MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1863. VOL. XXIV, NO. 4

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT MISS. AND EAST LA., JACKSON, January 19th, 1863.

I. ALL officers and soldiers arriving within the limits of this military post, or in the case of regiments or detachments, the officer in command of the same will at once report themselves at the office of the commandant of the post, a few doors above the Mississippian office, on Capitol street, show their authority for being within the limits of the post, and receive written permission to remain. The commanders of regiments or detachments of soldiers in transitu, will permit no officer or soldier to visit the city of Jackson, save on strict military business. The permission so granted, must be in writing, and specify the nature of the business, and in no case will any private, or party of privates, be permitted to enter the city of Jackson unless under charge of a reliable non commissioned officer, and so long as such a regiment or detachment of soldiers remain within the limits of this post, the officer commanding will be held responsible for the good conduct of his men, and for any depredations committed by them. All officers and privates assigned to duty at this post, who have not heretofore reported, will at once report, show by what authority they were thus assigned, register their names and receive a written certificate of the fact.

II. The commander of the camps of paroled prisoners, surgeon in charge of hospital and commanders of encampments, will never permit more than two of their command to be absent at one, except upon military business and then always in squads, under charge of a non commissioned officer. No officer or private soldier will be permitted to sleep without the limits of his encampment, or be permitted to remain within the city of Jackson after nine o'clock at night, except in the case of such officer or privates as are connected with the various departments in the city, or have the consent of the commander of the post for the same.

III. Of all persons, save soldiers with transportation or orders from the proper military authority, a pass, or will be required before they will be permitted to leave the limits of the post. The sale of liquor to be divested within the limits of the post, strictly upon the written consent of the commander of the post.

IV. The officer assigned to duty as officer of the day, will see that the above orders are carefully complied with, and will have arrested and reported to the office of the commandant of the post, all officers and privates that have not their orders indorsed "Reported," and sign by the commandant of the post, except however, such general officers, members of the staff, and orderlies or couriers connected with their headquarters, at present within the limits of this post.

V. No permits for officers or soldiers to visit this city will be recognized without the indorsement of the Division or Brigade commander.

JOHN ADAMS,
Brigadier-General Commanding,
4th Military District.

jan26 6w

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, January 8th, 1863.

THE following orders are promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. Recognizing the necessity of officers of railroads having full control of their business in order to ensure safety and dispatch in transportation, military officers are prohibited from interfering with the engines, cars, running of trains, or with the control and management in any way of railroads.

II. When transportation of troops or freights by railroad is necessary, a quartermaster or other authorized officer shall make requisition for the same upon the superintendent or proper officer of the railroad, furnishing the necessary evidence of transportation, and delivering the troops or freight to be transported.

III. In the event that more freight is to be transported over any road than the road has the ability to carry promptly, the officer furnishing evidence of transportation will indicate to the railroad officer what shall take precedence. In the absence of any special order as to what is right should go first, the railroad officer shall be governed by any general order the Quartermaster General may issue in regard thereto.

IV. Where troops or freight is to be moved out of the usual routine of a railroad, the officer having charge of such movement will furnish the superintendent, or other officer of the road, on which the movement is to be made, the day and hour of departure, and when so stated the troops or freight must be ready at the appointed time.

V. In the event of any military necessity for an unusual movement at any particular point, the commanding officer at such a post will communicate fully the character and extent of service to the principal officer of the road or roads from which aid is required and ask the personal supervision of the proper railroad officers to the duty.

VI. Quartermasters and commissaries will exercise discretion in shipping freight, but not wanted for immediate use and that may be stored at safe and convenient point, taking care not to block up roads and thereby impede transportation.

VII. When it is necessary to send a special messenger with freight, such messenger must travel with the freight placed in his charge, and his transportation shall be specified on its face, in order to prevent him from travelling in any other way.

VIII. Railroad officers will permit conscripts, enrolled with the employment of railroads, to remain at their duties until Colonel Wm. M. Wadley, A. A. G., may advise as to who of them it is necessary should be detained for service on the road.

IX. Any violation of these orders, or remissness on the part of railroad officers to perform promptly all government transportation, will be reported to Colonel Wm. M. Wadley, A. A. G., who will indicate from time to time, where his headquarters will be.

By order,
[Signed] S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

jan19-1w

EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 4.

RICHMOND, VA., JANUARY 19th, 1863.

THE following officers and men have been duly exchanged and are hereby so denoted:

1st. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, up to December 15th, 1862.

2d. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kentucky, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana, up to January 1st, 1863.

3d. The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organization to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the parole given by them. If they are in Federal prisons they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

4th. All persons who have been cap ured on the sea or seacoast of the Confederate or United States, up to December 10th, 1862. If any such are in Federal prisons, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

5th. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point up to January 6th, 1863.

