THE SUN.

NUMBER 1440. WEEKLY EDITION—NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863. 50 CTS. PER YEAR

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON

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12 More Vessels Destroyed.

The Attack on Charleston.

Bombardment of Cummings Point—Union Movements in North Carolina.

Fortress Monroe, August 5.—The Richmond Whig of August 1st, has been received here, and contains the following:

Charleston, July 31.—Cummings Point was severely bombarded yesterday morning, commencing at about 10 o'clock. The Ironsides and two Monitors were engaged. The bombardment lasted until about 3 P. M., when the vessels withdrew. The batteries Gregg, Simpkins, Wagner and Sumter responded to the enemy's fire. Two men were killed and one wounded at battery Gregg. The battery is not materially injured. There was no firing on James Island to-day, and very little from Fort Wagner. Beauregard visited the James Island works to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Charleston, July 31.—A heavy bombardment has commenced at daybreak on the enemy's works on Morris Island. Wagner continued until 2 o'clock, when it ceased.

Weldon, N. C., July 29.—At last accounts the Yankees were retreating below Jacksonville, destroying bridges as they went.

A Close View of Charleston.

A private letter received in this city (N. Y.) dated July 29th, says: "I went yesterday to Block Island and made a 'reconnoissance' from the tallest tree there. Block Island is between James Island and Morris Island, and distant from the former about one thousand yards. I saw from my elevated position that the rebels were erecting a line of batteries and building rifle pits almost the entire distance from Fort Johnson to Secessionville, along the river. I could look over into Charleston and see what was going on there quite plainly. It is the nearest view I have yet had of Charleston, but our brave boys will take a nearer one, and astonish the rebels."

Exchange of Wounded Prisoners on Morris Island—The Negro Soldiers.

The Port Royal New South gives some interesting particulars of the agreement for the exchange of wounded prisoners after the attack upon Fort Wagner. It says:

As mentioned last week, Lieutenant Colonel Hall and Surgeon John J. Craven, with a flag of truce, had previously made arrangements for a mutual exchange of wounded prisoners, to be proceeded for regular exchange. In accordance with this agreement thirty-nine of the rebel wounded in our hands were placed on the Cosmopolitan, of which Surgeon R. B. Rankin has charge, and with them Surgeon John J. Craven, Chief Medical Officer, started for Charleston harbor at 2 o'clock on Friday morning.

While the exchange was making, Lieutenant Colonel Hall remarked to Colonel Anderson that he noticed no colored wounded on board. "No," said the Colonel, "there are none." "Why is that?" inquired Colonel Hall. "That is a matter," responded the Colonel, "for after consideration."

"Did you not regard the agreement made for the exchange of all wounded prisoners as applying to the colored soldiers?" asked Colonel Hall. Colonel Anderson responded negatively. "I did," remarked Col. Hall, and "the fact that there was no exception made in the agreement." In the meantime, however, one of the rebel wounded had objected to being delivered up, saying that he preferred to remain with us. Some one erased his name from the official list. Col. Anderson insisted on the man being delivered up, but Colonel Hall positively declined, although the rebel officer declared that he was an enlisted man, and subject to the agreement for exchange. Colonel Hall replied that our colored troops were enlisted men, under the protection of our flag, entitled to be given up by the terms of agreement. Colonel Anderson asked him to put his objections in regard to the delivery of colored troops in writing. Col. Hall said he had no objections, and requested Colonel Anderson to put in writing the claim in regard to the wounded rebel. The latter declining, Col. Hall refused to put his objections in writing, and so the matter was dropped by both parties.

The form of parole the prisoners were given through with by Col. Anderson and Major J. Mottle Middleton, aide-de-camp to Gen. Ripley, on the part of the enemy; and Lieut. Col. Hall, Maj. Provost-Marshal-General, on our part. The form of parole, the signatures and the witnessing, was as follows:

"I, the undersigned, prisoner of war, captured near Charleston, hereby give my parole of honor not to bear arms against the Confederate States or to perform any military or civil duty whatever, until regularly exchanged, and further that I will not divulge any thing relative to the position or condition of any of the forces of the Confederate States.

"This day, 24th of July, 1863.

"(Signed) Edward C. Anderson,
"Colonel Artillery C. S. A.

