

# The Battles near Gettysburg. INTERESTING DETAILS.

We extract from the correspondence of the Richmond papers the following accounts of the battles near Gettysburg, Pa., commencing July 1st. These sketches embrace as correct a history as we have been able to gather:

WINCHESTER, July 8th.

The army of Northern Virginia, in its war of invasion, crossed the Potomac by wading at or near Williamsport, from thence they marched to Hagerstown, to Greencastle, and thence to Chambersburg. Ewell, who held the advance, went as far as Carlisle, some twelve miles from Harrisburg. Meantime, Hooker having withdrawn his forces from Stafford, moved them to and across the Potomac, and took up a line extending from Washington to Baltimore, expecting Lee to offer him battle in Maryland. Finding himself disappointed in this and having been compelled by order of his superiors, he relinquished his command to Meade, who, finding out that Lee had deflected in his march through Pennsylvania, and was moving down the Baltimore turnpike from Chambersburg, moved from Baltimore on the same way to meet him. The two armies, which had ceased to confront each other since the breaking up of the Fredericksburg lines, found themselves face to face, near Gettysburg on Wednesday, July 1st. Early in the day skirmishes were thrown forward by Gen. A. P. Hill, who had the advance on the pike leading from Chambersburg.

About 1 P. M., a battle began in earnest between Meade's and Reynolds' corps of the Northern Potomac army, and a large body, it is said, of Pennsylvania and New York militia, under Gen. Meade, and A. P. Hill's corps, who held his line immediately in front of town. Soon after A. P. Hill became engaged, Ewell with Early and Rodes' divisions moved down from Carlisle, and took up a position to the left of Hill's corps, and somewhat to the Southwest of Harrisburg. The battle raged furiously for about two hours, when the Yankee line gave back some four miles, passing through and below Gettysburg, occupying the town and capturing their wounded, some thirty-five hundred in number, and also a large number of arms and munitions. These latter being captured, I learn by Ewell. Thus the fight closed on Wednesday, with a signal advantage to us. It had been an open field fight, and charging over slight elevations, in which our troops, by intrepid valor, had successfully driven the enemy before them.

On Wednesday night the enemy were heavily reinforced, and took up a strongly fortified position on a series of very elevated hills in the rear of Gettysburg. From these hills an effort was made by us, but unsuccessfully, to dislodge them on Thursday, the 2d. The fight was begun and mainly contested on the right by Hood's and Meade's divisions, of Longstreet's corps—Gen. L. with his forces, having reached the field after the close of the fight on Wednesday. Ewell was also engaged during this day on the extreme left with the enemy, who attempted to turn his extreme right—our extreme left—by moving in upon him from above, between Gettysburg and Carlisle; but in this they were successfully repulsed. The centre, under Gen. Hill, on this day held its ground firmly. Gen. Longstreet on the right, succeeded on this day in driving them in on the right to a distance of fully a mile. The results of this day's fighting cannot be said to have been, by any means, a decided success to us. That they were heavily cannot be gainsaid; but their position, naturally a very strong one, was held by not less than four lines of infantry, and every spot available for artillery bristled with the enemy's cannon. Our men actually got the fortifications once or twice, but so thickened were their ranks by the losses they had sustained that they were compelled to give back. The field was literally strewn with the dead and dying Yankees; and no slight sprinkling of our brave defenders mingled with them.

The fight for the possession of the heights was renewed again on Friday. Meantime Gen. Pickett's division of Gen. Longstreet's corps had reinforced our right, and was principally engaged, with most disastrous loss of officers and men in this day's work—Gen. P. himself being reported wounded, and three Brigadiers—Armistead, Garnett and Kemper—being killed.

The results of the three days' fights may be summed up in immense losses on both sides; but in the last two days' encounters we were unable to carry the heights beyond and below Gettysburg. The consequence was, that on Friday night our troops fell back some two miles, evacuating Gettysburg, and forming our line of battle still some two miles in advance of the position which we held at the opening of the fight on Wednesday evening.

On Saturday morning our wagon trains were brought out in sight of the enemy, as also our ambulance trains, and moved off in the direction of Chambersburg.

