THE DAILY BEF
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NEW ORLEANS
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By the Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, a lot of ground on Seventh street.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 33 Magazine street, flour: at 10½ o'clock, in the Delta Warehouse flour; at 11½ o'clock, at Post 37, Third District, cargo of schooner Maine Law.

By R. T. Montgomery, at No 67 Tchoupitoulas street: choice extra flour; at the store owner of Front Levee cotton, &c.; at 11 o'clock, at No 93 Camp at est, flour, coffee, hams, pork, &c.

We are indebted to Captain Thompson and Purser Cook, of the steamship Creole, for favors.

The Captain and Purser of the George Cromwell have our thanks for their attentions.

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE.—The Columbia was advertised to leave New York on the 7th inst, and the morning Star on the 11th.

BARK HANNAH CROOKER.—The following list embraces the cargo and consignees of the bark Hannah Crooker, from New York, destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, while in tow coming up the river: 20 cases matches, Witters & Penfield; 6 hhds. glassware, C Loeffler; 100 pails, L. Beebe; 198 tons coal, Elliot & McKeever; 450 bales hay, U. S. Quartermaster; 137 bales hay, 27 bbls. peas and sundries, to order.

The Sheriff sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, at twelve months' credit, a valuable improved lot of ground, situated on Seventh street, between Camp and Magazine streets, Fourth District. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

The attention of our readers is called to R. T. Montgomery's sales this day, (Tuesday) the 14th inst., at the following places and hours: At 10 o'clock, corner of Poydras and Front Levee streets, there will be sold hay, flour, beef, butter, candles, oakum, &c. At 11 o'clock, at salesroom 93 Camp street, flour, coffee, mess pork, mackerel, hams, sugar, soap, cheese, whisky, brandy, &c. Also, at 11 o'clock, at old auction mart, 87 Camp street, a large sale of elegant furniture, bedding, crockery, &c.

Dealers wishing a choice article of flour should attend the sale of 300 barrels of choice extra flour, by R. T. Montgomery, this day, Tuesday, July 14th, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 67 Tchoupitoulas street.

☞ The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, to the following sales: At 10 o'clock, at No. 33 Magazine street, 500 bbls. flour, at 10½ o'clock, in the Delta warehouse, 100 bbls flour; at 11½ o'clock, at Post 37, Third District, cargo of schooner Maine Law. See auction advertisements for full details.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The City Under Martial Law—Disarming the Rebels—Cadets Mustered at Work.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

Baltimore, July 2, 1863.—Baltimore is in a state of siege at last. Military power is now dominant, and with it has come a sense of security hitherto unknown. The citizens have yielded with grace to the necessities of the hour—nay, have come up manfully and cheerfully to the requirements of military law. Even the rebels here are quiet, and cheer no longer at the drawn sword hanging over their heads.

Last evening at 6 o'clock the streets of the city presented a deserted and desolate aspect. All the stores were closed at 5 o'clock punctually. The loyal men had gone to the military rendezvous, and the disloyal made themselves scarce. The two nights since the alarm were sufficient to be imagined. The sense of danger imposes circumspection on everybody, which is well at the. If your city could once be brought to experience the quieting and sobered effect of martial law, it would not be willing to surrender it in a hurry. For the good and loyal a state of siege has no horrors. It is only to the bad and disloyal that it comes as a sword.

DISARMING THE REBELS.

A squad of one of the gallant Massachusetts regiments—the Fifty-first, I think—has just left my door, having come with a policeman to get any arms in my house. The moment the policeman saw me he apologized and said it was a mistake. I had been a secessionist, and they went forth to my rebel neighbors in search of what they wanted. The whole city is now disarmed, at least the disloyal portion of the population. This night to have been done two years ago. The Government will find not less than eight thousand arms in the hands of rebel bands, if it uses the proper means to ferret them out. There must be no more halting in this matter.

THE COLORED MEN.

This morning the Government made short work of sundry rebel officers who could congregate at street-corners and abuse the gallant and hard-working colored men as they returned from the trenches, which this down trodden race are digging for our defense against rebel enemies. These evil-minded fellows were sent to Fort McHenry for two months, on half rations and without pay! There must be some three thousand colored men at work on the fortifications, which they do with a will. They return at night carrying the flag of their country and singing the John Brown song. The next step is to give them guns. A regiment is to be raised at once by a well known and gallant officer of our State.

RAILROAD REPAIRS, ETC.

