SUPERIOR TO ANY Adhesive Preparation known. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES. And under no circumstances of change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive

Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Gementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature. **JEWELERS** Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER. And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

BOOT AND SHOE

IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT At is a Liquid Extant, that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household use.

> Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres oily substances. Finis.

Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste. HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT Supplied in Family or Manufactu-rers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 tbs. HILTON BROS. & Co.,

REMEMBER,

PROVIDENCE, R. I DRUGS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

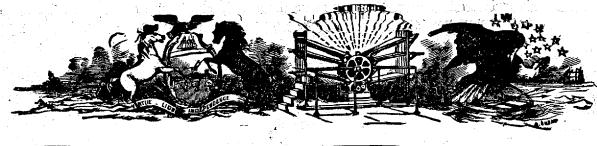
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY. &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Dealer and consumers supplied at

1024-8m



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863, VOL. 6.—NO. 286.

TOHN KELLY, JR., TAILOR. WAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET!

CLOTHING.

EDWARD P. KELLY'S, 143 South THIRD Street. Where he presents to former patrons and the publis the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not su-perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the

s much lower than any other first-class

sity—at prices much to blishment of the city.

Fine Clothing, Spring and Summe WANAMAKER & BROWN S. R. cor. 6th & Market,

> Medium and Commo GRADES. Cut and Made | Fashionable Style AND SOLD AT LOW PRICES

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,

MILITARY GOODS. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., 220 CHESTNUT STREET. Have for sale by the Package a good assortment of Staple PRINTS, LAWNS,

BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS, COTTONADES, PRINTED LININGS BILESIAS, NANKEENS, CORSET JEANS. 6-4 BLACK AND MIXED BROADCLOTHS, UNION CASSIMERES, EXTRA. MEDIUM, AND LOW QUALITY SATINETS. NEGRO KERSEYS, PLAID LINSEYS, ARMY GOODS, &C., &C. W. T. SNODGRASS'

ABMY AND NAVY CLOTH HOUSE 34 SOUTH SECOND, AND 23 STRAWBERRY STREETS. FRESH AND FULL STOCK, OF ALL SHADES AND GRADES,

N A V Y A N D A R IVI The trade and citizens can have their wants faithfully supplied at my store, No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

je26-12t FLAGS!!! SILK FLAGS!! BUNTING FLAGS: BURGEES. PENANTS.

UNION JACKS. STREAMERS: BUNTING RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

EVANS & HASSALL; MILITARY FURNISHERS. jels-im No. 418 ARCH STREET, Philadelphi COMMISSION HOUSES. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.

BAGS AND BAGGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET, WOOL BAGS FOR SALE.

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET. C. A. VANKIRK & CO. OHANDELIERS AND OTHER

GAS FIXTURES. Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelational Mica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS WHOLESALE AND BETAIL FURNITURE, &c.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 361 South SECOND Street,

BILLIARD TABLES,

and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the
MODE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIOMS,
which are pronounced by all who have used them to be
superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the
finion, who are familiar with the sharacter of their
work. FIREWORKS. BRILLIANT

FIRE-WORKS, SUPERIOR QUALITY. SKY-ROCKETS, ROMAN CANDLES. COLORED STARS, WHEELS, FLYERS, BOSETTES, FIREMEN'S TORCHES, FANCY PIECES, Etc.,

FOR SALE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY E. G. WHITMAN & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE. CHESTNUT ST., BELOW FOURTH, je23-tuth&s6t NEXT DOOR TO ADAMS' EXPRESS. CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES. CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS,

QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED. WINDOW SHADES. OMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND ORI-GINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL. These goods will be sold to Dealers and Manufactures t prices much below the present price of stock. THOMAS POTTER, MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND

WINDOW SHADES,

49 CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York.

839 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and

RETAIL DRY GOODS. EYRE & LANDELL. FOURTH AND ARCH.

LADIES preparing for their Summer TOURS can be suited in Dry Goods adapted to their wants. FINE ORGANDY LAWNS. SPANISH LINENS FOR SUITS. SEA-SHORE SHAWLS. BLACK LACE POINTS. TOURIST DRESS GOODS. BATHING DRESS GOODS. SUPER MOHAIR MITTS. MODE GRENADINE VEILS. BLACK DRESS GRENADINE STEEL SKIRTS, BEST ONLY.

SUMMER SILKS LOW. DRESS GOODS REDUCED. JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ARCH ST OFFERS
Black and White Plaid Marsellles
Black and White Plaid Marsellles
Black and White and Brown and White Linen Check.
French Mankinetts—plaid and plain.
Nankin—nice quality.
Linen Stripes, dark ground, good
Merino Cassimeres—excellent quality.
Plain, Mixed, and Plaid Cassimeres.
Eil's Mixed Cloths and Cassimeres.
Ladies Closking Cloths.
Double-width Plaid Flannels for Shirting.

1e27

DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES GOODS AT REDUCE PRICES.—H. STEEL & SON.
No 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
are now closing out the balance of their stock of
Poil de Chevres, all Wool Delaines, Poplins,
Challies, Delaines, Mozambiques, Taffete d'Riès,
Frenc Lawns, French, English, and American Chintzes
Bareges, Silk Tissues, Silk Grenadines,
Fancy Silks, and all kinds of
Snumer Dress Goods, at extremely low prices,
SUMMER SHAWLS AT REDUCED PRICES.
BAFGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
CHOICE STYLES PACIFIC LAWNS at 18Xc.
1 lot 2 yards square Table Cloths, Snow Drop and
Damask, all Linen, at \$1.50.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES OFFERS FOR SALE.

At prices generally below present cost of important WHITE GOODS, all descriptions EMBROIDERIES, do LACES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. do VEILS, &c., &c. And respectfully invites an inspection of his stock. 1034 CHESTNUT STREET.

WHITE LINEN DUCKS. Brown and White Linen Drills. ncy-Drill and other Summer Wear, nece and other thin Coatings. k mixtures, Drap d'Ete. Desirable fabrics at old prices.

Black Dress Goods at nearly old prices.

4 Wide Black Barege for Shawls.

[e25-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. POWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SE

COND Street, would call the attention of the Ladies eir stock of Superior Black Silks.
Wide Mantle Silks,
Black Gorded Silks,
Black Gorded Silks,
Black Gros de Rhine,
Black Silks, from \$1 to \$4.
B.—Merchants in want of Black Silks are invited xamine our stock and prices TABLE DAMASKS. Power Loom Damasks and Diapers.
Pringed Towels, 16, 20, 25, 31, &c.
Good Napkins, Doylies and Diapers.
SHE-PTINGS.
Heavy 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Bleached Sheetings.
Shirting and Pillow Muslins.
Fine stock of Flannels.

