THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.

☞ Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents for the six numbers, payable to the carriers.

Daily Paper, one year (in advance).....$12
Country Paper, weekly.....5

In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writ ng before they can be allowed to discontinue.

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New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,750.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By O. Leaumont, at 10 o'clock, at his auction rooms, No. 69 Chartres st ret, dry goods.

By D. F. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at the head of St Joseph street, flour.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.—We received the following dispatch last night:

Southwest Pass, July 14, 1863.

To the Editor of the New Orleans *Bee*:

The steamship Columbia, from New York 7th inst., with mails, &c., crossed the Bar at 7½ o'clock, P. M. OPERATOR.

We would call the attention of the trade to the sale of 400 barrels choice extra flour, advertised by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, for this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the steamship landing, head of St Joseph street. Parties wishing to buy choice extra flour should not forget to be present.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The French Enter the City of Mexico Triumphantly, and are Enthusiastically Received by the Population—Gen. Forey's Proclamation—Various Particulars.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 29th of June, which has been kindly furnished us by a friend, contains very interesting particulars on the entrance of the French army into the capital of Mexico. The news was brought to Santiago de Cuba by the steamship Vera Cruz.

The French army entered the city of Mexico on the 3d of June, without having met with the least resistance. President Juarez, his ministers and the other members of the Government had retired to San Luis Potosi, which has been proclaimed the capital of the republic. The six thousand men who garrisoned the city accompanied Juarez.

On learning that the French were a short distance only from the capital, the foreign Consuls went out in order to inform Gen. Forey that no resistance would be offered. The citizens themselves shortly after sent a deputation to Gen Bazaine, requesting him to hasten on in order to prevent troubles. Gen. Bazaine thereupon advanced rapidly towards Mexico, and on the 3d, at 7 o'clock P. M., 600 men of the Seventh regiment of the Foot Rifles entered the capital.

During the interregnum the foreigners, organized into military corps, had preserved order, and the government of the district had been entrusted to Gen D. Mariano Salas.

The garrison of Mexico left the capital by three roads—that of Queretaro, that of Morelia, and that of Cuernavaca. Juarez, together with the members of Congress, several high functionaries, and some troops went towards Queretaro. It had been creditably stated that Gen Mejia was at Arroyozarco and was determined to cut them off there.

A French division was to march immediately on San Luis, the new capital and asylum of the expelled Government.

Three thousand men, commanded by Rangel and Ampudia, who had taken the road to Morelia, were attacked by General Bouiron, at Monte de las Cruces, and completely routed. The French had captured 500 prisoners who arrived with them at Mexico. The victors had also taken six pieces of artillery.

Gen Marquez, at the head of the Mexican forces, occupied the city of Guadalupe.

General Forey, Commander-in-Chief of the French army, entered Mexico on the 10th only. The same day he caused to be published and posted on all the walls of the capital the following proclamation:

Mexicans—I will not take one moment's rest without expressing to you my gratitude for the brilliant welcome you have extended to the brave army I have the honor to command. Words fail me to express what my heart feels. I have contended a sacred duty, and this day is one of the brightest of my life. I hereby pledge myself to labor incessantly until you have obtained what you desire most—Peace, Order, Justice and true Liberty.

I hope that all good Mexicans will assist me in the fulfilment of that task, which will become an easy one when I can grant me an absolute confidence. Everybody should you listen to the advice I now give you—that is to abstain from allowing passions by premature writings, or blind conclusions.

When an edifice has been destroyed it can be rebuilt but gradually, otherwise it is not firmly and substantially restored. Therefore be patient, and with the protection of God, in whom I place my whole confidence, we will overcome the difficulties of the great work of regeneration to which we must all contribute.

FOREY.

Mexico, June 10th, 1863.

Colonel Jeannigros has been appointed Superior Commandant of Vera Cruz and Tierra Caliente.

The French authorities at Vera Cruz have caused to be embarked on board the steamers Darien and Cerne, which are to carry them to France as prisoners of war, thirteen Mexican generals, twenty four colonels, twenty-five lieutenant-colonels, fifty commandants, one hundred and thirty-two captains, one hundred and fifty-nine lieutenants, and one hundred and thirty-seven second lieutenants.

Among the passengers on board the French steamer Vera Cruz which brought to Santiago de Cuba the above particulars, was Mr. Galifet, who brings to Paris the keys of the City of Mexico and numerous military trophies. Mr. Galifet says that six hundred Mexican officers of all ranks had already been sent to France by two men-of-war and that they were soon to be followed by seven hundred more.

