The Daily Dispatch.

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TUESDAY MORNING.....JULY 7, 1863.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXV. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1863. NO. 6.

THE YANKEE MOVEMENT AROUND RICHMOND.

By the train on the York River road yesterday we learn that a large number of Yankees were at Barhamsville and Talleysville, New Kent, and it was generally believed that Dix's army was on its retreat down the Peninsula. They had picketed very strongly from Tunstall's across to the Pamunkey river, to prevent, it is supposed, our discovery of their having evacuated the White House.

The movements of the enemy in the direction of Hanover, since their signal repulse at South Anna bridge on Saturday night, indicate that they have given up the idea of further offensive operations against Richmond from that quarter. General Cook, who commanded at the bridge, informs the Government that the assault on Saturday night was made by three brigades, and after a sharp engagement they were repulsed, and finally driven off. His information in reference to their subsequent movements corresponds with that published by us yesterday, that they re crossed the Pamunkey at Littlepage's bridge.

Information obtained from other sources represents that they passed down through King William, and the inference is that they are returning to Yorktown and Fortress Monroe by way of the Peninsula.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

THE GREAT BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG.

The Fight of Thursday—The Battle Renewed—Three Yankee Generals Killed and Four Wounded—Only 1,600 Confederate Prisoners Taken—The Confederates Hold Gettysburg

We have received from Hon. Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, New York papers of the 2d, 3d and 4th insts. The news of the battle of Gettysburg differs considerably from the first Yankee accounts. When they were first attacked they were some distance beyond Gettysburg, but were driven out, and are now this side of the town. The following dispatches in the New York *World* give an account of the progress of the fighting. The first contains *extracts* from the official report of Gen Meade, which was all the War Department would allow to be telegraphed from Washington to the Northern papers:

Washington, July 3d—An official dispatch was received this afternoon from Major General Meade, dated headquarters, army of the Potomac, 11 o'clock P. M., July 2nd, which says:

"The enemy attacked me about 4 P. M. this day, and, after one of the severest contests of the war, was repulsed at all points. We have suffered considerably in killed and wounded. Among the former are Brigadier Generals Paul and Zook, and among the wounded Generals are Sickles, Barlow, Graham, and Warren, slightly. We have taken a large number of prisoners."

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Washington, July 3—A later dispatch has been received from Major General Meade, dated 8 o'clock this morning, which says:

"The action commenced again at early daylight upon various parts of the line. The enemy, thus far, have made no impression upon my position. All accounts agree in placing their whole army here. Prisoners report that Longstreet's and A. P. Hill's forces were much injured yesterday, and had many general officers killed. Gen. Barksdale, of Miss, is dead. His body is within our lines. We have thus far about 1,600 prisoners, and a small number yet to be started."

DISPATCHES ABOUT THE FIGHTING.

Harrisburg, July 3.—A prominent citizen of Gettysburg, who left there yesterday morning on a pass issued by Gen. Ewell to go to Heidleburg, met Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee, and Wade Hampton, with what he estimated at 10,000 cavalry, who were moving in the direction of Gettysburg. Their officers told him that Lee had no intention of leaving Pennsylvania, but was going to remain here until his army was destroyed or victorious. The gentleman arrived here this evening, the enemy making no effort to retain him.

Two militiamen from Susquehanna county were killed this evening at Camp Curtin by lightning.

A dispatch from London this morning states that yesterday the rebels left Chambersburg, taking the road in the direction of Gettysburg. Before leaving they burned the depot and workshops belonging to the railroad. London is fourteen miles west of Chambersburg.

The enemy also evacuated Shippensburg yesterday, moving in the same direction.

Everything goes to show that Lee has his whole army concentrated between Cashtown and Gettysburg.

The train that left Carlisle at seven o'clock this evening brought down twenty-four rebel deserters, who had come in from the mountains. They knew nothing about the result of the battle, but state that both armies are fighting with great desperation.

Firing was heard from daylight up to three o'clock this afternoon, at different points down the river.

BATTLE FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURG, Thursday, 4:30 P. M.

The day has been quiet up to the present moment. The enemy are now massing a heavy force on our left, and have just began the attack with artillery. The probability is that a severe battle will be fought before dark.

The rebel sharpshooters have been annoying our batteries and men all day from the steeples of the churches in Gettysburg.

We hold the Emmettsburg and Baltimore roads.

WRIGHTSVILLE, PA., July 2, 1 o'clock, midnight.

Our forces are known to have gained upon the enemy until 4 o'clock this afternoon.—Since 5 o'clock the firing has been much heavier and more rapid, indicating a general engagement between the entire armies. The rebel force is concentrated on South Mountain, toward Carlisle, six miles north of Gettysburg. Gen. Sedgwick's corps passed York in the direction of Dover, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is in the rear of the enemy. The 2d army corps moved up from Hanover at 8 o'clock this morning.

