

THE GREAT NAVAL ACHIEVEMENT OFF SAVANNAH.

ADMIRAL DUPONT'S DISPATCH. PART ROYAL HARBOR, S. C. JUNE 19, 1863.

SIR—I have the honor to inform the Department that since writing my dispatch No. 315, I have read further details of the capture of the rebel gunboat Atlanta sent by telegraph from Fort Pulaski.

The Atlanta, Capt. Wm. Webb, came down this morning, via Wilmington River, to attack our vessels in the Warsaw Sound. She was accompanied by two wooden steamers filled, it is said with persons and spectators.

The Weehawken, Captain John Rogers once engaged her, firing in five shots, three of which took effect, penetrating her armor killing and wounding the crew of two men, or three pilots were also badly wounded, and her pilot house broken up; whereupon the vessel grounded, and immediately after surrendered her.

The Weehawken was not hit. The armament of the Atlanta was two eleven and two six inch guns. She is but slightly injured.

I remain respectfully your obedient servant.

S. F. DUPONT.

Rear Admiral, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

P. S. The officers and crew of the Atlanta number one hundred and sixty-five persons.

S. F. DUPONT.

ADMIRAL LEE'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH. NEWPORT NEWS, JUNE 22, 1863.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Admiral Dupont sent the Weehawken Capt. Rogers, and the Nahant down to Warsaw Sound to look out for the Atlanta.

On June 17th, at 6 A. M., the Atlanta came down, accompanied by two gunboats.

The engagement was exclusively two between the Weehawken and Atlanta. The latter mounted four Brooke rifles, of heavy caliber, on bow and stern pivots, and two six inch guns on each side.

She could fight two of the former and one of the latter on a side.

Capt. Rogers engaged her at close quarters. The first 15 inch shot by him, sent the top of the Atlanta's pilot house, and wounded two of her pilots.

Another 15 inch shot struck half way up her roof, which was iron plated four inches thick, killing one and wounding seventeen men.

Eleven shots were fired in all—five by the Weehawken and six by the Atlanta. The latter ran aground and surrendered.

The fight was short and the victory signal. The Weehawken sustained no injury of any sort.

The Atlanta steers well, and made six knots against a head sea, going to Port Royal. She was completely provided with instruments and stores for a regular service.

She had a ram, saw and torpedo on her bow.

Ex-Lieut. W. A. Webb commanded her. Her complement was 155 souls. Her wounded were left at Port Royal.

The Atlanta is said to have come down confident of capturing our Monitor early and her consorts, filled with spectators, were prepared to tow them into Savannah.

She will soon be ready for service under the flag of the Union.

(Signed) S. P. LEE, Acting Rear Admiral.

IN CAMP NEAR HUMPHREYSBORO TOWN, JUNE 15th 1863.

FOR JOLIET REUBLICAN:

Subjoined is a list of the officers and men belonging to Co. G. 100th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., with their present duty and location, which I would like to have published in your paper for the benefit of its many friends and readers.

A. Scribner.

Wm A. Menger, Camp Commanding, J. O. Williams, Lieut. Aid de camp on Buell's staff.

H. E. Egan, 2d Lieut, Sergeant Home, Acting Sergeant Major for the 100th.

Sergt Thomas Bieber, Acting Orderly Sergeant, Sergt G. W. Holmes, J. J. Harter, Wm Johnson, Corp Joseph A. Porter, Detailed to blank office in Nashville.

Corp Henry E. Adams, E. S. Hildbrand, D. S. Russell, John Russell, Henry A. Dennis, Clerk at Brigade Head Quarters.

Corp Gottlieb W. Schneider, color bearer PRIVATE.

Francis Adams, A. H. Ashley, On detailed duty at Corps Head Quarters.

J. C. C. Berman, Wm Bunker, John W. Bradden, Josiah Bush, Matthew Bush, Andrew M. Barce, Simon Barce.

Iraey Carr, Sick at Gallatin since Dec last, Barney H. Chapman, Amos Davis, On detached duty in the Pioneer Corps.