Fine stock of Flannels.

COOPER & CONEAD.

S. E. COOPER & CONEAD.

NEW STORM.

THE Ladie are respectfully invited to examine their The ladie are respectfully well-selected stock of MANTLES AND CLOAKS, MANTLES AND CLOAKS,

Consisting of
Lace Shawls at \$2.50;
Lace Mantles from \$3.50 to \$25;
Silk Sacques from \$3.50 to \$25;
Silk Circulars from \$5.00 \$20;
Cloth Circulars from \$5.00 \$20;
Cloth Circulars from \$5.00 \$20;
Also, Plain and Striped POPLINS, manufacture the best materials, in the most stylish manner, and be sole cheaper than

CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

N. B.—Pelly receiving the most fashionable D

N. B.—Daily receiving the most fashionable Dres Goods, at [ie9-1m] 34 NORTH EIGHTH STREET. Mosquito nettings, Three vards wide, S.
Seven yards in a piece.
Blue and White.
Price \$1.56 a piece.
Also, Blue Tarletons,
And Bobbinets, in colors,
For Coverings. SHARPLESS BROTHERS. ARE Selling Out
THEIR LARGE STOCK
OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
At REDUCED PRICES.
Preparatory to Receiving
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS.
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

RICH PARIS MANTILLAS. ALSO, OF

LIGHT ZEPHYR CLOTH CLOAKS, SUITABLE FOR THE WHOLE SUMMER. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.;

No. 926 CHESTNUT STREET ie6-Im if GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. AROH STREET. 606.

FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT. AN BLEGANT ASSORTMENT O GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AT MODERATE PRICES. FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN, Successor to W. W. KNIGHT. Nos. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARRISON, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. WEAPPERS.

UNDERCLOTHING, &c. SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-to64 FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED GUT OF SHIRTS, ich he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental. OLD ESTABLISHED SHIRT, STOCK,

AND COLLAR EMPORIUM,

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863.

THE INVASION. THE GREAT BATTLE IN PENN SYLVANIA.

THE BATTLE-FIELD NEAR CASHTOWN. News from Harrisburg, Columbia, and York. A Courier from Gen. Meade Murdered by a

York County Farmer. HARRISBURG. [Special despatch to the Bulletin.]
HARRISHURG, July 3.—The city is in the greatest state of suspense. All the rebel infantry and detachments of cavalry, under Jennings, Imboden, and Fitzbugh Lee, have disappeared from the front, and travel has been resumed between this city and

Fitzhugh Lee did not make his promised attack yesterday morning, but retired without being mo-lested by our forces, who are now moving cautiously The soldiers guarding a ford three and a half miles below here have been informed by the farmers who have escaped across the river that the rebel cavalry scouts are infesting the woods along the bank of the river, watching the movements of our forces. Citizens up from Bainbridge and Columbia say that heavy artillery firing and continuous volleys of musketry were heard all day yesterday, and up to three Nothing is yet known as to results, but the imression prevails that the great decisive battle of the campaign has been fought in the neighborhood of Cashtown, on the road between Gettysburg and

Chambersburg. It is believed that we have suffered heavy losses in officers and men, but that Lee has been so crippled as to place him on the de-Yesterday General Meade assumed the offensive. The day before Lee had attacked Meade, and was repulsed with heavy loss. Lee holds a gap in the South Mountain, near Chambersburg, through which he expects to escape, if defeated, and a guard stationed at bridge 84 on the Northern Central Railroad, heard firing in that direction, like that of flying artillery, whence it was believed that Pleasanton was at work again with his dashing cavalry, fighting for the possession of the gap.

It is the earnest wish of the authorities now that

the militia of Philadelphia should hurry forward to complete the work and prevent Lee from escaping. The rotundo of the Capitol to-day is crowded with citizens of the Valley, desirous of returning to their homes. All may receive passes to cross the river who can affirm that they are not connected in any manner with the press. The Philadelphia City Troop, Captain Randall, have recrossed the river, and are now guarding the railroad from Wrightsville to York. A correspondent who attempted to go to Meade's army was ar-HARRISBURG, July 3.—There is a great excitement here, and we are all anxious to know the reault of the battle fought yesterday and last night be-tween the armies of Generals Meade and Lee.

ment here, and we are all anxious to know the result of the battle fought yesterday and last night between the armies of Generals Meade and Lee.

Persons at Columbia, —Bainbridge, and in the neighborhood of York, heard the roar of artillery distinctly. At daylight this morning, it was again renewed, the battle must have been in the neighborhood of Gettysburg.

At daylight this morning, it was again renewed, Telegraph communication has been opened with Baltimore by way of the Northern Central Railroad.

There is no movement in this department worth mentioning.

Your, July 3, via Columbia. —The—wiring yester ray was near Oxford, Adams county, and not Dover, as was supposed.

This morning the sighting nearly all day, and late in the evening. The cannonading was resumed this morning.

Our scouts state that the enemy had been repulsed, three times are sightly and the sight of the s

Heavy and continuous artillery firing was he vesterday afternoon and last night, in the direction of Dover, eight miles northwest of York. A portion of the Philadelphia City Troop left her yesterday as scouts in the direction of York. Th

Gen. Schimmelpfennig's two aids, Captains Schel en and Klenker, had their horses shot under them

THE LADIES OF GETTYSBURG.

The ladies of Gettysburg deserve especially hoble mention. While we were retreating

ame out upon the sidewalks with composed th

A portion of the Philadelphia City Troop left her yesterday as scouts in the direction of York. The yesterday as scouts in the direction of York. The rest of them are still here, doing provost-guard duty. There will be a grand civic and military celebration at Marietta to morrow, in which Colonel Frick's regiment will participate.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

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BALTIMORE.

The Direct was commanded by Col. Coster, and the force engaged consisted of these small regiments. The brigade was commanded by Col. Coster, and the force engaged consisted of these small regiments. The brigade was commanded by Col. Coster, and the force engaged consisted of these small regiments. The brigade was commanded by Col. Coster, and the force engaged consisted of these small regiments. The brigade was too late to more than check the rebel advance for a few moments. They were scarcely formed when they were attacked by three rebel columns, and completely enveloped on the right. Col. Coster and his men did all that brave men could do; but it was so late when they were called out that it was scarcely worth while for them to be slaughtered by the artillery and infantry force to which they were exposed.