Philadelphia, July 3.—A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, from Harrisburg, says:

Nothing is yet known as to results, but the impression prevails that the great decisive battle of the campaign has been fought in the neighborhood of Cashtown, between Gettysburg and Chambersburg.

It is believed that *we have suffered heavy losses in officers and men*, but Lee is so crippled as to be placed on the defensive.

Yesterday Gen. Meade assumed the offensive. The day before Lee had attacked Meade, and was repulsed with heavy loss.

Lee holds a gap in South Mountain, near Chambersburg, through which he hopes to escape, if defeated. A guard stationed at Bridge Eighty-four on the Northern Central Railroad, heard firing in that direction, like that of flying artillery; whence it is believed Pleasanton is again at work with his dashing cavalry, fighting for the possession of the gap.

Columbia, Pa., July 3.—Capt. Roberts, of Philadelphia, who was captured near Gettysburg and paroled, has arrived here.

He reports that yesterday, beyond York, a courier from Gen. Meade to Gen. Couch stopped at a house to have his horse fed. The women in the house became alarmed and blew a horn to collect the neighbors, when the courier, fearing that the noise would reach the rebels, threatened them if they did not desist. At this moment the owner of the house arrived and, taking the courier for a rebel, drew a pistol and killed him. The courier's dispatches were subsequently sent to Baltimore, very foolishly, instead of to Harrisburg.

Capt. Porter says that numbers of people in York and Adams counties offered every possible assistance to the rebels, pointing out to them the property of Union citizens and of the Government, and showing them the roads.

Heavy and continuous artillery firing was heard yesterday afternoon, and last night, in the direction of Dover, eight miles northwest of York.

THE VERY LATEST FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

The following dispatches are published by the *World* as "the very latest:"

Philadelphia, July 3.—A special dispatch to Forney's *Press*, dated Hanover, 1 P. M., via Washington, July 3, says: At 10 this morning our forces opened on about 5,000 rebels, who advanced on the field at daybreak for the purpose of pillaging our dead. The rebels hastily retreated. The fight thus far has been the most terrific of the war. The loss on both sides was heavy. Gen. Sickles was wounded severely. His right leg was amputated, and he is doing well. A desperate battle rages.

Washington, July 3.—The information received here is that the battle of Gettysburg last night was extremely fierce and stubborn. Heavy and determined assaults were made by the rebels, which were gallantly met by our troops.

This morning at daylight the contest was spiritedly renewed. Our army drove the enemy, *who in turn drove ours*, the fighting being desperately severe, and the fiercest, probably, of the war.

Prisoners report that Longstreet was killed, and this seems to be confirmed by later intelligence.

Colonel Cross, of New Hampshire, and General Zook, of New York, are among the killed. Gen. Sickles, it is said, was wounded, and had his leg amputated on the field.

Gen. Barksdale, of the rebel army, is killed, and his body is in our possession.

The latest intelligence received here was up to 11 o'clock to-day. [This "latest intelligence" the Yankee War Department did not allow to be made public.—ED.]

A RECAPITULATION OF THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

The correspondent of the New York *World*, writing on the 24 inst., thus recapitulates the battle of Wednesday:

The engagement yesterday was quite severe, though confined to our advance, the First and Eleventh corps, the action being fought mainly by the First corps, under General Reynolds, who was killed by a sharpshooter early in the fight. We first attacked the enemy's advance just beyond Gettysburg and repulsed it, when the whole corps became engaged, and subsequently the Eleventh corps, which came up to support by the Emmetsburg road. The opposing forces were the rebel corps of Hill and Ewell. Our men gallantly sustained the fight, holding their own until 4 o'clock, when they retired to a strong position just to the eastward and southward of Gettysburg. This was maintained until the arrival of reinforcements at night, and our lines are now well formed.

No general engagement has yet taken place, but the probability is that a great battle will be fought this afternoon or to morrow. The enemy is in great force. Our troops are now all up and well in hand.

The battle yesterday was sanguinary in the extreme. Wadsworth's division sustained the early portion of it with great valor, charging the enemy and taking a whole regiment of prisoners with Brigadier-General Archer. We have taken fully one thousand prisoners and lost many, most of them being wounded and in Gettysburg, the greater portion of which the enemy now hold.

The rebels occupy Pennsylvania College as an hospital. Robinson's division and one brigade of Doubleday's supported Wadsworth with great gallantry. The 11th corps, most of it, fought well, and redeemed the disgrace of Chancellorsville. Among the general officers we lose, besides Major-General Reynolds, General Paul killed, and General Barlow wounded. Gen. Schimmelfennig is a prisoner. An estimate of yesterday's casualties cannot now be made.

Gettysburg was injured by shells to a considerable extent. Most of the inhabitants remain in the burgh, many got away yesterday. It is a beautiful place, surrounded by a beautiful open and rolling country.

