THE IMPENDING BATTLE.

The Position of the Union and Rebel Armies.

for the Enemy.

Lee's Army Fifty Thousand Men and Two Hundred and

The Union Army in Fine Condition and Eager for Battle.

A Band of Guerillas Dispersed by Herald Correspondents.

Rebel Accounts of the Battle at

FREDERICK, Md., July 10, 1863.
Some slight ekirmishing has been in progress to day
between our forces, under General Buford, and the robels,
under General Jenkins.

I do not learn that we lost much, but gained a grea

The rebel General Jenkins was captured early in the morning, and he passed through this place to-night on route for Baltimore and Fort McHenry. The cannonading on our left this morning was not of

long continuance, but about noon it was renewed more briekly, and continued for about an hour; but the result

A general engagement will probably take place to morrow or the next day.

CANNONADING NEAR BOONSBORO.

PREDERICK, Md., July 10, 1863.

Cannonading was heard here this morning in the direction of Boonsboro, but not heavy. It was probably one or two pieces, shelling woods.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

FREDERICAL ARMY.

FREDERICA, Md., July 10, 1863.

From a refugee, arrived here to-night, who left Hagerstown this morning, I learn that the enemy's force is about fifty thousand men and about two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery.

My informant states that the trains of General Lecanact number less than three thousand wagons, and are all on the road from Hagerstown to Williamsport, and Phagonard's Ford.

on the road from Boonsboro to Hagerstown, and about three miles from Funkatown. Our loss was only twenty wounded. General Buford drove the rebels about two siles, and held the field. The skirmish displayed the plack of our men. They went in with a will, their watch

word being "Meade and Victory."

Our troops are in splendid condition and eager for the fray. The successes of the past few days have made heroes of the weakest. The new men are coming up with a will and emulating the deeds of heroism of the old Army

Another battle is at hand and another victory is cer

The river is still very high, and the whole rebel army

CANNONADING IN THE DIRECTION OF

Rebel prisoners brought in to-day say that General Lee has abandoned the idea of crossing the Potomac as im-practicable at present, and, in view of future operations,

Some of the enemy's cavalry have succeeded in cross ing the river and opening communications with the rebei forces advancing to cover the fords of the Upper Potomac, and I have it from the best attainable authority that this reserve force of the rebels is furnished with pontoon bridges, which will be used if they are not captured by

It is not true that either Bragg's or Beauregard's force: have been brought to Lee's assistance. The force on the other side of the river is rather small compared with the

near the State line between Greencastle and Hagerstown.
At least a corps d'armes, supposed to be Ewell's, is at

or nearly all of it, at or near Williamsport. He made several attempts to cross the Potomac, but failed twice, with less of life. Some fifty of the rebels tried to swim their horses across above Clear Spring. Some of thes re drowned, and the others with difficulty reached

terra firma again. The river is almost boiling along. St. Paul's church, on the National pike, west of Hagers.

eads" into their ranks. Some of the infantry are ning the Marylanders very rough. The enemy are aling herses in Maryland, and the Marylanders

shell; he also had his horse shot under him. This is true

Ewell's and Earley's corps are near Hagerstown, encamp ed on a high and commanding hill. to,day, and dispersed the guard with it. Some of the train escaped. Captain Boyd also attacked and drove in

the enemy's pickets at Muttontown, on the State line

position on the other side.

al Smith's forces met the enemy at Wayne last night, but no fight of consequence ensued. What force of rebels there was in the neighborhood fell back. Our cavalry was scouring that neighborhood to day.

I found a very peculiar state of feeling in Hagerstown

one portion of the people were inciting the rebels to acts of notility against the other. The women are very bitter. These for second treat the rebels scandalously

As a reporter's neck is not of much consequence at Ingerstown, so I left.

All is quiet in Greencastle to-day. The rebels shot one

eistance if attacked while the river is high.
I could not get down to Williamsport. No civilians

are allowed down there under any protence whatever.

Last night General Lee was at Hagerstown.

CHAMBERSHURG, Pa., July 10, 1863. The rebel pickets and ours meet at Greencastic.

General Couch is at this point.

A battle is looked for at any moment. It is thought

we have Lee completely hemmed in.

News from Williamsport shows that the rebeis have

concentrated his army near Hagerstown, where he will without doubt await an attack.

to arrive in large numbers.

Lee's beadquarters are still at Hagerstown.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 10, 1863.

The position of the robel army is little changed since my despatch of yesterday. Lee is more concentrated around Hagerstown, but both his flanks from there to the Potomac are strongly defended.

