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Tributes of Respect (except those of soldiers) charged as adverthements. Also obituary notices exceeding six lines in length, will be charged for atthe rates of TEN CENTS per line of manuscript .-The money should accompany the notice. Mere announcements of deaths or marriages are solicited

From the United States.

QCCUPATION OF CARLISLE.

HARRISBURG, June 27 .- Carlisle was occupied about 10 o'clock this morning by the rebels. At 12 o'clock they were three miles this side, and still advancing. Our cavalry force, which has been watching their mevement is gradually retiring.

The enemy have a line of pickets extending from Carlisle to Gettysburg. They are moving in this direction in three col-

The State authorities were in telegraphic | pulsed.

archives are now being packed up for ship-

The Susquebanna is rapidly rising, which will destroy all the fords.

PHILABELPHIA, June 27 .- Gen. Smith commanding the troops on the opposite side of the river, considers his position impregnable. There is not as much excitement here as there was when the robels first entered Hagerstown. The greatest fear is that the railroad and other bridges across the river will be destroyed.

THE REBELS OCCUPY YORK WITHOUT RESIST-

HARRISBURG, June 27 .- The rebels occu- enemy for a renewal of the conflict. ied York at five o'clock this afternoon. miles from Columbia.

in the ski, mish. Sterritt's Gap is 18 miles invasion. from Harrisburg.

proclamation of yesterday.

The excitement here is most intense. The streets are crowded with citizens and strangers, who are turning out by thousands to defend the city. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevail, each one day, our forces having fallen back after the regiment-weie then bagged, endeavoring to do all he can to assist in re- fall of Gen. Reynolds; that the attack of | Im . ediately after the arrival and going deeming the State and country.

GREAT BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG, PENN. A sanguinary battle was fought at Get. tysburg, Pennsylvania, on the 1st and 2nd instant. We give below such accounts of this battle as have been received in North. ern papers :

THE FIRST DAY'S BATTLE.

The Baltimore American has the following account of the first day's battle:

It appears that at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning (the 1st inst.) the 1st and 11th Corps of the Army of the Potomac reached Gettysburg, entering from the east side of the town, and marching directly through to the west side, the cavalry force of the enemy falling back as we advanced. On passing out of the west end of the town, the enemy was observed advancing from the Chambersburg pike, in line of battle, towards the town, evidently endeavoring to hold an advantageous position commanding the town. The 1st corps. under Gen. Reynolds, was in the advance, and pushed forward at double-quick to secure the advantageous position. The ene. my, under Longstreet and Hill, advanced steadily; and in a few minutes a heavy fire. both of artillery and musketry, was opened along the whole federal line. The 11th Army Corps, under Gen. Howard, was also by the enemy to dislodge our forces, all of

them, and a heavy infantry fight ensued, in which both parties suffered severely, volley after volley of musketry being poured into the opposing columns with deadly effect. In the charge Maj. General Reynolds fell mortally wounded, and died press the enemy along the whole line. soon after being conveyed to Gettysburg. He was, as usual, leading his corps, and in what was their loss in officers.

which were unsuccessful.

The effort to flank our right wing en- coming conflict. tirely failed, and we held the prominent and commanding position for which the struggle was made at the close of the fight, of our army was in position to meet any pected, we may look for a glorious result demonstration that the enemy might make in the worning, or to advance on him, as the Commanding General might decide. The first army corps nobly maintained its position against the effort to fink its right, and scarcely faltered for a moment, when its gallant comman, er fell under the mur- bloody battles of this accursed rebellion. derous fire of the enemy. A great and garded as decidedly with our forces.

up through the Cumberland Valley.

mand of the 1st army corps on the fall of of the service.

officer. held Gettysburg for some time provious to and fight the enemy. the approach of our army, and had not only the hills west of the town, where they proposed to check our advance towards Chambersburg and the mouth of the Cumberland | corps.

The movement of Gen. Reynolds and the rapidity with which he advanced after cn-

No resistance was made by our troops. day (Thursday) morning. Gen. Mende had the batteries again took up a commanding probably only the discontinuance of the The regiments of Colonel Thomas and arrived, and the main body of our army position, which they were enabled to hold battle on our part for necessary rest, or for Frick are known to be safe. York is ten was in position, ready to push the enemy during the day. so soon as day should dawn.

