

PERSONAL.—Capt. C. W. Hauert, 100th regiment N. Y. Vol., who was wounded in the assault upon Fort Wagner arrived here yesterday.

James G. Clark, the popular poet and vocalist, received a ticket for one of Uncle Sam's blue suits from the draft wheel at Dansville.

— Gen. E. A. Carr arrived in the city last evening and is stopping at the American.

— Lieut. Charles C. Coleman, of the 100th Regt., who has been South for some time recovering from a dangerous wound in the face, is expected in the city to-morrow.

— We learn that Captain Geo. F. Needham, formerly of this city, has been recently appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Treasury department at Washington.—*Commercial.*

Captain Needham left this city after trying in vain to raise a company exclusively of religious found in the Treasury material. We hope he has been able to find in the Army Department what he is looking for in the army.

— The 100th N. Y. Regiment from Buffalo, is actively engaged in the attack on Charleston.

DEATH OF LIEUT. CYRUS BROWN.—Lieut. Cyrus Brown, Co. E, 100th Regiment, died at Fort Schuyler, New York, on the 13th inst.

He was wounded in the right leg at the attack upon Fort Wagner and was taken prisoner by the rebels, who amputated his leg below the knee. After remaining in Charleston five days he was released and sent to Fort Schuyler, on board a transport, where he died of lock-jaw, resulting from his wounds.

Lieut. Brown resided at Darien, Genesee county, and is spoken of as a gallant and efficient officer.

OUR ONE HUNDREDTH.—It will be seen by our morning dispatch that the 100th regiment, of this city, is participating actively in the assaults on Morris.

CAPT. PAINE OF THE 100TH.—A letter from Charleston, dated July 30th, has it that "this week Captain Paine, One Hundredth New York, the best and most fortunate scout we have, succeeded in a manner unknown to myself or the enemy, in reaching the parapet of Wagner and inspecting, unmolested, the interior." We hope the brave Captain will soon be at his work again.

DEATH OF PRIVATE D. A. HUBBELL.—A letter was received yesterday by Mrs. D. A. Hubbell, residing on Hickory street, announcing the death of her husband, who was a member of Company G, 100th Regiment N. Y. S. V., in the late engagement at Fort Wagner.

THE WOUNDED.—Among the wounded and missing in the 100th N. Y. Regiment in the last attack on Fort Wagner, we notice the name of 1st Lieut. John McMann, of this city, formerly an employe at the Penitentiary. Also Corporal Dressing and privates Lawrence, Callahan, Viborn, Munaner, Mathews, and McGuire, of the same company.—C. A number of men were recruited here by Lieut. McMann for the 100th, but whether any of these were among the number we cannot say.

DEATHS IN THE 100TH REGIMENT.—The dispatches of yesterday afternoon announce the death of the following members of the 100th Regiment in hospital at Beaufort, S. C.: Lewis A. Kilhover, Co. A; John Leonard, Co. G; Wm. Fetterling and H. G. Henshaw, Co. K; Peter Kress, Co. C.

THE WOUNDED.—Among the wounded in the desperate assault on Fort Wagner are Sergeant Paul Evertse, and private Fred. Luckman, of the 100th Regiment, both of whom went from Silver Creek.

MEMBERS OF THE 100TH REGIMENT PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.—Chaplain Lynn, of the 100th Regiment, furnishes our evening cotemporary with the following list of members of the 100th Regiment, now prisoners at Richmond, as given by one of their number, who reports himself and companions as "well."

1st Sergt., Sharp Adams, Co. G.

Private Luther Clark,

" John Thuringer,

" Henry Baumbler,

" Frederick Creasey,

" Wm. H. Adams, Co. C.

Corporal J. T. Hale, Co. I.

" Philip Mergan, Co. I.

" John Ragan,

Private Anderson,

" Blake,

" Dumphrey,

" Betner,

" Murray,

" Maloney,

" Hoffman,

" Rider,

" Sweeney,

" Gardiner,

" True,

The Chaplain says: "These were among the missing of our regiment on the 16th of May last, and are only a portion of those probably in the hands of the enemy who were missing at the time."