6th. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to December 23d 1862, and including said date.

7th. All paroled Confederate officers and men receipted for at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including said date.

8th. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburg Va., in December, 1862.

9th. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Goldsboro', N. C., in December, 1862.

10th. Other miscellaneous and minor exchanges, of which the appropriate officers will be duly informed.

NOTE.—All Confederate officers and men who had been captured in Virginia or Maryland, before the first of November, 1862, and all Confederate officers and men who at any time had been delivered at Aiken's Landing, were declared to be exchanged by a former notice, No 3.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

jan16-6t

Special Order No. 271.

HEADQUARTERS STATES OF MISSISSIPPI, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Jackson January 19th, 1863.

Major-General T. C. Tupper:

I. YOU will issue orders to the several commanders of companies battalions and regiments to retain in their commands all men under forty years of age, who have already been detailed or volunteered in the service of the State. Special Orders No. 15, issued from the Headquarters of Lieutenant-General Pemberton, under in transitus from the Secretary of War, commands that all men under forty years of age now serving in Mississippi State organizations will not be interfered with by enrolling officers in all the disbanding of said organizations.

II. You will assemble the companies in the several counties in the State and draft therefrom a sufficient number of men to fill each company now ordered into service to the number of seventy, including commissioned officers, and cause all absentees to return immediately to their commands.

III. You will order all field, company and staff officers not in active service, and all white males between the ages of eighteen and fifty, who are either permanently or temporarily residing in the State, to be included in the draft, except such as may be liable and have not been discharged from conscription. All those discharged from conscription, and those discharged from State service by reason of surgeons' certificates, together with those who are exempt from conscription by act of Congress, are to be included in said draft, unless specially exempted by the laws of the State.

By order of JOHN J. PETTUS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JONES S. HAMILTON,
Adjutant and Inspector General.
State of Mississippi.

jan21-1m

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

BRIDGE CARPENTERS and BLACKSMITHS can find employment at good wages, to work in rebuilding bridges on this road. Apply at Grenada, Mississippi.

A. S. LIVERMORE,
General Superintendent.

jan20 1w

MACHINISTS, ATTENTION.

ALL FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS arriving in the Confederate lines can get immediate and steady employment at the Armory of the undersigned, located at Athens, Georgia.

All Machinists arriving from New Orleans, by applying to Major Dumont, at Camp Moore, will be immediately detailed to our Armory and furnished with transportation. Good wages will be given good Machinists, and board can be had at moderate rates.

COOK & BROTHER,
Armory, Athens, Ga.

jan7 1m*

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A NEW HOTEL, just completed, at New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Depot, Jackson, Mississippi. Apply to DAVID LITTLE.

jan20-1w*

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
BY
John R. McClanahan---Benjamin F. Dill,
Under the firm and style of
McCLANAHAN & DILL,
To whom all letters on business, or otherwise, should be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily per month	$2.50
Tri-Weekly per month	1.25
Weekly per annum	4.00
Single copy	Ten cents.

The paper will be delivered to all news-dealers at seven cts. per copy.

Terms of Advertising.

All advertisements will be charged $1.50 per square for the first insertion and $1 for each subsequent insertion.

Our Location

The location of the Appeal office is on State street, a few doors below the Post office.

PUBLIC ABUSES.

CAMP NEAR GRENADA, Miss., Jan. 21, 1863.

EDITORS APPEAL: There are certain grievances of these most grievous times, which particularly effect our army, and which perhaps legislation would speedily remove. I will attempt in this letter to point out these blatant abuses and suggest the remedy. By publishing it you will give voice to the unanimous sentiments of our brave men in the field, and if their just complaints are heeded by our law makers and voters, immense good will be done the country—our army will be reunited, and from its broken ranks will arise a shout of exultant enthusiasm such as has not been heard in this land since the days of the first Manassas.

The evils to which I call attention are: 1st, Substitutes. 2d, Commissaries, quartermasters, provost marshals, etc., and their aids, assistants and clerks. 3d. The maintenance in the service of skeleton regiments, companies, etc.

1st, Substituting. From my own observations I am certain, that not in one case in five hundred has the working of the law authorizing substitutes been either beneficial to the country or just to the army.

Does the country get a fair equivalent when a base mercenary, who has no interest in the government, who will not enlist from patriotism or a sense of duty, but who merely enters the army and risks his life for paltry pay, takes the place in the ranks of a young man of wealth and education, who has everything at stake and is ashamed not to do his duty while he remains in the army, but who yet shrinks from its hardships and is tempted to escape by the opportunity which the law gives him? Or is the country benefited when a cunning speculator or wily Jew procures a substitute and is turned loose upon society to depreciate our currency, exaggerate the price of all commodities and grind our people to the earth? Yet, in every instance, these are the two classes who avail themselves of this law.