"Major J. Mottle Middleton, A. D. C.

"Paroled this 24th of July, A. D. 1863.

"By command of Gen. Q. A. Gillmore,
"Department of the South.

"James F. Hall, Lieut. Col. and Provost-Marshal-General."

Drafting at Washington.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Drafting for the District of Columbia commenced this morning. A large crowd was in attendance, who were remarkably orderly. Intense interest was everywhere manifested.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Washington, Aug. 3 P. M.—Of the number drawn to-day by the draft in the First Ward 874 are white, and 106 are colored.

The total receipts at the office of the Internal Revenue for July, exclusive of the tax on incomes, are nearly $8,000,000, considerably larger than for any previous month.

The following order was issued to-day from the Adjutant General's Office:

"The exigencies under which one hundred thousand militia were called for by the President, March and, Proclamation of the President, dated July 4th, 1863, have ceased to exist. It is ordered by the President, that on and after the publication of this order no more militia shall be called out, and no draft shall be made.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. Townsend, A. A. G."

Recapture of the Prisoners of the Christian Commission.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The delegates of the Christian Commission of this city, with a wagon, four horse team, stores, &c., were captured by Mosby's Cavalry, while stopping to feed at Fairfax. A dispatch from Gideon Pattrick to George H. Stuart reports their escape and safe arrival at his headquarters.

From Havana.

Arrival of the Steamship Mellville.

Steamship Mellville, Ellis, from Havana, 30th July, has arrived at this port.

The fire at Havana, on the 25th, destroyed nine houses containing 70,000 boxes of sugar, 4,000 bales of cotton and a large quantity of other merchandise.

(*Correspondence of the Sun.*)

Havana, July 25.—Everybody here is talking about the great fire. Sixteen large stores were entirely destroyed. The fire began on the 23d instant and is still burning, though now confined to the ruins of the 16 buildings. With considerable exertion the railroad depot of the Guanabacoa railroad was saved, on the preservation of which depended the fate of Havana stores. The loss is supposed to have commenced in some cotton, 672 bales of which were destroyed, belonging to a Scotchman and Englishmen. Large quantities of goods intended to be run through the Federal blockade were also consumed. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul here lost 20 bales of silk, 15 tubs, carbonate of soda, 250 cases of pepper, and 8 boxes of merchandise. There were also burned large lots of harness, horse shoes, medicines, chemicals, paper, nitre, percussion caps, soap, oil, etc., etc. There were also consumed 65,612 boxes of sugar, valued at $1,638,425. The total losses are estimated $1,615,150, but this is decidedly an under estimate.

The General Pulte proposed to batter down the stores by bombardment from a frigate, but time was lost to put out the fire by means of the crude rubbish that showered upon it, and thus save a portion of the contents, but General Dulce would not permit it.

The French transport Milan was the first to send assistance, and their example was followed by the other Spanish men-of-war; but this was done some hours after the sixteen warehouses were on fire, and even the firemen from Havana arrived with their little engines, which are more useful to water cucumbers than to put out a fire.

The inauguration, after the levelling of the walls and falling of the roof, takes place next Thursday. The three days following are to be considered holidays, and a great ball is to be given at the palace.

Arrived July 25d, steamer Nita, 23 days from Mobile, 175 tons, with cotton.

The Kentucky State Election.

Cincinnati, Aug. 3.—The election in Kentucky, as far as is know, passed off quietly. The following returns have been received:

In Paris, for Governor, Bramlette (Union) has 296 votes; Wickliffe (Democrat), 31. For Congress, Clay (Union), 306; Buckner (Democrat), 32; Boyle (Union), 1.

Maysville—Bramlette, 173; Wickliffe, 3. For Congress, Wadsworth (Union), 212; Rowan, 1.

Lexington—Bramlette, 635; Wickliffe, 105; Clay, 583; Buckner, 161; Boyle, 19.

Georgetown—Bramlette, 349; Wickliffe, 235; Clay, 300; Buckner, 232; Boyle, 12.

Nicholasville—Bramlette, 157; Wickliffe, 2; Clay, 127; Buckner, 19; Boyle, 15.

From Europe.

Three Days Later News.

Halifax, August 3.—The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool the 25th, and Queenstown the 26th, has arrived.