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The One Hundredth Regiment.

LETTER FROM CHAPLAIN LINN.

CAMP 100TH N. Y. V., MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., }
August 1, 1863. }

EDITORS COMMERCIAL: In the many newspaper accounts of the late engagements in this department, it does not seem to me that those regiments who have done most of the work on these islands, and also a larger part of the fighting, have received proper notice. Prominently among these stands our own Buffalo regiment, the 100th. Without going into the details of what has been required of us, and what we have accomplished, I will give you a brief view of our doings during the last four months.

That the 100th has worked, and only as true soldiers can work, no one who has been with the regiment since the 27th day of March last, the date of our landing on Coles Island, could doubt. Here it was that we were placed in a very important position, which required energy and persevering industry on the part of all, for we were alone on the island, cut off by water, from any retreat should the enemy attack us in force, and in the very midst of our foe. Here it was, under the sole direction of Col. Dandy, that the first work was done towards the advance upon Charleston. How well we accomplished this work, amid difficulties of every kind, is clearly shown from the fact that we were again selected by the General Commanding to lead the advance upon Folly Island, bringing us to the very front of the enemies strongholds. Soon after our landing upon and taking possession of this island, work was commenced of great magnitude, for this island was at once made the base of operations. Since being on this island, we were, at various times joined by other troops, most of whom shared with us the many toils we were there called upon to undergo. Our Colonel, who ever looks after the welfare of his men, seeing that we would necessarily remain here for a long time, selected so soon as he was able, a proper camping ground; already we had camped in four different places on the island, "orders" transferring us from one place to another, and he now being assured of our remaining at this camp during our sojourn on the island, made all preparations for permanency. A cool, pleasant grove was transformed from a dense thicket, tents properly pitched, company streets graded and policed, and ovens built, which added greatly to the comfort of both officers and men. Soon by this thorough system of order and police, our camp became not only pleasant and inviting, but a model of perfect cleanliness. The health of our regiment while on Folly Island bears witness to this fact. While other regiments had large and daily increasing sick lists, ours was meagre in comparison; others, too, lost many men while on the island, by sickness, while we lost not a man. This work about camp was also done while we were daily furnishing a long line of pickets, and heavy fatigue parties for building the numerous works upon the island. That an immense amount of work was accomplished on Folly Island no one can question, and this too by a very small body of men.—Capt. Payne of Co. D, and 40 of his company, were detailed soon after our occupying this is-

and, on special duty by the General commanding,—scouting, &c., in which duty Captain Payne has proved himself eminently useful. His services being so valuable, Gen. Gilmore has retained him for this purpose since our being on this island. And here let me say that a greater part of our success in taking Morris Island, was owing to the very valuable information which he was able to give the General commanding in regard to the position, force, &c., of the enemy. Col. Dandy was also detailed in charge of the works building at the north end of Folly Island, directly opposite the enemy's batteries on this island. For nearly three weeks was he kept busy both day and night, still retaining command of his regiment, which was some three or four miles from him. How well he, here, as well as Capt. Payne, performed their duties, can be seen by an extract from a report of Gen. Vogdes, who was in command of Folly Island at the time: "I am greatly indebted to Col. Dandy, who commanded during the construction of the works, for the efficient discipline and order which he preserved. I beg leave to commend Col. Dandy particularly to the favorable consideration of the General commanding. * * *

During the period of my command, I have been greatly assisted by Capt. Payne, 100th N. Y. Vol's, in collecting very valuable information as to the enemy's position, &c. I take great pleasure in commending him to the favorable consideration of the General commanding."