Our forces under General Meade are more advanced

than they were yesterday, and the ground occupied by the rebels on this side the Potomac is circumscribed to

guards which always precedes a great contest occurred this afternoon; but there has been no fighting with se-rious or important results up to this time.

The forces in this department have been divided into

General Sigel is organizing the troops at Reading. ienerals Thomas and Stabel are here. Major Schultz, of General Couch's force, is in charge of affairs at headqua Governor Curtin has gone to the battle field at Gettys-

Three hundred and fifty prisoners were forwarded to this point to-day, which makes the total rebel prisoners captured in the Cumberland valley and forwarded here

There are no rebels now in the Cumberland valley nor Pennsylvania, except prisouers.

There are many reports here that a battle has occurred to day, but no confirmation has come to headquarters.

The great struggle is certain to come to-morrow. Our

strong position, which they have improved by fortifying

Washington, July 10, 1863.
Yesterday General Buford's command of cavalry had a fight with about equal numbers of the enemy on the road between Boomboro and Hagerstown. General Buford ed his men and drove the enemy from the posi tion they occupied.

There was heavy skirminhing in the afternoon, in wi

advantageous positions were gained by our troops.

During yesterday some of our troops were upon the old Antistam battle field, but found none of the enemy

of the Gettysburg fight, went into the engagement two hundred and ninety-three strong. Two officers and twenty-two privates were killed, one hundred and ten ed, and only four missing.

BEAUREGARD MARCHING TO THE AID OF

LEE.

force General Lee.

FIGHT BETWEEN GUERILLAS AND HERALD CORRESPONDENTS.

while en roufe from Baltimore to the army, was yesterday attacked by a party of five guerillas, near Cookstown, o The rebels were in the act of examin ing him when Messrs. Knox and Hosmer, also of the HERALD, came to the rescue at a charge. The rebels did not show fight, but broke in the direction of West-minster. Messrs Cook, Knox and Hosmer arrived here

GENERAL MEADE'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF

On the night of the 7th inst. the following "circular

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 7, 1863. It is with much satisfaction that the Major General Commanding announces to the army under his command that he has received official intelligence that Vicksburg was surrendered by the enemy to General Grant on the

By command of Major General S. F. Bakerow, Assistant Adjutant General

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL NAGLEE.

FREDERICK, July 9, 1863

GETTYSBURG. On Sunday afternoon, the 5th inst., General Meade, from his headquarters at Frederick, issued orders for the three grand divisions of our army to take up their lines of march for Middletown, Md., which is about seven

The centre was commanded by General Howard, and the two wings respectively by Generals Slocum and Sodgwick. The latter General's command, which included the First, Third and Sixth corps, left Gettysburg'on Monday morning, the 6th inst., and marched by way of Em ettaburg and Mechanicatown , while the other two grand

divisions took different routes. Sixth corps, which is under the command of Gen. Seigwick, it will be recollected when our army move om opposite Fredericksburg, occupied a position on the south side of the Rappahannock below the city, and wa reported as having been captured by the rebeis.

The army reached Middletown on the afternoon of the on the following day (Wednesday) took two

MR. L. A. HENDRICK'S DESPATCH. IN THE PIRED, July 8, 1863.

state. I can say, however, that the marching since the three days great battlee has thus far been a counterpart of the ones before the fighting-rain, mud and marches unsurpassed by any record of Napoleon's cam-paigns. Our men are in jubilant spirits. It is better

In a day or two I think the ban of secreey as to our movements and position will be removed by the force of circumstances—that is to say, by more fighting; and these fights will only be more victories.

OUR WOUNDED COMENG IN.
Nearly all our wounded have been brought from the scene of the late battles. The surgeons and adjutants of

regiments are actively engaged making out complete lists of our losses, so that soon they can be fully published.

My former figures are about correct.

News came to us this morning of the fall of Vicksburg Our column rent the say with their cheers. It is a settled thing that we shall use up Lee's army—that is, what there is left. We are only looking for final victory at Port Hudson. Then we shall consider the backbone of

the rebellion broken in reality.

I expect before many hours to give you stirring news.

NEW JERSEY TROOPS FOR HARRISBURG. TREFION, N. J., July 10, 1863.

Captain Jeseph A. Yard left this city this evening with a company of sixty-four men for Harrisburg. This is the fourth company Trenton has sent to Pennsylvania.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT BALTIMORE. Balrimons, July 10, 1868.