I met to-day, on Howard street, a train of cars laden with railroad iron and bri glog, and carrying over five hundred workmen, most of them rebels, driving at a furious rate to the Bolton depot and thence up to Hanover Junction, to repair the road. This afternoon your morning news of yesterday's battle reached us by the wires. It is hoped that the scene of battle has been rolled back by General Meade, though we have to lament the death of the brave Reynolds, whose body reached here a few hours since. The Army of the Potomac is now a body of soldiers, and this gives us great hope of seeing Lee beaten and dispersed.

HEAVY CANNONADING AT PARKTON, MD.

Baltimore, July 3.—A gentleman from Parkton, twenty-six miles from Baltimore, says that cannonading was heard there from noon yesterday until nine o'clock last night.

The cannonading was very heavy and was resumed again at daylight this morning with great fury.

GREAT PRESSET IN THE POTOMAC.

Philadelphia, July 3.—The *Inquirer* has the following dispatch dated Hooky Man, Pa., yesterday:

A messenger has just reached London from Mercersburg. He left there at nine o'clock this morning. He reports that the Potomac is impassable at the best fords save by pontoons.

A portion of Imboden's men retired again this morning from Mercersburg and Cove Gap, going towards Hagerstown.

They are reported as being much alarmed at the unexpected rise in the Potomac.

[From the New York Herald of July 4.]

News from Washington.

CIRCULAR REGARDING THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR—GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 209.

War Department, Adj't-General's Office, Washington, July 3, 1863.

I. The attention of all persons in the military service of the United States is called to article 7 of the cartel agreed upon July 22, 1862, and published in General Orders No. 142, September 25, 1862. According to the terms of this cartel all captures must be reduced to actual possession, and all prisoners of war must be delivered at the places designated, there to be exchanged, or paroled until exchanged can be effected. The only exception allowed is in the case of commanders of two opposing armies, who were authorized to exchange prisoners, or to release them on parole at other points mutually agreed upon by said commanders.

II. It is understood that captured officers and men have been paroled and released in the field by others than commanders of opposing armies, and that the sick and wounded in hospitals have been so paroled and released in order to avoid regarding and removing them, which in many cases would have been impossible. Such paroles are in violation of general orders and the stipulations of the cartel, and are null and void. They are not regarded by the enemy, and will not be respected by the armies of the United States. Any officer or soldier who gives such parole will be returned to duty without exchange, and, moreover, will be punished for disobedience of orders. It is the duty of the captor to guard his prisoners, and if, through humanity or choice, he fails to do this, it is the duty of the prisoner to return to the service of his Government. He cannot avoid this duty by giving an unauthorized military parole.

III. A military parole not to serve till exchanged mean not be confounded with a parole of honor to do or not to do a particular thing inconsistent with the duty of a soldier; then a prisoner of war actually held by the enemy may, in order to obtain exemption from a close guard, or comfortable quarters, pledge his parole of honor that he will make no attempt to escape. Such pledges are binding upon the individual giving them; but they should seldom be given or received, for it is the duty of a prisoner to escape, if able to do so. Any pledge or parole of honor extorted from a prisoner by ill usage or cruelty is not binding.

IV. The obligations imposed by the general laws and usages of war upon the combatant inhabitants of a section of country passed over by an invading army close when the military occupation ceases, and any parole or pledge given by such persons, in regard to future service, is null and of no effect.

By order of THE SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj't Gen'l.

General News.

CAUSE OF THE REPORTED PRESENCE OF REBEL CAVALRY NEAR WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 3.—The scare yesterday in reference to the presence of rebel cavalry in the vicinity of Rockville has been traced to its source. General French had sent down from Harper's Ferry a number of laden canal boats, under a heavy infantry escort, which marched down the canal. The country people along the way, seeing this force, were alarmed. Preacher Hennings, of Rockville, who had munificently entertained the rebel officers when there, was on a visit to Seneca Mills, and was informed by some wags that the rebels were approaching in large force. He hurried back to Rockville and gave the alarm. The fleeing citizens met this side of the town a small detachment of our cavalry as a butcher's escort. They assured the officer in command that a large rebel force was approaching Rockville. The cavalry were sent in every direction to warn the people of the neighborhood, and a general stampede took place. Captain Cook, of the First Maryland regiment, a very resolute officer, started out on a reconnoissance as far as Poolesville on the river road, and, returned by way of Rockville, getting back at four o'clock this morning, and found no traces of armed rebels anywhere on his route.

ADVENTURES OF UNION SUTTLERS WITH THE REBEL CAVALRY.