Every night or two our regiment was sent up in front, either to support the batteries in case of an attack, or to aid in building the works. Here they displayed great coolness, for they were frequently exposed to a galling fire. Thus, night after night, were they deprived of their rest, amid one continual round of labor, and all without a murmur. The night before the final attack upon this island, they were sent up in front to support the batteries, with orders to cross upon Morris Island so soon as the guns of the enemy had been silenced. This we did, and we were the third regiment to cross the stream. It was soon ascertained that the enemy had retreated within the shelter of Fort Wagner, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. After standing in line-of-battle for a long time upon the beach, we took up a position according to order, across the island, which at this point was very narrow, and there remained until the second day, when at dark the regiment was ordered up to the front in the trenches, and there to do picket duty. Here behind the sand hills, almost buried beneath the hot burning sand, and most of the time under the heavy firing of Forts Wagner and Sumter, they remained two days and nights. During this time, five men of Co. I and one of Co. G, were wounded by the enemy's shells. After leaving the front, we took up a position about midway upon the Island, where we remained until the day preceding the fatal charge upon Fort Wagner, though in the meantime furnishing heavy details for fatigue, both in front and at the south end of the Island. It was about this time that Co. I, Capt. Brunck, was put on duty at the south end of the island, under flag ordnance, &c., from the boats, and that day, Co. B, Lieut. Lynch, commanding, was also detailed for

the same purpose. This accounts for these two companies not being in the engagement.— On Saturday, the 18th, came an order that our regiment should form in line of battle with our brigade the 2d on the beach at 9 A. M., for the purpose of a reserve for the 1st brigade, Gen. Strong, who were to make the charge upon Fort Wagner, should one be made. Here they stood in the broiling sun all day, while the navy were trying to silence the guns at Fort Wagner. Would that we might say, that they did accomplish something; but they did not even damage the works, leave alone silencing at least *one gun*; nor did they, as we have since learned, do any damage whatever within the Fort. Just before dark, our brigade moved towards the front. At dark the terrible charge was made. From some cause as yet unexplained, the 1st brigade broke—the 2d immediately pushed forward to their places with no orders but to *advance*. Our regiment passed directly through the ranks of the last regiment in the 1st brigade. The result you already know. Our regiment fought well and nobly, being gallantly led by our Colonel, who upon reaching the parapet, waved his sword and urged them on. There it was that our colors were planted upon the works, but at the expense of our brave color-sergeant's life, who fell mortally wounded in the attempt. They were borne off by corporal Spooner, who has been already rewarded for his gallantry by the Colonel, who has promoted him to a sergeantcy and also color bearer for the regiment. That our regiment was exposed to a most deadly fire, our loss bears witness. Troops that so bravely marched forward before such a murderous galling fire, have earned more than the

praises of their commanding officers—more than the gratitude of their country, or the lavished pride of their companions in arms; they have earned a name that must live forever, dearly enshrined upon the hearts of friends at home, a name that will fondly cling around the fireside, when they are sleeping their last sleep, and have fought their last battle. In this engagement the 100th have lost many of their very best men. We have a large number of wounded, most of whom can never enter the service again—some of whom will soon slumber with those who fell where alone the brave sank to rest. The enemy have yet a number of wounded in their hands, and also a number of prisoners. Until we can learn who these are, we must account for them as missing in action. Among the missing is Lieut. Haddock, our Adjutant. We can get no tidings of him whatever; yet he may be in the hands of the enemy. His loss will be an irreparable one to the regiment, for he filled his arduous position most admirably. I might speak of many a noble and gallant spirit, whose bravery and daring was attested to by the wounded and dying, but time and space forbid. The dying groans and streaming blood of our brothers who then fell, and are now buried in sight of our camp, seems urging us on to victory; for oh, how sweet it will be to us, who pass unharmed through the coming conflicts, to know that they have not bled in vain. Fain would we linger around this spot now so dear to all of all of us, but our country's call must not be unheeded, and we fondly drop the silent tear

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of friendship upon their lonely graves. Since this engagement we have been kept busy, much as the regiment needs rest. Heavy batteries are now being planted, bearing directly upon Sumter. This taken, and Charleston will very soon be ours. How gladly shall we rejoice at its fall, and even forget the many toils and vexations we have been called upon to bear, in the merry welcome of our victory.

J. B. LINN,
Chaplain 100th regiment, N. Y. V.

From Port Royal, S. C.

From the New South (Port Royal) August 8 we select the following items of interests:—

THE SIEGE OF FORT WAGNER.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 29.