About two thousand See hundred prisoners have ar-

rived in the last few hours by the Northern Central Rail-THE BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG.

THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES AT THE BAT-

TLE OF GETTYSBURG.
LETTER PROM CAPT. JOHN DOWNEY, OF COMPANY C. A letter was received in this city yesterday from Captain John Downey, Company C, Second Fire Zouaves It was dated near Gettysburg, Pa., July 8, and gave the following additional particulars of the losses sustained by his regiment. Captain Downey is severely wounded in the thigh, and expected to start for home on the 9th. He was in the hands of the robels for three days, but managed to get away; after which, he came very near being burnt up, on the 3d instant, while in a barn which was set on fire by the Union guns. He went into action with forty-five men, but only nineteen of them returned, the balance were either killed, wounded or missing. Capt. Downey and the two lieuteants were all wounded. The Second Fire Zonaves fought fen. Barksdale's Mississippi brigade, composed of the Seventeenin, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Mississippi regiments. The loss sustained by the Fire Zonaves, Capt. Flowney thinks, about one hundred and sixty in killed and wounded. Out of twenty-one officers they have now only got ten fit to do duty. Among the killed are Capt. Shibe, and Lieutenants Logan and Marksmax.

The Captain says he is in first rate spirits, and believes the rebels will now be crushed, as they are in a tight place, and our troops in hot pursuit. following additional particulars of the losses sus

Washington, July 10, 1863.
Among the rebel prisoners who were marched through Gettysburg there were observed seven negroes in uni-form and fully accounted as soldies.

One of the incidents of the battle was the shelling of a farm house by a rebel battery commanded by the son of the owner and occupant. During a charge of the Union troops the son was killed, but the father refused to look

upon the remains of his ungrateful child.

In the Twelfth corps hospital, under charge of Dr. Chap pell, located near Gettysburg, there are four hundred and sixty wounded. Over one hundred amputations have been performed there. In the White Church there are wounded Union soldiers. In the hospital of the First division of the First corps there are one hundred and twenty wounded rebels and five hundred and fifty-six Union soldiers. There had been few deaths. At the hospital of the Reserve artillery, four miles from Gettysburg, in charge of Dr. Osborne, there are about two hundred patients, including Captain D. R. Ransom, of the Third artillery, and Lieutenants R. P. Eakin, First artiflery; H. T. Scott, Fifth Massachusetts battery, and E. M. Knox, Fifteenth New York Independent battery. The headquarters postmaster has visited all the hespitals and collected the letters from the soldiers

all the hespitais and constant who were there,
During the bastles at Gettysburg, Company I. Fifth
artillery, lost twenty-one men and forty eight horses.
The commander, Watson, was wounded at the first fire,

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHT.

They Claim A Great Victory and the Capture of Forty Thousand

Yankee Prisoners,

The Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday, July 7, contains the MARTINGRURG, July 5, 1863.

General Lee defeated the enemy in the battle of last, but we lost four thousand prisoners. General Barks-dale, of Mississippi, and General Garnett, of Virginia, were killed. General Hood, of Texas, was wounded.

THE PERSE DESPATCH. MARTINSBURG, Va., July 5-6 P. M. cupied the ground he drove the enemy from on the lat and 2d. His whole army is in excellent spirits and the master of the situation. Generals Pender and Pickett are Colonela Bennet and Parker wounded. Ewell's wagons

MARTINSBURG, July 6, 1863. Reports to-day all concur that there was a heavy fight yesterday, in which we defeated the enemy and drove him three miles. A vast number of prisoners are re ported taken by Seneral Lee. The prisoners are on the way to Richmond by way of this place. This has been bloodiest buttle of the war. Our loss is very great. The Yankee cavalry injured the pontoon bridges at Falling Waters, several miles from this place to day, and

aptured three wagons.

The Richmond Dupatch of Wednesday, July 8, contains

The Richmond Disputes of Wedneeday, July 8, contains a leader on the battle of Gettysburg. It says:

We feel as well assured that General Lee, if he has met the enemy in a pitched battle, has inflicted a terrible defeat upon them, as we do that we are living, breathing, sentient beings. The Disputch then alludes to a telegraphic despatch as

nouncing a great battle being fought on Sunday last in which the Yankees were whipped, with a loss of sixty thousand men, and winds up as follows:—

The following telegrams are also from the Disputch They are decidedly rich, when the facts are taken into

IMPORTANT PROM GETTYSEURG-THE ENEMY ROUTE ON SUNDAY-PORTY THOCSAND PRISONERS CAP-TURED, ETC.