Enoch Dodge, Albert Dowd, Peter Drost, detailed in the 8th Indiana Battery, E. Dennis, sick at Gallatin, since Decem-ber last, Abram B. Darling, George Everhart, Joseph Fishburn, John Friddle, Robert T. Goodenow, On guard at Brigade Head Quarters, D. H. Greenow, On duty at Regt. Head Quarters, Edward Gundersen, sick at Gallatin since Dec last, Wm Hunt, Clerk at Brigade Head Quarters, A. A. Ingraham, On duty in Pioneer Corps, James W. Johnson, Joseph O. Lebaron, Francis Lafayette, Hiram Leonard, Alexander Most, Robert Most, John O. Mason, Charles A. Nash, Clinton O. Phillips, G. W. Phillips, Alfred Penny, O. E. Piersen, sick at Field hospital near Murfreesboro, J. P. Pierson, Home on sick furlough, G. Price, on duty at Regimental Head Quarters, Thomas Price, James P. Pinner, John Redrick, Wm Shaw, Nelson N. Smith, Ransom Smith, Charles H. Snow, Wm C. Sving, On duty at Regt. Head Quarters, S. Spangler, On duty at Hospital Team-ster.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

The editor of the Joliet Republican appears to be troubled immensely by "smokers." The editorial columns of his last paper are devoted almost exclusively to them. "Copperheads," "Copperheads!" is his whole cry. Indeed, if he goes on at this rate, we should not be surprised if he should have "Copperheads" in his boots on some of these days.

In an article of nearly a column in length, he assails to define the meaning of the term "Copperhead," and does it after a fashion. His definition of the term is certainly wide and comprehensive, embracing everybody but the Administration itself. Democrats, law-abiding men, and lovers of the constitution instead of Samba are all put down under the same head, to-wit: "Copperhead."

Any person, according to the postmaster editor, is a "Copperhead" who does not bow the knee to President Lincoln and swear that he is immaculate and that his policy is the wisest and the best.

And further, any person is a "Copperhead" who goes into a drinking saloon or swears. The editor certainly makes a mistake here, for this would include most of the Republicans. For as far as our observation extends, the Republicans, taking them as they come, are better drinkers than Democrats. As to swearing, we don't know but what we will have to give in there. Some of the Democrats do swear more than they ought to, when they reflect that the Republicans have brought the country to. And we are not quite certain that considering the circumstances it is perfectly allowable.

But we should not quarrel with our Abolition friends about names. They may call us Democrats whatever name they choose to. It is the principles that designate the party. And so long as Democrats adhere to their constitutional doctrines, any title no matter how obnoxious the word may be will soon become popular when applied to them.

Hence we shall not object to being called a "Copperhead," or anything else, if they leave us our time-honored principles. And those shall we insist upon, come what may. Of late there has been an effort to trammel us in this respect and to deprive us of the enjoyment of a portion of our hearth on-born rights, but we trust that our rulers have seen sufficient indications to teach them the peril of trampling upon constitutional guarantees.

European immigration continues on a scale far exceeding that of previous seasons. The New York Castle Garden Commissioners report the whole number of arrivals for the week ending June 18th, at 3,262, making an aggregate of 55,427 from the first day of January to date, against 27,417 for the corresponding season in 1862. The packet ship Vanguard, from Liverpool, June 18th, brings between five and six hundred, not embraced in the above.

Gen. Banks has made another assault upon Port Hudson, and been repulsed. His loss is estimated at 700 men. In the same attack the rebels were repulsed, and 6th Wisconsin Regiment were taken prisoners.

There are enrollment troubles in Monroe and other counties. The military commander in those parts has sent for recruits. The resisters are being numbered.

Morgan is again reported to have crossed the Cumberland River; but the story lacks confirmation.—Chicago Times 27th Inst.

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Our losses have indeed been terrible.—Not a horse was saved except that which was worn or carried upon the persons of the troops. Three entire batteries of field artillery were annihilated, and the rest of the artillery of the command, in fact, about two hundred and eighty wagons, over twelve hundred horses and mules, all the quartermaster's stores, and a vast amount of small arms, and ammunition of all kinds, were lost, the private baggage of the officers and men, all fell into the hands of the enemy. A very large portion of the command had been killed or wounded, and it is impossible to ascertain, as the slain remained unburied and the wounded unattended where they fell.

Not a soldier of the rebel army was a change of clothing, except he has bought it here, borrowed it from a more fortunate comrade in arms, or "pressed" it; but but the supply of the last mentioned article is small. Many of the poor bearers of shoulder straps are going around with exceedingly long faces, moaning, not like Rachel for her children, but for their other selves, whom the exigencies of the occasion prevented them from taking away. Quite a large number of the officers had their wives with them, and these (if they have not been sent to Richmond), not knowing whether their husbands are dead or alive, prisoners or safe among their companions in camp. A very large portion of the quartermaster's department at this point was never stocked when they arrived, and the speaks for the administration, or rather for the elite that controls it.

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Illinois Legislature.

Although Gov. Yates pretended to propose the Illinois Legislature on the 9th inst., the Democratic portion of that body, not recognizing the legality of the act, kept up a formal session—adjourning from day to day—until the 24th inst., when they took a recess to next January. Before taking the recess, they appointed the special committee to wait on the Governor and ask him if he had any communication to make, &c., the Governor replying that he did not recognize their legal existence.