Since Saturday last, our lines have been advanced a considerable distance towards the rebel works. We have been shelled a good deal from Sumter, Battery Gregg, and the battery on James Island, near Fort Johnston; but our casualties have been very slight, thanks to the skill of our engineers, the judgment of our officers and the bad gunnery of the rebels.

This afternoon a shell from James island burst among some of the New York volunteer engineers. Lieut. James M. Baxter was severely, but it is hoped not dangerously wounded. Three others of the regiment were wounded, one seriously.

On the night of the 27th, Sergeant Mandeville, of Co. E, same regiment, was killed, and one or two wounded. The 4th N. H. have had 1 man killed—private Byron Howard, of Co. H—and private John Mullin, of Co. G, wounded. The 4th N. H. have been under fire a great deal of late, but have been very fortunate in regard to casualties. On the night of the 27th, private Geo. W. Thompson, of the 7th N. H., was killed—there have also been a few other casualties.

Fort Wagner has now been silent three days. Her embrasures have all been closed during the time, for some purpose or other.

Our lines have been steadily advanced under a hot fire from the enemy, with scarcely a casualty. Not one has been reported for two days. Our advance is now only about six hundred yards from Fort Wagner.

Our batteries and the fleet allow the enemy but very little rest. Occasionally there has been very sharp and continuous firing, and on one or two occasions the Wagnerites have responded vigorously for a few moments, as if enraged at the effect of our shells, but the principal shelling is from Sumter, Fort Johnson and its outworks, and Battery Gregg.

Col. James Montgomery, while commanding in the trenches, Lieut. Col. Abbott and Major Henderson, of the 7th N. H., had a very narrow escape a day or two since, from a spherical shot, which burst directly over their heads; and there is scarcely an officer who has been at the front without a similar adventure. Major Henderson, of the 7th N. H., had a narrow escape one night in a trench, near the front. He was sitting in the trench, with several others, when an immense projectile from the rebel works, struck in the bank directly behind them, tipping over half a cart load of dirt upon them, and nearly burying them up. Major Henderson found himself firmly fixed in the sand, with the elongated 10-inch implement of destruction lying up against his shoulder. Supposing it to be a snail, unable to stir an inch, the major's sensations, from the time of discovering the projectile, until he became convinced that it was a solid shot, can be better imagined than described.

The troops do not seem to suffer at all from the climate. At Folly Island the water is disagreeable and unhealthy; here, the absence of all vegetation renders it clear and sweet.

In General Gilmore's marquee there are three elegant flags which have been captured on this island. Two belonged to the 21st South Carolina, one of the old and the other the new style. The old one has "Pocotaligo" inscribed on it, and was captured by Private Roper Counslow, Company D, 6th Connecticut, on the 10th ult., after shooting the Rebel color-bearer.

LIST OF DEATHS IN THE HOSPITALS FROM JULY 1ST TO AUGUST 4TH.

Below we give a list of deaths of members of New York regiments, in the hospitals at Beaufort and here, as reported at the Medical Director's office, from July 1st to August 4th:

Lewis Tillover, A, 100th, wounds; John Leonard, G, do, do; Wm Fetterling, K, do, do; Corp. I. L. Ab'l, H. 115th, typhoid fever; Paul B...

do, do; Geo. Calony, C, do, do; L. McIntosh, G, do, do; H. S. Baker, B, do, consumption; C. M. Bu-bee, C, do, typhoid fever; Thos. Hart, B, 1st U.S. art. fever John Gew, A, 115th; C. V. Style, H, 48th, wounds; Corp H. C. Henshaw, 100th, do; Capt. J. O. Taxton, D, 48th, do; Peter Kress, B, 100th, do; Andrew Sylvester, G, 115th; F. Luckman, C, 100th, do; Patrick Mulligan, B, 3d artillery; Com. Sergt. H. C. Christy, 115th.

SAW MILL BURNED.

On Wednesday night, the government saw mill No. 2, at Dryton's plantation, three miles from here, was destroyed by fire, with some 12,000 or 15,000 feet of lumber.

HOW STRIKERS ARE SERVED.