A private letter received in this city from Havana speaks at great length of ovations to the French army at Mexico. The ladies threw down flowers before the troops as the latter filed off along the streets, and friendly hands had raised, in the principal thoroughfares, triumphal arches under which the conquerors of Puebla passed amidst vociferous cheers.

List of Commissioned Officers.

Confederate prisoners of war sent by Colonel Chickering, Provost Marshal of Port Hudson, to Provost Marshal of New Orleans, on steamer Zephyr, the 13th day of July, 1863:

W R Miles, Colonel Miles's Legion.
T Coleman, Major, Miles's Legion.
M Thomas, Captain Boone's Battery.
B C Gordon, 1st Lieut 4th La Infantry.
W Dessu, Captain Miles's Legion.
W E Cook.
W A Kemp, Captain 4th La Cavalry.
J Slocum.
M Simmons, 2d Lieut, 4th La Cavalry.
F Wooster, 1st Lieut 9th La Legion.
J D Conn, 1st Lieut, 4 La Volunteers.
W Coleman, 1st Lieut Miles's Leg on
W Odom, Capt commanding, 5th La Infantry.
W B Beswell, Capt. 12th La Battalion Artillery.
J el Barnes, 1st Lieut, 4th La Cavalry.
Thomas E Foster, Capt commanding, 9th La Infantry.
J Trasbendner, 2d Lieut, 9th La Infantry.
A V Durand.
J E Kendall, 2d Lieut 4 La Infantry.
C W Cushman, 20th La Infantry.
H Carpenter, 1st Lieut 4th La Cavalry.
O McCorras, 3d Lieut 30th La Infantry.
D D Phillips, 1st Lieut, 1st Town Batt'n Artillery.
J C Bright, 2d Lieut, 9 La Infantry.
R H Hughes, 1st Lieut, 12th La Batt'n Artillery.
B O W Coleman, 1st Lieut, 7th Regt Artillery.
C C Lewis, 1st Lieut, 4 La Infantry.
C H Frith, 2d Lieut Miles's Legion.
J Labey 1st Lieut, 1st Town Artillery.
J Ryan, 1st Lieut, 5 Battalion Heavy Artillery.
O W Walker, 2d Lieut 9th La Cavalry.
A Turner, Captain.
Geo Vincent, 2d Lieut, 12th La Batt'n Heavy Artillery.
W L Burnett Captain, 9th La Infantry.
R H Hewes 1st Lieut, Miles's Legion.
A Baldwin, 2d Lieut, 9th La Cavalry.
J Dunn, 1st ...
J Whitesides, Captain, 6th Town Infantry.
A Bradley, Captain, 9 a a Infantry.
B B Stearns, 2d Lieut 9th La Cavalry.
D C Pierce, 2d Lieut, 1 Battalion Heavy Artillery.
W McQueen, 2d Lieut, 9th La Cavalry.
A Lee, 2nd, 1st Lieut, 9th La Infantry.
J Fitzpatrick, 2d Lieut, 9th La Cavalry.
Bailey Davis, 1st Lieut, 12th La Heavy Artillery.
H Clark.
H Ryan, 2d Lieut 9 a La Infantry.
A C Richardson, 1st Lieut, 9th La Infantry.
R A Gill Lieut, 2d Lieut, 30th
A J Baldwin, 2d Lieut, 1st Town Battalion Artillery.
F S Thompson, 1st Lieut, ...
T P Cook, 2d Lieut, ...
F W Acorn, 2d Lieut, 9th La Infantry.
W Gentry, 9th La Cavalry.
J D Shaw, Major.
J H Wade, 2, Lieut Col, ...
Jas O'Neil, Capt, Miles's Legion.
John Kernan 1st Lieut ...
S H Harbour, 2d Lieut, 9th La Infantry.
Geo J Wilson, 1st Lieut Miles's Legion.
Lieut 2d Lieut 12th La Infantry.
Jas M Kean, Capt, 12th La Infantry.
A A Roberts, 2d Lieut, 6th La Infantry.
B F Weis, Capt, 9th La Cavalry.
A C Rochner, 2d Lieut, 9th La Cavalry.
O P Amacker, Capt, 9th La Cavalry.
John O'Daire, 2d Lieut, 9th La Cavalry.
F McKane 2d Lieut, 9th La Cavalry.
Sam Ash, 1st Lieut, 1st La Artillery.
L M Rush, 1st Lieut, 12th La Artillery.
O Rodriguez 1st Lieut, 12th La Artillery.
H T Mitchell, 1st Lieut, 9th La Cavalry.
Geo Evans, 1st Lieut, 9th La Cavalry.
M D Evans, 2d Lieut, 9th La Cavalry.
W B Hilsher Jr 2d Lieut, 9th La Infantry.
Jno O'Brien, 1st Lieut, 6th La Infantry.
Pat Burns, Jr 2d Lieut, Miles's Legion.
F P Hutsmans, 1st Lieut, 12th La Battery.
G W Lewis, Captain, 9th La Cavalry.
T Tom, Jr 2d Lieut, Boone's Battery.
Chas B Whitaker, Captain, 9th La Infantry.
B C Wright, 1st Lieut, 2d La Infantry.
S W Lanier, 2d Lieut, 9th La Cavalry.
W W Carlton, Captain, 1st Town Artillery.
E H Gelt, 2d Lieut, 12th La Battalion Artillery.
J W Kearney, Jr 2d Lieut, Miles's Legion.
Wm Delaun, Captain, Miles's Legion.
Paul Waterman, Adjutant, 12th La Infantry.
F S H Lewis 1st Lieut, 12th La Heavy Artillery.
J A Ewing, 1st Lieut, 9th La Cavalry.
J A Fisher, Captain 1st Tennessee Artillery.
Benj Johnson, Colonel, 13th Arkansas Infantry.
Evening Era, twenty-seven.