At 3 o'clock to-day, a skirmish took place Gettysburg is just twenty-five miles east to the right, the division of Gen. Wads- claim to have derived any benefit from the at Storritt's Cap, cleven miles from where of Chambersburg, over a fine rolling count worth was drawn up in line of battle, with assumed repulse of the evening before, but deprive them of their constitutional right the l'ennsylvania railroad crosses the Sus- try most of the way, which will doubtless the division of General Robinson holding imparts, as the best news he has to comquehanna river. We had four men killed be the scene of the great battle of the robel the second line. At the moment that these | municate, that we have made no impre-

took but fittle part in the battle.

THE SECOND DAY'S LIGHTING.

The American learns from parties that left Gettysburg at noon Thursday, that up to that time everything was progressing favorably for the Federal arms. It says:

Up to that time they assert that over 6.000 prisoners had been captured and sent to Union bridge for transportation to Baltimore. At nine o'clock last night a train with 800 prisoners, the first instalment of those captured, arrived at the Raltimore depot, and shortly after Gen. Schenck announced from his headquarters that those then in Baltimore and at the Relay House, which would soon be in his possession, amounted to 2,300. We learn that nearly 1,000 of these prisoners were captured on Wednesday evening by the 11th army corps in their gallant charge on Longstreet's corps. They are said to have at first slightly faltered, but their officers cried to them to "remember Chancellorsville," when they rushed into the fight with a fury that was irresistible, and the whole line of the

During the early part of Thursday, up to soon in position, and for a time a heavy noon, at which hour our informant left battle raged. Several charges were made there had been no general bat...c, though heavy skirmishing had been going on all the morning, resulting in heavy loss to the At 3 o'clock the enemy massed his entire | enemy and the capture of nearly 5,000 prisforces and endeavored to turn our right oners. In all these skirmishes, which were wing. Gen. Reynolds advanced to meet conducted under the direction of General Meade, our arms were entirely successful; but the enemy studiously avoided a general engagement, and it was thought there would be none before to-day, when it was said to be the intention of Gen. Meade to

onemy gave way before them.

The prudence and skill displayed by Gen. Meade in the management of his army the thickest of the fight. Gen. Paul. com. and the grategy evinced by him in coping manding the 3d brigade of the 1st army with Lee, had already won the confidence corps, was also killed on the field, and Cols. of his troops, and his presence among the and were taken prisoners by the enemy. tion of attachment. The army evinced a The field between the contending armies determination to win at all hazards, and While the latter mention was strewn with the dead and wounded, has been strongly impressed by their offiand it is said that the enemy suffered fully cers with the dreadful consequences that as heavily as we did, though it is not known | would ensue to them and the country if a disaster should occur to our arms in the

The enemy was rapidly concentrating his troops yesterday from the Cumberland Valley towards Chambersburg, and Gen. which ceased for the day about 4 o'clock Meade's whole army had reached the field field, and during the night the main body from Harrisburg, which is confidently ex-

VERY LATEST FROM THE FIELD OF BATTLE. ON BATTLE FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURG.)

Thu. sday, 8, a. m. [Correspondence of Philadelphia Inquirer.] To-day, and on Pennsylvania soil, has been fought one of the mest desperate and

We have attacked a force honestly our ficers. Neither are warranted in guessing decisive battle was considered imminent, superior in numbers—a force not worn bow seriously the rebels have suffered. and, notwithstanding our severe loss in of- down with nineteen days' rapid marching ficers, the advantages of the day were re- in heat and rain. dust and mud-and one splendidly positioned and entrenched.— known; at least, if known, is not stated, second lines. The whole army are in splending in order that you might find it. Away shot at through his window, while wash-The army was in fine condition, full of Against all these advantages, has a porsome placing their entire strength in did spirits and masters of the situation. With any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition, full of the situation with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition with any such idea. Maintain your perlies of condition with any such idea. Maintain your p

