ARRIVAL OF THE MORNING STAR.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAPTURE OF BRASHEAR CITY.

Massing of the Rebels Against Our Forces.

The Promised Assault on Port Hudson.

BURNING OF THE LAFOURCHE BRIDGE.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS.

The Killed and Wounded in Duryee's Zouaves.

The Morning Star, Captain A. D. Perkins, left New Orleans at ten minutes after eight A. M. on the 27th of June, and arrived at her wharf in this city at five P. M. on the 3d of July, making the run in six days and nine hours. The Morning Star brings a full freight of sugar and cotton, $170,000 in American gold and 230 passengers.

A rumor was current at New Orleans on the morning of her departure that Port Hudson had been taken by Gen. Banks; but this was not confirmed by telegraph at the time.

The authorities give no information whatever regarding the recent movements to the westward as the papers are prohibited from saying anything about military movements. It is certain, however, that we have lost everything west of the Mississippi river, and have gained nothing as yet east of it. Our army is dwindling away rapidly from every cause, and the situation is becoming more and more unfavorable from every hour. Although the papers are prohibited from saying anything about military movements, yet it does not require anything more than the following extract from the New York Monitor and Financial article of this morning to fully understand the situation. - It says:—"The total stock of produce in the interior is too limited for operation of any magnitude, and transactions in financial circles are consequently on a very limited scale. The total available stock of sugar in the country is extremely small, and the promises made for a crop this season are of a most unfavorable character, while the indications are that what little may be produced will be very inferior in quality." The above paragraph speaks volumes, and we better understand by its language the condition of affairs than if a full account had been given of the assaults upon Port Hudson, affairs in the Attakapas country, and a correct list of our losses. It requires almost the use of a microscope now to discover what portion of Louisiana still remains in our possession.

In the face of all this, at the opening of the United States District Court on Wednesday, a dinner was given, at which several distinguished persons made speeches that would lead the world to suppose Louisiana was once more under the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes, and that a military force only was required to protect the borders from raids by hungry rebels. One gentleman, holding a high official position, said, speaking of the opening of the court, that "he looked upon it as the first step towards the restoration of Louisiana to her ancient rights. He felt that the military power was not a thing giving way (some truths in that part of the sentence) before the rapid strides now being made towards a resumption of the reins of government by the civil authorities—to the supremacy of the redcoats over arms once more; and that he rejoiced in the knowledge of the fact." Another gentleman, well known in the judiciary department, said, "Great events were transpiring around us, and he felt assured an assurance founded upon his judgment, and not merely based upon his hopes—that the entire State of Louisiana would in a very short time be occupied by our forces, restored to the Union and all her former rights—when chaos and anarchy would have an end." But these remarks have been made three or four weeks ago, when all of Louisiana, excepting Port Hudson and its immediate vicinity, and a small portion of the same west of the Mississippi, still was in our possession; and we would have been rewarded with far better gratification at the present time, when the squadron of Admiral Farragut alone holds the enemy in check from advancing beyond the points they have now reached. All this information will be exceedingly unpleasantly to many; yet it is all true—every word of it. While everything looked bright before us, when the splendid campaign in Western Louisiana gave every promise, much more so than the mere opening of a United States District Court, that a short time would be required to reconquer the entire State, correspondents did not hesitate to say that, and that hesitancy to say that now everything looks dark and gloomy for our cause in this section of the country, and that he thinks New Orleans will be again in a very short time the base of operations of the army—or rather what is left of it. Simplify the news as much as possible, and do not speak louder things out among the populace of New Orleans to give them every reason to believe our reverses much worse than they really are. Hence the bad policy of not publishing the true state of the case at cut and in clear and obvious evidence yesterday in the streets of this city of the true state of facts to the credit of those who have never read the facts. The ladies did not hesitate to display their excitement in every manner; their eyes, white and red from the effect of the scenes, looked in every direction, excepting among those who were in mourning, and the men showed their feeling by crowding the grogshops and talking of large purchases of pipes of the proper size, and shouting, however, in what purpose it was intended, but leaving the imagined facts.