When the was wounded—possibly killed—before being taken. The brigade was consulted of them was ordered up. The brigade was commanded by Col. Coster, and the force engaged consisted of these small regiments. The brigade was commanded by Col. Coster, and the force engaged consisted of these small regiments. The brigade was commanded by Col. Coster, and the force engaged consisted of these small regiments. The brigade was commanded by Col. Coster, and the force engaged consisted of the stable.

Correspondence of the N.Y. Heraid.

BIVOUAC ON THE FIED,

WEST OF GETTYSDURG, July 1:—10 P. M.

General Buford's cavelry had previously driver
the rebels to the west of the town, beyond the semi
nary, and between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. the rebel
gave his pickets a pretty sharp brush and drove
them in. General Reynolds, with the 1st Dorps
was on the road from Emmettsburg to Gett burg
en route to the latter place, which the road applaches through the very scene of the conflict.

THE BATTLE VALLEY.

was not the theatter place, which the road appends through the very scene of the condict.

THE BATTLE VALLEY.

General Reynolds at once threw forwards the division, under General Wadsworth, whichegan to drive the enemy from the start. Very sociative the 2d division, the third division on the top the third division on the top the third division on the top the third division that the third division that the third division the third division that the division that the division that the third division that the division that t

rebel advance was broken soon after this, ard den.
Reynolds now prepared to go flower the control goe
in to supply forgefull, he was very like to ling on
a parently forgefull, he was very like to ling on
a before, his line went forward and drove the energy
as before, his line went forward and drove the energy
as before, his line went forward and drove the energy
and the valley and over the ridge at the control
as before, his line went forward and drove the energy
and the valley and over the ridge at the fire
with which they received our fellows we ferribly
severe. From the hill the line of skirmphers was
thrown out some distance, and Generakeynolds
went out to the line to reconnoitre, whele was hit
by a musket ball in the back of the necknd killed
instantly.

ARRIVAL OF THE ELEYENT FORPS.
In rather less than aft hour after thight began,
the lith Corps came up the same road which the
list had approached, and General Hord at once
assumed command of the whole field, lile General
Schuz, sasumed command of the lith fips,
energy
a creek, on which, shortly after noon, as reported
the rebels were massing. To grandinist an
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ES L. ORUM & CO.

o execute all orders for their celebrated on short notice, in the most satisfactory see Shirts are out by measurement; on soiles, and surpass any other Shirt for nearly the Breast, comfort in the Nock, and ease on the Breast, comfort in the Nock, and ease on the receive of the rec

possible. The greatest efforts should be made to induce men to avail themselves of the bounteous offer of the Government to those who resenlist. The honor of the country is at stake, and no one ought to hesitate a moment. The first rebel flag has been hoisted on Northern free soil. That sore and numiliating sight has been witheased in Pennsylvania. Unless the people of the North awake to the importance of the emergency, they will soon find the emblem of treason floating over many a free and powerful city.—Corres. N. Y. Times. though some rail fences were thrown down across the front of our line, they afforded no cover. From the woods beyond the farm-houses, and across the open space, a rebel force of, perhaps, three large brigades advanced handsomely in line of battle, while the rebel batteries near the general centre shelled our position hotly to cover the advance.

day's left finals, and fired a large barn, one of those immense magazines of breadstuffs that in Pennsylvania so overpeer the comparatively small farmhouses. An immense black column of smoke soon began to ascend from the roof, breaking out presently into a white, sulphurous cloud, and then into a fierce red blaze. Under cover of this fire the rebel skirmishers exchanged numerous shorts with a line of skirmishers exchanged numerous shorts with a line of skirmishers from the cavalry on our extreme left. Repulsed, but not vanquished, the rebel line was reformed and reinforced; and now, for a second time, came on a force nearly twice as great as at first. Once more, also, the batteries threw shells, answered by our batteries on the left, and also by batteries of ours on the extreme right, which, at this time, threw shell at the position on the enemy's centre. Once more the packed, rapid rattle of our file fire broke out, and once mors the rebel line was broken and went to the right-about in rout.

There is a mysterious fatality connected with the third time; and so, after a lull and period of comparative quiet of twenty minutes, onward for a third time came the rebels, quite as orderly as before, their line of skirmishers firing as they came on. In so great a force was this line that it completely overlapped the line of the 1st Corps on both fianks. Two brigades on the right were quite out of ammunition, and the order was given to retreat on the town; and our boys accordingly retreated in good order, while the rebels rushed forward with yells to our position. Os came the enemy's fourth line, further to the right of the third, in good order, skirmishers shead, until the position at the Seminary was reached, when they came forward with a rush, and occupied a hill we had deemed it worth while not to hold after the other was taken. On also came an other line in support behind this, and our cavalry on the extreme left began to retire.

At this moment the field presented a true war picture. Across the fields to the right LATER FROM WESTMINSTER. LATER FROM WESTMINSTER.

Passengers from Westminster give additional information in regard to the occupation of that place by Gen. Stuart's Confederate cavalry. They state that Lieut. Bowman, the provost marshal, with ten of his men, was taken prisoners, and that three citizens, C. W. Webster, State's attorney; H. Keener Shriver, son of Augustus Shriver, and Dr. Chas. A. Billingsley, were taken prisoners, but that subsequently Mr. Billingsley was released at Hanover Junction, and it was also asserted that Mr. Shriver was shot whilst attempting to escape. Fitch's dry goods store, Bowen & Gehr's commission store, and Meixell & Orndorf, flour and feed dealers, were all levied upon, and large amounts of goods taken or purchased. Horses, as usual, wherever found were confiscated. REINFORCING LEE.

Scouts report that two full brigades of Confederates crossed the Upper Potomac at Williamsport yesterday, on double-quick time, going in the direction of Chambersburg. A STARTER OF DESPATCHES KILLED.