Secretary Seward on the Fourth of July.

The following letter has been received by the city authorities of Boston, from Hon. William H Seward, who in common with the President and the rest of the Cabinet, received an invitation to be present at the celebration of the Fourth of July:

Department of State, Washington, June 29, 1863.

GENTLEMEN—You are right. Continue the celebration of Independence in Boston. Keep the sacred fire alive in Faneuil Hall. Though it glimmer and seem to go out in Richmond and in New Orleans, it will yet revive there and every where else throughout the land. Secession is dependence—dependence first on faction at home, and afterwards on foreign Powers across the Atlantic. Oppose it with Independence—Independence now and forever; for Independence is Union, and nothing else is Union. I am, gentlemen, truly yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, June 27—The flag-of-truce steamer Monitor left for City Point this afternoon, with 600 rebel prisoners, in charge of Major John E. Mulford, general flag of truce officer.

These prisoners were all recently captured at Beverly Ford and Aldie

The United States gunboat Young Rover, which has been out on a cruise, returned to Hampton Roads to day.

Arrangements have been made by Commissioners Ludlow and Ould, that all captures of officers and men shall be reduced to possession, and delivered at City Point, on the James river, and at a convenient point on the Mississippi.

No more paroles will be acknowledged, and if any are given by their officers or men, they will be null and void, and the parties to whom they are given ordered to duty. Exceptions to this rule can only be made by commanders of opposing armies, who can release or exchange prisoners at other points mutually agreed upon by said commanders. This rule will prevent surrenders for the purpose of being paroled.

The issue between Commissioners Ludlow and Ould has been made up on the subject of the recent act of the Confederate Congress, which declares punishment upon all our officers and men commanding negro or mulatto troops, and upon such troops themselves.

The Confederate authorities, who have used the services of negroes and half-breeds—Indians and negroes—have been notified by Col. Ludlow that the United States Government will throw its protection around all their officers and men, without regard to color, and will promptly retaliate for all violations of the cartel and the laws and usages of war.

Returned prisoners report that the rebels are strongly fortifying City Point. Where is the navy?—*N. Y. Times.*

Important from Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 2, Midnight—The city is filled to night with the most extravagant rumors on both sides

Brigadier General E. B. Tyler, of Ohio, and Brigadier-General Daniel Tyler, of Connecticut, are in command of the forces for the interior defences of the city, and have already enrolled and brigaded over ten thousand Union Leaguers, besides the military, of whose numbers I can say nothing.

Brigadier General Tyler commands the outer defenses of and approaches to the city.

A better feeling prevails than I have seen before since Lee crossed into Maryland.

Major General Hooker is still here.

Maryland Heights Evacuated.