There has been more or less skirmishing all the morning, but no engagement of dimensions. Both parties are preparing for the great contest before them. Our troops are in splendid condition, and fight like veterans.

Among the casualties in yesterday's engagement were the following:

Lieutenant Bayard Wilkison, commanding Battery G, Fourth regular artillery, son of Samuel Wilkison, Washington correspondent of the *Times*, right leg shot off below the knee, while gallantly fighting his battery against an eight-gun battery of the enemy, enfilading his position; believed to be a prisoner.

Col. Stone, 149th Pennsylvania, commanding brigade, badly wounded.

Col. Root, 94th New York, wounded and prisoner.

Col. Tilden, 16th Maine, taken prisoner.

Capts. Hovey and Thomas, of Gen. Robinson's staff, wounded.

Col. Mahler, 75th Pennsylvania, dangerously wounded.

Col. Lockman, 119th New York, wounded.

Adjt Dodge, 149th New York, wounded and captured.

Lieut.-Col. Arrowsmith, 157th New York, killed.

The following is a list of losses of officers in Gen. Sol. Meredith's brigade, Wadsworth's division, first army corps, in yesterday's fight:

Gen. Meredith, bruised on top of the head by a fragment of shell. His horse was shot under him and fell upon him, bruising and injuring him internally.

Lieut.-Col. G W Woodward, Aid de-Camp to Meredith, wounded in right arm.

The New York papers have not a single exultant paragraph over the fight, which is very significant. The *World*, of the 4th, says:

At last a gleam of intelligible light relieves the murky chaos of official telegrams, in which, for three days past, the battle-fields of Pennsylvania have been enshrouded. In a dispatch which would have better satisfied the general expectations, and gone further to appease the general anxiety, had the War Department thought fit to publish it in full, but which, even in the mutilated form in which Mr. Stanton presents it, commands attention and inspires confidence by its modest and manly tone, General Meade announces that a great battle really began on Thursday evening, and was renewed yesterday morning, between his own army and the whole force of the enemy.

He claims for his troops the credit of a stern and solid resistance to an attack of which he does not conceal the fierce and formidable character, and at 8 o'clock on Friday morning he asserts the continued success of that resistance.

Since 8 o'clock on Friday morning, however, nothing seems to have been heard from the scene from this supreme conflict, and further tidings must therefore be looked for with an eagerness positively painful in its intensity.

These tidings may—indeed, if the Government will but do its duty, they must—reach us at any moment. Let us hope that they may come to throw a sudden glory of victory and of hope over the solemn hour of the great anniversary which the nation this day celebrates.

THE CAPTURE OF BRASHEAR CITY, LA.—A GARRISON GOBBLED UP—ALL OF BANKS'S HEAVY BAGGAGE LOST.

A letter to the New York *World*, dated New Orleans, June 26th, confirms the capture by the Confederates of Brashear City, La., and the large amount of stores there, and also the garrison. The correspondent says:

The force at Brashear expected an attack, but they looked for the advance from Lafourche, and were fairly surprised—literally, as well as in a military sense—when at daylight Tuesday morning two batteries, planted the night previous, opened upon them from Berwick City, opposite, and not an hour after came crashing through the woods a mixed mass of horse and footmen. There were not more than six hundred of them, and they were a p[illegible] Mouton's force from the west bank of the Teche. They crossed on rafts and flat boats, landing on the south bank of Lake Palondre, charged into town, and came in the rear of the Federals, who were looking for an advance upon Bayou Boeuf. It was short work. There was no fighting. The Provost Marshal and a few men near the bay succeeded in getting on board the Holyhock. The rest were "gobbled."

An raid, surprise, or "gobble," it was a most important achievement for the Confederates, and a disaster to the Federals. There are no means of knowing precisely the number of men who were taken prisoners. They were volunteers belonging to the 23d Connecticut, the 176th New York, and the 1st Indiana battery, with several sick and convalescent men. Two thousand negroes—men, women, and children—were in the city, not one of whom escaped. There is reason to believe that some of the soldiers joined the Federal forces at La Fourche Sunday evening. Those who remained are prisoners. The 1st Indiana battery men were on duty at Fort Buchanan, an earthwork on Lake Palondre, commanding the inlet of the Atchafalaya river. Captain Noblett's horse came into the city from the fort riderless, and the fate of the rider is only conjectural.

There were four heavy guns in the fort, one 30 pound Parrott in the city, three or four guns on the earthworks at Bayou Boeuf, and in the magazine there were 30,000 rounds of ammunition for these guns. In addition to the (temporary, at least,) occupation of this important position, and the capture of these guns and ammunition, there were other very desirable spoils in the place. When Gen. Banks made his advance to Alexandria, wishing to encumber the army as little as possible on the march, he left everything that was superfluous at Brashear city. His tents, his army knapsacks, the officers' baggage, considerable supplies of stores and provisions, have all fallen into the hands of the Confederates—Beyond the few clothes worn by those who escaped on the Hollyhock, (and they did not stop to make very elaborate toilettes,) everything was captured.