Nor does the evil stop here. It was the boast of our army at its first creation, that it was composed of the best material that was ever mustered in the solid phalanx of war. That the scion of wealth and distinction stood shoulder to shoulder with the honest son of toil. To this fact has been attributed much of our brilliant success in the field.

Can we hope for its continuance in view of the deterioration which is going on? The "flowers" of our army are fast disappearing before the substitute. In vain in many of our best companies do you ask for the men of character who came out as privates. Their places may be filled in the ranks, but their example is wanted upon the battle field, and the report comes not back of their brave deeds. And more, one man who procures a substitute incites a dozen by his example to do the same. Now, many of our companies are still composed of gentlemen. They entered the service as privates and are proud of the position. But they never dreamed of being compelled to associate with men whom they scorned—who were not their equals—not even war can reduce them to the same level. Yet substitutes are being introduced among them, they take the place of the men they relieve, and gentlemen must meet, eat and sleep with them—creatures with whom they have not a feeling in common. The government is guilty of a breach of good faith, in authorizing the degradation; and gentlemen rather than submit, will abandon the army, procuring substitutes when possible—when not, leaving boldly without them. Such men cannot be regarded or treated as deserters. Their influence brought on the war; they have enough to disband the army when it becomes intolerable to them.

2d. Commissaries, Quartermasters, Provost Marshals, etc., their aids, assistants, clerks, etc.

The uninitiated do not understand the mania which exists for these positions.

What is it so attractive to the commissary in the issuing of bread and beef to hungry soldiers? Is it that he gleans upon the right of food, it being a scarce article in the land?

Does the quartermaster itch to handle the Confederate notes, ugly as they are, with which to buy mules and forage and pay off the men?

Why should most of the provost marshals swell with ambition to lord it like a second Cæsar, over some village of women, dogs and children?

The government has discovered the secret from the thousands of applications which are made every day for these positions. Colonels, majors and captains leave their commands to receive these appointments. Lieutenants, sergeants, privates, and subjects to conscription generally, eagerly seek to be detailed as assistants, etc. It is thus our boys scramble to escape from their duty in the field.

A thousand times have I heard the question asked with indignation, why it was that the government, in its anxiety to recruit the army, had never dragoned the notorious rescrivos which receive into their soul harrows half the skulkers in the country, and give to our guard lines, to our entrenchments, and to the field twenty-five thousand able-bodied recruits, acquainted with the drill and inured to camp life?

Is it that the tinsel of gold lace which decorates the officer, makes him too sacred to be even vexed though his services are more needed in another capacity?

Surely, the splendid uniform of the dread captain, the gallant bearing of the quartermaster, the proud strut of the provost marshal, all of which may impose upon the unsophisticated masses of the country, does not overawe the very power which created and adorned these characters.

And is it that the government winks at every man of the importance of post or notable, having his son detailed as aid, clerk, assistant, to get him out of the army? If so, unworthy the government that so tampers with the interests of the country and the requirements of the army.

Vacate these positions and how well and honorably they can be filled! They require no manual labor—men are detailed specially to lift every sack of meat, every quarter of beef, pitch every tent—do all work. Any intelligent one armed, one legged, one eyed man, is as well qualified as the most imposing incumbent in the Confederate army. Their brave wounded and honored veterans, who have spilt their blood upon our battle fields, have the undoubted and honors due to them it would be honorable) of these positions. They deserve it and the soldiers of the army demand it for their comrades who have been mutilated by their side, and whom the government has thrown aside as worthless.

I see, Mess. Editors, that this letter will be drawn to so great a length if I touch upon the third cause of complaint to the army. But if you will lend me the use of your columns, I will endeavor in a future article to show up the pernicious effects of our present army organization. QUIDIT U SOLDAT!

Cheering Prospects.

From the Selma Reporter.]

At the very moment, it seems, when victory would have been most encouraging to the enemy, he has been defeated. There is not the least shadow of doubt in our mind that the triumph of our arms at Fredericksburg was, in all respects, the most crushing blow that has been given the Abolitionists since the war began, yet that at Murfreesboro' was scarcely less so. The consequence is that the Yankee papers are filled with the wailings of grief and groans of despair of the very men who were, but a few weeks ago, perfectly confident that the Southern people would, by this time, be willing for peace upon almost any terms. But they have not only the battles of Fredericksburg and Murfreesboro' to weep over, but also their repulse at Vicksburg, and thorough discomfiture of their plans, occasioned by the successful raids of Van Dorn, Morgan and Forrest.