A strange affair occurred in Montgomery county on Wednesday night. A soldier awakened a farmer near Rockwille, and demanded that he should instantly get up and give him a horse, as his had given out. This the farmer refused to do, and the soldier then threatened to burn his barn and house if he did not comply. The farmer's wife then blew a horn (supposed to be a signal to awaken the neighbors), and, thereupon, the soldier said he would shoot both the farmer and his wife, and while drawing his revolver was shot and killed by the farmer. By this time a number of the neighbors had congregated, and upon examining the body of the soldier found that he was a member of a New York cavalry company. They found upon his person a number of deepatches and papers, which were brought to Gen. Schenck yesterday. These were found to be highly important deepatches from Major General Meade, Commander of the Army of the Potomac, to Gen. Halleck, Commander in Chief at Washington. It appears that the soldier was the bearer of these despatches, and that, his horse giving out, he had made the demand for one of the farmer, who, not knowing who he was, shot him. The despatches were immediately transmitted to General Malleck. The name of the farmer or soldier did not transpire. Colonel Donn Piatt, chief of General Schenck's staff, has the affair under investigation. A BEARER OF DESPATCHES KILLED.

stretched a magnificent rainbow.

After our retirement on the town the rebel advance was not pressed further.

The rebel force fought by us was the corps of General Ewell and that of A. P. Hill. South of the town is a high hill, on which is a cemetery, and this became the headquarters. Its slope to the west was held by the 1st Corps, and a continuation of hills from it toward the east was held by the 1th, while the 12th Corps was placed so as to hold both fisalks; the 1st Division, under General Williams, being on the extreme right, and the 2d Division, odder General Geary, on the extreme left. The 3d Zorps, which came on the field justat nightfall, was massed in the centre, ready to be used whenever occasion might require. General Sloeum, of the 12th Corps, had assumed the command upon his arrival.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

General Reysolds had been engaged with the enemy probably about two hours when the 11th arrived on the ground, hurrying up to meet the noise of battle towards us. So far, the 1st Corps appeared to have the advantage; but about the time of our arrival the rebels had partially succeeded in turning their right fank.

Arriving on the ground, General Howard assumed command, and immediately made his dispositions for the battle. The 1st Corps was at this time on a wooded ridge near the Lutheran Theological Seminary; to the right was another range of hills, the right being wooded and crossed by the Harrisburg road, General Howard directed that two divisions of the 11th Corps be placed on this range of hills, the lat Division on the right and the 3d on the left of the Harrisburg road, a stream being on our extreme right. The 2d Division was held as a general reserve.

General Schurz, being in command of the 11th GENERAL REYNOLDS. From Sergeant Clevenger welearned that the fight t Gettysburg commenced about nine o'clock on ednesday morning, and that about ten o'clock Wednesday morning, and that about ten o'clock Gen. Reynolds was shot, while cheering on his men. He was on the left wing of his forces, and the ground where he fell lies somewhat to the left of the convent, near the boundary of the town. The ball (which was from a Minie rifle) struck him in the back of the neck, and passed into the front part of the brain. He fell from his horse, considerably bruising his face. His death was almost instantaneous. He did not speak after being shot. He was immediately conveyed to the rear, and given in charge of Sergeant Clevenger, who will convey it to the residence of the General's mother, which is in Lancaster county, Pa., where he was born. He was thirty-two years of age.

the residence of the General's mother, which is in Lancaster county, Pa., where he was born. He was thirty-two years of age.

SIX THOUSAND DESERTERS FROM LEE'S ARMY. ARMY.

A very significant fact in connection with the invasion has been disclosed, if we can credit a calculation made by an officer holding an important position, and one entitling him to correct information of the kind, and it is, that since the main body of the Confederate army crossed into this State, no less than six thousand men have descried from its ranks. They are turning up in all directions; and had Lee succeeded in coming over to this side of the Susquehanna, he might have been surprised to find full one half his host missing before a fortnight more had elapsed. If this assertion be strictly true, it is a pity that an advance was not courted at Lee's hands, for he would soon have been too seriously weakened to cause much trouble.—Harrisburg Cor. N. Y. World.

DEATH OF GENERAL REVNOLDS.

DEATH OF GENERAL REYNOLDS. General Reynolds fell early in the battle, while clacing his men in position. He-took pains that return Reynolds are early in the battle, white placing his men in position. He-took pains that no one should know that he had received his death wound until he had ridden some distance out of the sation, when he quietly got off his horse, announced that he was seriously wounded, and directed a surgeon to be sent for.—Cor. Tribune. that he was seriously wounded, and directed a surgeon to be sent for.—Cor. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—We learn from parties who have arrived in this city, that the fight opened at Gettysburg on Wednesday, when our forces were service at the opening heynold, the town. But one Reynolds gallantly pushed that brigade to a commanding position on "Seminary Hill," and endeavored to hold it till the rest of the corps could come up. The reinforcements were, however, delayed, and our forces subsequently fell back to a locality called "Cemetery Hill," about ten thousand of our men then being engaged with about thirty thousand of the enemy. This last position was held by the Union forces up to the latest dates. General Reynolds was killed very early in the action, while placing a brigade in position.

During Wednesday night, about seventy-five thousand of General Meade's troops came up, and took favorable positions for reopening the battle on Thursday morning, while at that period some twenty-five thousand other Union troops belonging to the Army of the Potomas were so near at hand as to-be available for the conflict on Thursday. The rebels had mainly concentrated near Gettysburg on Wednesday night, and there was but little doubt but that the great battle of yesterday would involve every available man of both armies.—Hullelin.

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED. The following is a complete list of the officers killed and wounded at Gettysburg, in the battle of July 1st: BILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING OF THE ELEVENTH CORPS.

Brigadier General Francis Barlow, commanding First division, wounded and a prisoner.

Brigadier General Alexander Schemmelfennig, commanding Third division, taken prisoner; probably wounded.

Cantain Steedt, adjustant general ly wounded. Captain Stoedt, adjutant general. Colonel Wladimir Kryzyanowski, missing. Lieutenant Burneghausen, aid to Colonel Kryzyaowski.

FIFTY-FOURTH NEW YORK Major George F. Kampe, missing. Surgeon Carl W. Hagen, missing. Lieutenant Rosenberg, wounded at utenant Rosenberg, wounded and missing utant Aldstadt, missing. utenant Veltwort, wounded. FIFTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK Lost four men killed and six wounded. Only one ompany engaged. ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH NEW YORK. ONE HUNDRED AND NINETERN'IR NEW YORK Colonel John J. Lockman, wounded. Adjutant Theodore Dodge, wounded. Captain August Volkhausen, killed. Lieutenant A. B. Von Clocdt, wounded. Lieutenant Otto Trumpleman, wounded. Lieutenant Frost, wounded. Lieutenant Frost, wounded. Lieutenant Edward Bruninghausen, wounded. Lieutenant Raymond, wounded. Loss, one hundred and thirty men. able mention. While we were retreating they came out upon the sidewalks with composed though anxious faces, and offered our soldiers everything needful in the way of refreshments. The shot were whistling meanwhile; but they appeared elevated by, noble impulses above the sentiment of fear. They took the most tender care of our wounded as well as those of the rebels who were captured during the day. How we grieved to leave this interesting town in the possession of rebel soldiers.