MARTINGUEG, Va., July 6, 1863 On Saturday night our centre fell back, drawing the enemy from their works. Generals Ewell and Longstreet

banked the enemy and gained the beights. A general fight ensued yesterday, in which the enem outed and Lee captured forty thousand prisoner according to all accounts. General Kemper was killed There is fighting at Williamsport between Imboden' cavalry and several regiments of infantry and a division

Yankee cavalry, under Pleasanton.
The following despatch was received this morning by Manrianung, Va., July 6, 1863. The latest, which seems to be reliable, is that the fige was continued on Sunday, and was the bloodiest of the

Gen. Hill fell back in the centre, causing the enemy to believe that he was retreating.

The enemy upon this advanced. Then Ewell and Long street advanced their right and left wings, surrounding the enemy. We then took the heights for which we have been contending, and captured 40,000 prisoners. They refused to be paroled. General Pickett's division is now

guarding the prisoners to Martineburg.

The Richmond Sequirer of the 8th inst. has received the following account of the battle of Gettysburg, showing that they are wonderfully dark down in the land

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. Our loss is estimated at ten thousand at the battle of Gettyaburg. Between three and four thousand of our ded arrived at Winchester July 7. Generals Armie tead, Barkedale, Garnett and Kemper are killed. Generale Scales, Pender, Jones, Heth, Anderson, Hampton and one hundred and seventy-five thousand men. The light ing tasted four days, and is regarded as the soverest of war, and the slaughter unprecedented. The enemy are said to have fought well. We captured forty thousand

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Question of the Return of Louisians to the Union Under Her Existing State Constitution.

Reply of President Lincoln to a Proposition of a Committee of Planters.

THE PEACE QUESTION IN THE CABINET.

Mr. Seward's Proposal of an Amnesty and th Old Union Violently Denounced by Mr. Chase and the Radicals. Who Seem to Rule the Administration.

The Peace Mission of Alexander H. Stephens Explained, &c.,

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1863.

LOUISIANA AND THE UNION—IMPORTANT LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT IN REPLY TO A COMMITTEE OF PLANTERS, STC. Early in June last a committee of Louislana planters (whose names are given in the correspondence which follows) waited upon President Lincoln, at the White House, with a petition in behalf of the great planting interest of the State for authority from the general government to proceed to the election (in November next) of federal and State officers, in pursuance of the constitu-tion of the United States and of the existing State constitution of Louwiana. The President heard the committee received their proposition in writing, and courteously dismissed them, with the promise that after a Cabinet consultation on the subject the committee should have his reply. There was, accordingly, a Cabinet consultation, and the result is given in the President's letter, herewith transmitted. When it is remembered that the existing State constitution of Louisiana is strongly pro slavery, the spirit and purpose of the ruling elements of the Cabinet will be pretty well understood. Mr. Secretary Chase and his abolition associates in the administration, and the radical political faction by which they are supported simply mean, if they can accomplish it, that none of the States committed to the rebellion—shall be restored to the Union without being shorn of the institution of slavery.

PARSIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863. Messrs. E. E. MATHIOT, BRADISH JOHNSTON and THOMAS

GENTLEMEN-Your letter, which follows, has been re-

Generalization - Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of the States - To His Excellency Amanian Execut, President of the United States - The Ameliana are reported by the planters of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent that they have been deligated to seek of the general government a full recognition of all the rights of the State as they existed previous to the passage of an act of secession, upon the principle of the existence of the State constitution unimpaired, and no legal act having transpired that could many way deprive them of the advantages conferred by the constitution. Under this constitution the State where to return to its full allegiance, in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges exercised by the other States under the federal constitution. With the view of accomplishing the desired object, we forther request that your Excellency will, as Commander in-Chief of the Army of the United States, direct the Military Governor of Louisians to order an election, in conformity with the constitution and laws of the State, on the first Monday of November next, for all State and federal officers.

With high consideration and respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your obedient servants,

E. E. MATHIOT,

RRADISH JOHNSTON,
THOS. COTTMAN.