Gen. Stuart captured some 200 wagons and 1000 mules. He went within three miles of Greencastle, near enough to see the steeples of the churches.

Our wounded are coming in daily; some two thousand having thus far arrived. They are being received at the M. E. Church North, also at a Female Institute just opposite, and at another point. A good many, especially officers, are finding quarters at private residences. A large number of wounded have walked the entire distance from the battle-field.

The route from here to the army is by no means a safe one. The Yankee cavalry attacked our trains on Sunday near Greencastle, Pa., but were driven off after a short fight, by Infantry. Soldiers are only permitted to leave here for the army in large bodies, and citizens are not permitted to go on any account.

When the cavalry of the enemy dashed at our ambulances near Greencastle, Sunday, the citizens sallied forth and cut up several of our wagons. When our cavalry had driven the enemy away, these gentry were found, arrested, and will be duly cared for.

I hear it from good authority that we have lost some one hundred wagons, which the enemy have succeeded in capturing from us.

I am gratified to be able to tell you that the great Abolition Apostle Thad Stevens' iron works, which were of the most extensive character have been destroyed by fire. They were on the Gettysburg turnpike.

Gen. Archer, of our side, has been captured, and we have taken Gen. Graham.

An officer who left Gettysburg on Saturday morning, saw some three hundred officers and at least three thousand prisoners, who had been captured by A. P. Hill. It is confidently asserted that Ewell has taken at least six thousand. What Longstreet has done, in this particular, I cannot say.

There was little or no struggling, less than ever before known, and the men fought with a will never before excited. They marched, too, without showing any signs of fatigue, and passed the huge Rappahannock, Shenandoah, and Potomac Rivers, all by wading.

There was a brisk fight at Williamsport on Monday evening, between Gen. Jones and the enemy's cavalry, artillery and infantry. The fight lasted two hours, and the Yankees were driven off.

The line of battle at Gettysburg reached over a field fully six miles long. The enemy being composed of the flower of the Yankee army and the New York and Pennsylvania militia; their battle cry being, "fight for your homes!"

A number of contrabands have been captured in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and each day sees more arriving.

The Baltimore American of Saturday, represents, it is said, their loss at fully fifteen thousand men in the first two days' fights.

WINCHESTER, July 9.

Our army is certainly now at Hagerstown, Boonsboro and Frederick, Md., and seem to be on the route to Baltimore. My own impression is that the great battle of the war will be fought at or near the Relay House, the prizes at stake being nothing less than Baltimore and Washington.

The positions which the enemy held at Gettysburg in the last two days' battles were quite impregnable, and Gen. Lee has done wisely in changing his base and forcing the enemy to meet him on a fairer field. There is also another reason assigned for our change of position, but for prudential reasons, I will withhold it.

The great loss of general field and staff officers was unavoidable, on account of our position being so well commanded and, indeed, aided by the enemy's batteries, and not because of any necessity to expose themselves in order to get the troops forward; for all concede that the men never fought better or charged harder or faster.

Our army, of course, quartered on the enemy; and our men report that they found no difficulty in getting whatever they wanted to eat. Grazing was fine, and wheat and corn was to be found in abundance. Horses, however, were rarer, the most of them having been stampeded. The able bodied men in the towns nearly all left. Butter was purchased for ten cents per pound in Confederate money, and molasses could be readily bought for \$1 per gallon, in Chambersburg.

The battle field occupied by us is represented to have been on a plain, and our severe loss is attributed to the fact that we had to charge over this long plain, which was completely commanded by the enemy's guns and up the steep hills. And yet this was accomplished, and but for our thinned ranks, it is said, we could have held the fortifications into which we certainly at one time entered.

Our artillery, which first so distinguished itself at Chambersville, is said to have new laurels bestowed, and to have placed beyond all its great efficiency as a leading arm of the service. This, indeed, is believed to have been one of the severest artillery fights of the war.

The proportion of wounded is much greater than in any previous fight of the war. Our loss in killed is small compared with the wounded. Our loss in prisoners, it is thought, will reach at least three thousand.

WINCHESTER, July 10.