Lately a small train has been run daily on the Jackson railroad to Keener, fourteen miles above the city, and sometimes on to Manchac, on the South Pass of Lake Maurepas. Manchac Pass has been the scene of bridge burning more than once within a few months past. Yesterday a train with the only locomotive on the road was sent up to Manchac to bring back the hand cars, tools and men who have just completed the repairs of the bridge. That train did not return, and we have news this morning that it was taken by the Confederates, who now hold the Pass. As this gives them the control of the road, and affords a direct route to the city, the Confederates will not be likely to destroy the bridge, unless compelled to do so to cut off an advancing Federal force from New Orleans.

THE OPERATIONS AT VICKSBURG.

The Yankee letters from Vicksburg assert that they hold the fort which they undermined and blew up. Their dispatches, however, do not so claim. The following are the latest dispatches:

Memphis, Tenn., July 1.—Official advices from the army of General Grant to the 25th of June furnish the following particulars:

The rebel garrison at Vicksburg is very active.

The rebels are making a desperate resistance to the progress of the siege, with the hope that relief will soon reach them.

Additional rebel reinforcements are said to be on the way from General Bragg to General Johnston, and the latter is perfecting arrangements to attack Gen. Grant's rear.

Generals Price, Marmaduke, and Kirby Smith are combining to get to some point on the banks of the Mississippi, and will probably make an attempt to take Milliken's Bend and stop navigation.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, June 29, via Cairo, July 3.

A gentleman from the front reports everything in *statu quo*. Operations continue against the rebel works, but the firing is better than that two days ago. The rebels still dispute our hold on Fort Hill.

Col. Melanchton Smith died of his wounds yesterday. Colonel Hanesible was mortally wounded by a grenade while entering the fort.

Johnston's advance is said to be a few miles from our outer pickets, but with only a show of force, it is expected. Nothing can be more desirable than a rear attack, as everything is prepared.

THE LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

A Washington dispatch has the following story from one of the Yankee "ladies" captured at Winchester, taken to Richmond, and thence sent to Washington:

The ladies who were wives of officers, some twelve in number, were regarded as prisoners of war, and have been subjected to the most cruel treatment. At Winchester they were confined by the rebels in a small fort promiscuously with other prisoners, and on being released were furnished with wretched accommodations for transit to Richmond, several ladies being obliged to walk twenty and thirty miles. At every place they were hooted at, insulted, and universally looked upon as Yankee curiosities. On arriving at Richmond they were closely imprisoned and treated as most of our prisoners have been before them.

There was a decided scare on Friday last, when Col. Spears, of Dix's forces, made his raid so near Richmond. The entire city was alarmed, so much so that nearly a thousand rebel soldiers confined in some prison with three civilians for military offences were called upon and told that they would be furnished with arms and immediately ordered out in front of Richmond. The commanding officer reported that the Yankees were then within a few miles. On Col. Spears's retreat the excitement subsided, but there is still constant fear of an attack, which was expected almost daily.

There are believed to be about six thousand troops in Richmond, mostly conscripts and Home Guards. The prisoners saw boys not more than twelve years of age drilling in the streets. It is certain that none of Dix's forces have reached Richmond, nor that that city has been reinforced otherwise; it is the opinion that it could now be easily taken.

THE MOVEMENT OF RICHMOND.

The New York *Herald* contains a number of letters from the Peninsula, giving an account of Dix's movement on Richmond. Col. Spears's "brilliant movement" was made by 1,200 cavalrymen, and left West Point on the 25th. They went to Tunstall's, and thence to Hanover bridge. At the South Anna bridge they found a company of the 44th N. C. troops, who were well posted, and "to the last brave and unyielding until overpowered." They captured Gen. W. H. F. Lee. Of the raid Gen. Dix telegraphed to Washington that "private property was respected, and nothing touched but Government property"—(a most astounding Yankee lie) Gen. Lee asked to be sent to Baltimore, but the request was denied.

MILITIA CALLED OUT IN WASHINGTON.

Lincoln, after "the latest intelligence" from Meade, called out the Washington militia, to serve 60 days. Martial law is prevailing in that city, and much excitement is created by the call for the militia.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL EARLY TO THE PEOPLE OF YORK

Harrisburg, June 30.—To the courtesy of Mr. O'Neil, of Pittsburg, I am indebted for a copy of the following:

YORK, June 30, 1863.

