanwhile, the navy was idle, the rebels have been working night and day, and straining every nerve, to make amends for the loss of Sumter. The rebels know, if Admiral Dahlgren does not, the value of time. To them it is worth years of ordinary time; to the navy it has no special value; or, at least, its value will not be appreciated until the iron-clads come firing out from the harbor, crippled and defeated, as it is likely to be, if this memorable delay is prolonged. It may not be Admiral Dahlgren's fault, but as the commander of the naval forces in these waters, he must assume the responsibility of all the lack of results that may mark the latter portion of a campaign begun and carried on as usual, especially by General Gillmore, and which promised such glorious and important fruits. What is lacking here, and what is grasped for, are well conceived plans, skillful execution, and a courageous dash, that is irremediable. The naval operations of late lack vigor. There is a seeming antipathy to giving and receiving hard blows that will certainly ruin the campaign if some better quality are not exhibited. The iron-clads will demolish the navy and destroy the efficiency of that portion of the service. I have seen wooden gun-boats engage batteries at a distance that iron-clads did not approach. We should be better off to-day than we are, if the navy were not so idle. The navy is concerned. Its effects are patent and pernicious. But to the present situation. The rebels are making every moment tell. They are building new batteries almost daily, mounting heavier guns, and strengthening their works inside the harbor to such an extent, that if they are permitted to go on undisturbed in their labors, all of Mr. Assistant Secretary Fox's iron-clads cannot wrest a victory from fortune's grasp.

This thing may well be understood now as a month hence. The disappointment resulting from defeat when the prospects were so promising will be less sharp and painful when the North sees the chances for a glorious success grow less and less daily. Just observe how rapidly the chances for success lessen. A day or two ago

the line of obstructions long ago placed across the throat of the harbor was extended and completed from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. Until that time an opening had been left in permitting progress and egress to large vessels, and our monitors, with less than half the difficulty will now cross, could have passed through. But the navy delayed, and another, and perhaps impregnable barrier awaits them in the very throat of the harbor. Besides this, two heavy fifteen-inch guns from the Tredgar works may now be in position to confront the monitors when they are fairly in. The guns are certainly on hand, if they have not already arrived at Charleston. Can the navy afford to risk a contest with them? If a single gun on Fort Sumter deters them from attempting an attack until it is silenced, will they go in and engage two fifteen-inch guns when the heavy rifles of the army cannot sink them? But I will not discuss the matter further. It makes one sick at heart to contemplate the bare possibility of defeat, though the delay and lack of vigor in a branch of the national service which has ever been in the van before. Let us hope that all our fears are groundless, and that the navy will yet accomplish its great work.

THE NEW-YORK CORRESPONDENTS' RELEASED FROM ARREST.

The correspondents of the press on this island have been in trouble lately. They were put in arrest some time since, and certain clearly defined limits were prescribed both as to their correspondence and to the territory over which they were permitted to roam. Our views of the batteries were distant enough to secure us perfect personal safety. Still we were free enough to obtain and transmit all news proper to be published. Last night we were immediately released from arrest, and have resumed our original position. The order for arrest came from Mr. Secretary Stanton, through the commandant here at Washington, and was accompanied by the disclosure of contraband information by one or two correspondents, of value to the enemy and serious injury to the operations of General Gillmore. While the correspondents on the island have been under General Gillmore's strict control since the landing, he has been permitted to write and send to the Baltimore Journal, one and time again, accounts of every plan of General Gillmore that he could get, descriptions of our batteries in general and in detail, the number and calibre of our guns, and everything else that could damage the success of our operations.

Representing the Associated Press as well as the growth of the Baltimore Journal, and protected by a special permit from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Fox, and an appointment as special agent of the First New York Regiment, to be arrested when he desired. He has sent more information to contraband waters to the press than all other correspondents combined. And yet the wrath of the Secretary of War was visited upon the corps of correspondents, to punish the offense of one who was not under General Gillmore's control. Perhaps it would be well for Mr. Stanton to see Mr. Fox in relation to this matter, and attempt to perform a just act the next time.

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

I am glad to announce that the troops in this department are in very good health and still improving. The medical officers see no reason to apprehend any increase in the sick lists during the coming months. Indeed, they have reason to hope a decided decrease in the sick list during the month of September. Morris Island is as healthy as any spot in the South. It is subject only to a slight malaria in the malarious influence that renders the surrounding islands so unhealthy. The fevers prevailing here yield readily to the physician's remedy, and the patient is soon on his feet again. The troops are greatly in need of lemon, or lime, and so. They are glad to learn that a quantity of these articles is on the way, but they want enough sent to enable them not in the least to get a sight of them. As anti-scorbutics they are the very articles needed here in this malarious salt pork and sea-bird pressed command. A cargo of vegetables would be most acceptable at present, as they are nearly unknown here. We shall all work better if we have these little comforts, and the troops will fight better. So send them on as frequently and in as great quantities as possible.