A. LINCOLN

Since receiving the letter reliable information has reached me that a respectable portion of the Louisiana people desire to amend their State constitution, and conmplate holding a convention for that object. This fact alone, as it seems to me, is a sufficient reason why the general government should not give the commistee the authority you seek to act under the existing State constitution. I may add, that while I do not perceive how such a committal could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana, I really apprehend it might be so used as to

As to an election to be held pert November, there is bundant time without any order or proclamation from me just now. The people of Louistana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair election for both federal and State officers by want of anything within my power to tnem. Your obedient servant,

I am enabled positively to announce that the question More than that, we are actually in the midst of a Cabinet for the issuance of a Presidential proclamation offering an emancipation proclamation, suspending the liabilities pardon and protection in their personal and property rights to the people of the South, only excepting the tary and civil leaders in this great rebellion. Even these Mr. Seward suggests should be allowed their property, but not be eligible to hold office under the governnent. This proposition has been considered in Cabine council so far informal; but it has developed two parties Mr. Bates and Montgomery Blair favor it with cer-ain modifications, while Mesers Stanton and Chase violently opposed it. Mr. Welles is supposed also to be opposed to it. Mr. Usber, who always votes with President, will decide whichever way that actionary does. The President has as yet expressed no

minion on this subject; but his speech at the serenade make good his promise to free the slaves before consent There are a number of leading republicans now in this ty, and the matter has been brought to their notice they have arranged a programme, which will be submitted to the President to-day or to morrow, under which they are widing that peace should be declared and the

it embraces the following points, which nion restored. It embraces the following is stated, were suggested by Mr. Chase: First-Slavery shall cease in the whole United States after the year 1876, the minors at that time to remain orty years old to have the option of their freedom or t cyal slave States receiving compensation for their man

ditation of the United States, with a view to striking on the three-fifths provision recognizing slavery as a basis of representative population, and providing for the eman cipation of the slaves in accordance with the above pro-

oin will consent to it, and the South is wilting, we may are peace within two months. Mr. Seward's proposition is being rehemently denounced in republican circles. He is called a traitor. Historic insists that the rebets must be driven to the wall; that no proposition shall be made to them; that, as they opened the fight first at Sumter, so they must consent to make the first tenders of peace, that it would be kernillating, after two and a half years of war, if the United States should endeaver to open peaceful relations with armed incurgents. He insists upon war o the bitter end, and is backed by the violent about tionists and the enormous contracting interests, which of course do not wish to see the great source of their profits swept away. This last purty will exercise a most power ful influence upon the deliberations on this subject. They are all powerful here in all the departments, sepacially m the Navy and War and Treasury departments. Hence it is supposed that Mr. Welles, Mr. Stanton and Mr. Chase can be relied upon for the stronger opposition to all means looking towards an early peace. it will be remembered that in the conver broom Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward, as given in the British

Blue Book, Mr. Seward informed his lordship that when States would furnish an exhibition of magnanimity such as the world has not yet seen. Mr. Seward further indicated what this magnanimity would be in his despatch to Drouyn do Lhuys, in which he said, in declining the offer of the French government to arbitrate between the North and South, that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States were open to the Southerners at any tions of peace between the North and South. He is, form, to the Southern people the privilege of coming back to the Union with all their rights, including the right to their slave property, the same as if no rebellion had existed. Personally he would even be willing, as he has stated to M. Mercier upofficially, to meet his old asso ciates, Jeff Davis and the rest, in the Senate chambe The really statesmanlike and magnanimous scheme of Mr.

Seward is not very likely to be appreciated by the bigoted

and passionate faction, reinforced by the army con-

tractors, that now rule the reast in Washington.

I have also just learned the probable contents of Ste phene' communication to the government of the Unite States. It will be remembered that it was on the 4th when he asked to come on to Washington; and the scheme he was instructed to unfold had been arranged in Rich mond before it was known that Lee was defeated in Pennsylvania, and when the rebeis had abundant reason for believing be would defeat the Army of the Potomac. They were also, however, aware that Vicksburg was certain to fall, and after it Port Hudson. It was believed that they could take advantage of the victory, as they supposed, of Lee before the Washington Cabinet were aware of the capture of Vicks burg. It was the intention of Davis to offer a plan of peace, including the restoration of the Union, but on terms somewhat different from those generally understood by that phrase. Davis' scheme will be found sketched in the speech of Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, immediately previous to the rebellion. He proposed, in fact, separate governments for the North and South, but only one President This was to secure the Southerners from all interference with their property, and take the negro out of our national politics, but would include our foreign policy for both sections. It is a complex scheme, providing for two Congresses to settle the domestic concerns of the North and South, though but a single executive. Davis shrewdly hoped that on the heels of the destruction of the Army of the Potomac, with Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore within his grasp, the Cabinet at Washington would be willing to make terms for the restoration of the Union, even if it was a Union only in name. The refusal of the govern ment to listen to negotiations, the defeat of Lee's army and the capture of Vicksburg, put an entirely different face upon the aspect of the war; and the rebels, with the their insolence and assumption, would not dream of of-fering any such terms again to the federal government. It is a great point gained that the rebels were willing for reunion even when they expected a victory in Pennsylvania. Recent events will make them still more willing

WAR GAZETTE. OFFICIAL.