fident of success. General Meade had also, ans struggled, never flinching or skulking it was thought, concentrated his forces to from any duty assigned them; but mak. reinforcing the enemy, and that they are Hasky wounded. a greater extent than the enemy, a large ing desperate bayonet charges, rushing moving down the mountain by three differportion of whose army was still scattered into the jaws of death, and although suffer ent roads. Their position to day was one ing severely, yet they have managed to of unusual excellence, and selected with Col. Wistar commanded the Pennsylva- seriously cripple the enemy, and, at the the same eyes to natural defence and Col. Wistar commanded the Pennsylvasame time, to retain possession of the town same time, to retain possessi nia "Bucktails," and Col. Stone also commanded a Pennsylvania regiment, and both
manded a Pennsylvania regiment were in the 2d brigade of the 1st army possess. In our letter of yesterday we told stream, and with a high mountain back of were in the 2d brigade of the list attaly of the gallant charge of Buford's division them, there artillery upon the hill side in wound, was acting as Brigadier General of of cavalry, when they succeeded in driving a position one above the other, like seats the brigade. General Newton took com- a large number of rebels of the same arm in the parquette of a theatre.

This morning early the first and eleventh General Paul commanded the 3d brigade army corps, which had been during the of the same corps, and was a most efficient night encamped near Emmettsburg, advanced, the first corps marching in the fol. Some gentlemen connected with the press lowing order: 1st division, under Gen. a heliday appearance." A large number the fight at Williamsport was between Jmwho arrived here last Thursday evening, Wadsworth; 3d division, Gen. Doubleday; of dwellings were visited by the military, from Gettysburg, having left before day- these followed by five full batteries under light in the morning, represent the condi- Col. Wainswright; bringing up the rear tion of affairs at the close of the fight on was the splendid division of Col. Robin-Wednesday evening to have been still more so -this co-ps having been in the advence prehibiting citizens from keeping arms in favorable and promising of a successful is during the whole time of our march from sue than the previous information we had Falmouth, were the first force, of infantry received. They state that the rebels had to reach Gettysburg and to come up with

During the day this corps had been unoccupied, but had commenced fortifying der the direction of Gen. Doubleday-Gen. Reynolds being in command of the right wing, comprising the 1st, 3d, 11th and 12th

When some three miles from town, and while quietly marching along, the sound of heavy and rapid cannon firing was heard tering the east end of the town took them | coming from the direction beyond Gettyssomewhat by surprise, and he soon obtain- burg. Almost at the same instant Capt. ed the prominent position which the rebels Mitchell, a gallant aid upon Gen. Reynolds' were fortifying. The fighting through the staff, came dashing down the road with were fortifying. The fighting through the stan, came dashing down the road with balance of the day was in a futile attempt orders to the various division commanders intervals until about ten o'clock when the on their part to regain this important posi- to rush forward their divisions as rapidly tion, from which they were frequently re- as possible. The order was given to double quick, which was instantly obeyed, and Early in the afternoon both Longstreet kept up until the intervening space where pearance of the enemy's column is hourly and Hill combined their forces for a grand our batteries were engaged was passed overs effort to turn our right flank, when Gen. These batteries, two in number, were a part What has remained of the Government Howard's 11th corps, (the Dutch corps,) of the artille belonging to Gen. Buford's which broke and ran at Charcellorsville, division, and were stationed some half a dashed in to regain their lost laurels, and | 1. ile to the south of the Gettysburg Theomost nobly did they repalse these two vete- logical Seminary, while the opposing force ran cosps of the rebel army. The repulse were stationed and snugly entrenched upwas so complete that no further attempt on the east side of Marsh Crock, and about was made by the enemy during the balance the same distance from the Seminary as of the day, and night closed in with our were our own forces. The latter was the holding the position chosen by the enemy first to open fire, and were for a time com- Confederates, and again at daylight Friday to give us battle from. The 3d and 12th pelling our batteries to retire from their morning, and was, up to the latest moment It was unconstitutional, because, in calling army corps also came on the field after the position. This they were quietly doing, and last repulse of the enemy, but owing to the in good order, when the division of Gen. fall of Gen. Reynolds, and the lateness of Wadsworth came to their support, the two the hour, as well as the exhaustion of the able regiments, the 2d Wisconsin and the that he had repulsed us at all points; yet men, and the desire to take care of the 24th Michigan, rushing up and driving it seems at 1 P. M. Friday we still held officers into the hands of the Eventive wounded, it was determined not to push the from in front of them the infantry force where Gettysburg, which was as far forward as rather than allowed our brave volunteers. Weeks. He then asked permission to return home, which was granted. Captain When our informant left the field yester- these pieces. When these supports arrived advanced. The "repulse," therefore, was