We fell back to a position south of the town cemetery, which General Howard had first selected as the only good position that we could secure. The rebels did not seem to think it best to attempt to dislodge us. The enemy occupied the town on our retirement, and their sharpshooters were stationed on the houses near us.

The battle of to-day was well fought. We had 22,000 against 50,000.

General Howard distinguished himself for bravery and composure while directing the details of battle. The 11th Corps did more than all others! It lost 3,000 men and double the loss of the 1st Corps, which fought bravely.

HARRISBURG THE KEY TO THE NORTH. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH NEW YORK. Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, missing. Captain Elliott, killed. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK. Captain Frank, wounded and prisoner.
Adjutant Henry, wounded and prisoner.
Captain Fry, missing.
Lieutenant Bisy, wounded.
Lieutenant Schreder, wounded,
Lieutenant Hepp, missing.
Regimental loss, one hundred and thirty-four.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.
Captain Harrison Frank, wounded and prisoner.
Adjutant Heny, wounded and prisoner.
Captain J. R. Stone, missing.
Captain J. R. Stone, missing.
Captain G. A. Adams, wounded.
Captain L. F. Briggs, wounded and missing.
Lieutenant J. A. Coffin, wounded and missing. lieutenant Fitch, wounded. Lieutenant Atwater, wounded. tenant Waters, wounded ntenant waters, wounded, nateanat Bowen, missing, utenant Durr, wounded and missing, utenant Pearce, missing, three hundred and twenty-five men of the who went into the fight, forty had returned ast evening. SEVENTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA.

SEVENTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA.
Colonel A. Von Hartsing, wounded.
Lieutenant Colonel Alex. Mitzel, missing.
Captain Myer, wounded.
Lieutenant Newmyer, wounded.
Lieutenant Roth, wounded.
Lieutenant Goldschmidt, missing.
Lieutenant Knoeble, missing.
Lieutenant Schroeders, missing. TWENTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA. Surgeon Heckel, wounded. Lieutenant Voselback, missing. Lieutenant Gumple, missing. Lieutenant White, missing. SEVENTY FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA. Colonel Francis Mahler, wounded. Saptain Feltens, wounded. Captain Saalman, wounded.

Jeutenant Maury, wounded and missing. Jeutenant Hauscheldt, killed. Jeutenant Sill, wounded. Lieutenant Brandt, wounded, Loss, one hundred and thirty-seven me FIRST OHIO. ieutenant Brent, wounded. Lieutenant O'Sullivan, wounded RIGHTY-SECOND OHIO. Colonel James S. Robinson, wounded and cap-Colones James S. Roomson, wounded and tured.

Major James S. Crail, missing.
Captain James B. McConnell, wounded.
Captain Mitchell, wounded.
Captain John Costen, mortally wounded,
Captain W. E. Lee, mortally wounded,
Captain W. J. Dickson, wounded.
Lieutenant Fry, wounded.
Lieutenant Blankburn, wounded.
Lieutenant Jacobs, wounded and a prisoner,
Lieutenant Orickett, missing.
Lieutenant Merare, missing. Lieutenant Megarse, missing. Lieutenant Ballankensen, missing ieutenant Meredith, wounded

Lieutenant Cheswell, wounded. Lieutenant Marsh, wounded. Loss, one hundred and forty men. Loss, one hundred and forty men.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD PENNSYLVAN.
Captain Howell, wounded.
Captain Ricker, wounded.
Captain Ricker, wounded.
Captain Riyers, wounded.
Lieutenant Jagger, wounded.
Lieutenant Schaann, missing.
Lieutenant Beaver, wounded.
Lieutenant Daiton, wounded.
Lieutenant Beaver, wounded.
Lieutenant Beaver, wounded.

RIGHTY-SECOND ILLINOIS Captain Fry, missing. Lieutenant Bisy, wounded. Lieutenant Schreder, wounded. Lieutenant Hepp, missing. TWENTY-SIXTH WISCONSIN Lieutenant Colonel H. Boebel, wounded. Major H. Beates, wounded. Of this regiment, the only officer left is Captain uchs, wounded, but still in command. KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING-FIRST CORPS. Col. R. T. Cummings, 142d Pa., wounded. Col. Roy Stone, commanding 2d brigade, 2d divi-

Capt. Grimm, 142d Pa,

THE WAR PRESS.

THREE CENTS.

W. L. Wilson, lieutenant and adjutant 3d div. sion

t Volunteers. Lieut. Hoffman, 142d Pa., shoulder. Col. George Biddle, 95th N. Y., wounded. Brig. Gen. Gabriel R. Paul, in command 1st div i-lon. 1st corps, wounded.

ion, 1st corps, wounded.
Col. Fairchild, all the field officers of 2d Wisconsin,

younded.

Maj. Andrew J. Grover, 78th N. Y., killed.
Lieut. Col. Wm. W. Dudley, 19th Inda., wounded.
Col. Adrian L. Root, 94th N. Y., wounded.
Col. Henry A. Morrows, 34th Mich, wounded.
Capt. Bloodgood, aid-de-camp to Gen. Cutler, younded in hand.

STATES IN REBELLION.

EVER IMPOSSIBLE."

A RESTORATION OF THE UNION FOR-

Under this caption the Fayettville (N. C.) Observer,

THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESS.

From the Richmond Sentinel.]

[From the Charleston Courier, June 16.]

THE CROPS.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel of the

We are now in the midst of the wheat harvest, and soon will be garnered the most bountiful crop ever known at the South. We shall have enough and to spare. The corn, too, is growing apace—in some localities it is already in tassel—and every indication points to overflowing cribs. The weather has been propitious, and a kind Providence has smiled upon our efforts.

smiled upon our efforts.

The Austin (Texas) Gazette says a gentleman just from the lower counties of the Colorado and Old Caney, informs us that he can be coperated by the cope of corn will be immense. There have been use of corn will be immense. There have been use of corn will be immense. There have been use of corn will be immense. The have been use alters. The particular state from all ordinary casuploughing. It is generally about as high as a man's head, and shades nearly the whole ground with its luxuriant growth.

intuining growth.

The Lancaster (S. C.) Ledger says that all the crops in the lower portion of Lancaster promise a large

rield.