The truth is their series of triumphs has well nigh broken the backbone of the dynasty in this war of coercion. We cannot see, for the life of us, how it is longer to survive such disastrous and disgraceful defeats. If the ringleaders at Washington are not utterly blind, they must see that the time is rapidly approaching when their decimated armies will have to be strengthened with new recruits; but how they are to raise them is the thing that puzzles our brain. In our opinion, they will never be able to draw up another army after the one now in the field shall have been exhausted. There is no kind of strategy that will succeed in decoying men into "the slaughter pens" prepared for them at the South. There have been too many dead bodies borne back to Yankeedom, accompanied with the fearful lists of those who were left to moulder in our soil, to leave the recruiting officer the slightest chance to make a fool of a single man who has had the good sense to stay at home. We have, therefore, only to go forward with determination and zeal, as we have done heretofore, to secure the recognition of our independence by the discomfited enemy. Let those of our people who are not in the field, give all the encouragement and assistance they can to our brave troops who are fighting our battles for us, and our enemies will soon be demoralized, scattered and dispersed, to trouble us no more.

THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON.

Full Particulars of the Victory.

From the Houston News, January 7.]

The steamer Lucy Gwin arrived from Galveston about 10 o'clock A. M., to-day, bringing all the ordnance stores and arms taken from the enemy and also the body of Captain Weir, and Colonel Dickenson, who was wounded severely in the eye, and two Federal flags.

We have received from Captain Ward, of the 21st Texas cavalry, who is recently from his regiment in Arkansas, and who came up on the Gwin, the following particulars and incidents of the conflict:

The first gun was fired at about 4½ A. M. The Neptune was unfortunately sunk early in the action by having come into collision with the Harriet Lane, and receiving a broadside from the Lane at the same time. The Lane then passed by about fifty or one hundred yards, when she was run into under her larboard wheelhouse by the Bayou City, when the troops on the latter at once boarded the Lane, led by Major Leon Smith, who took possession of her.

As soon as our men boarded her, the Yankees ran below, but soon after came up without arms and surrendered. Meantime, Major Leon Smith, seeing Captain Wainwright, asked him if he commanded that boat, and on receiving an affirmative answer, Major Smith immediately shot him through the head, when he fell dead upon the skylights. It was in a few minutes after that the men came up and surrendered.

The men under Thomas Green are said to have behaved with great bravery and coolness in boarding the Lane. The Lane did not get aground as has been reported, the report having originated from her entanglement with the Neptune, causing her to stop suddenly.

Among the enemy's killed was 1st Lieutenant Lee, of the Lane, son of Major Lee, well known as a citizen of Texas and whose arrival we mentioned in our Tuesday's issue, having been an officer in our army of the west nearly ever since the war commenced. Major Lee reached here just in time to participate with our troops in this conflict; but little, we presume, did he imagine he was to meet his own son with the enemy.

We learn from Capt. Ward that Major Lee is now in charge of his son's remains. It is indeed a most melancholy coincidence, and all must deeply sympathize with the afflictions of the father.

A member of Col. Green's regiment, whose name Capt. Ward promised not to give, seized a Yankee by the throat and ordered him to surrender. The Yankee remarked: "Look at your prisoner in the face," when he immediately recognized him to be his brother. This is another remarkable coincidence but the truth of it is beyond a doubt. The name will probably soon be known.

While the Bayou City was being disentangled from the Lane, Major Leon Smith got on board of the J. F. Carr with two hundred men and immediately steamed down to Pelican Spit, where he took possession of two large brigs laden with coal and provisions. One of the brigs was brought to the wharf, but the other having too great a draft of water, was left at anchor in the channel with a guard on board.

The 42d Massachusetts regiment surrendered to Brigadier General Scurry, at Kuhn's wharf, at daylight. The commander asked for three hours time to consider. Gen. Scurry replied: "If you can hold out against the fire of my battery that length of time, you can have it, but not otherwise." The surrender was then made unconditionally.

But it is probable this surrender would not have been made but that the commander, Col. Burrell, just at that time saw the Harriet Lane had been captured by our steamers, and was then in possession of the Bayou City's and Neptune's troops.

The Lucy Gwin and John F. Carr are said to have rendered valuable service in attending to the killed and wounded.

We find it impossible to get the exact number, and much less, the names of the killed and wounded. It is, however, believed that the whole number of both killed and wounded, on our side, cannot exceed fifty or sixty.

We learn that Mr. Harvey Clark is among our killed.

Lieut. S. S. Sherman, son of Gen. Sherman, was killed while standing by the gun he commanded, and between the wheels of the carriage. He was alone, his men having left. He fell nobly at his post, though left alone. This was our loss in the affair.

Captain Wier was killed by the explosion of a gun on board the Bayou City. It is stated as a fact, however, remarkable it may appear, that a ball from the enemy's gun entered the muzzle of the gun Captain Wier had in charge—thereby causing the explosion.

The two regiments of regs of the 42d Massachusetts militia were found hid in a warehouse on Kuhn's wharf, a few hours after the surrender, and were handed to Captain S. G. Ward to be delivered at headquarters in Houston.