[From the Baltimore Sun, July 2]

It was publicly announced yesterday that Maryland Heights had been evacuated by the Federal troops, a large number of them marched from the Site and city. The evacuation was successfully accomplished on Monday night and Tuesday, the troops all being away from there before 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. All the Government property incidental to a large encampment was removed, together with all the guns, (with the exception of a few of the larger ones, which were destroyed,) ammunition, &c. The fortifications were all destroyed. A gentleman who witnessed the dismantling of the latter states that the work was very thorough.

The wooden portions of the Harper's Ferry railway bridge were removed both from the Maryland side and the Potomac side, leaving the iron spans, lately constructed, and forming the centre of this important bridge, intact. This was done to prevent the Confederates from blowing up the iron structure, which it will now be impossible for them to accomplish, and also to prevent them from using the bridge across the Potomac in that vicinity.

General French's forces, lately at Maryland Heights, will now take an active part in the present important campaign. A brigade of his troops are all Marylanders, and are commanded by Brig-Gen. Kenly, of this city. Their movements are not known, whereabouts cannot be made public at present.

Gen Baylor's Confederate cavalry appeared in and around Harper's Ferry on Tuesday evening, but remained but a short while, retiring toward Charlestown, Va., where, it was stated, a force of Confederates are encamped.

Several Confederate scouts have been seen in the several days past on the Virginia side of the Upper Potomac, (Loudon county,) but none of them have attempted to cross the Maryland side.

News from Washington.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention Committee received an answer from the President to day. He agreed to receive Vallandigham, provided they would personally conform to certain terms, which the Committee were not at liberty to do without consulting with the entire Committee in New York to-morrow. Several of its members have already reached that City.

The change in the command of the Army of the Potomac has already received the popular approval here, among soldiers and civilians.

The Vallandigham Committee have gone home as empty as they came.

The enrollment under the Conscription act is rapidly progressing. Colored persons are included equally with white.

The War Department has definitely concluded to accept the commutation of three hundred dollars for drafted men. An order to that effect is prepared. Collectors of Internal Revenue are designated as agents to receive the money.

It is believed that the militia of this District will be called out for some sixty days, unless sooner discharged.

A general order, just issued by the Secretary of War, directs that all Brigadier Generals absent from their commands for more than thirty days, on account of sickness or from their wounds, shall report for field duty within ten days, or be mustered out of the service.

The late order, forbidding the passage of goods from the city without passes, is revoked by General Heintzelman.

The Provost Marshal of Alexandria has issued an order, granting persons in that city till Tuesday next to prove their loyalty, or provide themselves baggage for removal to City Point.

W. D. Wallack, editor of the *Star*, lately indicted for treason, arrived in town yesterday and gave bail.

Lee's General Order for the Invasion.

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, June 21, 1863.

General Orders No. 72—While in the enemy's country, the following regulations for the conduct of our troops are 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, or taken, except by the officers hereafter designated.

No 2 The Chiefs of the Commissary, Quartermaster, Ordinance and Medical Departments of the army will make requisitions 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 the said 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 or 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 their 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 the same, with a receipt specifying the kind and quantity of the property so taken, and the name of the person from whom it was received, or the command for the use of which it was taken, and the market price. A duplicate of such receipt shall be once forwarded to the Chief of the Department to which the officer making the requisition is attached.

No. 6. No person shall remove or conceal property from the approach of the army, or interfere with it in any way, the officers hereinbefore mentioned and their assistants only excepted, and all other persons must respect property, and all other property belonging to the person that may be required by the army, to be seized, and the officer seizing the same shall 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.
H. H. CHILTON, A A and I G
Lieut-Gen R S EWELL,
Com'g 2d Army Corps.

A Rebel Address.

GEN. EARLY TO THE CITIZENS OF YORK.

York, Penn, June 30, 1863.

To the Citizens of York:

I have abstained from burning the railroad buildings and car shops in your town, because after examination I am satisfied that 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 with the same punishment of the guilty. Had I applied the torch without regard to consequences, I would have pursued a course that would have been fully vindicated as an act of just retaliation for the unparalleled acts of brutality 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 groaning.

J. A. EARLY, Major General, C S.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fraudulent—Charles F Holié, accused by J. P. Carriere with obtaining goods from him under false pretences, was arrested in the First District yesterday.

Unseasonable—Kate Miller was arrested on the charge of trading in the blanket line—said "shiver" being marked "U S." She will have to "show cause" before Judge Dwight to-day

Darkly Seditious—Caroline Macarby was brought to the First District station yesterday, and placed in "durance vile," charged by Monsieur Bowles, a colored gentleman, with being guilty of giving utterance to seditious language

In the Second District Harry Robinson was in limbo, charged with offending the ears of Mr. John Holly.