The employes of the quartermaster's department have attempted a strike. Quartermaster Elwell thereupon issued the following circular:—

There must not be the least holding back or want of interest, or willingness to work all day, and all night too, when called on, or hesitation in obeying the order of the officer or chief man under whom you are placed. Any man who is thus guilty, shall be sent to work in the trenches and in the works in the very front at Morris Island.

I am determined to make short work of such worthless and wicked men as will not put forth every effort and show an interest in the public service at this important time. Any man that will "strike" for higher wages in this emergency should

Attack on Fort Wagner.

FROM "OUR OWN" CORRESPONDENT.

U. S. STEAMER COM. McDONOUGH,
Light House Inlet, S. C., July 19, 1863.

At 6.30 last night, the troops formed in line to storm Fort Wagner, but by some means the force did not move until 7½. The line was formed on the right and centre by the 6th Conn. and 100th N. Y. Col. Dana. They moved under a heavy fire from Sumter and Battery Bee, and crossed the moat or ditch. The 9th Maine reached the Fort, but broke, when the 100th N. Y. charged over them and planted their colors on the wall, of the Fort, but were driven off. The 6th Conn., 54th Mass. (colored,) and 2d S. C. (colored,) coming to their assistance, they rallied, and again reached the inside of the Fort, but after desperate fighting, they were obliged to give way. It is impossible to give the loss. Gen. Strong is wounded, Col. Chatfield, 6th Conn., Major —, 100th N. Y., and many other officers; 500 to 800 men killed. Admiral Dahlgren sent in a flag of truce to Fort Sumter to bring off the dead and wounded, but they refused to receive it, and when the boat was returning they fired at her, but no one was injured. As soon as reinforcements arrive the attack will again be made on Fort Wagner. Two regiments came to-day. Enclosed you will find a shin plaster given me by a prisoner who was taken last week.

ROBT. SALMON.

A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.—On Wednesday last the remains of Sergeant LYNCH, of the 100th N. Y. S. V., were interred in Batavia, having been brought from the hospital in New York, where he died on Sunday last from the effects of a wound in the left shoulder, received in the terrible assault on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, about a month ago. Deceased was an able soldier and much beloved in this regiment, and his death is sorely felt by his afflicted parents. He was 19 years of age, and had been in the service about two years.

—Times.

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EARNED THE TITLE OF HERO.—The correspondent of the *New York World*, writing from Morris Island, gives the following account of the gallantry and terrible wounding of Wm. C. Barthauer, son of Mr. Chas. H. Barthauer, of this city. Many a friend will join with us in the hope that he may recover and receive a fitting acknowledgment of his bravery and sufferings:

"Among the heroes of the 100th N. Y. Vols., who charged up to the parapet of Fort Wagner, on the 28th of July, and fell disabled at the threshold of victory, was a young soldier named Wm. C. Barthauer, of Buffalo, N. Y. In the midst of the battle, while kneeling momentarily for a better aim, his piece was knocked from his hand by a musket ball, which severed the thumb of his left hand. At almost the same instant a grape shot struck his right leg above the knee, and tearing a fearful wound through its whole upper length, passed out at the thigh. Fainting with hemorrhage, in terrible pain, and liable at any moment to be struck again, he managed to roll over into a ditch plowed by a cannon ball, where he lay for some moments weltering in blood. A shell suddenly exploded near by. One of the fragments striking the leg of the unfortunate soldier, ripped off the fleshy portion of the calf nearly to the knee.

"The retreat of our forces commenced soon afterward, but young Barthauer's condition was so critical that it was not deemed best to remove him. He lay alone with his agony till morning, when the enemy picked him up and carried him behind their works. Not until five days afterwards, when conveyed to the hospital at Charleston, did he receive surgical treatment. He was finally transferred to a United States hospital-ship, which sailed for New York about two weeks ago. He has lain at Fort Schuyler ever since, and though suffering from such a succession of injuries as rarely befall a soldier, he expresses himself not only willing but anxious to return to the field at the earliest practicable moment. When he does return we trust it may be as an officer among comrades whom he has nobly earned the privilege of commanding."