As a further proof of how near the enemy are in another direction, I give you the following:—For several days past a force of workmen have been engaged in repairing the railroad bridge over Pass Manchac. A locomotive and a few cars have been used for the purpose of running material and setting it. The evidence is of large proportions, as it cannot be approached in force except by water, which the enemy have no means whatever of.
We feel perfectly secure, notwithstanding the people generally have every hope in a few days of once more seeing our soldiers and our camps. At present we have no positive evidence ... of the enemy being fired at in the last few days, the enemy having probably concentrated all his force to accomplish fully the capture of Brashear City and the Opelousas Railroad.

In the present condition of things, what is to become of the sequestered plantations, those that are being worked by the rebels, and those unoccupied, is exceedingly applicable to the present condition of affairs in this immediate locality. After our fight at Lafourche last Sunday, knowing the strength of the enemy, we anticipated another attack upon our position for a determined resistance to the rebels. In these circumstances we hailed the light of Monday morning, when the enemy might send against us, only give us a fair chance. All day Monday was spent in careful preparation for a determined resistance to the rebels.

Our Home Station Correspondence.

Baton Rouge, June 25, 1863.


I think the word "raided." It taken according to its popular definition, is exceedingly applicable to the present condition of affairs in this immediate locality. After our fight at Lafourche last Sunday, knowing the strength of the enemy, we anticipated another attack upon our position for a determined resistance to the rebels. All day Monday was spent in careful preparation for a determined resistance to the rebels.
treat to this point. There are many details of an interesting character which I have no time to relate in this letter. The following list was sent to our correspondent in New Orleans, N. Y. on Tuesday, May 27, 1863.

**Second Duryee's Zouaves.**

**CAPTURE OF BRASHEAR CITY.**

Headquarters, 165th N. Y. V.,

BEFORE PORT HUDSON, JUNE 19, 1863.

Iavowed myself of the first opportunity to forward the revised and corrected list of our killed, wounded and missing in the battle of Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. S. SMITH, JR., BREAST, SEVERELY, SINCE DIED.

Major John Carr, left leg, flesh wound.

Captain H. C. Inwood, Co. E, right knee, flesh wound.


Lieut. W. H. Vance, Co. C, consolidation of 2nd breast by shot, slightly.

Lieut. N. S. Falmuth, Volunteer Aid, left shoulder and upper third left forearm.


Lieut. D. V. Freindel, Co. A, breast, slightly.

John Vanderbilth, Co. A, breast, slightly.

W. J. Wheat, Co. A, breast, slightly.

Capt. Carl C.

Sergt. Matthias Johnston, Co. B.

Corpl. Maurice Cahill, Co. B, since 4-14, May 99.

Wm. Orphee, Co. B.

Wm. Mooney, Co. B.

Wm. Driscoll, Co. B.

Wm. H. Hughes, Co. B.

Wm. Thoms, Co. B.

Sergt. H. R. Benjamin, Co. C.

Corpl. Christopher Morgan, Co. C, since 4-14, May 99.

Corpl. -- Norman, Co. C.

R. Hobbs, Co. C.

D. E. Hummeloop, Co. C.

W. H. Bowers, Co. C.

Michael Dowd, Co. C.

Frank Kirschbender, Co. C.

T. J. Turvey, Co. C.

William H. Jones, Co. C.

Edward Nolan, Co. C.

Peter Garvey, Co. C.

Jacob Seib, Co. C.

Jacob Walzid, Co. C.

James J. Belton, Co. C.

John Yeats, Co. C.

Cora Clarke, Co. C.

Sergt. Frank Nichols, Co. D.

Corpl. F. S. Sible, Co. D, since 4-14, May 99.

J. E. Vincent, Co. D.

Wm. Stearnes, Co. D.