The conduct of Gov. Yates in the matter of this prorogation confirms the aptness of Cox's story about his fast "travelling out" to the State. He proffered the Legislature on the 9th, but the majority in both houses paying no attention to his prorogation, continued in session, and on the 12th sent a bill to him, which had passed both houses, called the Washburn Avenue Horse Railroad bill. Now if the Governor believed his prorogation legal, he should not have received this bill after the prorogation, though it really was passed before; and again, waiting that point, his duty under the constitution was, if the Legislature was adjourned, to retain it until the meeting of the next Legislature; but if he recognized the Legislature as still in session, then, if he proposed to veto it, he must return it with his objections within ten days. The Governor did veto that bill, and actually sent his objections to the Senate (in which it originated) on the 19th. So he is on the record as, first proroguing the Legislature, then twice recognizing it as legally in session, after the prorogation, and then again, at its final adjournment, denying its legal existence.

Lee's whole army is without doubt, on the north side of the Potomac. His left wing, under Ewell, is in Pennsylvania; his right wing, under Jackson, is in Virginia, Md., and A. P. Hill, with one corps, is not far from Antietam. The rebels have occupied Carlisle and advanced to Kingstown, within 15 miles of Harrisburg. At last advices they were destroying the Northern Central Railroad at a point 15 miles from Baltimore. Hooker's army, it is said, will soon be in front and north of Baltimore. A great battle is expected in the course of a few days, in Pennsylvania.

There is nothing of importance from Vicksburg. "Everything is progressing as usual," says a dispatch from there. It is gaining slowly but surely. Johnson has gone up the Yazoo, with 20,000 men.

The Army of the Cumberland moved on Wednesday, and occupied Shelbyville after a skirmish. Every day the rebels are thought that no general engagement will occur before the Federals reach Tallahoma.

It is reported in the vicinity of Island No. 37, with a force of 6,000 men, that the rebels are crossing the Tennessee river and co-operating with the forces operating in the vicinity of Memphis.

There is a report that the rebels are at a point upon the Virginia side of the Potomac, with the intention of attempting to renew the blockade of the river. There is also a report that the rebels are at a point upon the Virginia side of the Potomac, with the intention of attempting to renew the blockade of the river.

There are strong indications that Lee has advanced toward the grand project of crossing the Potomac, but he is actually within a short distance of Washington, having moved a considerable force from Shepherdstown and the rear of Washington Heights. There is also a report that the rebels are at a point upon the Virginia side of the Potomac, with the intention of attempting to renew the blockade of the river.

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The Campaign at the East.

New York, June 26. The Harrisburg special to the Herald, last night, says: The enemy is advancing slowly. Our troops are cutting down trees, felling, &c., and barricading the road to Carlisle. The rebels say they will destroy the bridge in Cumberland Valley, and have already done so to a great extent. Two rebel officers were taken prisoners to-day.

All the drinking saloons in Harrisburg have been closed by the Mayor. Considerable reinforcements have been sent to General Knipe, who will defend that town on hold of the Cumberland Valley.

Another Harrisburg dispatch, dated 10 o'clock last evening, says: The rebels appeared to have come to the front. Our troops are advancing cautiously. There are no reports of fighting to-night. The telegraph is still open to Carlisle. Ewell's headquarters are at Shippenburg.

Philadelphia, June 26. There is nothing known to justify the current rumor that Lee has 100,000 men at Winchester. There is no probability in the account saving a large force of rebels has been driven across the river into the direction of Bonhoeber to Frederick.

Frederick, Md., June 25. There is no doubt that more than half of Lee's army is now in Maryland, and advancing in three columns into Pennsylvania. The center column, which is followed by immense wagon trains, most of which are empty. Ewell commands in person the center advancing column. "Extra Bill" is commanding a brigade in Ewell's corps. The wagon trains, which accompanied the center column numbered several hundred wagons, a majority of which were marked U. S. Notwithstanding Ewell's orders commanding the center column to keep property of Marylanders, foraging parties are scouring the country in every direction for seizing all the horses and cattle they can lay their hands on. Several thousand head of cattle and a large number of horses have been gobbled up in Washington county alone. The neighboring counties are suffering in like manner. Most of the cattle and horses are being sent to the Potomac, to feed that portion of Lee's army which still remains on the other side.

New York, June 25. A Washington special to the Herald says: Advice received from Harper's Ferry, or reported to be, is, it is evidently correct, that Ewell's advance into Maryland and Pennsylvania. No disposition is as yet manifested to attack Harper's Ferry, or upon Maryland Heights. There is a small rebel force at Charlestown, but there appears to be no considerable force this side of Winchester.

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From Cincinnati.