THE CAPTURE OF CAPTAIN PAINE.—A letter to the *Washington Chronicle* gives a detailed account of the capture of Captain Paine and his men of the 100th regiment. On the night of the 4th inst., the Captain with his detachment pulled in a boat up to the point on Morris Island, near the mouth of Lighthouse creek, and within range of Forts Johnson, Sumter and Wagner. Landing at a dock there, Captain Paine left his men in the boat and took a position near by. He was soon made aware of the enemy's presence by a sharp peremptory summons to surrender. Giving an evasive answer, the Captain returned to his boat. He gained it, escaping a musketry which was sent after him, but the boat could push off about seventy rods from it within close fire. The men of the 100th fired an effective volley to the rebels, but it was of no use, and Captain Paine, rather than his men all slaughtered, surrendered. The affair was witnessed by one of our picket boats stationed near, which succeeded in eluding the enemy. The following are the names of the persons captured: Captain L. S. Paine, Sergeant Mitzinger, O. Towne, L. Allen, P. Miller, F. Slottman, J. Shoph, G. R. Snider, J. Goodman, Chas. Metzger, all of Company D, One Hundredth New York Volunteers.

ASSAULT ON FORT WAGNER.

On the 18th, Gen. Gillmore, in co-operation with the Monitors and gunboats, opened a bombardment on Fort Wagner, Morris Island. After a terrific cannonade of eight hours, without the desired result, an assault at night was resolved upon, in which we were repulsed, with considerable loss. A correspondent of the *Tribune* gives a graphic and extended account of the fight, from which we make a few extracts:

Just as darkness began to close in upon

the scene of the afternoon and the evening, Gen. Strong rode to the front and ordered his brigade, consisting of the 54th Mass., Col. Shaw (colored regiment), the 6th Conn., Col. Chatfield, the 48th N. Y., Col. Barton, the 3d N. H., Col. Jackson, the 76th Penn., and the 9th Maine, Col. Emery, to advance to the assault. At the instant, the line was seen slowly advancing in the dusk toward the fort, and before a double quick had been ordered, a tremendous fire from the barbette guns on Fort Sumter, from the batteries on Cummings' Point, and from all the guns of Fort Wagner, opened upon it. The guns from Wagner swept the beach, and those from Sumter and Cummings' Point enfiladed it on the left. In the midst of this terrible shower of shot and shell they pushed their way, reached the fort, portions of the 54th Mass., the 6th Conn., and the 48th N. Y. dashed through the ditches, gained the parapet, and engaged in a hand to hand fight with the enemy, and for nearly half an hour held their ground, and did not fall back until nearly every commissioned officer was shot down. As on the assault of the morning of the 11th inst., these brave men were exposed to a most galling fire of grape and canister, from howitzers, raking the ditches from the bastions of the fort, from hand grenades, and from almost every other modern implement of warfare. The rebels fought with the utmost desperation, and so did the larger portion of Gen. Strong's brigade, as long as there was an officer to command it.

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It was now the turn of Col Putnam, commanding the 2d Brigade, composed of the 7th N. H., the 62d Ohio, Col. Steele, the 67th Ohio, Col. Vorhees, and the 100th N. Y. Col. Danely, to make the attempt. But alas! the task was too much for him. Through the same terrible fire he led one-half of it, fighting every moment of that time with the utmost desperation, and, as with the 1st Brigade, it was not until he himself fell killed, and nearly all his officers wounded, and no reinforcements arriving, that his men fell back, and the Rebel shout and cheer of victory was heard above the roar of Sumter and the guns from Cummings' Point.

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All that human power could do to carry this formidable earthwork seems to have been done. No one could have imagined in the morning that so fierce a cannonade from both the navy and the batteries on shore could fail to destroy every bomb-proof the rebels had erected. But the moment our men touched the parapet of the fort 1,300 strong streamed from their safe hiding place, where they had been concealed during the day, and fresh and strong, were prepared to drive us back. We then found to our sorrow that the 15-inch shot from the monitors, even when fired at the distance of but 1,080 yards, had not injured them in the least. Only the parapets of the fort had been knocked into sand heaps.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OPERATIONS—NO IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS—THE REBEL WORKS—HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Saturday Aug. 8, 1863.