Captain Wainwright commanded the enemy's fleet in the bay, and Commodore Renshaw commanded the vessels outside. There was not a Yankee vessel to be seen either in the bay or outside, last night, except those in our possession—all the rest had skedaddled.

It is said that Commodore Renshaw had put a slow match to the magazine of the steamer Westfield, and then went to Pelican Spit, expecting the explosion to take place, but having waited some time, he concluded it had gone out, and with some dozen men went again on board and took her destruction certain, but that while he was on board the explosion took place, killing him and the men with him. This is, however, but a report, and may not be true.

We hear Captain Odlum spoken of in high terms, as having displayed his characteristic gallantry and daring during this conflict.

Col. Dickinson, Gen. Magruder's adjutant-general, was struck in the eye by a small piece of shell, which was taken out by the surgeon, but with the certain loss of his eye. The wound is very severe and painful.

We may remark that the Westfield was blown up to prevent the large amount of arms said to be on board of her from falling into our hands. Before being blown up she opened a heavy fire upon the Carr and Lucy Gwin, but with what effect we have not learned. The heavy guns of the Westfield, it is believed, will be recovered.

The Harriet Lane carries six guns, two columbiads aft, one pivot gun amidships, two Dalgren guns, and one gun in the bow.

The enemy's bombardment is said to have been terrific while it lasted, many of the buildings of the city having been perforated by the balls and shells, particularly the Tremont house. The damage, however, it is said, will amount to but a trifle, as has been the case in nearly all the bombardments.

While we are writing this the train from Galveston has arrived with the prisoners, who are now being marched past our office.

The train left Galveston at one o'clock last night, and arrived at the corporation limits, a half mile below the depot, about half-past eleven o'clock this forenoon, where the prisoners, about four hundred in number, were landed, and, under an escort guard, took up their line of march along the railroad to Main street, and down Main street and over the bridge to their quarters in the cotton warehouse of Allen & Fulton on the north side of the bayou.

The officers and soldiers are generally a fine looking body of men, well clothed and shod, and from their general bearing we should judge them to be natives of the North. The sailors are far inferior in general appearance to the soldiers, and most of them have the foreign stamp upon their countenances.

We also notice a number of negroes among the prisoners, all in Yankee uniforms.

Additional Accounts.

We give below accounts of the naval and land fight at Galveston that have been furnished by intelligent men who were present, who desire their names not to be given unless necessary. It was, of course, impossible for any one person to have any personal knowledge of events beyond his own limited observation, and the darkness necessarily prevented any one from seeing much of what was going on. Hence the only means we have of getting a full account is to give the partial accounts of observers, occupying different positions.

We would here correct an error our informant yesterday fell into, to the effect that Lieutenant Sherman was alone at his gun when killed. We now learn that he was killed by the enemy's second fire, and that the men never left their post till daylight, and when it was impossible to continue the fire any longer.

We regret that we have not yet been able to get the exact number of the killed and wounded. Some state the number of our killed to be twenty-four and the wounded forty-seven. This is probably nearly correct. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is supposed to be less than ours.

We have a number of accounts by different friends, but have only time to-day to give the two following:

First Account.

It is manifest, now that Gen. Magruder's plan of attack upon the enemy at Galveston, was somewhat elaborate, and for its success, depending very much upon the prompt and accurate execution of his orders, to the various parties of our forces charged with the execution of details. It seems from the facts now known, that it was the design of the general to place his various batteries on shore and have them in readiness to commence the attack simultaneously upon his firing the first gun from Wilson's battery, position of the market. This was, for the most part, executed, failing only, as far as our informant knows, by the delay, perhaps necessary, of those in charge of the Columbiad, which was to open from a platform erected near the terminus of the railroad. When the enemy was thus fully occupied with our shore batteries, our gunboats were expected to come unobserved upon the Harriet Lane, run into and board her, and thus make secure her capture, when she, if not disabled, was expected to join our other boats in further attack upon the rest of the enemy's vessels.

Wilson's battery commenced the attack by General Magruder himself firing a gun into the warehouse on the Brick wharf, where the troops of the enemy were quartered, when our other guns on the shore opened and were replied to rapidly by the enemy's, the fight continuing for about an hour, when our gunboats came to the support of our shore batteries, ran into the Harriet Lane, boarded and soon took her. The other boats of the enemy then ran up the white flag, having the United States flag at half-mast. While all this was occurring, the general ascertained that the Columbiad at the railroad depot was not in position, and ordered Lieut-Col. Harvey McNeal to take charge of the gun and necessary men to get it mounted. He gallantly went to work to execute the order, fully exposed as the gun now was, (it being about daylight,) to the men of the Lane, and under her fire. Seeing Governor Bisloe and others passing, he called them to his aid, and had just succeeded in getting the gun in working condition when the Lane surrendered.