To the Citizens of York: I have abstained from burning the railroad buildings and car shop in your town because, after examination, I am satisfied the safety of the town would be endangered; and acting in the spirit of humanity, which has ever characterized my Government and its military authorities, I do not desire to involve the innocent in the same punishment with the guilty. Had I applied the torch without regard to consequences I would then have pursued a course that would have been fully vindicated as an act of just retaliation for the authorized acts of barbarity perpetrated by your own army on our soil; but we do not war upon women and children, and I trust the treatment you have met with at the hands of my soldiers will open your eyes to the odious tyranny under which it is apparent to all you are yourselves groaning.

J. A. EARLEY, Major-Gen'l C. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gold was quoted in New York, on Friday, the 3d, at 144½.

A Norfolk letter of the 1st inst. says that 1,200 or 1,300 rebels have appeared in Princess Anne county, preparatory to a raid on Norfolk.

The "Conservative" State Convention of Missouri has adopted an ordnance of emancipation by a vote of 51 to 30—slavery to be abolished in the year 1870.

Gen. W. H. F. Lee, recently captured by the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, has been removed to the McClellan Hospital at Hampton.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

GEN LEE'S ORDER FOR THE INVASION.

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA., June 21st, 1863.

While in the enemy's country the following regulations for securing supplies will be strictly observed, and any violation of them promptly and rigorously punished:

No. 1. No private property shall be injured or destroyed by any person belonging to or connected with the army; of taken, except by the officers herein designated.

No. 2. The chiefs of the Commissary, Quartermaster, Ordnance and Medical departments of the Army, will make requisition upon the local authorities or inhabitants for the necessary supplies for their respective departments, designating the places and times of delivery. All persons complying with such requisitions shall be paid the market price for the articles furnished, if they so desire, and the officer making such payment shall take duplicate receipts for the same, specifying the name of the person paid, and the quantity, kind, and price of the property, one of which receipts shall be at once forwarded to the chief of the department to which such officer is attached.

No. 3 Should the authorities or inhabitants neglect or refuse to comply with such requisitions, the supplies required will be taken from the nearest inhabitants so refusing, by the order and under the direction of the respective chiefs of the departments named.

No. 4 When any command is detached from the main body, the chiefs of the several departments of such command will procure supplies for the same, and such other stores as they may be ordered to provide, in the manner and subject to the provisions herein prescribed, reporting their action to the heads of the respective departments to which they will forward duplicates of all vouchers given or received.

No. 5. All persons who shall decline to receive payment for property furnished on requisitions, and all from whom it shall be necessary to take stores or supplies, shall be furnished by the officer receiving or taking the same with a receipt specifying the kind and quantity of the property received or taken, as the case may be, the name of the person from whom it was received or taken, the command for the use of which it is intended, and the market price. A duplicate of said receipt shall be at once forwarded to the chief of the department to which the officer by whom it is executed is attached.

No. 6. If any person shall remove or conceal property necessary for the use of the army, or attempt to do so, the officers herein before mentioned will cause such property, and all other property belonging to such person that may be required by the army, to be seized, and the officer seizing the same will forthwith report to the chief of his department the kind, quantity, and market price of the property so seized, and the name of the owner.

By command of Gen. R. E. LEE.

R. H. CHILTON, A. A. & I. G.

Lieut.-Gen. R. S. EWELL, Commanding 2d Army Corps.

EVACUATION OF MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

The *National Intelligencer*, of the 2d instant, says:

We learn that our troops yesterday evacuated Maryland Heights, first removing all the Government property and destroying the fortifications. The change in the programme of the war rendered its further occupation unnecessary in a military point of view, whilst its large garrison of disciplined soldiers, under the gallant Gen. French, will prove a valuable acquisition to the Army of the Potomac. The propriety of holding Maryland Heights has long been doubted. Indeed, the whole of our military movements in the Shenandoah Valley have been a series of disasters, with loss of men and munitions, and scarcely an advantage gained anywhere. The concentration of our troops for a grand battle with the enemy is the point now of greatest importance.

INCIDENTS AT HAGERSTOWN AND WILLIAMSPORT.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia "Press" relates the following incidents of the passage of the Confederate troops through Hagerstown and Williamsport, Maryland, into Pennsylvania. Writing on the 28th, the correspondent says:

On this day two weeks ago the rebels began to cross the Potomac at Williamsport and two and a half miles above. The only opposition they met was Capt. Fiery, with a handful of men. * * * The reception of Lee at Hagerstown was cold, frigid, icy.

Lee looked red, ruddy and robust. He came not in a carriage, as he did last September, but rode a splendid horse. Ewell was ghastly pale, fearfully worn and emaciated. The rebels have plenty of artillery; all they captured at Winchester is with them—275 pieces in all—brass howitzers, Napoleon and rifled Parrots, many are 12 and 16-pounders, drawn by eight horses. The whole army of the invaders is not less than 95,000 men; some here positively assert there was a trifle over 100,000 crossed over the Potomac, to their knowledge.