Two suttlers arrived here yesterday from Dover, Pennsylvania, at which point they were released on a parole not to give information as to the number or probable destinations of the forces of General J. E. B. Stuart. They were captured while on their way to Westminster, Maryland. The force of rebels who captured them was undoubtedly the same that made the raid to Rockville and vicinity last Sunday, as they report that they had about the number of men with them as was said to have been captured at that time. The prisoners were treated in the kindest manner by the rebel officers and men, and no severe restraint was imposed upon them. Among the rebels was a Mr. Wilson, of Washington and New York, weighing some five hundred pounds, more or less, was brought before the rebel General Stuart by the Provost Marshal, with a number of prisoners, after the number had been augmented as one hundred and ninety-eight men and two commissioned officers, our fat friend immediately said, "And one fat man," which so tickled the rebel commander that he heartily shook him by the hand, being near him at the time. The friendship of General Stuart, however, did not insure him return of a valuable horse, and light wagon he had just purchased from a frightened denizen of the county, valued at six hundred dollars. They represent the skedaddle of the rebels before General Fitzpatrick's troops as universal. Officers, with pistols in their hands, pointed at the soldiers' heads, in vain endeavored to stop the retreat. The attack at Hanover Junction by our cavalry took them perfectly by surprise.

[Special to the New York Times of the 29th.]

A DESPERATE CAVALRY FIGHT—SQUADRON OF SCOTT'S 900 CAVALRY SURROUNDED AND CUT UP.

Washington, Saturday, June 27.—A squadron of Scott's Nine Hundred cavalry, under Major Remington, on their way to Centreville, this morning, encountered near Fairfax the Sixth Virginia cavalry, and dashed at them with the sabre. The Major made two charges, and drove the enemy nir three miles into a wood, and there encountered a superior force, that checked him with the fire of carbines. The fight from that point to the end was fierce in the extreme, from the overwhelming disparity of numbers, was disastrous.

Major Remington, after having had his horse shot twice, cut his way out and made his escape with the eighteen men. Five have come in since. Eighty are reported as either killed, wounded or missing. Among them are Capt. Dagwell, Capt Campbell and Lieut. Hazleton. The companies were B and C.

A dispatch was received to-day, stating that the rebel force in Gettysburg to day was 5000.

THE RANK OF THE MAJOR GENERALS SETTLED

Washington, July 2—The question of rank between the Major Generals of the army has been decided by the Board of Officers, to which it has been submitted, by determining the following order of precedence

Major General McClellan, appointed May 14, 1861, to rank from the same date.

Major General Fremont, appointed July 1, to rank from May 14, 1861.

Major General Banks, appointed June 5, to take rank from May 16, 1861.

Major General Dix, appointed June 14, to take rank from May 16, 1861.

Major General Butler, appointed May 16, to take rank from May 16, 1861.

The decision is upon two grounds:

First—That an appointment may be antedated by the President, as in General Fremont's case; and,

Second—That the order in which the names stood in the list, when the appointments were sent into the Senate, determines the rank between General Banks, Dix and Butler, without regard to the actual date of appointment by the President.

THE THREATENED ADVANCE UPON RICHMOND.

If there is any idea on the part of our military authorities to attempt the capture of Richmond I trust that it will be abandoned. It has been ascertained that the rebel capital has been strongly garrisoned by a force equal to that which could be expected to be brought against it. The garrison has been drawn either from forces taken from Bragg's army in Tennessee, or from conscripts under the recent draft instituted by the autocrat of rebeldom.

You will see, therefore, that if such a project as an attack upon Richmond were really entertained by the War Department it would have but indifferent chances of success. The way to capture Richmond is by defeating and capturing Lee's army in Maryland and Pennsylvania. To this object all the energies of the Government should now be bent.

LEE'S PLAN FOR TAKING BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

Washington, July 3, 1863.—It is universally understood that Lee is now attempting to carry out the *finale* of his plans—that of advancing on Baltimore and Washington, more particularly the latter city.

Ever he gets rid of General Meade's large army, he cannot successfully approach the fortifications. On this point the officials feel doubly certain, to my nothing of the rebel inability, as things now look, to whip General Meade.

General Sykes succeeds General Meade in command of the Fifth corps, and General Wadsworth the lamented Reynolds in that of the First.

A private letter from beyond Frederick, dated yesterday, says a general and decisive battle is anticipated hourly.

There is not a word of reliance to be placed in any rumored Cabinet changes or of generals.