Provost Court—Judge Hughes—This Court will resume its operations to-day in the room of the United States Provisional Court, which will be changed most conducive to the comfort, not only of the members of the dock, but also of every one who is compelled to be part and parcel of the institution.

Provost Court Militaire—Col. Dwight—Captain James Wilmar was arraigned in the charge of having been engaged in treasonable practices. As captain of a ship which cleared from Liverpool for New Orleans, with a cargo partly consisting of arms for the Confederacy, he was compelled to go to Galveston and discharge the cargo, which he did by displaying the Confederate colors. This he did on his ship repeatedly, but not, as the Captain averred, after the retaking of New Orleans by the Federals He came to the city as pilot of the Spanish war vessel Blanco de Garay from Havana, about a year ago, and on arriving here took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He had done nothing which could be called treasonable since then, and what he had done in Havana was under necessity The Court dismissed the case, and said it could take no cognizance unless it was shown that the accused had actually committed some disloyal act after he took the oath of allegiance on the 21 of July, 1862.

Ann Weed was examined on the charge of selling percussion caps and other ammunition to the Confeds. The testimony was rather heavy, and the accused was remanded to the Custom-house till further orders.

August Gaudon was fined $10 for keeping his store open after 9 P. M.

Three women and one man, charged with violating Order No. 18, were also up for trial but the proof was insufficient, and they were discharged.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GOVERNOR YATES.—*St. Louis*, July 2, 1863—Governor Yates, of Illinois, was shot at through a window while writing in his office, at his residence in Springfield, at a late hour last night. He was not injured. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

The Fighting at Gettysburg.

[Dispatches to the New York Herald, July 4.]

Battle Field South of Gettysburg, July 2—Midnight.

For seven hours without cessation the army of the Potomac has been tried by the fire. It has suffered terribly, but has beaten the enemy in the hardest fight it has yet seen.

Gen. Meade, once fully aware of the enemy's whereabouts, determined to take his own time and mass his forces properly before fighting the great battle, and in that view did not assume an offensive attitude, but merely occupied a position and watched the enemy. Meanwhile corps by corps our forces came up, until by noon to-day we had on the field the whole force with which we fought this battle.

But the enemy had other ideas as to the time when the battle should take place, and this afternoon some extensive movements towards our left were discovered, and Gen. Sickles was ordered to advance his whole corp, and was engaged from 3 till 5 P. M., and behaved admirably. Though driven back once, it was rallied by the General in person, and went on again, giving and receiving a very heavy fire.

Soon after five o'clock the Fifth corps went into action on the left of the Third corps. At that time, as for three hours previously, the cannonading was very heavy. Besides the guns in batteries regularly attached to different corps, we had on the field many batteries of the reserve artillery, posted at intervals at different points in the field, and these, with our guns on Cemetery hill, thundered tremendously. Rebel batteries were also at work in every direction, and as our lines form nearly a circle, shells from the rebel batteries on both flanks exploded there in the centre of our position continually, and made it a hot place.

But, as usual, the fighting at close quarters and the musketry fire were infinitely the most destructive, and this continued along our left for four hours. About seven P. M. one of those insufficient charges of infantry, so much favored in the rebel tactics, was made by the divisions of McLaws and Anderson This advance was made by about fifteen thousand men, formed in column of divisions, and was directed against our extreme left. Both columns, after they had almost grasped the victory, were repulsed by the Fifth corps

After this terrible fight on our left, and while all were glad enough that the day was over, a sharp musketry fire suddenly broke out on our right, at a point that I had been told by the Twelfth corps; but the greater part of the Twelfth had been withdrawn, and the place was held only by Gen. Green's brigade, which almost alone repulsed the night attack.

Every one is exhausted, and there is great misery for want of water.

Baltimore, July 3, 1863—During the night of Wednesday General Meade arrived and commenced fortifying the heights by the construction of abattis and throwing up earthworks for a distance of over a mile, in the form of a crescent, his left resting upon the Emmettsburg road and his right upon the hills south of the town. There was no fighting on the morning of Thursday. We occasionally threw shell into the woods north and west of the town as feelers, but developed nothing but pickets and skirmishers

General Meade, however, knew that he had a cunning enemy, and relaxed none of his vigilance or caution.