Sergt. John Murray, Co. D.

Lieut. R. C. Kemp, Co. D.

Wm. Manegan, Co. D.

Thomas Manegan, Co. D.

Corpl. John Owen, Co. E.

Sergt. Theodore Schambaut, Co. E, colors.

Corpl. Frank Graham, Co. E.

Lieut. Capt. A. S. Smith, Jr., Co. E.

Corpl. R. D. Gallot, Co. E.

Corpl. N. H. Brown, Co. E.

Corpl. P. E. Quinn, Co. E.

Corpl. W. T. Sinclair, Co. E.

Corpl. R. C. Kemp, Co. E.

Corpl. E. B. Stinnett, Co. E, since 4-14, May 99.

Corpl. W. Rait, Co. F.

Corpl. William Hallenbeck, Co. F.

Lieut. W. E. Phillips, Co. F.

Capt. Frank Kokendoffer, Co. F.

Capt. L. D. Terry, Co. F.

Capt. W. H. Arnot, Co. F.

Capt. M. S. Linton, Co. F.

Capt. W. Rait, Co. F.

Capt. W. H. Arnot, Co. F.

Capt. M. S. Linton, Co. F.

Charles Byrnes, Co. F.

George Wilcox, Co. F.

R. B. Davis, Co. F.

John Yack, Co. F.

Ezra Clarke, Co. F.

Jacob Wetzell, Co. F.

Michael Dowd, Co. C.

Wm. Ewin, Co. B.

Chas. Colson, Co. B.

Wm. Ewin, Co. B.

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Chas. Colson, Co. B.

Wm. Ewin, Co. B.
Sergeant Major Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers (Second Zouaves).

Sergeant Elbert O. Steaves, Co. B, reported a prisoner. Those under head of "wounded and missing" were furnished by flag of truce and reported by the medical department of the Department of the Gulf. I have no news of importance to communicate at present. I am, very respectfully, C. A. Palmieri.

Jos. Hughes, Co. F.

Dennis Shea, Co. F.

Charles Hock, Co. F.

Corporal James Wiley, Co. B.

Sergeant J. R. P. Edwards, Co. B.

Sergeant J. P. R. Edwards, Co. B.

Henry Hamilton, Co. B.

Henry Hamilton, Co. B.

Sergeant, Co. B. Wounds and Missing.

Traveler ere returns. One Lieutenant—

William Schramm, Co. D.

C. G. Cullin, Co. D.

H. McCool, Co. D.

A. Johnson, Co. D.

J. W. T. Schramm, Co. D.

J. A. Plotts, Co. D.

Sergeant Elbert Etheridge, Co. D.

Ips under head of "wounded and missing" were furnished by flag of truce, and reported by the medical director of the army's Department in the medical director of the Department of the War.

I am, very respectfully, C. A. Palmieri.

One week after our return from the successful expedition against Pontchatoula where we suffered the small loss of three slightly wounded, among whom was Henry E. Tucker, nephew of Howard Pearsall of Jamaica; the regiment was ordered from Camp Parapet to the Levee Steam Cotton Press at New Orleans, where we lay in comparative inactivity doing garrison duty and escorting exchanged prisoners up the river to the Rebel lines, now ours in front of this place.

While in New Orleans our dress Parades and Street Drills excited much attention, the levee being crowded every evening to witness them when the boys would do the manual. Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish drill in a manner that would reflect credit both upon themselves and their officers.

A day or two before leaving the Parapet the sons of Queens County and Co. B. in particular and the whole reg't in general were called upon to mourn the loss of one of nature's noblest SERGEANT GEORGE E. Cogswell, whose earthly remains now repose in Grace Church Yard Jamaica. The fact of his sickness, its cause, his death and the resolutions tendered the family by his officers and brothers in arms has already appeared in your paper I am safe in saying no non commissioned officer in this Department ever had a larger or more grief stricken corps, than that which followed our friend remains to the Steamer.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

Head Quarters, 2d Zouaves East, No. 155 Reg't.

