

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863.—TRIPLE SHEET.

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LITERATURE.

THE YACHT.

[From the New York Weekly Herald.]

See! O'er the changing waters deep
Glees our noble little bark,
Her form is all that poets dream;
Her speed outstrips the lake,
Her freight is very choice, I vow,
And mighty fair to see,
Laughing maids and daisies men—
A goodly company.

How goes the time on board our yacht?
In fun, in mirth, in song,
In every pastime youth can make
To wear the hours along.
When the sun is high in heavens above
We note each glittering ray,
And when night's stillness cometh on
We dream till break of day.

Look how she dips her graceful head,
Now rides a wave so high;
It lofter seems than mountain peak
To our unstartled eye.
We are not sailors all, you know,
And some doubting looks are seen;
Fought she shakes her snowy robes,
Then mounts it like a queen.

Sometimes the wind is fickle,
And plays us many a prank,
Leaving us days and days becalmed
On the sea now near and dark.
But what! Sheeps the yacht for any calm?
The ocean is her realm.
At her prow stands billowsome Youth,
And Pleasure is at her helm.

Then on, still on, and ever on,
Spends our gallant wisest craft,
Her rounded form o'er ocean's fields
The sporting winds do wait;
And, oh! for many a year to come,
No sorrow or joy our lot,
We'll down our care in pleasure's bowl,
And drink to our noble yacht.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the New York Weekly Herald.]

The Field.

THE APPROACHING HARVEST.

The cereal harvest is at hand, and in a few days all the available agricultural labor of the country will be engaged in securing one of the most bountiful harvests we have ever been blessed with. In this section of the country the wheat harvest usually occurs during the early part of this month, but in localities farther north it is somewhat later. Wheat and rye arrive at maturity about the same time, but oats and barley are much later. Indian corn, which is uncommonly backward this season, owing to the unusually unfavorable weather at the period of planting, will not ripen until September and October, or about the period of early frosts. Notwithstanding the lateness of the planting season, there is reason to hope for a favorable yield, as most varieties planted were of descriptions of corn not likely to be affected by early frost.

The weather has been all that could be wished for as regards haying, and by this time the great bulk of the clover crop must be carefully mowed away. Timothy grass will not be cut for some days yet, or until the bloom has entirely disappeared, as it makes the best hay when cut some days after flowering.

Tile Draining.
The closest joint that can be formed by two bricks or tiles simply laid together will admit the entrance of all the water that can be carried off by the drain. To tubular tile, for instance, of two inches in diameter, there is a crevice between the ends of the tile equal to a slit of six inches long, and such a slit every foot for one hundred feet in length will more than fill the tile with water in that distance, no matter how closely the joints may be made to fit by any ordinary mode of placing the tile together. Other kinds of tile would admit the water still more freely, if enough could ooze from the soil to fill the crevices.

Household tile, which has a flat sole, should be laid solid on the bottom of the ditch, so that there may be no water channel underneath, as water from such a channel might find its way between the tiles into the main tube, and, as it is always charged with sediment, choke up the tube.

Tubular tiles, two inches in diameter, will frequently carry off all the water for a hundred rods or more in length, and an inch and a half will do the same if there be considerable slope. Much depends on the descent, for if ten feet in a hundred, many times more water will flow off than if but one foot. Main channels, or those receiving many branches, must generally be larger. Every thing depends on the quantity of water to be drawn off and the steepness of descent.

It is estimated that the excess of two crops on drained land will always pay back the cost of draining; and on some of the wettest lands the excess of the first crop will do still more, with proper regard to cultivation after the drainage has been effected.

If by draining the soil can be made so dry as to become a few weeks earlier, much is gained by the cultivator who has to contend with a soil naturally wet, cold and backward. On such soils, in fact, soil-draining has no practical value until they are thoroughly drained. Water retained in a deep, loose and porous subsoil is slowly given off, and while a shallow surface soil soon parts with its moisture in warm weather, the deep soil still enables the plant to go on growing through the entire heat or drought of the whole season. In heavy subsoils deep cultivation must be accompanied by under-draining, so that the soil can be readily permeated by the warm rains of summer, which raise its temperature to the growing point, so that it can be worked and go ready for spring crops almost as soon as the frost leaves the ground. A soil completely drained will in time subsoil itself. By the passage of water to the drains through worm and mole hills, and through vacuities made by the decay of roots, it will be continually forming new channels, and disintegrate the solid substratum quite as effectually as subsiding by the plough. It will thus be seen that while judicious subsiding, accompanied by proper drainage, is always beneficial, yet it frequently becomes disastrous when drainage is neglected, as a cold, unproductive soil is brought to the surface.