The Galway line goes into operation on the 19th of August. The steamship Hibernia sailed that day for Boston, and the Adriatic follows on the 1st of September, for New York.

The Marine Insurance Companies had reported a loss of 150,000 pounds sterling by the capture of the ship B. F. Hoge.

The Morning Gazette says the owners of the Alexandra have applied to the Board of Customs for the release of the vessel, and the application is under consideration, but it is said the application cannot be entertained until a full exception is disposed of, at the next term of the court.

An Anti-Southern Association was being formed at Manchester to counteract the influence and expose the misrepresentations of the advocates of the slaveholders' Confederacy, and to employ all means against the recognition of the Confederate States.

The Army and Navy Gazette thinks that since Grant's army agree to cooperate with Rosecrans, there is no ground for speaking hopefully of the prospects of the Confederates, unless Lee is able to reverse their misfortunes by a great victory.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 20th, the subject of the foreign enlistments act was introduced by Mr. Cobden, who referred to the proceedings of the Alabama, Florida and Virginia, all built in British ports for the Confederate service. He said it was well known that two iron clad ships were now being built at Liverpool for the same purpose, and he believed that if these were allowed to leave England the result would be a declaration of war on the part of the American Government. American shipping had almost become valueless in consequence of the seizures made by the Confederate cruisers; and he implored the Government to take steps to prevent a third picture of these vessels. He was informed that the American Government took note of the value of every vessel captured and debited it to Her Majesty's Government. He was further informed that the American Minister made a formal claim upon England to indemnify American ship owners for their loss. No doubt the claim was repudiated by Her Majesty's Government. Out of disputed claims of this nature and expensive and time consuming war might result.

Mr. Laird, referring more particularly to the case of the Alabama, said everything had been done in good faith. He taunted Cobden with pursuing a course, which, while it would enable his friends in the North to get all they wanted, would put a stop in England to a single iron or hundred industry. He accused the Americans of having built ships of war for Russia during the Crimean war, and of having recruited in Ireland since the outbreak of the present conflict.

Lord Palmerston defended the course which the government had taken, and said he could see no distinction in principle between sending arms to the Federals and selling ships to the Confederates. He appealed to the principle laid down in the case of the Americans themselves. It was of course true that England had a municipal law bearing on the question, but the government had carried out that law to the best of their ability, and that law which they saw reason to alter to suit the emergencies of a foreign war, they would continue to enforce, as far as it was possible for them to do so.

Mr. Cobden was prevented on a point of form from receiving a letter from Queen Victoria in Parliament. The letter is now in the hands of the publishers, and is dated the 18th of April last, and is addressed to Count Bismarck, and is in the Queen's own handwriting. Parliament was informed that it had been a pleasure to her Majesty to see the friendly feeling which existed between Prussia and the United States, and she hoped that the friendship would be maintained. She was happy to state that the British government had not been wanting in the exercise of the rights of a friendly power, and she was sure that the Prussian government would do her the same justice. Advance was made to him, however, on behalf of Lord Russell and other foreign shipbuilders, for building and selling vessels, on a proposition which appeared to be fair, and which, if adopted, would be for the Federal navy, broad. Mr. Laird asserted that he is prepared to maintain the truth of his former statement, and offers to place the proof in Lord Palmerston's hands.

The Times correspondent in the South says:

It is the design of the Confederate Government that Great Britain shall hence forward have no fresh Consuls in the Confederate States, who defer their authority from Washington, and are prohibited, as it were, under protest, to show respect or courtesy to the Confederate authorities at Richmond. England must now supply the place of consuls, and perform the functions of a consul, or to drive the Northern Consuls out of the country, or to see the Confederate flag trampled on, and its authority which exists everywhere in the South, treated as treason. That is, Johnson Davis.

It is asserted that another royal Alliance is arranged between England and Russia.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Paris papers continue to evince a strong war feeling. The Siècle regards the Russian troops here as defiance. Great irritation is also reported in Vienna.

It is asserted that the French government has resolved on the terms of response to Gortschakoff's dispatch, and would forthwith communicate the same to England and Austria.

The latest intelligence asserts that England, France and Austria were in active communication, and the second was perfect.

Latest Commercial.