Mrs. Lincoln is recovering from the severe injuries received in the accident of yesterday.

MOSBY'S GUERRILLAS AT WORK.

It is stated that about one hundred of Mosby's guerrillas were last night about two miles this side of Vienna and Fairfax Courthouse, Virginia. He makes Fairfax Courhouse his headquarters. A gang of rebels, supposed to be a portion of the same band, are now holding Aldie, in Loudon county. They have of late been hovering in front of the fortifications on the other side of the Potomac.

[From the New York Herald of July 4.]

The Missouri State Convention.

PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE OF EMANCIPATION.

Jefferson City, July 1, 1863.—The repealing ordinance of emancipation was passed by the Convention this morning by a vote of 51 ayes against 36 nays:

Section 1. The first and second clauses of the twenty sixth section of the third article of the Constitution is hereby abrogated.

Section 2. That slavery or involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1870, and all slaves within that State on that day are hereby declared to be free; Provided, however, that all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control and subject to their late owners, or their legal representatives, as servants during the following period, to-wit: Those over forty years of age, for and during their lives; those under five years until they arrive at the age of twenty-three, and those of all other ages until the 4th of July, 1876. The persons, or their legal representatives who, up to the moment of emancipation were owners of slaves hereby freed, shall, during the period for which the services of such freed slaves are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over the said freed men for the purpose of reserving the possessions and services of the same that are now held by the master in respect of his slaves; provided, however, that after the said 4th of July, 1870, no person so held to service shall be sold to non-residents or removed from the State by authority of his late owner or his legal representatives.

Section 3. All slaves hereafter brought into the State and now belonging to citizens of the State shall thereupon be free.

Section 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any ceded State after the passage by such State of its act or ordinance of secession, and thereafter brought into the State by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

Section 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

Section 6. After the passage of this ordinance no slave in this State shall be subject to State, county or municipal taxes.

Governor Gamble announced the withdrawal of his resignation. He will, therefore, continue to serve as governor until the election of his successor on the 18th of August, 1864.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

It is reported that the Government intends to prosecute the journals which copied a recent article from a Philadelphia paper, giving the positions of the army corps in Virginia.

New Orleans Bee.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,749.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

No Provost Court To-Day—Lieut. Miller, of the Second District Police, informed us late last night that he had received notice there would be no Provost Court to-day.

Fire—The fire last night, about 9 o'clock, occurred in the small dry goods store of Hart & Blair, corner of Bourbon and St. Peter streets. The damage was very slight, and the cause was not known. The property is owned by Mr. Ecrot, and all is covered by insurance. The firemen were out in force, but there was little occasion for their service.

Killed by the Rampart Street Cars.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of J. B. Lafoe-e, sixty years of age, a native of France, lying at the Treme police station. From the testimony, it appeared that the deceased had been to the southeast corner of Rampart and St. Peter streets to get a bottle of liquor; on his return he was crossing the railroad track diagonally, when the mule driving the car reached him, and he threw up his hand, which frightened the brute, causing it to knock him down on the track. The wheel of the car passed over his neck and right arm, breaking both, and resulting in instantaneous death. The driver of the car, as soon as he saw the man's danger ballooed at him and turned on his brake, but it was too late to stop the headway of the car. The deceased was a watchman at the Place d'Armes. A verdict of accidental death by being run over by the City Railroad car No. 74 on Sunday night, was rendered.

Found Drowned.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of an unknown negro woman which was found in the river, nearly opposite Elmira street, Third District. She was about 20 years, and appeared to be a plantation negress, she had on a red figured calico dress and red plaid handkerchief around her waist. The verdict was—found drowned.

Thrown from a Gallery.—Officer Miller, of the First District station, reported yesterday that he had sent to the Charity Hospital Mrs McCoy, who had been badly injured by being thrown from a gallery by two of her sex, named Madame Mack and Fritz. The officer recorded no particulars, but it may be taken for granted it was a common quarrel, disgraceful to all the actors.

Provost Court—Judge Hughes.—Mary Doyle, as an incorrigible drunkard; Anna, an old rep., for burrahing for Jeff Davis and Stonewall Jackson; Mary Sturgeon and Big Missouri, for keeping a disorderly house, and a number of drunken cases, were duly Workhoused.

Clara Fisher, who appeared repeatedly before this court, disclosing quarrels with her husband, was up again for insanely abusing a number of ladies. She was sent to the asylum.

Ellen Collins was fined $10 for giving three cheers for the Confederacy.