Cincinnati June 26. The City Council to-day appointed a committee to confer with Gen. Burnside in reference to the organization of a reserve corps for city defence, in case of an attack by the enemy.

This city has, since the war broke out, furnished 20,473 soldiers, and will receive out of the State treasury \$121,000 as her share.

Gen. M. Dowell and staff will arrive here to-morrow morning, and will hold sittings of his court to examine into cotton speculation.

Secretary Chase will be in this city July 4th, on a brief visit among his old friends.

The Military Commission, with General Porter as President, and Gen. Burnside's staff members, continue their daily sessions in this city. Their proceedings are not made public, as heretofore, although they are of political address and sentence the same as before.

Hon. George E. Fugh addresses a mass convention of the democracy in Angliage county to-morrow.

It is now thoroughly believed by all parties that the invasion of Kentucky by a large force will certainly take place, and that movements from East Tennessee to that end are now being made. Gen. Burnside expects to be fully prepared to meet them in the open field somewhere in the center part of the State.

The enlistment of six months troops, to the number of 30,000, commencing in slowly, more than 2,000 having been secured.—Practice will be given to the recruits on the 1st, and the first intimation the party drafted will have that he is in for the war, will be a notice to that effect.

The recruits in this county have been concluded, but throughout the State the enrolling officers are very much behind.

We have had negro squads parading the streets to-day, through the rain, drumming up recruits. They met with but little success.

From Memphis. The secessionists report all kinds of stories about a large rebel force back of Memphis. They are manufactured from last year's stories. There is a small force on the opposite side of the Mississippi. Marmaduke has gone farther down the river.

All but 900 of the 5th and 23d Illinois Cavalry, captured by Blythe, have returned.

Chalmers, with a force of 500 men, is reported back of Fort Pillow. The river is falling slowly. Business is dull.

Col. Phillips, with 800 cavalry, was attacked by 2,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, with five pieces of artillery, under Rocky Ford, on the Tallahatchie. The fight was very severe. The rebels killed 700 and 90 wounded. He cut his way out and came in yesterday.

The rebels are in force at Booneville—Gen. R. Kelly, Ruggles, Chalmers, and B. Files threaten our line, and are reported moving north from Oklahoma. Stirring news may be looked for from this section.

Memphis June 24. Col. Misner has just returned from an extensive cavalry expedition south from La Grange, Tenn. He reports as follows: He broke up the command under Gen. George at Paducah, destroying an iron bridge at the Yuckaway, and the trail west just beyond, and a portion of the road from there north. He then crossed the Tallahatchie, coming north from Paducah, and destroyed all the army supplies, workshops, mills, tanneries, depots, &c. He passed within three miles of Austin and Commerce, destroying an immense amount of forage and subsistence, and took from 600 to 800 horses and mules and 500 head of cattle. He sent detachments north and north-west to report on the river, and to destroy all the bridges, and bring away all subsistence, forage, hogs, mules, &c. He passed through the mountains, traveled 200 miles, and crossed three streams.

Chalmers had with him Stokes, Slemmer, and Blythe's men, 900, with three pieces of artillery. The remainder of the force, 900, he sent south via Charleston, under Gen. George.

Misner destroyed all the ferries at Paducah and Coldwater, and lost one man killed and five wounded.

Col. Phillips says his fight with the enemy at the Tallahatchie, at times, was very severe, fighting within 30 feet. He saw three of his officers killed inside of his rifle range. The enemy's force was reported to be 2,000 men.

A large number of companies raised in Northern Mississippi have joined Faulkner, Chalmers, Ruggles, and Roddy, who are preparing to drive the rebels out, and are in movement on our lines, which has been kept up by these movements.

Gen. Goehles made a speech at Oxford, Miss, threatening to force into the service every able bodied man in the county if companies were not made up to reinforce Johnston.

We have no news from Grant since my departure. A heavy rain has fallen to-day. Gen. Dodge reports heavy rains at Corinth.

The Rebel Privateers.

New York, June 26. The correspondence of the News from states that the rebel steamers Alabama and Georgia were at Bahia, on the 19th of May, sailing. The authorities ordered that they be left, but there were no signs of their obeying.

Reports from the eastern coast about the privateers are at work destroying all the fishing vessels they can get their hands on. A dispatch from Yarmouth, June 25th, says a schooner reports from thirty miles west of Yarmouth Cape, she saw a ship on fire, and a steamer painted lead color on her bow.

A brig arrived at Newbern from St. Croix the 18th, reports that on the 8th two steamers were seen in the offing towards St. Thomas, fighting, when one suddenly appeared. It is supposed to be the rebel steamer off St. Thomas on the 9th.

Fishing vessels arrived from a report a large rebel steamer, bark, and a three-masted schooner of Cape Sable, N. S.,