

We have most excellent reports from the army of Meade and Rosecrans. In the battle of Gettysburg the Federal troops were entirely successful, not only driving the enemy before them, but capturing over six thousand prisoners. The 11th corps, which has felt the stigma of the retreat at Chancellorsville, had an important part to play in this contest, and nobly retrieved its reputation. It showed signs of watering at first, but General Howard shouted, "Remember Chancellorsville!" and the whole corps hurled itself against the enemy, the men fighting like infuriated demons and driving the enemy before them. Meade's star is in the ascendant. May he elevate it still higher, until its light shall drive away all clouds which Lee has cast over the war horizon.

From Tennessee we have also good news. The enemy have evacuated Tullahoma, and our troops are in possession. The rebels have fallen back to a new line, and will be pressed still more by the gallant and successful Rosecrans.

The Missouri Emancipation Ordinance.

The ordinance which is announced as having passed the Missouri Convention is not at all adapted to the wants of the State and people. The very fact that Governor Gamble announced his intention to resign while the Convention was in session, but withdrew that resignation after this ordinance was adopted, is sufficient to show that it is not what the anti-slavery men wanted. Governor Gamble has been considered the head of the anti-emanipationists, and Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, the leader of the immediate emancipation party. Mr. Drake's ordinance was voted down. He then endeavored to secure for the ordinance that finally passed, that it be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, but that was voted down. The "gradual emancipationists"—or, as they might more honestly announce themselves, the anti-emanipationists—then passed the ordinance which we have had reported by telegraph. It has some good points, but also some very bad ones. No emancipation is to be effected at all until 1870, and even then a system of "apprenticeship" which allows of buying and selling the "apprentices" is to exist for many years thereafter. One good provision is that all persons heretofore brought into the State shall thereupon be free. The ordinance is better than none, but not all that it should be.

Near Colony on Roanoke Island.

Rev. Horace James, who succeeded Rev. James Meacham as Superintendent of blacks in the Department of North Carolina, lately arrived in New York with orders from General Foster to collect materials and implements for colonizing the families of colored soldiers on Roanoke Island.

The Fourth at Dayton.

The people of Dayton are making elaborate preparations to celebrate the Fourth. John Brown will certainly address the multitude, and Mr. Murdoch, the distinguished dramatist, will read the Declaration of Independence. Major General Burdette and staff, General Cox, Colonel Meade, and other distinguished persons, will also be present. The mass meeting will be held in Phillips' Grove.

The Democracy.

The Democracy are everywhere united and determined, while many of the Conservative Republicans are daily looking to our standard, and pledging their support to our cause and our ticket—Columbus and St. Louis.

Which side are they united on?

That of C. L. Vallandigham or John Brown? George E. Pugh or H. J. Jewett? S. S. Cox or H. B. Payne? They can't very well oppose the sides of all these gentlemen, and yet they are all Democrats.

The Vallandigham Committee.

Judge Birchard was Chairman of the Vallandigham Committee, and he, with Messrs. Bartley and Bliss, were the spokesmen, in their interview with the President. The written communication was read by Judge Bartley.

The town of Kensington, Connecticut.

proposes to celebrate the Fourth of July by dedicating a handsome monument, on which will be inscribed the names of all the volunteers which the town has furnished for the war, the battle in which they have borne a part, and a list of the deaths which have occurred among the number while in service.

The people of Columbus are thoroughly aroused to the work of preparation for repelling any rebel invasion.

A company of grey-headed men is now being formed to serve for six months at Camp Chase, so that part of the troops there can be sent into the field.

Time for the Sale of the Bonds Extended.

The following dispatch was sent to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis: WASHINGTON, June 30, 1863. Give notice that subscriptions will be received for five-twenty six per cent. bonds at par, during July, and no longer, unless the time be again extended by direction of the Secretary. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of Treasury.

A Major Looked Up To.

Quite a sensation was created on Change yesterday by the presence of Major Starbuck, of the Massachusetts artillery, whose height is six feet two and a half inches—standing head and shoulders above many present. He has been through the battles of Antietam, at Antietam, Pa., and proposes to continue in the service until he sees the rebellion crushed out. He stands high as an army officer.

The "Knights of the Golden Circle"

have changed their name to the "Knights of the Mighty Host."

Cleveland Morning Leader.

VOL. XVII. CLEVELAND, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4. NO. 163.

LOCAL MATTERS.

[From Last Evening's Edition.]

OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted for a stolen harness now at the Police Station.

CHARLES BROWN was convicted this morning of assaulting Clara Knapp and fined \$25 and costs.

NEW HOSE CARTS.—Four new hose carts, from the Island Works, Seneca Falls, New York, arrived this morning, to be added to the Fire Department.

THREE hundred and sixty-five is the number enrolled in Oberlin under the Conscription Act. That town has sent, since the beginning of the war, 295 volunteers into the Army.

AN OLD THIEF CONVICTED.—Lyman Elrick, a veteran thief, who has often been before the Police Court, was recently convicted, was this morning convicted of stealing a harness from O. P. Hanks, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$75 and costs.

UNITED STATES COURT.—James Gough convicted of stealing letters from the Post-office, was this morning sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

This morning Fred Imboden and James Hill, indicted for resisting the Conscription Law, were admitted to \$1,000 bail each.

CONVICTION OF A PICKPOCKET.—A pickpocket, named Henry Grant, who was arrested by the police while operating on the market the other day, was this morning convicted and fined \$50 and costs, also sent to jail for twenty days on bread and water. It is so rarely that a pickpocket is convicted that we record the fact with peculiar pleasure.