Port Hudson, August 9th, 1863.

Editor of Journal.—The 2d Zouaves have made their name only second to that of their namesakes lately in Virginia, but as according to promise I will try to record, unworthily it may be, their deeds of valor since my last. Our much beloved Col. Smith is among those who have gone to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler ere returns. One Lieutenant—

Charles R. Carrillo of Co. D. also fell to rise no more upon Port Hudson bloody field there repose the earthly remains of the State Color Bearer, 4 Color Corporals, 1 corporal and 10 privates and 1 Drummer; 2 other Color Corporals were wounded of which one is since dead. The Major, 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant and 60 non commissioned officers and privates have received wounds of greater or less severity and 13 were taken by the Rebels of whom 9 were wounded. Of these escaped by digging under the Guard house and disguising themselves as Rebs, the rest were operated by the surrender of the place. By a special interposition of Providence the Flag of our Union never once fell during the bloody charge of May 27th; its bearer and one Corporal alone of the Color Guard escaping unhurt.

One week after our return from the successful expedition against Pontchatoula where we suffered the small loss of three slightly wounded among whom was Henry E. Tucker, nephew of Howard Pearsall of Jamaica; the regiment was ordered from Camp Parapet to the Levee Steam Cotton Press at New Orleans, where we lay in comparative inactivity doing garrison duty and escorting exchanged prisoners up the river to the Rebel lines, now ours in front of this place.

On the 19th of May we received marching orders in three hours we were on board the steamer Iberville and under weigh; at the foot of Canal street we took on board the famous 1st Battery Vt. Vol. Artillery, alias, "The Grey's Horse Battery," commanded by the gallant Capt. George F. Hedrick, who has made his name famous during the bombardment of this place and his untiring industry and indefatigable exertions night and day he was at his post for weeks. On the 20th we landed at Baton Rouge and bivouacked outside of the town for the night, at 7 a.m. of the 21st we were on the road for this place; the column being composed of our Regiment and the 1st Vt. and 4th Mass. Batteries under the command of our Lieut. Colonel acting as Brig. General. At noon we halted on the camping ground and left that morning by our advanced commanded by Gen. Dudley, waited three hours for orders, when an escort of, one company of Grierson's famous cavalry bringing 8 despatches we again fell in and marched to the extreme front, found that Gen. Dudley had a sharp fight that day with the Rebels in the open field, resulting in driving the enemy into their intrenchments. A small force from another point had gained his rear, whom we encountered, but the Grey Horse speaking to them twice they skedaddled supposing large reinforcements to be coming up.

We laid here two nights and one day and then doubled on our track, joining our own (Sherman's) Division which had come up by another route. On the morning of the 24th the column advanced to within half a mile of the Rebels first parallel, on the extreme right. General Banks having come up the opposite side of the River and crossed the works extended his Divisions under Grever, Witzell and Augur from the enemy's extreme right. General Banks having come up the opposite side of the River and crossed above the works extended his Divisions under Grever, Witzell and Augur from the extreme right. General Banks having come up the opposite side of the River and crossed above the works extended his Divisions under Grever, Witzell and Augur from the extreme right. General Banks having come up the opposite side of the River and crossed above the works extended his Divisions under Grever, Witzell and Augur from the extreme right. General Banks having come up the opposite side of the River and crossed above the works extended his Divisions under Grever, Witzell and Augur from the extreme right. General Banks having come up the opposite side of the River and crossed above the works extended his Divisions under Grever, Witzell and Augur from the extreme right. General Banks having come up the opposite side of the River and crossed above the works extended his Divisions under Grever, Witzell and Augur from the extreme right. General Banks having come up the opposite side of the River and crossed above the works extended his Divisions under Grever, Witzell and Augur from the extreme right. General Banks having come up the opposite side of the River and crossed above the works extended his Divisions under Grever, Witzell and Augur from the extreme right.
14th of June, when our Reg't being deployed as skirmishers, and each man able to help himself under cover we only lost 10 wounded.