Liverpool, July 25th Evening.—Cotton sales to-day [illegible] bales, including speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant at and [illegible] than on Friday.

Breadstuffs have an upward tendency, especially wheat, which is 1d [illegible] advancing. The corn and provisions markets [illegible].

London, July 25, Evening.—Consols for money, [illegible]. Illinois Central shares, [illegible]; Erie, [illegible]; New York Central, 74 [illegible]; U. S. Fives, 65.

Naval Movements.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Alabama, with Yellow Fever on Board, etc.

The U. S. steamer Alabama, Captain Nichols, arrived at this port yesterday from St. Domingo, with yellow fever on board. She was immediately put in quarantine, and Admiral Paulding having informed of the fact, he instructed the commander of the U. S. steamer Magnolia to proceed down the bay and take on board their new recruits and the healthy portion of the Alabama's crew, who were immediately provided with clean clothes, bedding, &c. The Alabama reports all quiet at St. Domingo, no piratical having been seen in that neighborhood for some time.

Instructions were received by Admiral Paulding yesterday morning from the Navy Department directing him to dispatch at once to Philadelphia, a large draft of U. S. sailors, to be distributed among the Men-of-War about to prepare for sea there. The men are picked and have been selected for important duty.

The U. S. iron-clad steamer Canonicus, the first vessel of the second batch of Monitors, which were commenced on the completion of the first nine, was launched at Boston on Saturday. The vessels have been minutely described in these columns. They are another, more formidable, and will be faster than their predecessors. The following is a complete list, with a statement of the condition of the vessels:

Name.	Condition.		Where.
1 Canonicus,	Launched.		South Boston.
2 [illegible],	Ready to launch in 6 days.		Cincinnati.
3 Manhattan,	" "	10 "	Jersey City.
4 Mahopac,	" "	8 "	Jersey City.
5 Manayunk,	" "	14 "	Pittsburg.
6 Oneida,	" "	11 "	Cincinnati.
7 [illegible],	" "	6 "	Wilmington.
8 Dunderberg,	" "	10 "	Cincinnati.
9 Tecumseh,	" "	8 "	Jersey City.

At the Philadelphia Navy Yard the ways have been placed under the gunboat Kansas in the large ship house, and the vessel will be launched in a few days. As soon as the launch takes place, the keel will be laid for a large steamer, the moulds for which are now being prepared. The armor plates for the Tonawanda are being bent to the required shape at the Navy Yard, and the vessel will soon be ready to receive them. It is doubtful if the Tonawanda will be ready for launching before late in the fall.

Capture of Prizes.

The prize steamer Planet, Evelyn B. Van Voorhies [illegible], arrived at this port yesterday. She was captured [illegible], 12½ miles South of Mobile, by the [illegible] Kawanna. She is a screw schooner, about [illegible] tons burthen, and has on board [illegible] bales of cotton and 5 barrels turpentine. Valued [illegible] with the boat, at $55,000.

Boston, July 30.—Arrival ship Banshee, which cleared for Boston from New York for Matamoras, was captured July 29th off Wilmington, N. C., by U. S. gunboat Nipsic, and brought here as a prize.

[illegible] Hartford, Conn., 1,177 men were drafted, of whom [illegible] were exempt for various causes.

The thermometer in Washington yesterday ranged from 75 to 93.

The receipts of treasure at San Francisco, since the sailing of the last steamer, amount to $1,850,000.

[illegible] of 60 conscripts of Salem, Mass., have deserted.

It is reported that some trouble occurred at the conscript camp in Alexandria, and five of the conscripts are said to have been shot.

The rolls of names of prisoners paroled at Vicksburg [illegible] about three feet long and two feet in width and [illegible].

Fifty thousand dollars have been appropriated by the town, for the benefit of the drafted men at Farmington, Conn.

In the Second District of Massachusetts, out of [illegible] hundred and fifty examinations up to Wednesday, [illegible] were drafted and nine were exempted.

The steamer Orizaba, Captain Farnsworth, sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Panama, carrying 70 passengers and $40,000 in treasure for New York, and $35,000 for England.

Ambassador Gregory Thomas has started for Vicksburg, to open communication with the main shore from the vicinity of the Mississippi. He expects to have 100,000 under arms.