About twelve o'clock skirmishing commenced on our left centre, and was kept up on both sides quite briskly by the sharpshooters. Gen. Robinson remarked that this was only a feint of the enemy—that he would soon appear in force somewhere else. True enough, about 4 o'clock cannonading and shelling commenced moderately on our extreme left, where the Third corps, General Sickles, and Second, General Hancock, were posted, and in the course of an hour increased to the most terrific degree, accompanied with repeated onslaughts from their infantry, who yelled like so many hyenas.

Their intention was undoubtedly to turn our left, to accomplish which purpose they had, as usual, massed their full force upon our extreme left. General Lee conjectured that our ammunition trains were parked in that quarter, and he wished to capture them; but General Meade had taken the precaution to place his old corps—the gallant Fifth—there in reserve to guard against any such surprise.

Between five and six o'clock the Third corps, having withstood with frightful loss many successive charges of the enemy's infantry, marvellous in their numbers, began to show signs of weakness, and the Fifth were ordered to charge in and relieve them, which they did with a will, and forced the enemy back a mile and a half, making many prisoners. Prisoners who never witnessed a battle can form no conception of the grandeur of the scene The air was perfectly thick with the bursting shells, and the firing of the musketry filled the space with bullets like hail-stones in a summer's shower, scattering death and destruction on every side.

This was, undoubtedly, the fiercest contest of the war, and the loss on both sides must be terrible. The enemy were most desperate in their attacks. Brigade after brigade were marched up against Gen. Sickles's and Hancock's corps, with the most determined fury, and, having delivered their fire till their strength was spent, they would fall down and let another line march over them, and perform the same manœuvre, while the latter would deploy and recruit for a repetition of the same role.

Meanwhile, our boys stood like walls of stone and received their fire, returning it with interest, while our light batteries mowed the enemy down with grape and canister, till the Fifth corps came to their support, and delivered their fire. Then it was that with one magnificent, combined, enthusiastic charge they dispersed the rebels and drove them back from their designs upon our left.

The Fighting at Carlisle.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World.]

Harrisburg, Pa, July 2.—The firing heard last night proceeded from Carlisle, where Gens. Smith and Knipe's forces, cavalry and infantry, surprised a body of Confederate troops, who are said to have mistaken our cavalry for theirs, and let us come upon them unprepared.

The fight became general and lasted from half-past 9 to 10 o'clock. Our force numbered six or seven thousand. The enemy's strength is not yet given. We drove the rebels from the town after they had fired the barracks, which were totally consumed, with two or three other buildings

Their retreat was made to Papertown, our cavalry pursuing them some distance. Carlisle is now entirely in our possession. Particulars are expected soon. When they are received I shall forward a list of the casualties, including those occurring in New York regiments. It is presumed the list will not be very heavy.

An aid of General Smith was taken prisoner by the enemy. The reflection of the conflagration could be distinctly seen here from 10 to 12 o'clock, midnight.

Harrisburg, July 2—The last of the rebels left Carlisle yesterday morning, and the town was occupied in the afternoon by a portion of our forces under General Smith.

About 5 o'clock in the evening the rebel cavalry appeared in large force, having come in on the York road

A rebel officer sent in a flag of truce to Gen. Smith, demanding a surrender of the town, which was refused.

The rebel officer, on receiving Gen. Smith's reply, opened on the town with his artillery.

The rebel fire was promptly responded to by our forces.

The firing continued, with intervals, until about 10 o'clock, when the rebels fell back in the direction whence they came.

The rebels burned the barracks, gas works and dwelling.

Many buildings in the place also suffered from the rebel artillery

The courthouse was struck several times.

When the rebels opened their fire on the town the excitement among the citizens was very great.

The women and children fled in all directions, and hid themselves in cellars.

Our loss was three killed and eleven wounded The rebel loss is not known

Previous to the retirement of the rebels they sent in another flag of truce, notifying the citizens to cease, as they intended to renew the attack to-day.

This morning the rebel pickets are again in sight.

Harrisburg, 10 o'clock, noon—Up to this hour no attack has been received of a renewal of the attack on Carlisle by the rebels.

The barracks and gas-works which the rebels have burned were located a short distance outside of the town, which accounts for their being burned.

There is no news from any other quarter.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Philadelphia, July 2—The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch regarding the rebel attack on Carlisle:

Harrisburg, July 2—A demand was sent for an unconditional surrender of Carlisle by General Lee.