The siege of Fort Wagner is still progressing, and thus far without any serious encounters between the opposing forces since the memorable 18th. The enemy sends his missiles at intervals during the day and night from Fort Sumter, Gregg and Johnson, but has succeeded in causing very little injury to the Union troops. If anything, the rebels appear to have tired of that sort of pastime within the past two or three days, as it is noticed they do not fire so often as they did a week ago. Probably they are suspicious that they have been wasting ammunition, and are now content to wait

until the proper moment arrives. As a general thing, we do not respond.

Fort Wagner is already about *non est*. At any rate, it is impossible for that work to use its guns to any advantage, in consequence of the expertness of our sharpshooters, who are ready to pick off the first rebel that shows his head above the fortifications. By this means it may be safely said that Fort Wagner is entirely at our mercy. When the Union forces first arrived on the island, the guns of Fort Wagner were trained on the beach, so as to sweep its entire length, and in fact it was rendered anything but an agreeable promenade at that time. But now the soldiers can walk on the beach with impunity, to within a mile and a half of Fort Wagner, not fearing any trouble from the guns of that work.

Fort Gregg, otherwise known as the Cumming's Point Battery, is completely out of the question at present. The special points of interest are Forts Sumter, Johnson, and, as before intimated, Wagner. Let those forts be reduced, and the land forces will have achieved all that can be required of them in their present situation. The iron-clads must do the rest in the reduction of Charleston.—Moultrie occasionally throws a shell, but for what purpose it is difficult to conceive, as the projectile invariably falls in the water without causing the slightest damage to any Union material.

Of the health of the Union troops, it may be said that they are comparatively in a good condition. The cases of sickness have been greatly reduced during the past ten days, and the probability is, that in the course of another week the sick list will be very small. Those who are sick have the best of treatment and attention, being immediately conveyed to Hilton Head, where accommodations have been provided for them. As yet there have been no signs of the yellow fever or any other epidemic, and such is not apprehended on the island this season. A few cases occurred last year at Hilton Head, but such sanitary measures have been taken as, it is believed, will prevent a return of that class of disease this summer. On Morris Island not a tree or a shrub is to be found. The only thing that approaches vegetation, even in its simplest form, is a kind of rank grass which is discovered in certain spots, like the oasis in the desert. This absence of vegetation is believed to have a salutary effect on the health of the soldiers. As would be naturally supposed, the climate here is excessively warm, especially in early morning. At about 10 or 11 A. M. we have a fresh sea breeze, which continues for the remainder of the day and long into the night. Within the past six days 400 men have been sent from the hospitals to their regiments. In fact, one or two hospitals have been broken up entirely.

It must not be supposed that Morris Island is a level plain of sand. There can be no doubt about the sand, but the island is by no means free from hills and low bluffs, especially on the lower or southern end. These bluffs extend about one and a half miles parallel with the island, or to the look-out tower. Beyond that point, the country is comparatively even, but abounds with marshes. From the peculiar shape of the Island and the contracted limits which can be occupied, it is impossible to concentrate upon it a very heavy number of men. Notwithstanding this, however, it is thought we have troops enough to accomplish the object intended.

It will not be a matter of news to state that work is being vigorously prosecuted on the trenches and parallels. The nature of the next conflict can be easily surmised. It will be, for the most part, an artillery duel.

Lighthouse Inlet has certainly become a famous harbor on the Carolina coast. The rebels, in looking from their observatory just below Fort Johnson, cannot be otherwise than astonished to witness the fleet of vessels of various kinds that are constantly anchored at that point. Perhaps they also witness with feelings of regret the wreck of the impudent "Ruby" which was driven on the beach by the blockaders while attempting to run the gauntlet with a contraband cargo, up Lighthouse Creek. Communication between Morris and Folly Islands is kept up by means of a small steamer which hourly plys back and forth. In addition to the steamer, a dozen or more row-boats are always on one or the other shore, so there is never a lack of transportation.