The 6th Mich. and 2nd Zouaves have done an immense amount of Picket duty, and in every assault or fight have led the advance of their respective Brigades; night after night they have lain in the Rifle Pits and day after day they have been out as Sharpshooters. For eight weeks we have not had a change of clothing, but have had to take off our under clothes and wash them and wait for them to dry. We left our knapsacks at Baton Rouge, carrying only our Rubber Blankets and overcoats, supposing Port Hudson would fall in a week. Our orders being to move in light marching order our tents are and have been in New Orleans.

Day before yesterday at noon a National Salute was fired from the Gunboats and Land Batteries in honor of the fall of Vicksburg, which proved to be the death knell for this place for at 12 o'clock noon yesterday July 8th, General Gardner commanding the Rebel forces surrendered to General Banks, (there being no object in his holding out longer) and the Mississippi River was open for trade.

The terms of the surrender have not yet transpired, but it is said to be unconditional. Our gain in prisoners is two Brig. Generals 5,000 men and their Regimental officers.

The nine months men in this Department have been of but little service here or elsewhere, and am glad to say that if they are not better disciplined in other Departments the nine months men are a "fraud upon the Government." It is a by-word here. "Are you a nine months man or a Soldier?"

Of our future I can say nothing, the boys need a good rest and I hope we will get it, we have but 200 "for duty."

Ever Yours,

ZOUAVE.

Army Correspondence.

The following letter was written by a young soldier now in the army of the South-West, to his relatives in this village. We think it is worthy of perusal and will be found interesting:

14th Army Corps, in Port Hudson, La., July 10th, 1863.

Dear Sisters: Three cheers for Banks, Grant, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Stars and Stripes, and every body else. Tuesday, the 7th, we received the glorious tidings of the fall of Vicksburg, and the next day down comes reb. Gibraltar no. 2 to our no small delight, I assure you. Our regiment was immediately chosen from each brigade to march in and take possession; our regiment was of course chosen from our brigade. We marched five miles to Gen. Grover’s Head Quarters (commander of our centre) and the next morning (yesterday) our column entered the place. The rebs were drawn up in line exhibiting the most grotesque variety of uniforms ever seen. Here would be one with gold epaulets on his person to set up ill B. Wood, Jeweler, Jamaica, L.I., while right beside him would appear two large salt sacks with one of the bravest in them. I need scarcely add that the latter uniforms were in the majority. The scenery around was really picturesque—dead horses and cattle, dismantled cannon and gun carriages strewn around, while the shattered trees and caved-in buildings gave evidence of the efficacy of our artillery. The rebs laid down their arms about 10 A.M., a guard was posted around them, and our flag was hoisted on a flag pole on one of the water batteries.

A—marched along at the head of his company as large as life, a segar in his mouth and woffly patriotic feelings in his bosom. Our regiment stacked arms in the shade, and the boys scattered around to explore the place and talk with the rebs. They are a stout, hard-looking set of men, and as rabbit onions as can be, they maintain that Uncle Abe can’t whip Jeff if we fight for 20 years. They have hard times the past fourteen days, living on pule meat and corn meal. One of our boys, a large fine looking fellow, rushed up to me and uttered an expression of surprise. I asked if he knew me. "Why," says he, "on the 14th of June I find at you twenty times and was certain I killed you." I soon showed him that he was mistaken and we immediately became very good friends—considering. I also made myself acquainted with a reb. captain who was very intelligent and communicative. He says our present location is much healthier than New Orleans; there was scarcely any sickness among men, but they had had hard for clothing and provisions, still they did not mind it. Some of their troops from Arkansas I admired very much, and in any other case would rather have them for fighting companions than many of our nine months men. Gen. Banks is going to parole all the men and keep the officers; he has seen one half of his troops on different expeditions, and don’t know whether we will go to New Orleans, Texas or Arkansas, or escort the prisoners to Mississippi, but in every way things are very unsettled. Stevens, Fleming, Naas, Burke and myself are very well. Hendry is detailed on brigade guard, Alexander is getting along fine. The boys here haven’t arrived yet. Give my love to all the Jamaican folks except the copperheads. I am &c. A ___.