General Smith promptly refused to give up the place, when the rebels placed a battery of six pieces in position to the left of the barracks and commenced to shell the town.

General Smith replied from his guns which were mounted in Main street, near the centre of the town.

During the shelling the rebels made a detour around the railroad and fired the barracks.

The gas works were also fired, sparks from which are said to have burned several lumber yards, one private dwelling, and several barns

Some citizens are known to be injured.

The courthouse was damaged, and several shells fell upon the college building and grounds.

Gen Lee then sent in another flag of truce, notifying the women and children to leave the town by 10 o'clock this morning.

Every confidence is had in Gen. Smith's ability, not only to hold the place, but unless the rebels rapidly retire, his flanks and rear will be obstructed and his force probably captured.

The citizens in the vicinity give Gen Lee's force at 30,000 cavalry, and one battery of six guns, light 12-pounders.

Harrisburg, July 2—Information received here shows that there is no enemy in London or McConnellsburg, nor in that section of the country. They left this morning in the direction of Chambersburg, taking a large amount of stolen property which they had collected.

The rebels in the neighborhood of Carlisle have all fallen back in the direction of Lee's army.

The Cavalry Fight at Westminster, &c.

Baltimore, July 2—The *American* this afternoon publishes the following:

Headquarters of the Middle Dept., July 2, 1863.

"Until further orders the citizens of Baltimore city and county are prohibited from keeping arms in their possession unless enrolled as volunteer companies for the defense of their homes."

In accordance with the foregoing order the dwellings of citizens are now being visited by the provost marshals and the police, to obtain the arms in their possession.

We learn from a gentleman who was at Westminster, while a prisoner in the hands of the rebels during their sojourn in that town, that General Stuart with his cavalry force, reached there about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and did not leave until daylight the next morning. The rebel party had a fight with the Maryland cavalry, as General Stuart's advance guard, and numbered about three hundred. The rebels lost in that fight two lieutenants killed and fully a dozen wounded. One of the wounded was an officer, who was shot by a citizen who took part in the fight, and is reported to have died at Uniontown. One of the wounded was an officer, who was shot by a citizen who took part in the fight, and is reported to have died at Uniontown. Colonel Mulford, the commander of the rebel advance guard, admitted to the citizens that the charge of the Delaware cavalry was most brave and dashing, but, he thought, very rash in view of the disparity of numbers. The rebels admitted that their loss in killed and wounded was greater than ours. Our loss was two privates killed and twenty-eight taken prisoners. The rebels also captured Lieutenant Bowman and the Provost Marshal of Westminster, with ten of his men.

The rebel sympathizers at Westminster are charged with having given information as to Union citizens, though the rebels, in their levy on storekeepers, treated all alike.

Fitch's dry goods store was completely gutted; Bowen & Gehr, commission merchants in the depot, lost heavily; and Maxwell & Ordendorff suffered to the amount of seven hundred dollars in flour and feed.

The rebels stole all the horses along the roads they traveled, as well as those in town, but they were in too much of a hurry to scour the side-saddles.

The rebel officers visited the houses of rebel sympathizers, and General Stuart took tea at the house of John C. Fryese, cashier of the Westminster Bank, where he was received with all the honors.

The rebels left on Tuesday morning early, and a few hours afterwards a division of the Federal army reached the town, causing great rejoicing among the loyal citizens.

The Federal soldiers were welcomed with a demonstration of joy, and the houses were thrown open to dispense their hospitality.

The rebel force was 4000 to 5000 cavalry.

Harrisburg Telegrams.

SHIPPENSBURG AND CHAMBERSBURG EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

Harrisburg, July 3.—A prominent citizen of Gettysburg, who left there yesterday morning on a pass issued by General Ewell to go to Hedeburg, met Stuart, Hitchugh 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. He arrived here this evening, the enemy making no effort to restrain him.

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

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 warehouse 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 morning 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.

York Telegrams.

York, Pa, July 2, 1863.—Stuart's cavalry crossed the turnpike about five miles above York followed the Dover road to Carlisle. His rear guard was pushed by Kilpatrick to within ten miles of Carlisle. Fifteen rebels were captured and Stuart got a big scare.