The rebel raiders are rapidly leaving Kentucky, having already abandoned their plunder. Colonel Sanders reports the capture of 350 of them, including Colonel Ashby.

Counterfeit greenbacks were passed in Philadelphia last week. They were declared to be by mistake, the money received from the Bank. Several persons were deceived by them.

A report from Venice says that Gen. Forey has been instructed to recognize the Government of Juarez from Davis and to withdraw King of Mexico with it.

A fire broke out Saturday night, at Washington, Georgia, in the hotel in which Judge Lochrane, the Secretary, Chief Justice of the mountain, to an [illegible]. About 40 bales of hay and 1,000 tons of [illegible] were destroyed.

The Pittsburg Evening Express says Amos Lee, Esq., has been appointed [illegible] Marshal by President Lincoln, [illegible] "C. S. A." wove in on each bill in water lines. It was made by hand.

Wednesday, July 29.

The War in Kentucky.

Bragg Marching on Cincinnati, &c.

Cincinnati, July 30.—[illegible] dispatch to the Gazette, dated Lexington, July 29:

The rebels this morning [illegible] at Lexington, consisting of [illegible] Cavalry, Morgan's and Sanders. After an hour's fighting, our troops were compelled to fall back [illegible] Lexington, hastily and in good order. The rebel force [illegible] 5,000, with [illegible] guns. They are supposed to be the advance of Bragg's army.

A [illegible] cavalry had [illegible] back with [illegible] at Lexington. The rebels closely following. Martial law has been proclaimed in Lexington, and all able bodied citizens between 18 and 45, have been enrolled as reserves for duty. It is thought [illegible] will be against the rebels. Rebel citizens report the rebel force over 15,000 strong, moving in a northerly direction, via Crab Orchard.

Operations in Virginia.

Position of the Army, &c.

Washington, July 30.—According to information received from [illegible] it is now fully confirmed that Longstreet, under Longstreet, Hill and Pickett, passed through Chesterfield on Thursday last, and [illegible] at and south of Culpeper. The cavalry of the rebel army was reported by Buford's cavalry, but have [illegible] to fall back. Buford, however, has [illegible] rebel rear, and captured many prisoners and the heads herein before mentioned.

All the available rolling stock of the Virginia railroads was concentrated at Culpeper, and it was generally thought herein, Lee was making all possible speed for Richmond, but General Buford thinks that [illegible] intend to make a stand on the south side of the Rappahannock. [illegible] with a strong force, [illegible] from Strasburg, by way of Staunton, [illegible] by our cavalry.

[illegible] during the entire last campaign, [illegible] a degree of energy and daring never surpassed. Rebel prisoners of intelligence are [illegible] that our cavalry has done more to [illegible] Lee's plans than any other arm of the service; that the morale of the rebel army is broken, and that general demoralization prevails in the Southern [illegible], and particularly in the army.

Further, that General Lee's plans, supported by the flower of the Southern troops, having proved a failure, the energy of General Meade and the heavy and endurance of the army of the Potomac, will necessitate the reconstruction of the rebel army of Virginia, under the direction of General Joe Johnston, and the refusal of other the widows of Jeff. Davis, will compel a reconstruction of the rebel army of the Southwest.

An order issued yesterday which has aroused feelings of retaliation in the army. A Lieutenant of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Alfred Boles, went from Warrenton two miles out on the Sulphur road, to [illegible] with a lady acquaintance from that state. While [illegible] toilet the house was entered by five guerillas, who demanded his surrender. He refused, and for this was immediately shot twice through the head, killing him instantly. Threats are freely made that on the repetition of such outrages, all the houses, stock and produce in the vicinity shall be confiscated or burned, and the perpetrators, if caught, hanged on the nearest trees.

Washington, July 30.—Rebel stragglers, captured by detachments of our cavalry in Virginia, concur in stating that the rear march of Lee's army was great, fatiguing and exhausting the troops. It is also well ascertained that the rebel corps under Longstreet and Hill, marched and a position between Cedar Mountain and the Rapidan River, ten miles beyond Culpeper. Their movements evidently intend to make the Rapidan their defensive line.

John Morgan in Prison at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 29.—John Morgan, Gen. Burke, and about thirty other rebel officers, arrived here last night and were taken to the city prison.