I have learned but little additional from the great battles since yesterday. The wounded are still coming in, and such as are but slightly disabled and can walk are sent forward to Staunton. A good many are still behind and will doubtless continue to arrive here for several days yet. I am told by several of the wounded that the ladies of Gettysburg were quite kind to our wounded, and the ladies of Maryland, in this State, are also said to be showing them some attention as they pass through.

I am told that our loss in the way of artillery horses is very heavy. Some say as many as three thousand have been rendered unfit for service. The horses which we found in Pennsylvania are said to have been of the most ordinary and unserviceable description.

I think, from what I have been able to see and from what I can gather that our loss will reach at least ten and perhaps twelve thousand men.

The fighting of all the troops, as I have before said, is spoken of in the highest terms of praise, and by none, it is said, with more commendation than the General-in-Chief. Just here, it may not be out of place for me to say, that I have yet to see the first soldier who does not believe that Gen. Lee will not yet accomplish his object, whatever that may be.

The impression here now is that Gen. Lee is moving on to Baltimore. If this be true, it is most likely the enemy will deliver him battle at some point which will be likely to cover both Baltimore and Washington—most probably at the Monocacy.

There are said to be certainly five thousand prisoners across the river, and more are reported to be moving over under strong guard.

THE SITUATION IN MARYLAND.—The President received a letter from Gen. Lee, on Saturday, (says the Richmond Enquirer of the 14th), which puts to rest all anxieties in relation to the situation of our army in Maryland, and confirms the statements which have been made, that our army has been uniformly victorious in its encounters with the enemy in Pennsylvania. The letter states, in effect, that the engagements at Gettysburg resulted in defeating the enemy completely, in killing and wounding a number far exceeding our own, and in the capture of a large number of prisoners; that the falling back of our army to Hagerstown was a prudential move, not occasioned by any success on the part of the enemy, and not through any apprehension of contingencies arising which might ensue his success at that point. The gist of the letter, in a few words, is that the enemy was even more thoroughly cut up and whipped than he has ever been upon Southern soil, and that the occupation of Hagerstown was a movement dictated by strategy and prudence, as essential to the success of the campaign. The secret involved in this movement may as well be left to Gen. Lee to develop in his own good time. The prisoners in our hands and on the way here, are, we understand, estimated at between 15,000 and 18,000. The army is in fine spirits and excellent condition.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes as follows:

The fighting on the 1st inst. commenced about 12 o'clock, Gen. Heath's Division opening the engagement, and it soon being discovered that the enemy was in considerable force, Gen. Pender's and one of Ewell's Divisions were sent to Gen. Heath's support. The contest raged hot and heavy until night, the enemy most obstinately contesting every inch of ground, they being finally, however, driven from the field and forced to fall back some three miles to the base of the mountains. The loss on both sides was heavy, but the enemy's dead upon the ground outnumbered ours by three to one. The brigades of Gens. Archer and Pettigrew, with many others, distinguished themselves on this day; Gen. Archer with some four hundred of his men, being taken prisoners during the evening, while obstinately refusing to yield a point that they were attempting to hold against overpowering numbers.

During the night of the 1st and early on the

morning of the 2d, the remainder of our army moved up to a position confronting the enemy's entire line and stretching around his two flanks, General Longstreet occupying the right wing, Gen. Ewell the left, and Gen. Hill the centre, our Division (Gen. Anderson's) being on the right of the centre. During the early portion of the day the fighting was confined to slight artillery duelling and an occasional skirmishing between the advance pickets, but about 3 o'clock in the evening, the heavy roaring of artillery on the right and in the centre, denoted that both Longstreet and Hill were engaged, and during the evening Gen. Longstreet drove in their left wing after a hard fight, Gen. Hill holding the centre, which immediately confronted the enemy's strong positions at the base of the mountains, and Gen. Ewell pressed into a semi-circle around the enemy's positions. The fighting lasted until late in the night, occasional shots being heard until as late as 12 o'clock. The loss was again heavy, several of our Generals being wounded, and Gen. Barksdale killed. The brigades of Wright and Perry of Anderson's Division suffered very heavy, they charging and capturing 22 guns, which for want of support they had to fall back and leave. The enemy at night still held possession of their position at the base of the mountains, which position proved to be one of a most formidable nature, and one which it would be almost impossible to carry, as on their right, and between them and Ewell, was a rugged mountain gorge; in front they had a most admirable position for artillery, which had a thorough and sweeping command of the fields in front, while their infantry in front of their batteries was protected by a rock wall some four feet in height, on the right Gen. Longstreet would have to carry the mountains themselves to move them from their ground.