In a daylight skirmish near Littlestown yesterday, the Fifth Michigan used the Spencer repeating rifle for the first time, and in their first fight, killing twenty-three rebels and wounding many more. Companies D and I, on the right, drove in the rebel pickets a mile and a half. Chauncey Rathbone, of Company D, was killed; but before he fell made three rebels bite the dust. Three others of Company D, were wounded—Jasper Brown in the breast, Abraham Butterfield, leg, and Philander Lewis slightly. The rebels wanted Brown to insert them in loading his Spencer repeating rifle carbine, but he declined to do it.

Kilpatrick was instructed to keep his communication open with Littlestown, and advanced his column to a point beyond the Berlin road, but Stuart swung off further to the right than was anticipated, and therefore escaped being cut to pieces, as he would have been had Kilpatrick extended his command to the Dover road.

Stuart may yet find his front impeded, and be yet unable to reach the Cumberland valley. He has captured since entering our lines one hundred and fifty supply wagons, four hundred mules, and one hundred and ninety prisoners, besides large numbers of horses. But his command has really been weakened by the severe usage of his horses in long and rapid marches, and the losses of killed, wounded and prisoners, besides exhausting his men and reducing them below the fighting standard.

There was heavy firing at Gettysburg yesterday and last evening, which was renewed this morning. Both infantry and artillery firing was heard by a gentleman who was within seven miles of Gettysburg this morning, and the artillery firing was heard within ten miles of York at noon to day.

Your other correspondent can give better information as to what forces were engaged on either side than I am able to communicate.

Rumors are prevalent that Gettysburg is in ashes, but it probably arises from the burning of two houses and two barns beyond Gettysburg, caused by the bursting of a shell.

It is thought there are no rebels this side of Carlisle or Gettysburg, and that their vaunted boasts of capturing Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore successively, will prove "idle boasts."

A small body of cavalry, General Kilpatrick's command, rode into York this afternoon, and were welcomed with cheer after cheer.

Gen. Lee's Order to his Troops.

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, Chambersburg, Pa., June 22.

General Order No. 72.

The Commanding General has observed with marked satisfaction the conduct of the troops on the march, and confidently anticipates results commensurate with the high spirit they have manifested. No troops could have displayed greater fortitude, or better performed the arduous duties of the campaign. Their conduct in other respects has, with few exceptions, been in keeping with their character as soldiers, and entitles them to approbation and praise.

There have, however, been instances of forgetfulness, on the part of some, that they have in keeping the yet unsullied reputation of the army, and that the duties exacted of us by civilization and Christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own.

The Commanding General considers that no greater disgrace could befall the army, and through it our whole people, that the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the innocent and defenseless, and the wanton destruction of private property, that have marked the course of the enemy in our country. Such proceedings not only disgrace the perpetrators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the army and destructive of the ends of our present contest. Our cause is just, and we trust that we make war only upon armed men, and that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemy, and offending against Him in whose hand is vengeance and who, we trust, will, if we be worthy of His protection, bless our efforts and give us the victory.

The Commanding General therefore earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain with most scrupulous care from every act or wanton injury of private property, and he enjoins on all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way disobey the orders on this subject

R. E. LEE, General.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS—*Danger of the Pirate Alabama—Destruction of the Ship Gilder-sleeve and Bonding of the Bark Justina, etc*—The bark Justina, Capt Miller, which arrived here yesterday from Rio Janeiro, reports that on the 20th of May, in lat 12 south, long. 35 30, she was overhauled by the rebel privateer Alabama, but released on a bond of $7000, on condition of taking on board the officers and crew—nineteen in all—of ship Gildersleeve, of New York, Capt. McCollom, which vessel was captured and destroyed. She was from Sunderland, England, for Calcutta, loaded with coal—*New York Herald, of 2d July.*

THE NORTHERN DRAFT.—The New York *Tribune* says:

The War Department has issued an important order about substitutes. The amount to be paid for exemption is fixed at $300 the maximum permitted by the law. This sum may be paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue in each Congressional District, who will receipt therefor in duplicate—one copy to be deposited with the Board of Enrollment, who at once record the fact, and so ends your draft.

T. B. ROUX,
80 POYDRAS STREET,
BETWEEN CAMP AND MAGAZINE STREETS
HAS now receiving ex steamer George Washington, Charleston FAMILY FLOUR, from fresh ground wheat. Also, ex steamer Delaware, Seventh and Selected FAMILY GROCERIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES.
CAPE COD CRANBERRIES in half and quarter barrels. jy1

For sale.

A SQUARE OF GROUND, in the Second District, bounded by Broad, Live Oak, Seventh and Baldichasse streets. Apply to
EUG. RO