Blockade Runners.

The rebel prize steamer Merrimac came into port yesterday, in charge of Acting Master Hodges, U. S. N. She was captured by the U. S. gunboat Iroquois, Com. Case, on the morning of the 25th, having run the blockade through Sapelo Sound, after a chase of several hours. She is a side-wheel steamer of 565 tons measurement, 600 horse power, and built in London in 1862 for the rebel government. She has a cargo of 576 bales of cotton, 34 half do., do., 11 kegs, [illegible] a small quantity of turpentine, &c. The Merrimac, Lizzie and Kate Dale, rebel steamers, ran the blockade together—the two former are captured, the third is yet free.

The rebel steamer Kate Dale, captured off Tortugas by U. S. steamer R. R. Cuyler, has arrived at Philadelphia. She had run the block ade at Mobile, and was bound to Havana. She made a desperate effort to escape, but a number of her crew were on board [illegible] to her capture. She had on board [illegible] bales of cotton, [illegible] and [illegible] tons of [illegible]. She is a fast [illegible] about 600 tons in size.

The navy department has received information that the state steamer Lizzie, [illegible] the steamer Lizzie, [illegible] North Carolina, [illegible] from Wilmington. [illegible] cargo, dry goods, [illegible].

Naval Intelligence.

A new war vessel is in course of [illegible] at Cincinnati. The stern [illegible] "Little." It is [illegible] with the propeller in the [illegible] at the bottom, and so small [illegible] through eight radial tubes [illegible] by valves, said to be [illegible] and the outer [illegible]. The propeller always [illegible] the same direction, and the vessel [illegible] in any direction, and of more value [illegible] relieving the pressure on that side, which [illegible] pressure on the opposite side to right the vessel. The [illegible] very simple [illegible] to those on the monitors [illegible] top of the [illegible] tubes. It revolves with [illegible] water upon [illegible] the radial tubes. It [illegible].

Thursday, July 30.

The Florida at Bermuda.

Destruction of Twelve More Vessels by Her.

Halifax, July 30.—[illegible] Devonshire, with Bermuda dates to the 21st of July, arrived [illegible].

The privateer Florida arrived at Bermuda, on the 16th [illegible] coal. She anchored at the outside, and on the following day was [illegible] to enter the harbor. She [illegible] for [illegible] and the [illegible] were returned. A considerable [illegible] of civilians was taken place on board the officers of the Florida and Lee shine. The papers [illegible] with communications laudatory of the crafty cruiser and crew.

Since the arrival of the 17th the Florida has destroyed the following vessels. The name of one only is given, viz: the William B. Nash, of Christiansted, bound from New York to Marseilles with a cargo of lard, mostly on Friend account.

The Florida lately ran within fifty miles of New York, it is said, in search of the Ericsson, which she sharpened some time; but the Ericsson escaped in a thick fog. She shortly afterwards destroyed the Nash.

There had been serious altercations between the officers of the rebel cruiser and the men of the rebel blockade runners in Bermuda, but the authorities promptly interfered and restored quiet.

Rumors of a [illegible] of Lee's rear were brought by the blockade runners. The Vienna, from Wilmington, with dates to the 20th, says Hill's corps is in Lee's hands, and other accounts are quite as correct.

The Gazette says there is destitution of English goods and supplies from England were nearly exhausted.

An extension of the organization period of crews has been granted the Florida.

Statement of a Victim.

The following is the report of Captain Coffin, of Brig W. B. Nash, destroyed by the Florida:

Sailed from New York, July 8, with a cargo of lard and staves. July 8, lat. 40, long. 70, at 3 P. M. made a steamer to the eastward, standing to the westward, apparently under full head of steam; passed us about five miles off. She had four smoke pipes and was a clipper-bowed boat like the Ericsson. Chased by the Florida soon after noon another steamer to the eastward, which came along and passed us. Soon after, she bore up for us, and came alongside with the Stars and Stripes flying, and hailed us to heave to, as she wished to send a boat aboard. As the boat boarded us, they ran up the Confederate flag on their stern, and the officer of the rebel boat hailed us, saying he was a Confederate cruiser. Ordered us to send part of our crew aboard with our papers and to bring the captain, which I did. Soon after the Florida, as I thought and afterwards learned, was satisfied, and the crew came back and everything. They then set the Florida's colors (black, with a red ground), she was a whaling boat, he left us and Portland, and was on fire. They then set fire to the vessel, and left us in the boat. Captain Coffin, the first expedition, made destination, and landed on the morning of July [illegible].