Early on the morning of the 3d, the artillery opened in right good earnest, but soon subsided, and everything remained quiet until about twelve o'clock, when one of the most furious cannonings that I have ever heard commenced, and lasted until night. General Lee attempted to carry the enemy's position on this day, and some of the most desperate charges of the war took place during the evening, some of the enemy's advanced posts being taken, a portion of the rock wall being at one time in our possession, but the heavy and concentrated fire of the enemy proved so disastrous that the undertaking was relinquished. In the centre three lines of battle advanced upon the enemy's works, Gen. Heath's Division forming the first line, Gen. Pender's the second, and Gen. Anderson's the third. Our loss was heavy in this charge, Heath's and Pender's Division suffering quite heavy, Anderson's Division not suffering so much, as the charge was given up before they had gotten well into it. Night found the two armies in precisely the same positions they had in the morning, no material advantage having been gained by either side, it having been clearly proved that the enemy's position could not be reduced. Our loss on this day was doubtless heavier than on the previous days, a large proportion of officers being killed and wounded, in some instances the commands of brigades devolving upon Majors, and that of regiments upon Lieutenants. General Garnett was killed, Gen. Armistead mortally wounded, and several other Generals wounded.

The entire loss of our army is roughly estimated at from ten to twelve thousand, in killed, wounded and missing, and I do not think that it will exceed that.

On Saturday, the 4th, there was no fighting, preparations being made upon both sides for a change of positions, and on Saturday night almost the entire forces of both armies had changed their base of operations, our army coming in a due Southern direction, while the enemy was moving in some direction, at present unknown to me, but I suppose with the intent to counteract Gen. Lee's future movements.

As to the success of the Pennsylvania campaign, not knowing what Gen. Lee's intentions were, I do not know what to say, though we made the enemy at home feel for the first time the horrors of war; yet I have been told from a source that I could not doubt that Gen. Lee says that his success was complete, and that he deems this the most brilliant transaction of the war.

Wherever we went while in Pennsylvania the people were terrified, and wondered greatly that the poor, starving and weak Confederate army could be of such gigantic proportions—they all saying that they thought we were an insignificant race of beings, and had become almost wholly exterminated. Many of the citizens had left their homes, and wherever this was the case everything they left behind them was demolished by our army; and the amount of apple butter and such things as was destroyed is beyond reckoning. In fact, our army has lived better within the last three weeks than they have before for many a day.

OUR ARMY RETURNING.

RICHMOND, July 17.—The return of Lee's Army to this side of the Potomac was accomplished without serious molestation. The artillery, camp equipage, &c., were brought over safely. The rear guard was attacked by the enemy's Cavalry. During the melee General Pettigrew was badly wounded.

At Winchester yesterday it was reported that the Yankees were crossing the Potomac at Sheperdstown, whether in large or small numbers it is not known. The supposed object was to watch the movements of our army. Cannonading was heard at Winchester in that direction yesterday.

The Examiner says that the abandonment of the invasion gives some relief to a majority of our people. The Potomac is no longer between our army and base of supplies. The Dispatch makes similar remarks. The Sentinel considers the movement a matter of general gratification, in view of the swollen condition of the Potomac and the constant rains which has suspended all military operations. The Whig says, politically the move is a good one, as it takes from Lincoln all excuses for conscription. In a military point of view it was doubtless the no less good sense of Gen. Lee that induced him to make it. These comments convey the sentiment of this community in regard to the movement.

NORTHERN STATEMENTS.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Herald writes that from all the facts he can gather, the following is the truth about Gen. Lee's departure from Gettysburg:

The movement of Gen. Lee's columns from Gettysburg, across the South Mountain towards Hagerstown and Boonsboro, was executed during the whole of Saturday in the manner indicated in my letter of yesterday (with one exception—namely, that none of the troops except Stuart's cavalry passed through Emmetsburg, or so far South as that place, but moved by the roads North of Emmetsburg)—that is to say, the march, though rapidly made, was executed in perfect order and without precipitation or the least confusion. There was no such thing as "the mountains filled with stragglers from Lee's disorganized army and the roads strewn with abandoned caissons, arms and baggage." There were very few stragglers and

no disorganization, owing to the perfect discipline which Gen. Lee has always maintained.