Very great and long continued unproductiveness has frequently resulted in the practice of treading, where the surface soil has been inverted and that from beneath brought to the top. Valuable as drainage is, it will not remedy such injudicious practice; the remedy lies only in time, labor and enriching manure, supplied with a hand so liberal that its cost will in most instances exceed the value of the land.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

REASONABLE HINTS.

In the culture of the grape, care is required with young vines that they bear no more fruit than is simply required to test the quality of the fruit. Too growth or foliage should be encouraged as much as possible on such vines, the aim being to have as strong shoots at the base as at the top. Valuable as drainage is, it will not remedy such injudicious practice; the remedy lies only in time, labor and enriching manure, supplied with a hand so liberal that its cost will in most instances exceed the value of the land.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

The Weekly Herald, from the present week, will contain:

Full and authentic details from our special war correspondents of the great battles in Pennsylvania, in which the Rebel Army, under General Lee, was defeated and utterly routed by the Union Forces under General Meade.

Particulars of the surrender of Vicksburg.

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The latest account of the important movements of General Rosecrans' Army in Tennessee.

The latest news from Virginia, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Texas, Mexico, Havana, Europe and all other parts of the world.

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Agriculture—The Approaching Harvest—The Fruit, Vegetable and Flower Gardens, &c.

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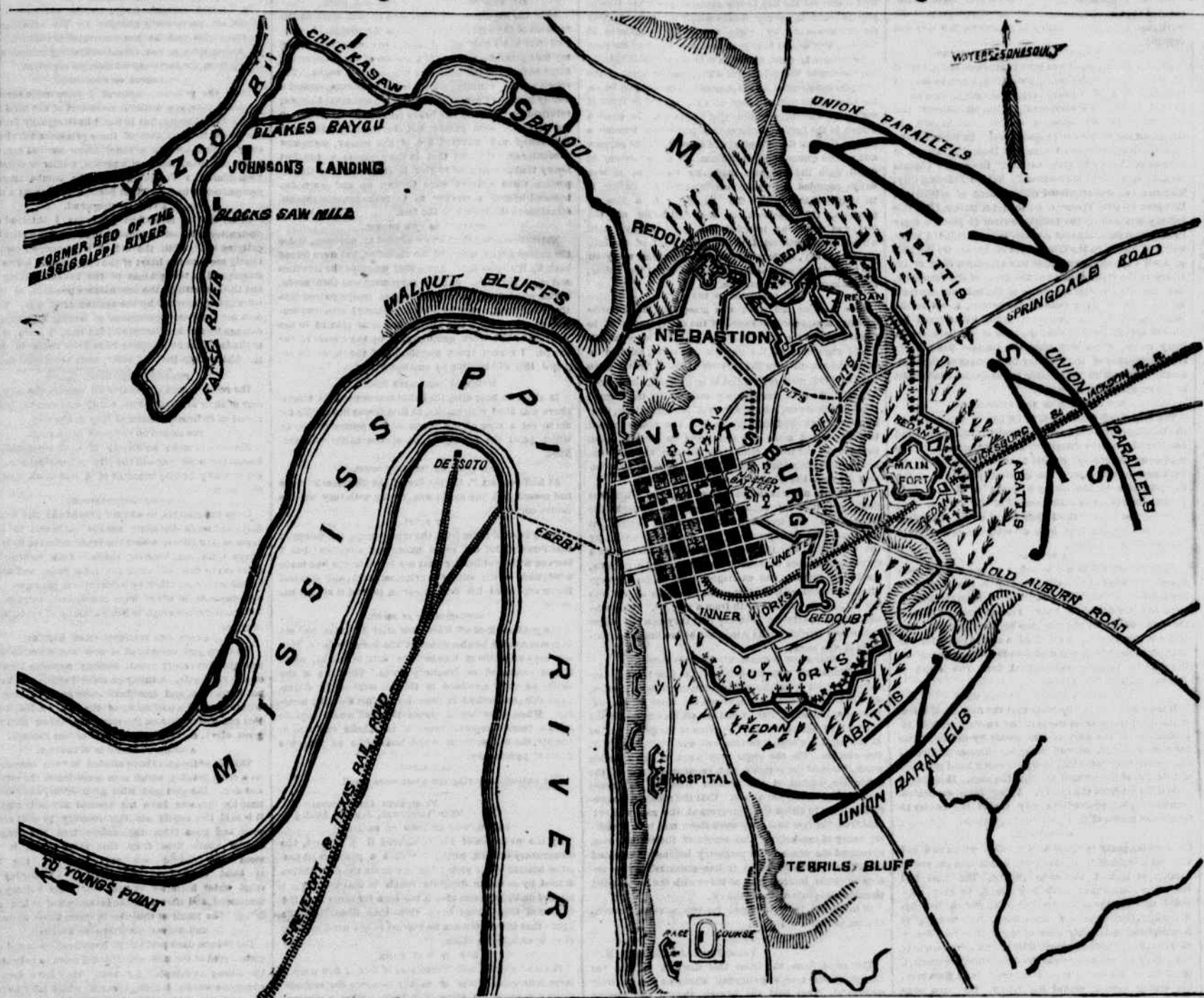
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SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