Staff Officers Ordered on Active Service. GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 200.

WAN DEPARTMENT, ADJUSTANT GREEKS L'S GEFRE, WASHINGTON, June 30, 1803.]
The aids-de camp and other staff officers attached general officers not now exercising a command, will, if company officers, forthwith proceed to join their regiments; if general staff officers, or additional aids dey will immediately repor-neral for assignment to duty.

SECRETARY OF WAR. they will immediately report by letter to the Adjutant

E. D. Townson, Assistant Adjutant General

Captain Wm. P. Eagen Dismissed from the Service. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 201.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 30, 1863. The sentence to be cashiered in the case of Captain Wir . Eagen, Twenty-third regiment of Kentucky Voluntee infantry, promulgated in Special Orders, No. 42, head-quarters, Second division, Twenty-first army corps, Department of the Cumberland, is inoperative, in consequence of irregularities in the proceedings of the court nartial The record, however, shows a clear case of mis behavior before the enemy and cowardice, and Captal Eagan is therefore dismissed the service of the United

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General. The Death of Col. Albert V. Colburn.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1863.
It is the melancholy duty of the Adjutant General valued members, Lieutenant Colonel Albert V. Colbura General, who died after a short illness at St. Louis, Mo. at the Military Academy, and entered the First regimen promoted second lieutenant in the same year. In 1857 he sistant Adjutant General to Colonel Sumner, during the campaign against the Comanche and Klowa Indians in 1860, his energy and zoal won for him the estee of that lamented veteran. In July, 1801, he was appointed assistant adjutant general, with the brevet rank of captain, and was shortly after assigned to duty with Ma jor General McClellan. In the same year he was appoint ed an additional aid-de-camp for that general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He served at the headquar ers of the Army of the Potomsc during the campaign gree the confidence of the commander of that army. December, 1802, he was assigned to the bendquariers the Department of Missouri, where he filled an importan Lieutecaut Colonel Guburn was distinguished for his gal lantry as a soldier, and also for his many social qualities He had thus won the respect and affection of a large of as a token of respect to his memory, the officers of the department will wear the usual budge of mourning on the

left arm for thirty days. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General

GENERAL NEWS

Wassingrow, July 10, 1863

Dr. Sim., the Medical Director of the Third army corps, who, under the order of the Secretary of War, is in attendance upon General Fickles, reports that he is doing admirably well, and that up to this time there have been so untoward symptoms whatever in his case. The ex treme heat of the weather and the impure condition of the atmosphere are the chief disadvantages. The Gene ral was to-day removed from the stretcher on which he has been lying since the amputation, and it is desired to remove him from Washington as soon as it can be done

the Third army corps is understood to be a temporary arrangement. General Sackles has received assurances that he will be allowed to resume command of the corps whenever be shall be able to do so.

Her Wykoff, who has for several days been in close at THE OBJECT OF MR. STEPHENS' MISSION FROM RICH

MOND.
It is surmised that one of the principal objects of the recent mission on the rebel steamer Torpedo was to mak a recommonsance of Hampton Roads, with a view is as-certain if a privateer, built at Richmond, could get out. This if true was uneuconselul, as the Torpedo was not allowed by Admiral Lee to come within six sailer of the mouth of the James river NO DANGER OF PRENCH DYTERVENTION

action of the French government in regard to interven tion in our affairs :-

The resident Americans, and the French gentlemen-here, all told me that there is no longer any fear of French intervention against our will. The late elections have gone adversely to the administration, by increasing the minority from five to about twenty five, and mainly on the ground of its foreign expensive wars and interven-tions. Persigny, the Minister of the Interior—a distin-guished banker here is my positive authority—was effec-by the Confederate government five hundred thousand bales of cuton if their independence should be recognized by France. Hence the efforts of a portion of the press to that end, the press being under the ministerial control. THE CONGRISSIONAL WAR COMMITTEE GONE TO SEE

THE CONGRESSIONAL WAR COMMITTEE GONE TO SEL Several of the members of the late Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War have gone to Frederick to observe the pending military operations,

MAJOR GENERALS AT THE CAPITAL WAITING ORDERS. Major General McDowell arrived here to day, having completed the duty to which he was assigned at Cairo. There are now here four major generals—Hunter, Hooker, McDowell and Cadwallader-awaiting orders. It is un derstood that General Hooker will soon be assigned to duty in the field.