Mary O'Dowd and her overgrown son were sent to the Workhouse for breaking the furniture of Ellen Hogan, and for drunken conduct.

James Darbison caused the arrest of a teamster, and charged him with being a deserted sailor. Accused was fined $5.

Mrs. Moire chased a saucy colored girl in the street with a cowhide, and had to pay $10 fine—the girl $5.

Vincent Pecard used for a long time considerable seditious language; wished that the United States, with the flag, be buried a hundred yards deep. Was fined $5.

Mrs. Tulfrow had been to a ball on Saturday, got tight, and struck Mrs. Wilson. Fined $3.

Mrs. Wilson, and four others, arrested for violating General Order No. 18, were sent to Col. Dwight's Court.

J. H. Crealing, H Belnard, P. L. Black, Jno. Young, N. Maher and Fritz Goel, were tried on cross charges of assault and batteries resulting from the celebration of the Fort Hudson news last week. Crealing as peace-maker was discharged, Belnard was fined $15 and the others $5 each.

Letty Leonard and Mary Sweatenberg, accused of having maliciously caused the arrest of certain parties, falsely accused of being spies, had a new trial and were discharged, showing that they had not been actuated by malice.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Arrival of the Steamships Creole and Cromwell.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Creole, from New York the 3d, arrived at her wharf after midnight, and the George Cromwell, which left that port on the 4th, arrived early this morning. By these arrivals we get New York dates from the 28th ult. to the 4th inst.

The Great Struggle in Pennsylvania.

THE FIGHTING AT GETTYSBURG.

Both armies appear to have been massing and struggling at and near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 35 miles east of Chambersburg, over a fine rolling county most of the way, which will be the scene of several great battles of the invasion. We select the latest dispatches from the seat of war to the New York papers:

Philadelphia, July 3—The *Evening Bulletin* learns from persons who have arrived in this city the following particulars:

The fight opened at Gettysburg on Wednesday when our forces were about half a mile beyond the town.

But one brigade of the corps of Maj.-Gen Reynolds was in position to do service at the opening of the struggle.

Gen. Reynolds's gallantry pushed that brigade to a commanding position on Seminary Hill and endeavored to hold it until the rest of the corps could come up.

Reinforcements were, however, delayed and our forces subsequently fell back of the locality called Seminary Hill.

About ten thousand of our men in this fight were engaged with thirty thousand of the enemy.

The last position taken by the Union forces was held up to the latest dates.

Gen. Reynolds was killed very early in the action, while placing the 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 Potomac were so near at hand as to be immediately available for the conflict.

The rebels had mainly concentrated their forces near Gettysburg on Wednesday night, and there was but little doubt that the great battle of yesterday would involve every available man of both armies.

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

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

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

General Sickles, it is said, was wounded, and had his leg amputated on the field.

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

The latest intelligence received here was up to eleven o'clock to day.

Rebel mail matter was captured. Among the letters, it is reported, is a letter from Jeff Davis to Lee, saying he would send him no more troops as Richmond was seriously threatened.

Washington, July 3.—An official dispatch was received this afternoon from Major-Gen. Meade, dated Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, 11 o'clock P. M., July 2, which says:

"The enemy attacked us about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and, after one of the severest contests of the war, was repulsed at all points.

"We have suffered considerably in killed and wounded. Among the former are Brigadier-Generals Paul and Zook; and among the wounded, General Sickles, Barlow, Graham and Warren slightly.

"We have taken a large number of prisoners."

SECOND DISPATCH.

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

"The action commenced this afternoon at early daylight upon various parts of the line.

"The enemy thus far have made no impression upon my position.

"All accounts agree in placing their whole army here.

"Prisoners report that Longstreet's and A. P. Hill's forces were much injured yesterday, and that many general officers were killed. Gen. Barksdale, of Mississippi, is dead. His body is within our lines.

"We have to thus far about sixteen hundred prisoners, and a small number yet to be started."

Harrisburg, July 3—Midnight—The great struggle at Gettysburg was renewed this morning by an attack delivered by the enemy upon General Meade's lines about eight o'clock. At nine o'clock it was reported that the fighting had ceased. This being, however, about eight o'clock, Governor Curtin received a dispatch from Lancaster, stating that persons who had arrived there from McCall's Ferry, Peach Bottom and Safe Harbor report a continuous cannonade audible at all these points up to one o'clock this afternoon. The last sound proceeded from the direction of Gettysburg.