The City of Vicksburg and Its Rebel Defences—Strength of the Place.



THE FREEDOM OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



VICKSBURG OURS.

Surrender of the Rebel Gibraltar of the Mississippi.

Admiral Porter's Official Announcement of the Event.

Interesting and Exciting Account of the Brilliant Siege.

HEROIC EXPLOITS OF GEN. GRANT'S ARMY

Terrific Explosion of the Federal Mines.

The Rebel Works Lifted Eighty Feet into the Air.

Desperate Charge of Our Army Through the Breach.

HEROISM OF THE FORLORN HOPE

THE REBELS TURN AND FLY.

Incessant Labors of Our Sappers and Miners.

Official Account of the Fall of the City.

The Army and Navy Covered with Honor.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE SIEGE.

NOW FOR PORT HUDSON.

THEM FOR THE OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI FROM ITS SOURCE TO ITS MOUTH, &c., &c., &c.

THE SURRENDER.

Admiral Porter's Official Despatch to the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1863.—1 P. M. The following despatch has just been received:—

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON. FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK, July 4, 1863. Hon. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy: Sir—

I have the honor to inform you that Vicksburg has surrendered to the United States forces on this Fourth of July.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, D. D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral.

THE SIEGE.

Interesting and Graphic Details of the Operations Leading to the Surrender.

Special Despatches to the New York Herald.

OPERATIONS OF THE 24TH OF JUNE.

Mr. Charles H. Farrell's Despatch. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, } IN CAMP BEFORE VICKSBURG, June 25, 1863. } REBELLION OF THE SOUTH.

The siege progresses slowly, but as fast as the nature of the case will admit. General Grant is daily contracting his lines, and as a necessary consequence the rebel lines are getting similarly contracted. Our first line of parallels has already served its purpose, and the second line is well under way. There is no disputing the fact that the rebels are making a determined stand. They are using the means at their command with skill and judgment.

ON THE 24TH, which are daily increasing as new positions are taken up, and during a rain storm, the rebels in force made a desperate sally on our left, attacking the working parties of General Johnson's division. The mortar fire on this occasion was very heavy, and lasted for three hours. The result was for the purpose of preventing us working on some newly planned works. The rebels were handsomely repulsed. Our loss was inconsiderable.

REBEL WORKS DESTROYED. The feet in front of Vicksburg kept up during yesterday a bombardment of the city and surrounding works from daylight until dark. At times the discharge was very rapid. The rebel water batteries at first replied sharply but towards noon they relinquished their position. The enemy, he is remembered, are deficient in artillery. Engineers report that they have a good supply of ammunition.

The rebels are constructing a new line of fortifications. A BATTERY—DESTRUCTION. During the whole of last night the rebels were very quiet. Early in the morning they complicated this corps by throwing a large number of shells. Our losses up to this time are inconsiderable. Our sharpshooters at some points are within two hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's works.

Mr. J. D. M. Estlin's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, } WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1863. } DEATH OF PORTER. Along the whole line we kept up last night. The night