formations were completed the rebels, em. sion on his position. Three of his Gen-From one of the officers who came down | boldened by their partial success in driving | erals-Reynolds, Paul and Zook-had been The people from all parts of the State are in charge of prisoners, who arrived fast from position the batteries, attempted killed at the time of his despatch, to which promptly responding to the Governor's night, who left Getty sburg Wednesday af another charge, with the object of seizing the Baltimore American adds two othersternoon, we have recents not so favorable the pieces, when the brigades of the 2d | Cross and Webb-and four others wounded. as those given by other parties. He de division, with fixed bayonets, made a the notorioue Sickles losing a leg. The scribes the fight on that day as rather un- charge upon them, and such as were not favorable to our arms, and states that the killed were taken prisoners. Two entire he states at sixteen hundred, instead of six onemy held the field at the close of the regiments-a Tennessee and Mississippi thousand, as the first accounts represented.

the enemy was so sudden and unexpected into position of the first corps, the eleventh, that both the corps of Hill and Longstreet under the amiable and brave Gen. Howard, two days to bury his dead is most likely an were for a time engaged with Gen. who had been in the rear and marching on invention, since there does not seem to Reynolds' corps, and that the 11th corps the same road as the first made their ap- have been any necessity for a truce to enapearance, marched directly through the ble him to perform that sad duty. He octown and at once formed a line of battle on cupied all the ground upon which he has the right of the Chambersburg road and at any time stood, and his dead have been some half a mile west of the college, which at all times within his reach, and could is 'ocated at the extreme end of the town! have been buried, even while the battle After some three hours of artillery dueling | went on. tch rebels commenced to retire. There them back towards the mountain, somely inquired after during the entire day, bulletins. were not yet up, no other alternative was to the front were sent to the rear.

corps. The 12th, under Gen. Slocumb, as manner, and in these locations, both armies are resting for the night.

The 2d, 5th and 6th Corps are moving Wistar and Stone fell severaly wounded, lines drew forth the strongest demonstrations way, and by morning will be up and have been able to mass whatever force he

tinual rain of shot and shell upon the town, and, when ceasing, their cavalry dashed gained crowning and glorious victory. through the town, capturing all stray parties there congregated, together with the wounded, who were occupants of, and the surgeon's and nurses who were in attendance in, the many hastily organized hospitals there located. While the firing was in the afternoon. At this time two more of battle. If Gen. Co ch presses on the in progress some few buildings were set on ting towards Baltimore and Lee pursuing. plause. corps of Gen. Meade's army reached the enemy down the Valley, with his troops fire, but the town not being compactly This is great news! What may it not lead built only such buildings as were struck by to? the shells were consumed.

> This correspondent gives the names as killed, of the Federal officers, Maj. Gen. Reynolds, Gen. Paul, and quite a number of Colonels and Captains, and continues:

Our losses, though, are enormously hea. pression. vy, especially among the field and line of-

Our scouts reports that to-night Hill is Colonel Avery, N. C., killed; Bennett and independence. The one was worthless

The news of this battle created intense excitement in Baltimore, and all places of business, except those specially exempt were closed, and the city assumed "quite and prisoners. According to all accounts The Difficulty of Escaping from Vicks. and all arms found were confiscated. An order has been issued by Gen. Schench their possession unless enrolled by volunteer companies for the defence of their

BATTLE AT CARLISLE.

HARRISBURG, July 1 .- The last rebel left Carlisle yesterday morning, and the town was occupied by a portion of our forces

A rebel officer sent in a flag of truce to burg. Gen. Smith, demanding the surrender of A telegram, dated Martinsburg, 5th, says mentioned to me that he had received ten ing Gen. Smith's reply, the enemy opened 40,000 prisoners. on the town with artillery; which was intervals until about ten o'clock, when the rebels fell back in the direction whence they came. Before leaving they burned the barracks, gas works, and other dwellings. in that State, at the call of a portion of Many buildings suffered considerably from his countrymen who desired to hear his struck several times.

From the Richmond Whig, July 7.