The Battles of Pleasant Hill.

The following letter was written by a young soldier who went boys, will be read with interest:

165th Reg't, N. Y. Vols. (2nd Zouaves), July 11th, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS 165th REG'T N. Y. VOLUNTEERS, PLEASANT HILL, La., April 14th, 1864.

Sirs—

I may as well as tell you from something from Uncle Sam that I am a "young man," in this left-handed region, or otherwise in the tail end of Secessia, which we mean shall follow the hide.

We have had three terrible days’ fighting here, the 8th, 9th and 10th of April. The first day it was a most shameful defeat, the second day it was a great deal better, but the third day we ran the rebels for good. We were in the advance of General Banks’ grand army—some 30,000 strong—soon after arriving at Grand Ecore; Gen. A. J. Smith, a man beloved and admired by all our troops as a valiant and skilful General, was sent in advance with about 6,000 cavalry, and 2,000 infantry. At Pleasant Hill we met the rebels in strong force under Gen. Dick Taylor, estimated at least 12,000 strong. They charged furiously on our lines at all points. The odds were two to one, so it was impossible for any thing human to stand it. Our Regiment, the 165th, or Second Duryea’s Zouaves, lost 50 men in killed and wounded on that day.

We rested on the field that night, and the next morning resumed the fight with more vigor than before. Our loss was considerable in killed, wounded and missing, but still we were able to contest the field with them, hoping for reinforcements to come to our support, and save the remnant of that gallant band for gallant they were, standing the field against odds of two to one, retreating inch by inch, and leaving every foot of ground covered with our dead and wounded. Peace to their ashes. They fall in a glorious cause. On the second day
Port Hudson, Sergeant Alexander S. Fosdick, of the 165th Zouaves, aged 19 years, 1 month and 20 days. of one of the few who left this village for the battle field. On Sunday last was performed the last sad duties for our friend, Serg't. Alexander S. Fosdick, and that occasion testified how much he was respected in life and how deeply his early death is mourned. Scarcely one year ago he, with a few others from this his duties as a soldier. In the attack on Port Hudson and from that time forward he has nobly discharged after many days of suffering at last caused his death on Friday, July 31st, just as the noble steamer which was bearing him home had reached the port of its destination.  

In private life he was esteemed by all who knew him, of an amiable disposition and good moral character; his death is that of a true patriotic soldier, and his name will be inscribed among those who fought, bled and died for Country and for Liberty.

The Second Fire Zouaves at Gettysburg.

M. D.

Died.

On Friday, July 31, of wounds received in the attack on Port Hudson, Sergeant Alexander S. Fosdick, of the 165th regiment New York State Volunteers (Second Duryea Zouaves), aged 19 years, 1 month and 20 days.

Once more have we been called to mourn the death of one of the few who left this village for the battle field. On Sunday last was performed the last sad duties for our friend, Serg't. Alexander S. Fosdick, and the crowded church as well as the feeling shown on that occasion testified how much he was respected in life and how deeply his early death is mourned. Scarcely one year ago he, with a few others from this village, responded to his country's call and enlisted in the 165th Reg. N. Y. Vols., (Second Duryea Zouaves), and from that time forward he has nobly discharged his duties as a soldier. In the attack on Port Hudson on the 23rd of May last, he received the wound which after many days of suffering at last caused his death on Friday, July 31st, just as the noble steamer which was bearing him home had reached the port of her destination.