It is rather singular that while we are only within three days' easy transportation distance of New York, yet we have scarcely any vegetables for the troops. It would seem that the Government would comprehend the great importance of that species of diet at this particular time, and send, without delay, a sufficient quantity to supply the whole department. The plan of feeding fighting-men on fresh or salt beef and hard biscuit, simply, has been effectually tried and found to be a failure. Thanks to the United States Sanitary Commission.

to the United States Sanitary Commission, the need-
ful subsistence has, in a measure, been supplied ;
but it cannot be expected this valuable institution
—which was organized more especially for the ben-
efit of the sick and wounded—can be able to fur-
nish all the troops on the island with rations.

A flag of truce was sent to Fort Wagner yester-
day, but no reply has been received up to the time
of mailing this letter.

Captain Payne, with eleven men of the One Hun-
dredth New York, were taken prisoners while mak-
ing a reconnoissance last week.

, SATURDAY, AUGUS

The First Attack on Battery Wagner—A Protest from the 76th Pennsylvania Regiment.

MORRIS ISLAND, July 29, 1863.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: In the Philadelphia Press of July 20th, re-
ceived to-day, we notice an extract dated New York,
July 18th, which says: "On the 12th inst. General
Gilmore ordered the storming of Fort Wagner by
the 7th Connecticut, 9th Maine, 47th and 48th New
York Volunteers, and the two first-named regiments
had actually reached the top of the parapets when a
murderous fire drove them back. The 76th Penn-
sylvania, which was to support them, did not come
up in time, and our troops had to withdraw." This
report we beg to set right: On the morning of the
11th General Strong landed part of his brigade on
Morris Island, which took possession of the south
end, while the balance were coming across Light-
house Inlet in small boats. The 7th Connecticut,
9th Maine, 3d New Hampshire, and 76th Pennsyl-
vania advanced to within range of Forts Wagner
and Sumpter, when we were ordered from the beach,
and told to form lines and protect ourselves behind
the small sand hills. We lay here all day, in the
scorching sun, and under a continual shower of shot
and shell. In the evening Col. Strawbridge asked
Gen. Strong to relieve his regiment, as the men were
worn out, not having had any sleep the two nights
previous, and nothing to eat for twenty-four hours.
But the General refused, and we all silently sub-
mitted, having the utmost confidence in him as a
brave and fearless leader, as well as a soldier and
gentleman. Soon after dark we were ordered for-
ward a short distance, and there slept on our arms,
the field officers and Capt. Littell standing watch.
At 2 o'clock in the morning the General rode up and
said: "Colonel, form your line; ten minutes more
work and we are done. I want you to support the
skirmishers." We started, and in our march the
9th Maine got between us and the skirmishers, and
when they were ordered to the left we could see no
one in our front. Then the command, "double
quick," was given, when every man sprang forward,
and it was with difficulty that some of the officers
could keep back the stronger in line with the
weaker. On arriving at the edge of the moat they
came to a sudden halt, finding it impossible to go
further, commenced firing, and when we had fired
from two to three rounds each, the order came from
the left to fall back. We supposed it was from
Gen. Strong, knowing he was in that vicinity. We
all fell back, and, I am sorry to say, it was not in
very good order. Many of the 7th Connecticut were
in our ranks, and some in theirs, and many
of the 9th Maine on the extreme right. The dark-
ness prevented men from distinguishing their
own regiments. When we had formed line, on the
ground we had occupied the previous evening, the
roll was called, and out of 357 that went into the
fight 187 were missing, of which not one man has yet
been found. A correspondent says: "I have seen
many of the 9th Maine and 76th Pennsylvania on
Morris and Folly Islands, either afraid or ashamed
to join their regiments." This is not true. Another
writer from James Island says "the 76th Penn-
sylvania refused to support the 6th Connecticut."
They were never ordered to do so; and if so, the offi-
cers should be disgracefully dismissed the service,
and the men sent to the Tortugas. We would think
it no disgrace to be sent to Tortugas with our men,
rather than be kept in a department where such
things are recklessly written for publication. Such
things have a tendency to demoralize and destroy
the reputation of those accused for ever. May God
forgive these friends of the army.

It is said by another writer that "Colonel Rod-
man was the only wounded officer."