While here they opened two recruiting offices, but succeeded in getting only ten men in the county. The former editor of the *Free Press*, of this place, who had been sent South, Geo. A. Boyd, issued a placard from his old office, calling on "Marylanders to fall in;" but they did not. * * * *

The correspondent gives an account of the "depredations" by the "invaders." In one Mr. Cook's store "molasses was floating over the floor, sugar scattered over the shelves, and everything of value gone." Mr. Updegraff's hat store had a similar certificate on the door. He lost $1,000 worth of hats. Of these stolen articles none were distributed among the soldiers, but were all boxed up and sent through Williamsport into Virginia, and from thence to Richmond.

Rebel officers said they had Maryland now, and would keep her. Even the alms house was not spared; they robbed it of liquor, (!!!) cows of their calves, (merciful Heavens!) and hens of their eggs, (inhuman rebels.)

DEMONSTRATIONS OF GEN. JOHNSTON IN GRANT'S REAR—ATTACK ON GEN. OSTERHAUS—REPULSED WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER.

The New York *Times* has the following dispatch from the rear of Vicksburg:

REAR OF VICKSBURG, Wednesday, June 24, 1863.

Up to yesterday skirmishing has been going on along the whole line of our rear and front, or rather that portion of it from Snyder's Bluff to the Big Black Railroad crossing.—There being every indication of a fight imminent, the rear front was put in order to resist an assault.

During the night before we lost a picket of 300 near Bear Creek, seven miles from Snyder's Bluff. On the same day the Fourth Iowa cavalry was attacked by a superior force of rebel cavalry on Bridgeport Ferry road. They were repulsed after a hard fight.

Yesterday Osterhaus was attacked at Big Black. A severe battle ensued. The rebels fought with great obstinacy and spirit, and were, after a long engagement, repulsed with great slaughter.

The guns of the Cincinnati have been removed by Gen. Steele, and put in position in a land battery. They opened this morning.

A fleet of transports coming down with ordnance and commissary stores, was fired into at Cypress Bend, day before yesterday.

The Prima Donna received twenty two shots, and was disabled. The Kentucky towed her down. Jas Thompson, clerk of Quartermaster at Helena, was killed by a 6 pound shot, on the Kentucky.

The rebels had 6 pounder guns. The gunboats drove them off. The fleet came through safe.

IMPORTANT FROM BLOODY RUN—THE REBELS TURNED THIEVES—JEFF. DAVIS IN HAGERSTOWN.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following dispatches from Bloody Run:

Bloody Run, July 2—Late last night the rebels visited Funnelsburg, ten miles North of London Station, and stole one hundred and forty horses.

A few rebels, who had been at Mercersburg previously, returned a day or so since and robbed the people there of watches, money, hats, boots, shoes, etc. They took hats off of citizens' heads.

Bloody Run, July 2—2.30.—A messenger from Chambersburg, who has just reached Loudon, reports Lee's headquarters as being one mile from Chambersburg last night.

He also states that he was informed by those who professed to know, that Jeff. Davis himself was at Hagerstown last Monday, and that he is yet in that part of the State, supervising the movements of the rebel forces.

OUR ARMY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, writing from four miles East of Chambersburg gives an account of the crossing into Maryland and advance into Pennsylvania. His division (including the 12th Virginia) crossed at Shepherdstown. The letter says:

The enemy's camps on the Maryland Heights opposite Harper's Ferry could plainly be seen away to our right, but Gen Lee seemed to care nothing for them. Gen. Wright, whose brigade was in front on this day, ran a narrow escape of being captured by some of the enemy's cavalry; for while himself and staff were riding some distance ahead of his advance guard just after passing Keitersville, a small number of Yankee cavalry dashed upon them and made a desperate effort to capture the whole party, but all hands succeeded in making their escape except the General's son, Lieutenant of Ordnance, who, having only one leg, could not ride very fast. Some five shots were fired at the General, one of them passing through his hat, but he escaped uninjured.

On Thursday morning we passed through Boonesboro', again meeting with cold looks and no cheer, and by 3 o'clock in the evening found ourselves in camp within sight of Hagerstown, having passed through several small villages, the largest and prettiest of any of them being Fernstown. But there are so many little towns on this route that I have ceased to take note of any of them. Nothing of any interest occurred this day.

On Friday morning we again commenced marching, though it was pouring down rain, it having been raining all the night previous, and the roads were as muddy and slippery as they could well be. Hagerstown proved to be a beautiful place, and here we found some secessionists, many of them being quite shy in their demonstrations, but at one place the ladies had a large Confederate flag pendant from their porch. About ten o'clock we crossed the Pennsylvania line, and now for the first time as soldiers we were treading Northern soil, and the bold and quick tread of the soldiers denoted that they were just where they wanted to be. We encamped that night some five miles in Pennsylvania. The country along the road looked remarkably well, the crops of wheat, corn, and oats being the finest that I have yet seen anywhere.