Account of the death of Gen. Barksdale, of Mississippi.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from the battle field of Gettysburg, on the 6th inst., gives the following particulars of the death of Gen. Barksdale:

Lieut. Col. Chas. E. Livingston, of New York, A. I. G. on Major General Doubleday's staff, on the night of Thursday, July 3, went out in the extreme front to discover if possible the body, he having been informed by a prisoner of the locality where Barksdale was shot. The spot was about a quarter of a mile in advance of our pickets, and Col. Livingston, with his small party of stretcher bearers, was once driven in by rebel scouts, but on a second attempt was so fortunate as to be successful. The body of the General was found, life was not yet extinct, but his wound was a mortal one. He was lifted upon the stretcher, and being a very heavy person, eight men were required to bear his weight. He declared with his last breath that he was proud of the cause he died in fighting for; proud of the manner in which he had received his death-wound; that the rebels were invincible, and although repulsed that day they were sure of victory on the morrow. He left with Col. Livingston his watch, pocket-book, and other trinkets, to be sent to his friends in Mississippi. Barksdale, as every one knows, was an extremely bitter Secessionist, who indulged in many and repeated threats previous to the war of the dissolution of the Union. The watch is a large gold one, elaborately chased; there are several articles of jewelry in addition to it.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

The telegrams from Jackson are encouraging. We hope that they are true. In fact they are much more legible and rational than any we have before received from that quarter.

It will be seen that a considerable battle was fought in that vicinity on the 12th, (Sunday) which resulted in a complete success for the Confederates. The despatches estimate the loss of Grant at 10,000. Amongst the killed was Major General Osterhaus, quite a conspicuous federal commander, in the Mississippi army. This loss indicates that Grant has something yet to do, and that it will cost him a good deal to finish the job he has in hand. If the Government will only see to it that Johnston is properly supported, the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson will be mere matters of moon-shine. Grant will, of course, be reinforced by Banks, and probably by a portion of Rosecrans's force. No time should be lost or effort spared by President Davis in strengthening Johnston's ranks.

MORGAN AT WORK.—Gen. John H. Morgan, as will be seen by the following Northern item, is alarming the Unionites in Indiana:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 9.—Morgan's forces of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering from 6,000 to 8,000, have crossed into Indiana, and captured Corydon. The rebels, it is supposed, are marching on New Albany and Jeffersonville, where large quantities of supplies are stored. Troops are being organized throughout the State and sent forward as rapidly as possible. Business is entirely suspended here to day.

Morgan is still in the vicinity of Corydon. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the State. The militia are coming in rapidly under the call of the Governor for 50,000. They will be under arms and marching to the place of rendezvous in twenty-four hours. The determination is that Morgan shall not escape. The border counties are under martial law.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Eleven rebel regiments, aggregating four thousand six hundred men, with ten pieces of artillery, including two howitzers, passed the Ohio at Brandenburg yesterday, and encamped last night near Corydon, Indiana; they are commanded by John Morgan and Basil Duke. Morgan stated to several persons that his destination was Indianapolis, but this is not credited. There is considerable excitement at New Albany.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—Our readers will recollect that some time ago the newspapers reported that two Confederate officers had been shot, by Burnside, for the offence of recruiting in Kentucky, a State claimed by the Confederacy, and also by the Yankees. As all the Confederate States stand on precisely the same footing with Kentucky—that is, are all claimed by the Yankee Government—to admit the right of Burnside to execute recruiting officers in Kentucky, was to admit his right to do the same thing in Virginia or South Carolina. As that was inadmissible, the Confederate authorities opened a correspondence with the Federal authorities, demanding the charge and specification against these men. The answer was that they were tried as spies. A copy of the record was then demanded, and it appeared from it that they were tried not as spies, but for recruiting in Kentucky. Resolved to retaliate, President Davis had a couple of Captains selected by lot, as we stated the other day. But, in the meantime, he thought it best to try the effects of negotiation, especially as there were various other points to settle. The correspondence (on our first page) between Vice President Stephens and certain Yankee officials explains the whole matter, and we refer the curious reader to it.