The improved small rifle pieces of Mr. Nichols were taken charge of by two of the young officers of General Magruder's staff, and were handled with consummate skill and gallantry—they fired three shots successively into one of the enemy's vessels, causing her to run up the white flag. The enemy's fire having proved very hot at the market, our battery there ceased firing, when the reserves under Brigadier-General Scurry were ordered up. The troops on the wharf raised the white flag, and asked of General Scurry three hours time to consider of a surrender, and in terms. The general replied that they could have until he would walk to foot of the wharf, when, if they did not surrender, he would open on them with twenty pieces of artillery. They surrendered.

The guns under Lieutenant Gonalles, near the cotton press, having engaged the Lane for some time, were found, when the Bayou City entered the contest, to be within range of her guns and withdrawn, having been under fire for about an hour.

Some of our siege guns were taken to Fort Point, under charge of Capt. Fontaine, supported by two or three companies of Col. Pryan's regiment, under command of the colonel himself. They were drawn through the sand by the men a long distance, and placed in position without interruption of the enemy, two or three of whose vessels, however, glided down to the Point, and took position within a few hundred yards. As soon as our guns opened, they let loose their whole armament upon the Point—firing as rapidly as possible—it being evident that they were determined, if possible, to keep open the way of retreat.

The Federals may claim to have been surprised—such was evidently not the case—for before our forces were any of them within three miles of the city, their signals were seen repeatedly, and they were evidently taking their positions to the best advantage, both to the fight and run, and they only allowed us to get position in order to more effectually destroy us when they found our whereabouts. When at last they found themselves in an extreme case, they used the white flag to run out of the harbor as they had before used it to run in.

The whole plan of this attack, when it shall be known, either by a statement of the commander or by the facts as they shall be ascertained from those that witnessed its various parts in execution, will prove beyond a question that Gen. Magruder, its author, is a chieftain of the most consummate skill and daring. The various shore batteries, if in position as desired by the general and ably managed, would have cleared the harbor of the enemy's ships or sent them to the bottom—in so far as this part of the plan might fail in execution from natural obstacles or unforseen events—the use of the gunboats would still so aid the execution of the general's designs as to make a success. They did do this, and at the moment of the greatest doubt, the gallant men on board, led by Leon Smith, Green and others, with a daring never excelled, grappled with our foes for victory and triumphed.

The officers of Gen. Magruder's staff, especially Majors Dickinson and Watkins, were everywhere doing their duty amidst the utmost peril.

Second Account.

Gen. Scurry, in command of the reserves, consisting of a part of Sibley's brigade, under command of Colonel Reily, and a detachment of Pyron's regiment, was stationed at Pyron's camp, about four miles from town, with orders to report on the beach at the foot of Tremont street. The reserves took up the line of march a little after four o'clock in the morning, a few minutes before the first gun was fired. The grave yard had been passed and the column was deploying toward the beach, when a courier came with orders to report immediately to Gen. Magruder at Col. Nichols' residence, which was his temporary headquarters. A few minutes after the arrival of this command, it was ascertained that our shore batteries, with the exception of two light rifled pieces stationed behind Hendley's brick building, had been silenced. Gen. Scurry was immediately ordered to take command on the strand, and to bring the guns that had been abandoned to the custom house and place them there under cover. It will thus be seen that our land forces had maintained a continuous fire of more than an hour's duration from the enemy's gunboats, and our men had stood up to the batteries under a storm of grape and canister, until daylight came, when it became a matter of physical impossibility to maintain any longer their exposed position. Gen. Scurry started for the guns with his command, which was now joined by Elmore's regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Abercrombie. Riding along the ranks of his division he addressed the men with a few brief words of encouragement. "Boys, you have earned a reputation in Arizona, and I want you to maintain it. Go and bring away those guns, and don't come away without them!" He was responded to by cheers, and under a terrific storm of raking grape, canister and shrapnel—sometimes within three hundred yards of the enemy's gunboats, they accomplished their task. Just then our gunboats came into the fight—the shore batteries were rapidly replaced in position—the Harriet Lane was captured by our gunboats, and in a few minutes the day was ours. Gen. Scurry received the surrender of the Yankees on the wharf and remained there until Gen. Magruder came down. To Col. Green and the brave and devoted band under him, and to the calm bravery of Major Leon Smith, is owing the successful turn of the engagement. Their names stand bright upon the page of this war's history. But without the firing of the shore batteries, which, for an hour, rained a fire around the enemy's vessels, not unfrequently striking them and distracting their attention, the attack of our boats must have been a failure. The fact of it is, the whole attack was conceived with remarkable ability by Gen. Magruder, and to the desperate valor and cool daring of men and officers, must be attributed the success ful execution of the general's plan.