This morning we started early, and after traversing a country beautiful in scenery and in the growing crops, we arrived about 12 o'clock at the beautiful town of Chambersburg, and here it seemed to me that the people had scarcely heard that there was any war progressing, for everything wore an aspect of former times. With the exception of the stores being closed, nothing seemed changed from the aspect that towns wore in former days. An exceedingly large number of young men filled the sidewalks, porches, and doors, but I understand that a greater portion of them are of the late disbanded two-year troops of the Yankee army. But no one was molested by our army, only a sharp lookout being kept while the troops and wagons were passing, to prevent any disturbance. Gen. Lee passed us this morning, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheering along the whole line. We are now encamped about four miles east of Chambersburg, but where to-morrow night may find us is more than I can tell.

We have as yet seen no enemy at all, and do not expect to find any for several days, Hooker being left considerably in our rear, and McClellan, it is said, with a large number of militia, is entrenching himself at Harrisburg.—The citizens along the route seem considerably frightened at our disturbance of their former quietude, but as a general thing private property is respected, though, since we have got on thus far into the enemy's lines, the boys offer to buy such things as they want, and if they refuse to take Confederate money, in many cases the things are taken whether or no.—Butter can be had at 25 cents per pound, fine shoes at $2 a pair, chickens 25 cents apiece, and other things in proportion; indeed, this is the land of "milk and honey," and but few seem inclined to suffer while there is anything remaining to eat.

The Government is pressing such things as horses, flour, meat, forage, and everything necessary for the army, and these people will at least be made to feel something of the horrors of war, though the way our "army of invasion" is acting forms quite a striking contrast to the disgraceful way the Yankee army have acted wherever they have planted their foot on Southern soil.

THE FIGHTING IN TENNESSEE

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, writing from Wartrace, June 25th, gives the following account of Wednesday's battle. He says:

We are all on the tip-toe of expectation, anticipating a general battle to day. The enemy yesterday endeavored to surprise us by making an advance in heavy force, notwithstanding a rain storm prevailed all day, by two columns of cavalry and infantry—one upon Hoover's Gap and the other upon Liberty Gap.

Hoover's Gap is twelve miles northeast from Wartrace, on the Manchester and Murfreesboro' pike. The enemy's cavalry, consisting of Gen. Wilder's "Lightning Brigade," supported by a heavy column of infantry, drove in our pickets, capturing two of our signal stations beyond Hoover's Gap, and at 2 P. M. was met by Gen Bate's brigade, when a severe engagement took place, which continued until dark. Seven regiments of the enemy were driven back with considerable slaughter—our artillery doing good execution. Our loss was also severe—a Georgia regiment, of Bate's brigade, losing forty men killed and wounded. Capt Claybrook, of 20th Tennessee, was mortally wounded.

At Liberty Gap, which is six miles Northwest of Bell Buckle, the latter place being about five miles North of Wartrace, our pickets were also driven in by the enemy, when their advance was checked by the gallant brigade of Brig.-Gen. St. John Liddell, of Major-General Cleburn's division, which soon became hotly engaged, Capt. Scott's battery of artillery keeping up a destructive fire. The enemy attempted to flank us on the right, with a view of gaining our rear, which forced Gen. Liddell to fall back two miles. Our loss was three killed, including Capt. Frick, of the 5th Arkansas, and sixteen wounded, including Capt. Osborn, of the 13th and 15th Arkansas. Capt. Helm, of the same regiment, was reported missing.

It is believed that Rosecrans is determined to bring on a general engagement, anticipating a reverse at Vicksburg, in order to prevent his being forced to fall back to Nashville.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal*, dated Chattanooga, the 26th, says:

Four hundred wounded arrived this evening from the front. In the fight on Thursday the enemy were driven back five, and Liberty Gap and Guyse Gap retaken. They were also driven back from Bell Buckle Station into Hoover's Gap, but the enemy held the position.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 28th, says:

Our loss, so far as we have been able to learn, was about one hundred killed and four or five hundred wounded. It is also reported that Major Claybrooke was not killed as was at first reported, though but little hopes of his recovery were entertained by his surgeon. Later information, by private dispatch, has been received, that our troops have also retaken Hoover's Gap.

A NEW ORLEANS TRIAL FOR MURDER—YANKEE JUSTICE.