There is nothing meaner than the genuine Yankee, and Lincoln is one of these. Elated by the fall of Vicksburg, he will listen to no terms. Let Lee give Meade another sound drubbing, and he will be glad enough to negotiate. This is a repetition of the old game. But it will not do.

YANKEE BARBARISM OWNED BEFORE THE WORLD.—At no time since the commencement of the war have we doubted that the standard of Yankee civilization and honor was below that of any other race of men; red, white or black, of which history gives us any account. But while we fully appreciate Yankee insensibility and shamelessness, we were not prepared to believe that the infamous wretches who stand at the head of the Abolition despotism in Washington were so utterly depraved, so dead to every moral sense, as to boldly declare before the Christian world that they repudiated and disregarded the rights and usages of civilized warfare. Vice President Stephens recently visited Fortress Monroe as Military Commissioner, for the purpose of entering into an agreement with the Lincoln Government that the war should, for the future, be conducted in accordance with the usages of civilized nations. Mr. Stephens remained at Fortress Monroe two days, during which time the Military Commander, no doubt communicated with the head devils in Washington, by whose instructions Mr. Stephens was informed that his honorable and humane proposition was wholly inadmissible! Thus has the Abolition Government proclaimed to the South and the Christian world, that the principles and usages of humanity and civilization are abrogated by them, and that their war of coercion and extermination will, as heretofore, be waged with all the cruelty, outrage and barbarism which it may be in their power to inflict. Will not the consuming retribution of an insulted Deity be visited upon such a people?—Columbia Carolinian.

## THE LOSSES OF THE NORTH.

A gentleman who has recently arrived from the North brings us, among other things, a number of a new monthly journal entitled "The Old Guard," devoted to the principles of 1776 and 1787. It contains several able papers, among them, "How to Treat Unconstitutional Acts of Congress," "The Administration as a Gold Gambler," "Seward on Federal Usurpation and Despotism," "Strength of Armies," &c.

The "Old Guard" is full of the true spirit of '76. It hesitates not to tell the Government of Lincoln and the people what the war has done for the North, as the following article, copied from it, shows:

HOW WE ARE REVENGING SUMTER.

The following are the reported casualties of this war from its beginning to January 1st, 1863:

Federals killed,	43,874
" wounded,	97,029
" died of disease and wounds,	250,000
" made prisoners,	68,218
Total,	459,974
Confederates killed,	20,893
" wounded,	59,915
" died from disease and wounds,	120,000
" made prisoners,	22,169
Total,	222,977

They (the Confederates) have killed twenty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-four more of our men than we have of theirs. They have wounded, not mortally, thirty-nine thousand four hundred and fourteen more of our men than we have of theirs. One hundred and fifty thousand more of our men have died of disease and wounds than of theirs. They have made prisoners of forty-six thousand more of our men than we have of theirs.

Our total casualties are two hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and ninety-seven more than theirs—that is, our casualties have been fourteen thousand more than as much again as theirs.

This is the way we have "revenged the firing on Fort Sumter."

But this is not all. We have spent almost two thousand millions more of money than they have spent. We have made two hundred thousand of our women widows. We have made one million of children fatherless. We have destroyed the Constitution of our country. We have brought the ferocious savagery of war into every corner of society. We have demoralized our pulpits, so that our very religion is a source of immorality and blood. Instead of being servants of Christ, our ministers are servants of Satan. The land is full of contractors, thieves, provost-marshals, and a thousand other tools of illegal and despotic power, as Egypt was of vermin in the days of the Pharaohs. We are rapidly degenerating in everything that exalts a nation. Our civilization is perishing. We are swiftly drifting into inevitable civil war here in the North. We are turning our homes into channel houses. There is a corpse in every family. The angel of death sits in every door. The devil has removed from Tartarus to Washington.

We pretend that we are punishing the rebels, but they are punishing us. We pretend that we are restoring the Union, but we are destroying it. We pretend that we are enforcing the laws, but we are only catching negroes.