The Macon Journal represents the wheat crop as larger than ever before produced in Georgia, and the corn crop as universally good.

TEXAS.-A CURIOUS STORY FROM CHI-

HUAHUA.

AN IRON-CLAD IN GALVESTON.

FRACTIONAL CONFEDERATE NOTES.

BALTIMORE, July 1, 1863.—From Captain McCul-

lum, of the New York ship Gildersleeve, a brief

statement of the capture of which I sent to you yes-

terday, I have derived a graphic account of the

From the Charleston Mercury, June 10.]

13th has the following:

The Carolina (S. C.) Spartan says:

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by 

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and n no instances can these terms be devi they afford very little more than the cost of the pap Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, extra copy of the Paper will be given.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. A False Rumor. PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1863.—A rumor prevailed o-day that an official despatch had been received to-day that an official deepatch had been received at the navy yard, announcing the surrender of Vicksburg. We sent reporters to the navy yard and learned that the rumor was wholly groundless. [A LATER DESPATOR.] MEMPHIS, July 1.—Official advices from Grant's at my to the 28th furnish the following:

The rebel garrison at Vicksburg is very active. The rebels are making desperate resistance to the progress of the siege, with the hope that relief will soon reach them. progressor the siege, with the hope that relief will soon treach them.

Additional rebel reinforcements are said to be on the way from Bragg to Johnston, and the latter is perfecting his arrangements to attack Grant's rear. Price, diarmaduke, and Kirby Smith are combining to get to some point on the banks of the Mississippi, and will probably make another attempt to take Milliken's bend, and stop the navigation of the river.

EVER IMPOSSIBLE."

Under this caption the Fayettville (N. C.) Observer, of a recent date, says:

"When the faithleasness of the North was exposed, and its open attempt made to subjugate us by the call for seventy-five thousand troops, there was an end of all hope of peace without dishonor, or of the maintenance of any constitutional right. The only remedy was to resist force by force. And in the progress of the gigantic and sanguinary war which has followed, it was soon manifest that the most atrocious and devilish malignily that ever stirred within the bosoms of any creatures out of the lower regions, controlled every movement of these late brethren of ours towards the Southern people. They murdered, and plundered, and outraged wherever they went; neither age nor sex escaped their fury; they coveted our lands and houses, and openly proposed to their soldiers, as an incentive to fight, a division of those lands and houses among them; they have not waited for the termination of the war or any formal act to appropriate all movable articles of private property; these they have packed up and shipped to their own homes at the North. Silver spoons, gold breastpins, watches, books, pictures, pianos, sofas, beds and bedding—everything, in short, that could be transported—has been sent off to adom the persons, and the parlors, and the chambers of the officers, from the commanding general down to the lowest subaltern who could manage to steal and carry them away; and what they could not thus carry off, they have wantonly destroyed. Should a Southern man ever to far forget his self-respect as to enter a dwelling at the North, he will almost surely be confronted and silently reproached by some of these articles robbed from his friends and neighbors at home."(1) OUNDITION OF THE GARRISON.

We have reports of an important nature from within Vicksburg. Deserters who came over to our lines yesterday say that a mutiny has broken out among the soldiers in the city, and that they demand its capitulation to the Union forces. The rebel officers have vainly endeavored to crush out the disaffection, which has now increased to open rebellion. The rank and file, perceiving that the promises made them of speedy relief by Johnston's forces have not been and are not likely to be fulfilled, have been growing daily discontented at the prospect, and are not not ensure the city. They know from the sanguine character of our troops, and the energy of our operations, that the capture of the city is but a matter of time, and in the meanwhile our shot and shell are killing them off by hundreds. Hence the gloomy state of feeling which pervades the garrison, and the desire to avoid a further and useless sacrifice of life. Rebel prisoners say that the bombardmenton Saturday last killed and wounded over 200 in the city, and that if it had been continued two hours longer the white flag would have been hoisted. Women and children, soldiers and officers, are hourly entreating General Pemberton to capitulate. I give you the reports for what they are worth. If they are true—and they certainly seem credible—it may be that Vicksburg will be ofter with-but a little further expenditure of ammunition.

TEMPTATIONS TO DESERT. CONDITION OF THE GARRISON.

TEMPTATIONS TO DESERT. Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette relates to following racy conversation among the bellige-The stimulating effects of coffee were displayed upon a rebel soldier a few nights since, as follows: A regiment of McClernand's men were at supper very close to the fortifications. A conversation sprang up between the parties on the east and west side of the works. [From the Richmond Sentinel.]

There are some very bad newspapers in North Carolina calling themselves conservatives, and they employ all their art in imbuing their readers with wrong sentiments. They watch diligently for every possible pretext of complaint against the Confederacy and its authorities; draw gloomy pictures of its prospects; do all they can to make duty ir ksome; encourage discontent and even positive rebellion, and talk in the most absurd strains about the necessity of making immediate peace and stopping the war. All this is treason, tempered with cowardice. They go as far as they dare. They suggest more than they dare to say. No wonder that, with such papers to poison the minds of the soldiers, the patriotic Governor has had to issue a proclamation against desertion. side of the works.

Fed. "Hallo, rebs, won't you have some coffee?"
Reb. "No, thank you, we've got lots."
Fed. "What have you got?"
Reb. "We have bread, and meat, and rice. Come over and see. We won't hurt you."
Fed. "I guess your beef aint much fat, is it?" (The. Confederate laughed in acknowledgment that his stock belonged to Pharaoh's lean kine.) "Come over here and weell give you coffee?" SOUTH CAROLINA.—THE STEAMER ALICE.

Confederate laughed in acknowledgment that his stock belonged to Pharson's lean kine.) "Come over here and we'll give you coffee."

Reb. "Oh, you've got coffee, have you? Will you give me some and let me come back? Honest?"

Fed. "Yes, come on."

One of the rebel soldiers got permission from his officer to come to our lines for supper. He came over, was well received, sat down and commenced on a cup of coffee. Pretty soon his captain cried out to him, "Come back now. You've been gone long enough."

Reb. Soldier. "I've only had one cup of coffee."
Reb. Soldier. "Hell, no. I must have two cups. I'll be there pretty soon."
Interval of five minutes.

Reb. Officer. "Are you coming?"
Reb. Soldier. "Yes, pretty soon. This coffee is so d—d good that I must have some more."

Another interval.

Reb. Officer. "I you don't come immediately, I'll report you as a deserter."

Reb. Soldier. "I guess I'll stay right here. The Yanks will give me coffee all the time. You can report and be d—d."