From Albert Ball's store, on the Strand, to Hendley's building (the latter included), we understand that not twenty panes of glass remain! The jarring of our guns and the explosion of shells broke the glass by the thousands. When firing first began some of our men thought the houses were falling, so startling was the rattling of the broken glass.

A large shell had evidently penetrated the northeast corner of the third story in Hendley's building, making a hole of sufficient size for a man to crawl through, ranged through the building and exploded in the southwest room in League's part of the block, knocking out the windows and damaging that corner. Sauter's building, on the Strand, was badly injured. His store on Tremont street had two holes knocked through by heavy balls, leaving circular openings in which a barrel could have been easily introduced. All the glass was broken and the shutters knocked off of a row of buildings opposite the Tremont House by the explosion of a shell. In fact the greatest damage done to the city was the destruction of the glass, while the sidewalks were literally paved with broken fragments. In the necessary, valuable front building of L. H. Wood & Co., not a pane of glass was remaining. Parry's foundry was literally honey-combed. The majority of the buildings in the city were uninjured, though some were struck in every portion. A large sail vessel was lying outside the Point that evidently possessed a gun of immense caliber. Occasionally a shell would be thrown from her that passed the full length of the town and would fall beyond Col. Sam. Williams' residence—a distance of several miles. The report of the gun was truly terrific.

Our Fleet in the Galveston Fight.

In the attack upon the Federal gunboats in Galveston bay, we had but two armed steamers, accompanied by two tenders, unarmed, namely, the Bayou City, Captain Lubbock, which had been taken up some time since by the State and fitted up as a gunboat. She had only an armament of one 32-pound rifle cannon in her bow. The Neptune, Captain ——, was only a few days undergoing some preparations for this especial purpose, and was armed with two howitzers, commanded by Captain Sanders, and under the direction of Major Leon Smith. Both these boats were provided with barricades of cotton bales upon their decks, affording both protection against the enemy's shot, and an elevated position on the top for the men to board the enemy's gunboats. The tenders were the Lucy Gwin and the John F. Carr, both of which carried volunteers, prepared with their side arms to do service, should the occasion offer.

The Royal Yacht, Capt Chubb, was to have accompanied the expedition, but she got aground at Red Fish bar on her way down, and was left behind.

Captain Weir commanded the gun on the Bayou City and was killed early in the engagement, by the explosion of the gun, as has been stated. We learn that it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, however remarkable it may appear, that this explosion was caused by a ball from the enemy entering the muzzle.

Capt Harby commanded the guns on the Neptune, Lieut. Harvey Clark being second in command. He received a grape shot in the side carry in the action, when he exclaimed, "My God, I am wounded!" He then jumped upon the cotton bales, to be ready to board the enemy, but fell dead a moment after.

These steamers left here at different times two or three days before the fight, with orders to remain at the head of the bay, and then proceeded together, so as to be within reach of the enemy by 12 o'clock on the night of December 31st, when a signal from the shore was to notify them that the land forces were in readiness to commence the action. Having arrived at about the time designated, they could see no signals from shore, but soon found by the enemy's signals on their gunboats, that they had been discovered. After waiting awhile without seeing or hearing anything of our land forces the officers held a council and concluded to retire beyond the enemy's reach, and they then proceeded a few miles up the bay, concluding that the land operations had, by some means, been delayed. Such indeed, was the fact, for it was found impossible to move the heavy ordnance with the expedition, and place them in position in the time designated. Indeed, the only ordnance used on shore, so far as we can learn, were the light pieces of artillery. The failure of the siege pieces to be placed in position, might have proved disastrous but for the timely arrival of the gunboats, which by grappling with and boarding the enemy, secured the victory at a most critical moment.

Captain McCormick, the pilot of the Bayou City, states that the boats waited near Half Moon shoals, about twelve miles from the city (to which point they had withdrawn), till about 4 A. M. without being able to see or hear anything of our land forces, when the officers concluded the expedition had failed; but consulting as to what they should do, and concluding to return up the bay, the guns on shore were distinctly heard and their flashes seen, when, by order of Major Smith, the boats made all possible speed toward the enemy's fleet, and as daylight appeared, they came within half a mile of the Harriet Lane, nearly opposite the railroad depot, when the Bayou City commenced the fire, which was returned by the Lane, without effect. It was at the fourth fire of the Bayou City that her gun exploded, killing Captain Weir "and one or two others, and wounding Captain Schneider." Capt McCormick, as directed, aimed to run the boat so as to strike the Lane in such manner as to enable the men to board her, but the strength of the tide caused him to miss his aim, when he passed her, striking a glancing blow, by which the Bayou City's outside planking was torn off from the larboard wheelhouse, when he was ordered by Capt. Lubbock "to go round and make another assault."