The trial of Geo. White, of the 6th regiment N. Y. Zouaves, for the murder of Susan Parker, a woman of the town, remarkable for her beauty, has just been concluded in New Orleans. The New Orleans *Picayune* gives the evidence and the extraordinary verdict in the case as follows:

On the afternoon in question he met on the sidewalk and addressed her. She looked at him contemptuously; said she was secesh, and did not want to have anything to say to such a fellow as he was. Thereupon he drew his revolver and fired at her twice, wounding her in the wrist and in her breast. She ran into a house, said that she was wounded and would die. In the meantime White went swaggering on, observing that he would serve any one who interfered with him in the same manner. Susan was removed to the Charity Hospital, where lingeringly she lived for two months, and then died of her injuries.

Previous to the shooting White had seen Susan, so as to know her, but there had never been any intimacy with her, and three days before the fatal meeting a free woman of color heard him threaten to shoot Susan the first time he met her. He said in the presence of Alice Gray, a woman of bad repute, that he came here to fight for the Union and to put down the Secesh, and that Susan was one of them.

This same woman saw the deceased and the accused meet on the street. He spoke to her, but she flirted her dress scornfully and said she wasn't afraid of any Yankee ——. This witness also said that Susan on this occasion unbuttoned her dress, as if she was about to draw a weapon. This, however, was denied by other witnesses. It was clearly shown the wound inflicted by the prisoner was the cause of death. White was arrested soon after the shooting.

In charging the jury the court observed that the case was a very clear one. Whatever might have been the abandoned character of the deceased and her associates, the testimony showed that she endeavored to avoid the prisoner. He pursued and provoked her to repeat a remark which she had made about being secesh, and on her repeating the remark deliberately shot her. The case, he observed in conclusion, was so plain that it was hardly necessary to make any charge.

The jury then retired, and in about twenty minutes returned with a verdict of "guilty as charged"—*that is, guilty of manslaughter.*

Thereupon the prisoner was remanded and the court adjourned.

THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS.

A letter from Rio Janeiro, of the 23d May, has reached New York:

The Florida left Pernambuco May 12, and with her the late Federal brig Clarence, which she had taken. The latter has been armed with four guns and fifty men. This will be a valuable acquisition to our Navy, as she can always keep within the protection of the Florida. The Florida has destroyed nine vessels, some laden with flour from New York for the Brazils, previous to entering Pernambuco. Advices from Bahia, of the 29th May, report that the Alabama sailed hence May 21, and the Georgia, Com. Maury, which arrived at Bahia from the Clyde on the 13th May, left on the 22d. The Yankee man-of-war Mohican put into Bahia on the 25th May, and sailed on the 27th in search of rebel cruisers. She will never overtake them, and for the best of reasons, because she does not desire to do so.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Explosion of a Locomotive—Five Persons Killed and Several Wounded—Yesterday afternoon, as the mail train on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad was coming to this city, having on board 800 soldiers and about 100 lady refugees from Norfolk, the boiler of the locomotive exploded with fatal effect. The engine was blown to pieces and turned completely over in the track. The engineer, Mr. Hugh Burns, was blown off the engine some distance and dreadfully scalded. His injuries are such that he cannot survive. A sailor in the car next to the engine was instantly killed by the car being smashed, and three soldiers in the car next to that were also killed. A colored fireman was killed on the spot. Eight soldiers were wounded, of whom three will die. There were 3 or 4 Federal surgeons aboard the train (a portion of a party of prisoners from near Vicksburg) who gave medical attention to the wounded. None of the ladies were hurt, though the bottom of one of the cars they were in was smashed. The track was torn up for some distance. The train consisted of 14 cars, and was running at the time of the accident, which occurred at Falling creek, six miles from this city. An engine was immediately dispatched by Supt. Gill from the Richmond depot for the relief of the wounded.

Retaliation—Drawing Lots for Death.—At the Libby prison yesterday, by order of Gen. Winder, the Captains among the Yankee prisoners, numbering 74, drew lots for two to be shot in retaliation for the shooting of Captains Wm. F. Corbin and T. J. McGraw, by Gen. Burnside, at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 15th of May last. The prisoners were assembled in a room at 12 o'clock by Capt. Turner, the commandant of the prison, and after being formed in a hollow square around a table, were informed of the order of Gen. Winder. A slip of paper, with the name of each man written on it and carefully folded up, was then deposited in a box on the table, and Captain Turner informed the men that they might select who they pleased to draw the names out—the first two names drawn to indicate the men to be shot. Capt. Sawyer, of the 1st N. J. cavalry, suggested that one of the chaplains be appointed. Three of the chaplains were called down from an upper room, and, Rev. Mr Brown accepting the task, amid a silence almost deathlike, the drawing commenced. The first name taken out of the box was that of Capt. Henry Washington Sawyer, of the 1st N. J. cavalry, and the second that of Capt. Jno. Flinn, of the 51st Indiana. When the names were read out, Sawyer heard it with no apparent emotion, remarking that some one had to be drawn, and he could stand it as well as any one else. Flinn was very white, and much depressed. The prisoners were then dismissed and the condemned men sent to General Winder's office. On arriving there they were permitted to