There is great anxiety to learn the news here, and no one seems more anxious than Governor Curtin.

A man who left Gettysburg, under a pass from General Ewell, yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, reports the enemy then in possession of that town in large forces. On the way to Harrisburg, he met a large column of rebel cavalry and artillery, numbering several thousands. They were on the march towards Gettysburg.

Though we are totally without news as to the result of the struggle to-day, very little doubt is entertained that the result is favorable to the Union.

I understand that General Couch has positive information to that effect

All is quiet in the vicinity of Carlisle. Small bands of rebel cavalry are reported still hovering not far from the Susquehanna, and picking up what plunder the can. The telegraph line to Baltimore over the Northern Central Railroad is being reconstructed to-day from both ends of the line. When this is done we may have more and better intelligence.

Two soldiers from Susquehanna county were killed in Camp Curtin this afternoon by lightning.

Chambersburg was evacuated by the rebels on Thursday morning, they going towards Gettysburg.

Imboden's force evacuated this morning, and were attacked by Col. Pierce and forty-two prisoners captured.

It is stated that the mountains in the district from which the rebel army retreated is filled with deserters waiting an opportunity to reach our lines.

It is reported that Gen. Sickles was wounded in the battle to-day.

The rebels battered down the railroad buildings at Chambersburg.

THE REBELS ON THE DEFENSIVE

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

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

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

Lee holds a gap in South Mountain, near Chambersburg, through which he hopes to escape if defeated. A guard stationed at Bridge 88, on the Northern Central Railroad, heard firing in that direction like that of flying artillery, whence it is believed that Pleasanton is advancing from the south with his dashing cavalry, fighting for the possession of the gap.

The Latest from Gettysburg.

Gettysburg, Pa, July 2, 6 A M—The battle which was expected to have come off to day has not yet commenced, and it is possible we may not fight again in this position. All will depend on considerations of which a military man may not speak to the public.

Major Gen. Newton, formerly of the Third division of the Sixth corps, has been assigned to the command of the First corps, made vacant by the death of Major-Gen. Reynolds. This is an excellent appointment.

Gettysburg, Pa, July 2, 7 A M—The enemy still hold the town, and their sharpshooters annoy us somewhat from the houses.

A heavy column is moving towards our right flank. Some fighting will be expected.

Our batteries are playing upon them, but from a considerable distance.

The Very Latest.

THE BATTLE NOT RESUMED UP TO EIGHT O'CLOCK THURSDAY MORNING

Baltimore, July 3, 1 A M—Advices from the front state that up to eight o'clock yesterday morning fighting had not been generally resumed at Gettysburg.

Gen. Meade had arrived, and was arranging the details for the coming fray.

Everything looks favorable for the success of our arms.

American learns from parties who left Gettysburg at noon to day that everything was progressing favorably for the ultimate success of our arms. Up to that time they assert that six thousand prisoners had been captured and sent to the rear, principally through Bridgeport for transportation to Baltimore. The Seventh regiment have just gone to Bolton depot, to take charge of eight hundred already arrived, and General Schenck has just announced from the Eutaw House that there are twenty thousand rebels and the Relay House 2100 in his possession. We learn that nearly 1000 of these prisoners were captured on Wednesday by the Eleventh army corps in their gallant charge on Longstreet's corps. They are said to have set fire to their wounded, General Howard cried to them "Remember Chancellorsville," they rushed into the fight like infuriated demons, and the whole line of the enemy gave away before them.

During the early part of to-day, the fight, when our intelligence left, there had been no general battle, though heavy skirmishing had been going on all the morning, resulting in a heavy loss to the enemy and the capturing of over five thousand prisoners. In all these skirmishes, which were conducted under the direction of General Meade, our arms were entirely successful, but the enemy studiously avoided any general engagement, and it was thought there will be none before to-day, when it was felt to be the intention of General Meade to press the enemy along the whole line.

The prudence and skill displayed by Gen. Meade in the management of his army, and the strategy evinced by him in coping with Lee, had already won the confidence of the country, and his presence drew forth the strongest demonstrations of attachment. The army evinced the determination to win at all hazards, and had been strongly impressed by the officers with the dreadful consequences that would ensue to them and the country if defeat should occur to our arms in the coming conflict

The enemy was rapidly concentrating troops yesterday, and Gen Meade's whole army had reached the field of battle.

General Couch was expected to press down through the Cumberland Valley on the enemy.

Great Anxiety at Washington.