Julius H. Brown, the Ascending Justice. We copy the following from the Plain Dealer, of Thursday evening:

Some six or seven years ago, there called at the office of one of our fellow citizens, a Prussian, just arrived in this country, requesting a translation of a publication in the town paper. He was poor but had the appearance of one who, with the advantage of a good education, had once occupied more than an ordinary position in life. He gave his name as Julius H. Brown. The request being granted, he was desired to call again. When he did so, he had a letter which he recognized him at once as an old acquaintance and acquaintance, but was at a loss to understand why the gentleman should have discarded the name by which he was known at home, and so informed the proprietor of the office. Subsequent enquiries elicited the confidential statement that the said Brown had left a wife and children in Prussia. He left his country for his country's good, and that fearing the consequences of some sort of conscription while an official of the Government, he had thought it better to flee to this country. He desired a chance to redeem a lost reputation and begged not to be exposed. The request was granted.

Time went on, and Brown, after several unsuccessfull efforts, obtained by the aid of friends who had been captured and sent to the railroad terminus at Union Bridge for transportation to Baltimore.

General Schenck had just announced that he had in his possession 2,400 in Baltimore, and that he had a party of nearly 1,000 of these had been captured on Wednesday by the 11th corps in their gallant charge on Longstreet's corps.

Their charge is said to have at first slightly faltered, but when General Howard cried to them to remember Chancellorsville, they rushed into the fight like infuriated demons, and the whole line of the enemy gave way before them.

During the early part of the day on noon when our informant left there had been no general battle though heavy skirmishing had been going on all the morning, resulting in heavy loss to the enemy and a capture of over 5,000 men prisoners.

In these skirmishes, which were conducted under the direction of General Meade, our arms were entirely successful.

The enemy studiously avoided any general engagement, and it is thought that they were not before to-day, when it was the intention of General Meade to press the enemy along the whole line.

The enemy was rapidly concentrating troops yesterday, and General Meade's army had reached the field of battle. General Couch was expected to press down through Cumberland valley on the enemy.

Among the prisoners captured and arrived here, are General Archer and twenty other officers.

BALTIMORE, July 3. The American has the following: We learn from Major Burgard and another officer of General Reynolds's following interesting particulars of the battle near Gettysburg, and are happy to say it closed for the day with the army of General Meade's in the most advantageous position for either attack or offensive. At one o'clock on Wednesday morning the first and eleventh corps reached Gettysburg, entering from the east side of the town and marched directly through to the west side. The cavalry force of the enemy was in town galling back as we advanced.

On passing out of the west of the town the enemy were observed advancing rapidly from Chambersburg towards us, in line of march, and in the evening they were observed to be endeavoring to hold an advantageous position commanding the town.

The First Corps, under Gen. Reynolds's which was in advance, pushed forward at a double quick to secure the advantageous position. The enemy under Longstreet and Hill, advanced steadily and in a few minutes a heavy fire of both artillery and musketry opened along the whole line, the Federal line holding firm.

The Eleventh Army Corps, under Gen. Howard, were also soon in position, and for some time quite a heavy battle raged, several charges made by the enemy to dislodge our forces, all of which were unsuccessful. At 3 o'clock the enemy massed his entire force and endeavored to turn our right wing.

Reynolds advanced to meet them and a heavy infantry fight ensued in which both sides suffered severely. Volley after volley of musketry was poured into the opposite columns with deadly effect. The field between the contending armies was strewn with dead and wounded. It is said the enemy suffered severely. Volley after volley of musketry was poured into the opposite columns with deadly effect. The field between the contending armies was strewn with dead and wounded. It is said the enemy suffered severely. Volley after volley of musketry was poured into the opposite columns with deadly effect. The field between the contending armies was strewn with dead and wounded. It is said the enemy suffered severely.

A great and decisive battle is considered imminent.

Notwithstanding our severe loss in officers, the advantages of to-day were regarded as decidedly in our favor.

Our army was in fine condition, full of

TELEGRAPHIC.

[YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.]

CONGRATULATORY DISPATCH FROM GOVERNOR TOD.

INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Battle near Gettysburg.

Success of the Federal Army.

6,000 REBELS CAPTURED.

2,400 Arrived at Baltimore.

CHARGE OF THE 11TH CORPS.

They Redeem their Reputation.

Twenty Rebel Officers Captured.

Good Situation at the Close.

FROM THE CUMBERLAND ARMY.

Rosecrans Successful at Every Point.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

Heavy Force of the Enemy on Our Right.

THE BATTLE RENEWED.

Our Forces Gaining on the Rebels.

SEGWICK'S CORPS MOVING.

No Doubt of a Brilliant Victory.

Richmond Reported Captured.

VICKSBURG REPORTED SURRENDERED.

FROM GOVERNOR TOD.

To all engaged in organizing Military Forces in the State:

The glorious news of our successes in the East and in the South will have reached you. God be praised! Do not, however, let this cheering news slacken your efforts to prepare our noble State for any emergency. Volunteering for the six months' service, and the organization of State forces, have progressed finely for the past few days. Go steadily forward with the good work, until we have a force at our command that will defy all danger.

(Signed) DAVID P. TOD, Governor.

THE REBEL INVASION.

BALTIMORE, July 2. The American learns from a reliable source that the progress of the rebel army was progressing favorably for the ultimate success of our arms up to that time.

They assert that upwards of 5,000 prisoners had been captured and sent to the railroad terminus at Union Bridge for transportation to Baltimore.

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