The Second Fire Zouaves, of this city, write from Gettysburg, 8th instant, as follows:

"I am here with a very severe wound in the thigh, but will start for home to-morrow. The rebels had the prisoner for three days, but 1 managed to get away on the morning of the 5th, having been under the fire of our guns three days. On the 3d I narrowly escaped burning up in a barn where I lay, which our guns set on fire."

I went into the fight with forty-five men and came out with nineteen, the rest having been killed, wounded or missing. Two lieutenants, beside myself, were wounded. Our regiment fought a Mississippi brigade, composed of the Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first regiments, and from that state, led by General Bartlet, who was killed. Our regiment lost altogether about one hundred and sixty, of whom eleven were officers.

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The Second Fire Zouaves at Gettysburg.

MILITARY.—Major Agues, of the 2d Battalion of Duryea Zouaves, reached this city yesterday. This regiment was under the command of Col. Abel Smith, well known in this city, and went to New Orleans from New York with our Tenth Regiment last fall. Major Agues was then a Captain. He is one of the noble heroes who did duty at Port Hudson, where the commander of the Zouaves received a fatal wound. The officers of the Tenth Regiment took charge of Major Agues, and their old associations of friendship and good feeling was renewed for the time being. The Zouaves were in the same brigade with the Tenth from the time that the latter left until they returned, and endured many severe hardships together.

Major Springsteel, of the 7th Artillery, has reached this city on a furlough, and is being warmly received by his old friends.

The Action of the Common Council.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held on Friday evening, July 3, at the call of the Mayor, to take action in reference to the death of Lieut. Col. Abel Smith, whose body is expected here hourly.

Present—a quorum of members, Ald. O'Keefe in the chair.

The roll being called, Ald. S. Taylor rose and said:

"Mr. Chairman—I rise to perform a melancholy duty which appropriately devolves upon me. On the 21st of October, 1861, it was my duty to announce to this Board the death of Colonel Abel Smith, Jr., and ask your approval of the resolutions I then presented.

To-day I am again called upon to perform this sad office as a tribute to his gallant son, Lieut. Col. Abel Smith, Jr., who fell at the battle of Port Hudson, May 14, 1863.

Sir, I knew Col. Abel Smith, Jr., from his very boyhood; and had watched the growing evidence
the day of the funeral, in token of our public be-
other public buildings be lowered at half-mast on
Resolved, That the flag of the City Hall and
sympathy in their affliction.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler in
less and of the afflicted.

Resolved,

No solace that I can offer can bind up the bro-
the funeral of the deceased, and that $100 be ap-
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be
sent by the Clerk to the family of the deceased.

Among those who laid down their lives before
Fort Hudson was John A. D. Plotts, a member of
the Second battalion of the Second Regiment of
Duryea's Zouaves, which left this city early last
spring. Young Plotts was the son of Rev. Con-
ley Plotts, of Williamsport, Pa., and at quite an
early age left home to seek his fortune in New-

S A V A N N A H.

Mutiny in the One Hundred and Sixty-
d fifth New York—Loss of the Savannah
War Steamer Leesburg—General Wood-
ford Regulating the Public Schools of
Savannah—Repairing the Railroads
and Canals of Georgia, etc.

SAVANNAH CORRESPONDENCE.
SAVANNAH, Ga., June 23, 1865.

TROUBLE BETWEEN WHITE AND BLACK TROOPS.
On Wednesday some of the enlisted men of the One
Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Zouave refused to
do duty with the colored troops. It was at first re-
ported that the whole regiment had mutinied, but
the information was incorrect. The matter was reported to Brevet,
Brigadier General Woodford, commanding the post, who,
with much decision, at once arrested forty-three mutin-
yists. Under orders from Brevet Major General Birge,
young Plotts was the last one fired from the rebel works. Pre-
vious to his enlistment he was connected with
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SAVANNAH CORRESPONDENCE.
SAVANNAH, Ga., June 23, 1865.

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the information was incorrect. The matter was reported to Brevet,
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