Washington, July 2—Midnight—The most intense excitement has prevailed here all day in reference to the battle at Gettysburg. No details have been received. Everything else has given place to military news. Much apprehension is entertained and the result is anxiously expected.

Up to this hour the Government has not received any official details of yesterday's fight near Gettysburg. The fact of its not being in immediate communication with the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac will explain the non-receipt of dispatches.

It is very likely that our army has been engaged in combat with the enemy to day, although, if this be true, the War Department has no official notification of such fact.

Reported Surrender of Vicksburg.

Philadelphia, July 3.—The *Inquirer* of this city has the following posted on its bulletin boards:

"A dispatch from Washington, just received at the Navy Yard and read to the workmen, says that Vicksburg has surrendered."

LATER.

At noon to-day a captain of marines, at the Navy Yard, read a dispatch to the men announcing the capture of Vicksburg.

THE VICKSBURG (PHILADELPHIA) CANARD EXPLAINED.

Philadelphia, July 2.—It is ascertained that the workmen at the Navy Yard were deceived this morning by a false report of the capture of Vicksburg; hence the rumor that the commandant had received a dispatch to that effect. There is no truth in the latter report whatever.

Another Report from Vicksburg.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE FIRST OF JULY.

Memphis, Tenn, July 1.—Official advices from the army of General Grant to the 28th of June, furnish the following news:

The rebel garrison at Vicksburg is very active.

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

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

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

[The dispatches just received here, announcing the surrender of Vicksburg, purport to be one day later than the above.—*Eds. Evening Post*]

The Washington Militia Out.

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.]

Washington, July 3.—The militia of the District of Columbia are under arms to day.

The Twenty-seventh Maine regiment, whose term of service has expired, re-enlisted to-day.

A Rumor from Richmond.

Philadelphia, July 3.—The *Press*, of this city, has the following:

Baltimore, July 2.—Rumors from Fortress Monroe, by the Old Point boat, have given rise to the serious impression that Richmond has been closely invested by Gen. Dix, and is probably captured.

This *rumor*, which has given an *impression* that a certain act has *probably* been performed, may be said to require authentication, especially as we find both rumor and impression in the Philadelphia *Press.—Eds. Evening Post*]

[From the New York Herald of the 3d.]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship North American, from Londonderry on the 19th of June, passed Father Point yesterday morning, on her voyage to Quebec. The China, which left Queenstown on the 21st of June, reached this port yesterday afternoon. The news is three days later, and will be found of a varied and very interesting character.

Mr. Slidell, the rebel commissioner in Paris, took breakfast with the Emperor Napoleon. They enjoyed a private conversation afterwards. It was inferred that Napoleon would renew his offer of mediation in the war affairs of the United States.

The correspondence which passed between Mr. Conway, the alleged representative of the American Abolitionist party, and Mr. Mason, the envoy of the rebel States in London, is published.

The Liverpool journals again assert that the steamship Southerner, lying in that port, is intended for the rebel service. The case of the Alexandra was to come up for trial in the Court of Exchequer, London, on the 22d of June.

A letter from Rio Janiero, of the 22d of May, has the following: The Florida (Confederate steamer) left Pernambuco May 12, and with her the late Federal brig Clarence, which she had taken; the latter has been armed with four guns and forty men. It is reported that the Florida had destroyed nine vessels, some laden with flour, from New York for the Brazils, previous to entering Pernambuco. Advices from Bahia, of the 29th of May, report: The Alabama (Confederate steamer) sailed hence May 21; and the Georgia, (Confederate steamer) which arrived here from the Clyde on the 13th May, left on the 22d. The Mohican (Federal steamer-of-war) put in here on the 25th May, and sailed on the 27th May in search of the above.

The London *Times* expresses the opinion that the interview of Fernando Wood with President Lincoln would incline the public mind towards peace

The New York steam fire engine Manhattan, No. 8—intended for the London exhibition—had reached Liverpool just previous to the departure of the China.

France was still jubilant over the news of the triumph at Puebla. General Forey, in an additional report to the Emperor, says that the speeches of M M. Jules Favre and Pinard, in the Paris Legislature, against the expedition, were found translated into Spanish by the thousand in the hands of the Mexicans. The General adds—"I have already stated that the defense of Puebla organized by the European democracy proves that there are persons in the place thoroughly acquainted with barricades." It was said that France would claim the State of Sonora as Mexican territory, and that Forey would be ordered to seize the city of Acapulco and the mines in that neighborhood to reimburse the French for the expenses of the war. Twenty one guns were fired from the Castle of San Angelo, in Rome, in honor of the fall of Puebla. The Emperor telegraphed to Pius the Ninth that he would send a representative to confer with him on all matters relating to the church in Mexico.