OUR BATTERIES ARE STEADILY AT WORK ON SUMNER TO-DAY, and have already knocked down some of the bravest of soldiers of the rebels have been putting up by night on the parapet of the northeast fort. Whether these troops are intended to cover for men or as protection to their works inside the harbor to such an extent, that if they are permitted to go on undisturbed in their labors, all of Mr. Assistant Secretary Fox's iron-clads cannot wrest a victory from fortune's grasp.

As you will have already discovered, there is but little

news to give you at present. Affairs are in a very dull and languid state at present, and until the naval attack begins I cannot see any prospect of more lively times.

THE BRIG BAINBRIDGE HAS ARRIVED, and the gunboats Arise and Victory. There is a large fleet of vessels now in the harbor, including the iron-clads, and they may prove me some activity.

Major E. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General, has just been promoted to be lieutenant colonel and adjutant general of the department.

Capt. T. B. Brooks, Aid-de-Camp on General Gillmore's staff, also received his promotion by the Fulton to a major. Major Brooks is one of the most promising officers in the command. His services as an assistant engineer in the operations before Charleston have been most valuable. Of his professional and general acquirements, of great energy and courage, his services have aided as much as those of any other officer in gaining our success. He has the congratulations of all in obtaining a deserved recognition of his past valuable services.

Lieutenant Henry G. Bragg, Aid-de-Camp, is promoted to be captain. It is also well deserved recognition of his faithful and efficient services since he has been in the army.

GENERAL FOSTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Cavalry Expedition to Bottom's Bridge, Near Richmond.

Gallant and Successful Charges Upon the Enemy.

The Rebels Reported on the Black-water in Large Force, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Edwin F. De Nye's Despatches.

General Foster's Despatches.

Acting Brigadier General J. F. Underwood has just returned to this point from an extended and most successful raid up to the very gates of Richmond.

THE STATE OF THE EXPEDITION.

The expedition was made at one o'clock P. M. on the 20th of August from Williamsburg. After a quiet march of little interest to the general reader, we halted and encamped at Twelve Mile Ordinary. On the morning of the 27th we moved forward without molestation, but

at Elizabeth City we met a strong picket, whose instant and defiant action would lead one to suppose that the enemy was in their rear in large supporting force. Colonel Underwood accordingly ordered

to be made on the force in our front, whatever it might be, and the result was, that they were chased in the most gallant style by our men, a distance of two miles. One man of the rebels was killed, and two were captured, the rest escaping by means of their fresh horses, which of course could not be taken. The direction of the force, of course, was towards the rear of the enemy. Proceeding further, when we arrived at

NEW CREEK BRIDGE.

we were opposed by another picket. Two of these were captured, but I believe, for the better reason, to come up with the rest, although the most strenuous efforts were made to that effect by our forces, which consisted of the First New York Mounted Rifles and the Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry. The whole under command of Col. Underwood, of the ride, who, in his capacity of acting brigadier, had full powers delegated him to act in the premises as he pleased, although the orders were explicit in writing not to go further than New Creek Bridge. He might have been deemed prudent and safe in the hands of the commanding officer. Accordingly, with his customary dash, the Colonel commanding passed his own gallant regiment in the advance and moved up to Baltimore bridge, where one rebel picket was captured, and the rest retired in unbroken order. There was no delay to us as we had without a pause to cross the Creek Bridge, where we met the enemy in force of about seven hundred well mounted troopers. Of course a charge was in order, and our men, inflamed with courage, went plunging after the rebels, who quickly fell in the direction of Bottom's Bridge up to which point we pressed them, making in all a combined charge of three miles.

THE BATTLE.

As we approached the other side of the bridge we found it to be quite practicable, and opened heavily on the retreating force. The rebels were highly surprised at our approach, and the news was highly prized by all our men. Indeed, the news was highly prized by all our men. Indeed, the news was highly prized by all our men.

As you will have already discovered, there is but little

starting eyes, determined looks and flashing sabres, dashed down with unflinching courage upon the rebels. It was indeed one worthy of the pen and brush of Leighton.

IN THIS AFFAIR, we learned from authentic sources, were killed and wounded. The Mounted Rifles, who took the most active part in this fight, by their conduct exemplified to me what I never in my experience in the army could understand better, and I do not believe that a more gallant and a more successful charge was ever made.

THE REBELS' POSITION ON THE RICHMOND SIDE OF BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, had, it seems, been so altered by the rebels, that they could not easily be forced to retreat. These works are made of six feet high, very strong, and defended by five hundred infantry and a squadron of cavalry.

GENERAL WARD, with a force of four thousand men, was repulsed by our troops to be lying in wait for us two miles further on towards Richmond, beyond the bridge, and so, our troops thought it prudent to return to the bridge, and our position was altered, having done more than was required of him by his commanding officer.

WE AT ONCE MADE TO THE BRIDGE, where we encountered a strong force of rebels, who were repulsed with the loss of several hundred men. The rebels were killed and wounded, and our troops were victorious. The rebels were killed and wounded, and our troops were victorious.

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