[illegible] *boarded from the Fort in the harbor* [illegible] *boarded from the Fort in the harbor* [illegible] as has been [illegible] the Florida [illegible] Sea [illegible] was taken [illegible] was the Alabama [illegible] Naval Commander, Admiral Semmes and several naval officers.

Friday, July 31.

From Charleston.

The Siege Progressing.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the U. S. gunboat Paul Jones, from Charleston, July 30th, we learn that the siege of Fort Wagner still continues. [illegible] had succeeded in erecting a battery of heavy guns within 1000 yards of Fort Wagner. Everything was progressing favorably.

Sumter and Fort Johnson on James Island keep up a continual fire on the Federal forces on Morris Island; the casualties to the Federal forces average about 6 per day.

Captain Lint, of the steamer Geo. C. Collins, at this port, also reports, passed Charleston at ten o'clock on Saturday evening, at that time could plainly hear the heavy bombarding that was going on. The army feel confident of an early capture of Fort Wagner.

The Paul Jones left Charleston on Sunday evening last, having been ordered to New York for repairs on account of her leaky condition, which appeared to increase daily from the firing of her heavy guns. She has been engaged nearly every day since the morning of the 11th instant to the time of her leaving. On the 26th inst. her 150 pounder pivot gun burst at the seventy-fourth shot since [illegible].

ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

Passengers by the [illegible] state that the federal fleet

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Rebel Movements in Kentucky.

The Surrender of Morgan, Etc.

Cincinnati, July 29.—The following information was received at Headquarters last night:

Columbus special dispatches say that the question whether Capt. Burbridge had authority to accept the surrender of John Morgan will be specially determined. He was not a regularly elected Militia captain, nor had he any command at the time of Morgan's surrender. Capt. Burbridge, with a new company, was acting as a guide for Morgan, while [illegible] covering our forces closing in upon him, and offered to him, in order that he might [illegible] himself. Capt. Burbridge at once [illegible] which Morgan proposed. A few minutes afterwards, Shackelford came up and took charge of the [illegible], refusing to recognize the terms of surrender. Morgan will doubtless be sent back to Columbus and locked in the penitentiary.

Navigation of the Mississippi—The First Boat Up.

St. Louis, July 28.—The steamer Imperial, the first boat from New Orleans, arrived here this morning. A large crowd of merchants and other citizens greeted her arrival, and a national salute was fired in honor of the opening of the Mississippi. The steamer Albert Pike sailed this evening for New Orleans, with a large load of private freight and a long passenger list. The Continental left yesterday for the same port, heavily laden with Government stores.

Another Draft Decision.

Provost Marshal General Fry has decided that subjects between 18 and 20 will be accepted with consent of parents.

The Draft in Lockport, N. Y.

Buffalo, July 29.—The draft at Lockport was completed yesterday, and though trouble was apprehended, none occurred. It is understood that the draft in this city will commence next week.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 29.—The draft in the First Ward of this city was completed to-day. Among those who have been drafted are so well to be drawn [illegible] Standing of the Philadelphia Inquirer [illegible] telegraph operators attached to the American and National lines.

Naval Movements.

LAUNCH OF THE IRON CLAD ONONDAGA—BAD ACCIDENT AT THE LAUNCH.

The Quintard iron clad battery, Onondaga, was launched at the Continental Works, Greenpoint, yesterday, notwithstanding the occasion, one of the most [illegible] was the lady who was to christen the [illegible] daughter of the designer [illegible] the word of the blocks broke [illegible] workmen were under [illegible] up. Two men were severely and [illegible] injured. James Conner, of North Ninth street, had his left shoulder and hand [illegible] and was conveyed to the Hospital. [illegible] was [illegible] and bruised his head very badly [illegible] was removed to New York. [illegible] would [illegible] A. Stewart [illegible] was taken [illegible] was the [illegible] Naval Committee, Admiral Stringham, Naval Constructor, [illegible] and several naval officers.