FROM GETTYSBURG. We receive through Northern papers day later intelligence from Gettysburg. The battle that was begun on Wednesday was renewed Thursday afternoon by the of intelligence, still raging. Thursday ont the militia, it did not leave it, as the night the Yankee commander telegraphed constitution required, to the States, instead were making desperate efforts to capture we have any account of our forces having to elect their own officers us it was their reinforcements to come up. At 8 o'clock previous to the Conscription Act, borne our In rear of the position so taken up, and Friday morning General Meade does not entire number of prisoners taken from us

> The statement of a newspaper correspondent that Gen. Lee had sent a flag of truce asking a cessation of hostilities for

It is a little significant that the newspar were massed two infantry corps, and in pers, which probably did not go to press this formation a pursuit of their retreating | before 3 o'clock Friday morning, had heard column was commenced. After driving nothing from Gen. Meade since 8 o'clock Thursday morning. We have a right to thing over a mile, soon after four o'clock it infer tha. nothing had happened in the inwas discovered that with an extensive force tervening nineteen hours that Gen. Meade of infantry and cavalry, they were endeav. was anxious to have known to the public. oring to turn our left flank, with a view It is not impossible that he had matter in probably to get between us and our supply | hand much more imminent and pressing trains. Before this being noticed, and it than the duty of communicating wifh the being evident that our reinforcements, the public, perhaps was engaged in a sauve qui Ed and 12th corps, who had been anxious. peut movement that allowed no time for

At 'ny rate, our faith in victory as the offered us than to retire to the East of the result of the engagement remains unshatown, and take to a better position upon | ken. We know that the troops that Gen. the top of a hill and along the line of road Lee led agross the Potemac, if united, leading to Emmettsburg. This was done, could not be beaten by any army the Yanbut in a admirable order, no unusual haste | kees could send against them. Our theory being apparent, while at the same time all is that the battle was begun by the corps of ammunition and supply wagons as were up A. P. Hill, and perhaps not even the whole of that corps. At least we have informa-A little after 4 o'clock the 3d corps, under | tion, private but reliable, that on the 29th. command of Gen. Sickles, came upon the Longstreet's corps were at Chambersburg, field, and went into position upon the left of not less than twenty-five miles distant that held early in the morning by the let from the battle-field and across the mountain. Ewell's corps was threatening Harwell, arrived about the same time, and were risburg at the same time, and therefore stationed upon the right of the 11th corps. | certainly not engaged in the battle in its After those two corps, as well as those who early stage. We think Hill sustained the had borne the heat and burthen of the day, engagement Wednesday. Thursday afwere formed in battle array, they made an ternoon it is probable he was strengthened advance, and with but little resistance by accessions from Longstreet, and the preciation of Confederate notes. It was succeeded in driving the rebels from the combat was resumed. Friday morning it town, and back into the position they first is likely there had been still other accesoccupied early in the morning. In this sions, and the combat was re-opened with the intention, no doubt, of making it decisive on that day. By the morning of would be all important to preserve State Friday or during that day, Gen. Leo must considered necessary to accomplish the re-While the latter mentioned movement sult he desired. We do not permit ourwas being made, the enemy kept up a con- selves to doubt that the first intelligence we receive from him will be that he has

It has come! At least the stirring pre- resort, in the last emergency. lude to what is to come, is heard in the despatch from Martinsburg that informans glowing tributes to Southern women, who that Gen. Lee defeated the enemy in the had done so much for Southern indepenbattle of Friday last-that they are retrea- | dence-which always elicited rounds of ap-

We have to lament the fall of three opposed to it. The Constitution bestowed and other places beyond the time still and brave, high spirited and devoted Generals, sufficient powers upon the Government, Barksdale, of Mississippi, and Kemper and and they were amply sufficient, during war have seven negroes and only one management of this State. Fresh be their as well as peace. The Constitution was among them, and upon whom he dependent memories ever in the hearts of the people | designed for war and peace both. It was they died, to shelter from wrong and op- adopted almost amid the booming of cannon

SOUTHERN DISPATCHES.

m. Saturday Gen. Lee had changed his away with the Constitution until we attain Of the rebels nothing definite as to their front and occupied the ground of the ene- our independence. This was as if you numerical strength is here positively my, whom he had driven from the first and should throw away the pearl of great price | ILLINOIS -Governor Yates, of Illinois, was enthusiasm for the coming battle, and con- tion of our war-worn, battle-scarred veter- Pennsylvania at 80,000, others at 125,000. Gens. Pender and Ficketts were wounded; sonal liberty while you are achieving your field, at a late hour on the 1st of July.