Meantime, the Neptune came up, striking the Lane and getting her bow stove in, causing her to leak badly, after which she received the Lane's broadside, one shot passing through her hull, and increasing the leak, so that she was run on the flats, near the wreck of the Zavalo, where she sunk. By this time the Bayou City had rounded to, when she ran into the Lane, striking all the larboard wheelhouse, and running her bow so far under that the boats could not be extricated. The order was then immediately given and obeyed, to board. Maj. Smith being the first, man to get on board the Lane, owing to his experience as a sailor, and the others followed as soon as the netting was cut away, which was speedily done, as many of them could not climb over it.

As soon as our men were on board the Lane, her crew took to the hold, and soon afterward an officer announced that she surrendered, the crew asking to be treated as prisoners of war.

For some time after the other boats of the enemy continued to fire on our boats and the Lane, the Owasco coming within two or three hundred yards. The Lane's guns could not be used on account of the boat being so much listed. After falling back about a mile, the Owasco anchored, about which time flags of truce were hoisted and the fire ceased. After the truce had been agreed on, and before the time had expired, the Westfield was burnt on the Bolivar channel side of Pelican Spit, while another steamer and the mortar schooner went out under white flags, and the Owasco in the same way, receiving several shots from the shore as she passed.

Capt. Henry Lubbock's statement substantially corroborates that of Capt. McCormick. He says it was ordered that the boats should not commence the engagement. That as soon as the commencement had been made from shore, he made all possible speed to get into action by using pitch to make steam.

The second shot from the Bayou City struck the Lane "plumb behind the wheel smoking a hole in her big enough for a man to crawl through." Captain Weir, commanding the gun, was requested by a spectator to give them a New Year's present from him. As he did so Capt. Weir cried out, "Well, here goes your New Year's present," and the gun exploded killing him instantly, and wounding Capt. Schneider and one or two others. Much of Capt Lubbock's statement is consistent with Capt. McCormick's. He states that the sharpshooters of both the Bayou City and Neptune poured deadly volleys into the Lane as they came in collision with her, causing her deck soon to be cleared; "the living men diving like rain into their holes." He thinks it uncertain who was the first man to board the Lane, but that Col. Tom Green, Major Leon Smith and Capt James Martin were among the first, followed closely by the men, cutting the nettings down with their knives.

It appears that but about half the Bayou City men boarded the Lane, the rest being kept back to encounter the Owasco which was then coming up. The officer who surrendered the Lane was then required, by Capt. Lubbock's suggestion, to run up a white flag, which was done, when Capt. Lubbock went with a flag of truce to the Clifton and Owasco, the latter now having joined the Clifton. An immediate surrender was demanded of Capt. Law, of the Clifton, being allowed one vessel to remove his people, all the balance to be our property. At Law's request, three hours were finally allowed to consult Commodore Renshaw, on the Westfield, some miles distant, to whom Law was permitted to go in a small boat, accompanied by the senior officer of the Lane, who gave his parole of honor to return.

Capt. Lubbock then went ashore to report to Gen. Magruder, who soon sent with him to the wharf, where the Lane and Bayou City now lay, by direction of Gen. Magruder, Col. Green accompanied Capt. Lubbock to the boats to close negotiations, as the three hours had now almost expired. On approaching the Clifton, they found her under weigh, Capt. Law excusing it by saying he was acting under orders of Commodore Renshaw. About the same time the Westfield was blown up by the enemy. Capt. Lubbock charged Law with breach of faith, to which Law denied any knowledge of it.

Capt. Lubbock and Col. Green then returned and reported to Gen. Magruder, in the meantime the vessels were all leaving under white flags.

On the Bayou City four or five were killed and one or two slightly wounded. We have not learned the casualties on the other boats nor but few of those on land. The total of our killed and wounded is between seventy and eighty, as stated to us by several parties, though they do not agree as to the exact number.

We would here correct an error made by our first informant, to the effect that Lieut. Sherman was alone at his gun when killed. We now learn that the man all stood by their guns until after daylight, when the enemy's concentrated fire upon Wilson's battery made it physically impossible to continue the fire longer.

We may further remark that this battery was engaged in pouring its fire into the 42d Massachusetts regiment, posted at the end of Kuhn's wharf. The first shot passed through the warehouse where they were quartered, when they at once sought shelter behind a barricade they had made of the wharf planks and there they lay during the whole engagement. There were three hundred of them, and so complete was the protection afforded by their plank barricade, that but one of their number was killed and two wounded and these casualties, they say, occurred from the bursting of a shell over them.

The Present Abolition Congress—Its Madness and Folly.

The New York *Herald* thinks that the present Abolition Congress is going to perdition. In reviewing its action since its meeting the *Herald* says:

Since the present Congress assembled, which is now over a month, its time has been occupied