The Paris papers of the 21st of June announce that with a view of facilitating commerce with Mexico, merchandise consigned to ports occupied by the French and destined for the portions of the country in French occupation, shall only pay half of the import duty to which it is liable by the regular tariff.

Lord Palmerston's speech on the subject of the close alliance of England with France appears in our columns.

Earl Russell had directed the English Minister in Brazil to ask for his passports.

It was thought the Russian world refuse the allied proposals in relation to the affairs of Poland.

Captains Speke and Grant, the explorers of the Nile, had reached England. A London journal describes the travelers as "sunburned, unburned, lean and gaunt as greyhounds."

A number of foreign items of real interest, *causes célebres*, had transpired in England and France. Captain Nathaniel W. Massey, the hero of the MacTavish Canadian elopement, had been sued in the London Divorce Court by his wife, Mrs. Massey, whose complaint is very undeniable. The Captain (The Fallerton marriage case was again in the Scotch courts in a newspaper.

In Paris an action is brought by Madame Civry, to recover from the royal Duke of Brunswick, whose natural child she claims to have been adopted by her husband, in 1841. She alleges that she is the child of the Duke by Lady Colville, of England, whom he seduced. The London *Saturday Review* furnishes a resume of the late Paris law suit, giving the views of the leading lawyers on the case.

Consols closed in London, on June 20, at 92 to 92¼. The Liverpool cotton market was dull, with prices unchanged, on the 26th ult. Breadstuffs were flat but steady. Provisions dull.

[From the New York Herald of July 2d.]

Important from Mexico.

THE CITY OF MEXICO EVACUATED BY THE MEXICANS—NEWSPAPERS ESTABLISHED DAMNING THE FRENCH POLICY—CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY BY GENERAL FOREY.

San Francisco, June 30, 1863.—Advices from the City of Mexico from the 30th of May to the 6th of June are received. The news is of the highest importance.

President Juarez and his cabinet had concluded to evacuate the City of Mexico, believing that the most effectual resistance to the French army could be made outside of the walls.

On the 31st of May the government moved to San Luis de Potosi, taking all the movable effects and the printing of war along.

They also took with them two millions of dollars from the Treasury.

The force that garrisoned the City of Mexico, said to number over twenty thousand men, was ordered to evacuate the city and take intermediate points around the city, for the purpose of carrying on guerrilla warfare.

On the 1st of June a meeting was held in the city, at which the principal leaders of the church party were present. They sent a proclamation to General Forey, offering their allegiance to the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

On the 5th the French division under Gen Bazaine occupied the main entrance to the city, and afforded the church party protection against the excited populace.

The whole French army was expected to occupy the capital on the 8th of June

Three newspapers had been established favoring the policy of the French.

One of these papers states that the occupation of the city of Mexico takes place with absolute certainty that it is necessary to extirpate by the root the democratic element, and no longer need there be even a dream of popular sovereignty

General Forey had issued a decree confiscating the property of all persons who have been or are in arms against the French.

This news is derived from letters received here from high Mexican officials.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, July 13, 1863.

The latest financial advices (seven days later, to the 4th inst.) received from the North this morning, and published in our evening commercial intelligence edition, do not appear to have altered the condition of financial matters here. The volume of business continues small, and the prices of Money and Exchange have undergone no decided or important changes. Affairs here were just greatly affected by important intelligence of movements in this section of country, and the course of business is of only minor consideration, there being little disposition manifested to open up until matters become more settled. We retain our previous quotations which may be considered as ruling, viz: Money, 6 @ 8 per cent per annum for Treasury Notes and 46@49 per cent. premium for Currency. Silver 35@36 per cent. premium for the former, and 30@32 per cent. premium for the latter. The offerings in Exchange are light and the demand is very limited, the rates ranging at 1-8@1/64 for sterling; 3 3/4@3 30/16 for Paris; 1@¼ per cent. premium in Treasury Notes, for sight bills on New York, and 2@3 per cent. premium in other currency.

We have no transactions to report in Stocks, Bonds or Mortgage Securities.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, July 13, 1863.

COTTON.—There are two or three small lots in the market, which we have not got a sale to report. The last sales reported were at 56c. ⅌ lb. for Low Middling, and 56c. for Strictly Middling.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There