TROPHIES FROM GRTTYSBURG Among the trophies from Gettysburg deposited at the War Department is the sword of the late rebel General

Barkadale, formerly member of Congress from Mississippi.
ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED OFFICES.
An unusual number of officers, wounded the battle of Gettysburg, have reported to the Medical Department

here for medical treatment. On Tuesday and Wednesday last, the number of those reported was about two THE ACCIDENT TO MRS. LINCOLN. Mrs. Lincoln is still suffering severely from the effects of the recent accident. The wound upon the back of the head had healed too suddenly, and suppuration under

the scalp required it to be opened, which was done yester AWARD OF THE STATIONERY CONTRACT. Philip & Solomons, of this city, were to-day awarded the contracts for supplying stationery to the Treasury De-partment, Internal Revenue and Currency Bureau for the

ensuing fiscal year. Edward S. Dana, of Vermont, has been appointed Examiner-in-Chief of the Bureau of Invalid Pensions.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

Another Rebel Privateer on the Eastern Const.

Captain Thompson, of the British schooler Agnes Ross, prived here this morning from Westport, N. S., 28th ultimo. He reports that on the 27th the American chooner Arkansas, of Vinalbaven, Me., Captain Webster arrived at Westport, Captain Webster states that a rebe bark rigged steamer, of 600 tons, was cruising in the Seal Island fishing grounds, and that the Arkansas was compelled to run into port to escape capture.

A large ship, loaded with deals, and reported as belong.

ing to Kennebunk, Maine, was also seen burnt to the water's edge, she being at the time in tow of a fignerman on Grand Manan Bank. The ship was found abandoned. Nothing is known of her crew or the circumstances of her destruction; but it was supposed to have been the work of the pirate seen by the Arkansas.

20th ultimo, when thirty-five miles west of Westport, he heard heavy firing in a southeasterly direction, which continued for two hours

A Brig and a Fishing Schooner Burned. Woods Hota, July 10, 1863. The fishing schooner Citizen arrived here to-day. She reports a bark rigged rebel steamer yesterday eighty miles southeast of Gay Head. She had burned a brig, and then made for a Provincetown fishing schooner, and burned her. The crew of the fisherman escaped in their boats to

a fleet of mackerel fishermen.

A number of fishing achooners are coming into Tar

paulin Cove to-day to escape the pirate Vessels Despatched from the Boston Navy Yard. In consequence of the report brought by the steam Ericsson, the Commodore of the Navy Yard will despatch the United States steamers Shonandoah, Montgomery and Cambridge to search after suspected vessels. They leave

NEWS FROM ROSECRANS' DEPARTMENT. NAMEYILLE, Tenn., July 10, 1868. Citizens of Franklin and Spring Hill report the country north of the Tennessee river filled with deserters from Bragg's army-mostly Tennesseans—to the number of from ten to fifteen thousand. They refused to leave the

of the Elk river. The campaign is virtually ended.

The Army of the Camberland new hold Muckesber at
Shelbyville. The river is falling. The water on the hoals in eight feet.

The Louisville train arrived on time THE INVASION OF INDIANA.

LOUBLINE, July 10, 1868. Martial law was declared in Louisville to-day. The last advices at headquarters place the enemy be tween Conydon and New Albany, Indiana, about fifteen

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH. Retaliatory Measures of the Rebels-Cop

tain Henry W. Sawyer, of the First flinn, of the Fifty-Gret Indiana, Contemned to Death. (From the Richmond Depatch, July 7.) At the Libby prison yesterday, by order of Gen. Win r, the captains among the Yankse prisoners, numbering der, the captains among the Yankee priscours, numbering seventy-four, drew lots for two to be abot in retailiation for the shooting of Captains Wm. F. Corbin and T. G. McGiraw, by Gen. Bernaide, at handmaky, Ohio, on the light of May last. The prisoners were assembled in a room at twelve 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 General 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 Capt. Turner informed the most chat they might select whom they pleased to draw the names out, the first two names drawn to indicate the meet to be shot.

that they might select whom they pleased to draw the nemes out, the first two names drawn to indicate the men to be shot.