enemy were defeated yesterday and driven pension of the habeas corpus and his abridg. back three miles, and a vast number of ment of personal liberty and freedom of prisoners reported taken by Leo. The discusion even among Yankees, "Are

centre fell back, drawing the enemy from its purity, and strike not for independence their works. Ewell and Longstreet flanked alone, but let our motto be independence the enemy and gained the heights, when a and liberty, one and insperable, now and general fight ensued, resulting in the rout forever." of the Yankees. Lee captured forty thousboden's cavalry and several regiments of intantry, and a division of Yankee cavalry Dispatch, gives the following interesting

RICHMOND, July 7 .- Another telegram dated Martinsburg 6th, says the latest, which seems reliable, is that the fight of Sanday was the bloodiest of the war. Hill difficult matter, three only, as I learn, hav fell back in the centre causing the enemy ing reached Vicksburg, of the numbers sent to believe he was retiring, when the enemy thither in the last three weeks. Or that advanced. Then Ewell and Longstreet number Capt. Lamar Fontaine was one, as advanced on the right and left wings, sur- I mentioned in a former letter. You are of rounding the enemy when we took the course familiar with his history in Virginia; heights for which we had been contending how he has distinguished himself for life under Gen. Smith. About 5 o'clock, the and captured forty thousand prisoners. danntless courage and determination, fight. rebel cavalry appeared in large force, hav- They refused parole, and Pickett's division ing on in spite of his wounds, and when he is now guarding the prisoners to Martins- could no longer walk except by the help

the town, which was refused. On receive in the fight of Sunday, Lee has captured wounds during the war, besides four re-

On the 17th of last month Gen. Toombs, of Georgia, delivered a speech at Sparta, the rebel artillery. The Court House was views upon the "State of the Country." We regret that we have space only for the following extracts touching some import. ant measures, which we publish that our readers may learn the views of distinguished and leading men in other States than our own:

General Toombs took up the Conscription Act, and discussed it at some length. of the Central Government, to officer the that no Yankee had been there for two to elect their own officers, as it was their constitutional right to do. He paid a glowing tribute to our volunteers who had, flag in triumph upon every battle-field, under officers of their own election. To of election was to make them too much like regulars-soldiers of a form of service so odious, that not one regiment of such, in due form, had been found to breast the tide of blood in this fight. There were no such troops as regulars in our service. General Toombs desired to be under-

stood at this point. He desired just as many men called into the field as the exigency required. He himself had proposed in Montgomery, to put 500,000 men at the flesh wound in the leg. Wheening, he dan absolute control of the President, to be called out and to serve when and where tom grown up with bushes, where he he might deem best-reserving nothing but horse fell, dying, breaking one of his the constitutional guarantee that the States might officer their own forces, and the troops elect their own commanders. Gen. Toombs next discussed the Confed-

of taxation to its fullest extent. But he had a horse killed when he went into Vicks thought the provisions of the Act not burg, also. wisely adapted to the end in view. He thought that the tax in kind, imposed by this Act, was particularly unfortunate. It would lead to the accumulation of govern- torday, when the Speaker's hammer tell ment stores which would rot for the lack of and the Commons adjourned, we had just transportation, and be a dead loss to the cleared the door and had stopped to take to country. The government should purchase some one, when we heard "heavy tring" its supplies as they were needed, at fair below. The firing was rapid, while the ted market rates. The idea of impressing sup. and the excitement intense, for a few and plies and forcing men to take less than ments, but when the smoke had cleared they were worth, was an exploded idea of away the cry of "nobody hart on either the dark ages-was foolish, absurd and un- side" ran along the lines, the seriousness just. It was most unequal in its operation, visible but a moment before were off and Take the item of corn, for instance, worth | the whole thing was viewed only as a link \$3 a bushel. Government seized it, and comedy. allowed \$2 a bushel for it. Here the farmer The facts, as near as we could obtain lest a dollar a bushel on his corn, and then | them, are these : It seems there was some paid his proportion of tax besides. This bad blood between R. Y. McAdon, of Vawas peculiarly hard upon the farmers in mance, and J. H. Fov. of Onslow, both the army, and Congress should repeal the | wembers of the House of Commons. We present unjust Act, and pass another upon | Aden attacked Foy at the foot of J. a more equitable basis. Many other things stairs at the West end of the Capitolicies were said by the speaker in his analysis of the latter was leaving the House. For the Tax Act.