So the rebel sold his cause for a promise of "coffee all the time," and is now among the deserters from Pemberton's army.

His story is like all the others. "He says the soldiers in Vicksburg are nearly starved. They get just enough peas, bread, meat and rice to keep them alive, and that's all. 'He does not think they will [From the Charleston Courier, June 16.]

We paid a visit to this fine steamship on Saturday, and was highly gratified to find that, with the exception of the hole made by the prow of the gunboat, the vessel had sustained no damage. A few bales of cotton were damaged by salt water, which, at one time, rose nearly to the main deck of the after-part of the steamship. The repairs were all completed, and we noticed some improvements in the captain's office and state room accommodations, leaving more space for storage, &c. The work upon the steamer has been pushed forward with the most persevering labor, and we congratulate Captain Carlin on the success of those efforts. A card of thanks appears in today's Courier from Captain Carlin to the generous friends who have rendered assistance in getting his handsome steamer out of assistance in getting his handsome steamer out of her late difficulty. man to witness. No disaster has fallen upon the crops—no rust has met the eye of the keenest speculator. Some fields, however, have been slightly blasted with smut; but, in counting up this productive industry of our country, we have the blessing we most need at our very door. The stalwart hand of those who have not handled the cradle for many years, and who have been looking in the evening of life with calm serenity upon the events passing before them, and given up the labors of the harvestfields to their sons, have reappeared with the maidens and boys to gladden the hearts of the merry harvest. From the reapers as well as the gleaners, the songs of rejoicing rise in rapturous melody."

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel of the alive, and that's all. 'He' does not think they will hold outlong:

Accident to Mrs. Lincoln This morning, at about ten o'clock, as Mrs. Lin-coln was passing in her carriage across the open lot near the Mount Pleasant Hospital, the driver's seat suddenly became detached from the rest of the carriage, and the coachman was precipitated to the ground. At this accident the spirited horses imme-diately took fright, and dashed along with fearful distely took fright, and dashed along with fearful velocity.

Miss. Lincoln was quite alone in the carriage at the time, but, seeing the imminent danger she was in, with courage and presence of mind remarkable at so critical a moment, sprang quickly from the carriage while the horses were running at full speed. Though for the moment stunned, she most fortunately received no more serious injury from her fall than several severe bruises. From the most severe of taese—one on the back of the head—the blood flowed freely.

Several surgeons from the Mount Pleasant Hapital were instantly upon the spot and along the pital were instantly upon the spot and along the property of a serious character, it was decided that she could be passing at the time was taken Howes A carriage passing at the time was taken Howes A carriage was placed in it.—Washington Star, 2d.

PADLEWSKI, one of the leaders of the Polish insurgents, has been shot at the town of Plock. He indignantly refused all offers of promotion in the Russian army, upon condition that he abandoned the insurgents, and coolly smoked a cigar while, with uncovered face, he received his death volley from a file of Russian soldiery. Advocate Jzctozetionski has been arrested at Warsaw. Abbe Jazola has been shot by the Russians at Wilna. The Poles have gained further victories in the kingdom of Poland and in Lithuania.

Correspondence of the Houston Telegraph.]
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Tuesday, May 12, 1863.
Last evening an express arrived from Eagle Pass, o a gentleman in this city, with the following importants intelligence. I can youch for its being perceptly reliable: R. K. ANDREWS, a Methodist clergyman, is under arrest in Oswego, N. Y., for burglary, is stealing, from the warehouse of the Northern Transportation Company, nearly a bale of cotton goods, a portion of which he sold for ninety-eight dollars. He acknowledged his guilt, and when questioned as to his motive, answered: "As lightening falls so have I." He has a wife and three children living in Huron, Wayne county. feetly reliable:

On the 28th of March an express arrived in Chihuahua, from acting Governor Orney, of New Mexico, to Gov. Ferrares, of Chihuahua, with a request that he meethim (Orney) at El Paso, on the 5th day of April, for the purpose of arranging with him for the occupation of the State by Federal troops. To which Gov. Ferrares replied that his official duties would prevent his meeting Gov. Orney in El Paso, but would be pleased to see him in Chihuahua. On the 14th of March another express arrived in Chihuahua, with a communication to Gov. Ferrares, from acting Governor Orney, in which he stated that NEW YORK CITY.

New York, July 2, 1863.

from acting Governor Orney, in which he stated that he had received orders from President Lincoln to give protection to the States of Chihushua and Sonora, and to do so effectually, he would have to occupy both the States with United States troops.

It yet remains to be seen against what they are going to protect them—probably the French.

JOHN L. BRYANT, Captain P. A. C. A.

[The acting Governor of New Mexicols W. F. W. s undeniable, is not to interfere with the municipal grangements for celebrating the coming Fourth. The younger portion of our citizens is, as usual, on the qui vive prospectively; and detonating squibs, with now and then a feeble embryo rocket, already [The acting Governor of New Mexico is W. F. M. Anny, not Orney.—ED. TIMES.] serve to remind us of what is at hand. Innumer ble adipose aldermen are fast stimulating their AN IRON-CLAD IN GALVESTON.

The gunboat Caddo was successfully launched at Galveston, Texas, early in May. This vessel has been built with great dispatch, by Captain Carter, Confederate States navy, naval engineer, and her future commander. It is claimed for her all the excellencies of the gunboats that have gone before her, with many of their defects remedied and sundry late improvements added. She is all new, and built of oak; her walls are said to be four feet thick, and then this is said to be mailed with iron. Her ram is of the most formidable character. She will carry four heavy guns. A-goat part of her machinery is now on her, and as soon as she is mailed she will be ready for the service. gigantic appetites for the feast that is to be, and looking up their poor relations who, as invited guests, will be entitled to Jouvin's gloves, a long ride in municipal coaches, and a very fat dinner. Numerous Peter-functionaries from various institutions are to assist in the festivities. Country people are flocking in from various localities; new awkward squads of men who wear, individually, as least three breast-pins, and those shocking bad hats for which New Jersey is notorious; and a general assortment from the provinces, all bent upon renewing patriotic feeling and witnessing gratuitous pyr Large displays of fireworks are promised the From the Charleston Mercury, June 10.]
Fractional Confederate Treasury Notes of the denomination of fifty cents will soon be issued by the Treasury Department. The paper bears the medalion portrait of the Fresident of the Confederate States in the centre, and the figures "50" at each end. The money will be issued at the rate of twenty-five thousand or more per day, until the amount limited by law is issued. This is the first fractional currency issued by the Confederate States, and there is no provision for any other of a fractional denomination. mobocracy at the various parks and squares, and, what with orations, salutes, and the parade of the poor remnant of the militia yet remaining to us, th oming Fourth will be quite as notable as its prede-

days have been in circulation, the most significant has been that of substitutions. On Tuesday, it was is no provision for any other of a fractional denomination.