That's the way we are "revenging Sumter." Selling our souls to the devil and taking Lincoln & Co.'s promise to pay. We have it in greenbacks and blood. That is the way we are "revenging Sumter."

THE FALL OF PORT HUDSON.—This catastrophe takes nobody by surprise. It was but a corollary from the fall of Vicksburg. Of course the effect is by no means so stunning as was that produced by the fall of the other fortress. The Yankees imagine that they have opened the river to their trade. There are two words to that bargain. There are other places as strong as either of these two, and it will be our fault if advantage be not taken of them.

NOTICE.

I am prepared to cast machine irons of all kinds, hollow-ware, salt pans, &c. Orders solicited—Terms Cash.

I wish to hire ten or fifteen negro men to chop wood. I also want to purchase five or six negro men.

July 1st, 1863. y-p-d. Spring-Hill Forge.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF N. CAROLINA.

A Proclamation.

Whereas, for the protection of our people, as far as possible, against the evils of speculation, there continues to be necessity to prohibit the exportation of certain articles of our products beyond the limits of our State:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of June 8th in force for thirty days from and after the 13th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., as have been expressed in my proclamations heretofore on the subject of exportation.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BARTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

July 1st, 1863.

Office N. C. Iron District,

Charlotte, July 6, 1863.

SCRAP IRON WANTED.—I wish to purchase soft Scrap Iron for this Department. Persons having large or small quantities on hand will please apply at once to this office. The Iron to be delivered at some point on the Railroads.

WM. COOK, Genl. Agt. N. C. Iron Dist.

WANTED, 20,000 Staves.

At the S. S. Distillery (formerly owned by M. & E. Myers) at Salisbury, N. C., as follows:

To be of White Oak timber, clear of sap; Staves 34 inches long, from 4 to 6 inches wide, and 1 inch thick; Heading 24 inches long, from 8 to 10 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inches thick. 200 Staves and 300 Heading to a thousand. Highest market price will be paid.

JAS. T. JOHNSON, Med. Purveyor, C. S. A., Charlotte, N. C.

July 6, 1863

REHOBOTH FURNACE, LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C.

THREE MILES EAST OF IRON P. O.

The proprietors announce to the public that this Furnace is in full blast, and will make castings of all kinds to order. Also, Pig Iron is made and offered for sale.

WM. SHIPP & REINHARDT, July 6, 1863 3m-pd

SALT FOR SALE.

We have on consignment 2,000 bushels SALT in store and to arrive, from the celebrated "Glauber Works," Charleston. Equal in quality to any imported. Parties wishing a supply will do well to call on the undersigned before purchasing elsewhere.

STENHOUSE & MACAULAY, July 6th, 1863

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.—Though no official dispatches have announced it, the fact seems now to be certain that Vicksburg fell by the starvation of its garrison. The men had been without food for three days. After the surrender, in marching to stack their arms, numbers of them died of starvation and fatigue. For two weeks, says an officer who came from the city, they had been living on mule meat and bread made of peas; and yet, he added, if it had been known that relief would have come they would still have held out. The private who he arrived at Jackson, Mississippi, speak in the highest terms of General Pemberton. They say that they went into the fortifications prejudiced against him, but that no man could have done more to defend the city than he did. It is stated by officers that all the officers in the city concur in advising Pemberton to surrender. About two hundred of the paroled prisoners, including Brig. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, have arrived at Jackson. The Yankees were led to believe that if they took Vicksburg the war was ended, and they could all go home, and they would remark to our troops, "Well, boys, we can all go home now." [Deluded Yankees.]

A PATRIOTIC COUNTY.—Col. Barnhardt, of the militia of Cabarrus county, reports to Adjutant General Fowle that that county has furnished to the army 1146 volunteers and 165 conscripts; total 1311—a very large number for so small a county. Of these 46 have been detailed, 3 deserters have been arrested, and 3 others have been arrested for abuse of their furloughs.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against Wm. J. Cureton, dec'd., will present the same to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law; and all those indebted to him are requested to call on the undersigned and make settlement.

C. B. CURETON, G. W. WILLIAMS, Executors.