The 3d measure discussed by General as he fired, so it is said by those who Toombs was State Endorsement of Confed- saw it; while McAden attempted to erate Bonds, to which the speaker was op. | use ins, but the pice snapped and he ared posed. It was like asking his servant to no shot. The thing was soon over, and endorse his note, when that servant was when we came down stairs a few moments liable for the payment, without endorse- afterwards both parties had disappeared ment. The question of our finances was About the controversy we know nothing, one of tremendous magnitude-one which but we are glad to be able to state the fact it was impossible for him to discuss, in full, that "nobdy was hurt on either side. upon that occasion. He referred to the heavy expenses of the war, and to the de well for us hot to shut our eyes to this unwelcome fact. It might happen that these notes would come not to be worth more than continental money. In that event, it credit intact, to meet the emergency, and carry on the war. Some people, seeing State bonds at a premium, imagine that if the States would endorse Confederate bonds, this act would bring them up to the value of State currency. On the contrary, it would bring State currency down to the level of Confederate bonds. This he wished to avoid, and hold State credit as a last Throughout his effort, Gen. Toombs paid

The last subject discussed by General and the clangor of arms, and it was not true that it was to be regarded only in MARTINSBURG, VA., July 5.—At six p. times of peace. A great many people said, returned.—Salisbury Watcher in.

without the other. The Southern people Sixth, A. M.—Reports concur that the had been justly indignant at Lincoln's sus. bloodiest battle of the war. Our loss very cannot believe it. I believe our Constitution to be sufficient for peace or for war. LATEST-July 6.—Saturday night our Preserve it unsullied and unbroken in all

The Jackson correspondent of the Selma narrative of the adventures of Capt. Fortaine, on his return from Vicksburg

The running the enemy's lines is a very of a crutch, he still went on borseback. He ceived by him in Indian and other nghts before the war.

Whilst returning from Vicksburg he had soveral hair b eadth escapes, having hist to float down the Mississippi some distance holding on to a canoe turned over, which thus supported him, without attracting at tention, and passed one of the enemy's gunboats. He found a horse ready for him. a young colt, at a gentleman's house, where he was directed to stop. Mounting him, he pursued his way in safety till he met on the road a Federal, with a pot of honey. After having pumped him of all the information he possessed, he shot him with his revolver, and took his honey.

A guide, whom he afterwards employed was sent by him in advance to a ferry, where he wished to cross, to find out whether there were any Yankees three or not. The boy-for such he was-went, and on hireturn reported that the coast was clear. distance when the thought struck him that he had been betraved. Changing his course, he got into a road leading down by the side of the river to the ferry, some had a mile. Proceeding cautiously along with his revolver in his hand, he came at last an a Yankee concealed behind the river bana, who, raising himself, commanded our lore. to stop. His answer was a shot that dr ... ped him over the bank. Captain Fontage says he does not know whether he had the man or not, for just as he fell a volley a eight or ten shots were fired. The canwere loaded with buckshot, six of which struck his horse, and two wounded that F., one be ween the fingers, just graing the skin, and the other inflicting a slight ted down the road, and turned into a botcrutches. He lay there nearly all day, but was not parsued. At night he swam the river, which was very narrow, and hobble. on his remaining crutch six miles, where erate Tax Act. He did not deny the right he got a male, and came to Jackson. 11-

"HEAVY FIRING" AT THE CAPITOL - Ye.

drew a pistol and fired twice, retreating

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT OF THE WAS -About three weeks ago, Sergeant Hatch. the 59th Virgina regiment was captured an engagement with the enemy on the l' ninsula, and taken to Old Point. His capt was a private of one of the Yankee 1 ." ments, named Kimball. A late flatruce boat, arriving at City Point, by .. up Sergeant Hatch, who, believed exchanged, at once returned to be i below Richmond, and day below day he returned to Richmond with 1: Kemball, whom he had captured and a mish near the White House. The the furnished a theme for incensing ment, as one of the occurences dant ! vidual character, which find tow parasis in the history of war.

Some of our farmers have suffered in a se by the detent on of their negroes calls I for Toombs was martial law. He was utterly to work on fortifications at Wilm 12 One gentleman, we learn, who happened among them, and upon whom he depended mainly to get his Wheat off, is very like y to kee the crop on account of the detention of his boy up to this time. Our authorities should see to it that these negroes are

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GOV. VALES, I