A VERSION OF GEN, LEE'S DESIGNS. The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Heval? insists that Lee is aiming at Washington, and that he makes the circuit through Maryland and Pennsylvania to cut all the railroads connecting Washington with the North, and to gather supplies. "He has in the corps of topographical engineers in his army, men who are well acquainted with all of these roads, and who know how and where their destruction can be most quickly and effectually accomplished. This work once done, General Lee believes that the Union army will constitute no obstacle to his occupation of the federal capital—at least, none that he cannot overcome. And once in the occupation of the federal capital—at least, none that he cannot overcome. And once in the occupation of Washington, he proposes to fortify it so strongly on the north and least that he cannot be driven from it. If it should be necessary for him to have more troops than those now with him, he has made arrangements for reinforcements to any extent which can be sent to him. He has taken care to keep open his communication with Richmond by the route over which he has just marched. Besides this, he also holds the shorter line from Richmond to his own estates at Arlington Heights, by way of Fredericksburg, Dumfries, Centreville and Fairfax, of which latter place, only fifteen miles from Washington, his troops are new in possession. It is whispered by those who know Lee best, that he never was a Secssionist at heart; that he has no faith in the Jeff Davis oligarchy, or in the stability of the Southern Confederacy; that he has no faith in the Jeff Davis oligarchy, or in the stability of the other restored; that in the great revolution through which the country is now passing he aspires to play the part, not of Napoleon or Cromwell, but of General Monk, and to effect the restoration of constitutional government in America?" positively asserted that General Butler had been put into possession of Mr. Stanton's war portfolio, while McClellan superseded General Halleck in ommand of our armies. As grounds for this belief, it was stated that Postmaster Wakeman and Col Nugent, our provost marshal, had received telegrams to that effect from parties well versed in the political studies of the capital. Indeed, the rumor seemed plausible enough, and its effect was at once apparent. The gold thermometer fell, prices advanced, and altogether the market was more buoyant and satisfactory. Political circles grew feverish and excited, and the President was alternately aplauded and censured, according to the peculiar deas of party. This much, however, may be said: both Democrats and Republicans found a morsel of comfort in the news, and were equally gratified the range of human possibilities, commit himself to the breach between right and wrong. CRIME IN THE CITY has become fearfully prevalent within the last fort-

Among the various rumors which for the past few

night, as exhibited in the long list of murders and suicides already on record. It seems as though a murderous impulse has for the time seized upon men. Crimes of less gravity have perhaps diminished; but those in which the violent dismissal of life is involved have increased to an extent which is The latest of these horrible sensations is the suicide of a young and lovely woman, named Walker, the wife of a recently returned army officer. The cause assigned for the rash act, on the coroner's inquest, was domestic troubles growing out of the interference of interested parties. It appears that the couple separated, previous to Walker's departure for ned herself to a deep gloom, from which noth-At 11 A. M., May 25, in latitude 12 10, longitude 34 55, the rebel steamer Alsbams hove in sight.

Captain McC. supposed her to be an American gunwith a young family to rear, she applied for, and At 11. A. M., May 25, in latitude 12 10, longitude 34 55, the rebel steamer. Alabama hove in sight. Captain McCu supposed her to be an American gunboat, as she showed American colors. He dipped his colors in salute, and the Alabama dipped hers, returning the salute with prompt courtesy. Captain McCullum was then about to proceed on his voyage, when the Alabama fired a gun across his bows and made the signal, "I want to speak to you." The ship was then hove to, and a boat put off from the Alabama, then two hundred yards distant. As the boat approached, Captain McCullum asked "What steamer is that?" The boat returned no answer; but as her crew assended the ship's side the United States flag was hanled down and the rebel flag was run up on the Alabama. The boarding officer advanced to Captain McC. and said: "You are a prize to the Confederate steamer. Alabama. Prepare to go. on board with Alabama, he endeavored to secure the safety of his yessel by showing that his cargo was coal, on English account. But Captain Semmes said: "Sir, your vessel is worth over sixty thousand dollars. I will burn your vessel." The Captain was not allowed to return again to the ship. A boat was sent, which brought away the crew. Captain Semmes took possession of all the chronometers, nautical instruments, &c., on board, and Captain McCullum thus lost all he had in the vessel. The ship was then fired, and it burned to the water's edge. Two hours afterward, the Baltimore vessel Justina hove in sight and was captured, but ransomed on giving a bond for seven thousand dollars. I will burned to the water's edge. Two hours afterward, the Baltimore vessel Justina hove in sight and was captured, but ransomed on giving a bond for seven thousand dollars. I will burned to the water's edge. Two hours afterward, the Baltimore vessel Justina hove in sight and was a constant of the first of the firs received an appointment as nurse in one of the Go. vernment hospitals in Virginia. This position she was unable to retain for any length of time; and after its relinquishment accepted that of housekeeper in the family of a well-known and highly respected physician of this city. This she retained until the final culmination of her sorrows, leading a quiet and irreproachable life.

A few weeks since, Lieut. Walker returned with his regiment from the seat of war, and the worthy doctor at once took steps to bring about a reconciliation between the partles. His efforts seem to have been unavailing. After a brief meeting, they separated in mutual exasperation, the lady returning home and resigning herself at once to a terrible depression. The bitter cup from which the poor, pitiful creature had already drunken so deeply, was again filled to the overflow; and without the coursege again to commend it to her lips, she chose that terrible alternative which so many of the heart-sick and weary had chosen before her. On Tuesday evening the summoned the servant to the parlor, and immediately upon her appearance swallowed, a glass of poison, which had been previously prepared, and, sinking to the floor, died before medical aid could be rendered. Her remains will be a charge upon her relatives, for interment, and I understand that the funeral will take place to day.

THE ROANOKE, irreproachable life.

THE ROANOKE

THE ROANOKE, iron-clad, sailed early yesterday morning, for Hampton Roads. This, it will be remembered, is the same vessel which was ordered to the navy yard for planting immediately after the affair with the Merrimac, and may be said to have been the first practical result of that tremendous engagement. Not much confidence is placed in her powers of resistance to the steel pointed shot now in vogue, although it is possible that she may disappoint public expectation in this regard.