Captain Sawyer, of the First New Jersey cavalry, suggested that one of the chapsins be appointed. Three of the chapsins were onlied down from an upper room, and and Rev. Mr. Brown accepting the task, and a science almost deathlike the drawing commesced. The first name taken out of the box was that of Captain Henry Washing ton Sawyer, of the First New Jersey cavalry, and the second that of Captain John Finns, of the Fifty first hadina. When the names were read out flawyer heard it with no apparent emotion, remarking that some one had to be drawn, and he could stand it as well as my ordered. Finn was very white and much depressed. The prisoners were then dismand, and the condemned men sent to General Winder's office.

On arriving there they were permitted to write letters to their friends. Sawyer wrote a letter bottle, and read it along to the detective standing loss. Upon coming to the last part of it, saying, Farewell, my deathers wife, farewell my children, forwell mother, the begged wife farewell my children, forwell mother, the begged wife farewell my children, forwell mother, the begged wife farewell my children, forwell my the fare the borne, and only wanted a priest footh men were relatined to the Living prison, and will be kept in close confinement until the fay of their execution, which is not yet fixed to the farewell my the same of them to spars he life, reduced, with the bright region of them to spars he information in Rentherley, and that General, when apparalled to by the sinter of one of them to spars he information with glarges. "

THE MODEEN.

General Winder has allowed Heary W. Sawyer, one of the Yankon captains senering for execution, in restaliation for the shooting of Captains Win. F. Corbin and T. J. McGraw, at Sandanty, Ohn, by Burnaide's order, to send for his wife and child, and't lotter for that purpose went by the fing of truck yesterday. It is hardly probable that the day of uncontinuous will be fixed until after the witer.

The Rebels Reported Operating on the Chroman, July 10, 186

The following is an extract from a letter from a disain-guished American, now in Paris, addressed to a member of the Cabinet, under date of June 16. This gentleman operating on the Ohio river, between this city and Louiscomplex a position affording him unusual facilities for ch-taining reliable information in resert to the probable Tille, with the intention of capturing partial beat.

Skirmishing and Cannonading Along the Front.

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL GENERAL JENKINS

Reported Advance of Reinforcements

Fifty Cannon.

Gettysburg,

SKIRMISHING AND CAPTURE OF GENERAL JENKINS.

own here at this writing.

The cavairy skirmish last night and this morning wa

WILLIAMSPORT. LOUDON, Pa., July 9, 1863. collision between our cavalry and the enemy's outpos

s were observed in great force by our scout a

APPAIRS WITHIN THE REBEL LINES AT HAGERSTOWN. GREENCASTLE, Pa., July 9, 1863.
I entered the enemy's lines and went to Hagerstown last night, and left Hagerstown this morning. I found no difficulty in getting in or out; the enemy has all his train,

The rebels are on all the heights around Hagerstown

s been no heavy fighting to-day that I can

From rebel sources I learn that the bridge over the An-letsm has been destroyed; also that the rebels are in

man for his money—eight dollars. They were going to shoot his wife, too. Some of the strangling rebels are

robbing people of money and other valuables. This, however, is not recognized by the officers of the rebei

army.

The rebel wounded are suffering awfully, and they are

The rebels say they are determined to make a bold re-

General Longstreet's death is discredited by the rebels THE REBELS COMPLETELY HEMMED IN.

lost two out of three ferry boats by the late high water. Very little of their transportation had reached the Vir ginia shore, but the most of their wounded have got over is no material change in the position of General Lee's troops from yesterday. It is not believed that Lee will attempt to de'end the line of Antistam Creek, but has

Straggiers and deserters from Lee's army still continu

POSITION OF THE HOSTILE FORCES.

It is reported that the skirmishing of the advance

three divisions—one under General Smith, one under General Dana, and one under General Pierce.

provided. The rebels are more rested, and in a very OPERATIONS OF OUR CAVALRY.

direction of Hagerstown.

The skirmishing yesterday and to-day was principally in the vicinity of Funkstown. The rebeis retreated. The Second Massachusetts regiment, which was in the hottest

WARHINGTON, July 10, 1863. Rumors are rife here that Beauregard has passed down the Shenandoah valley with forty thousand men to rein-

CAPTURE OF MR. COOK—HIS RESCUE BY MESSRS. KNOX AND HOSMER—THE GUERILLAS DISPERSED. FREDERICK, Md., July 10, 1863.

THE CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG TO HIS TROOPS. was issued to the army —

Upon General Nagice reporting at headquarters, with roops from General Foster's North Carolina command, General Meade immediately assigned him to a comman THE MARCH OF THE UNION ARMY FROM

miles a little north of west from Frederick.

"And we are marching on," to borrow from the John marching after victory than defeat