VOL. LXIII

The

THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA-The Raleigh Register.

GENERAL LEE'S " ORDERS." We observe that the Commanding General of the Army of Northern Virginia has issued the following order regulating the conduct of our troops in the enemy's territory :

General Orders,

RALEIGH, N. C.

JNO. W. SYME, Editof and Proprietor.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The news which we publish to-day is not of that cheering character with, which ou readers have for some time past been entertained. On the over-sanguine, who looked forward to an unbroken series of such successes as have hitherto characterized the campzign of the last seven months, this news will have a depressing effect, and by tories and reconstructionists, the effect of our reverses will be greatly exaggerated .-With calm, reasonable and true men, the case will be different. Such men will no more despair of the signal triumph of our great and holy cause now, than they did when the losses of Roanoke Island, Fishing Creek, Forts Donelson and Henry, &c., &c., appalled the timid and cheered the disloyal and treacherous. That the fall of Vicksburg is a disaster, it would be worse than idle to deny. The defence of it, unsurpassed in heroism, and the manly endurance of privation and suffering by its immortal garrison, attests our value of it, and the awful price of blood paid for it by its captors shows their appreciation of its importance to them. But still, the loss of Vicksburg does not give the enemy the controul of the Mississippi River, "from its head springs to its mouth," as stated by the Raleigh Standard of yesterday. Every man who knows anything of geography, and every man who does not, Yankee-like, wish to exaggerate our reverses, knows that our disaater at Vicksburg lacks much of being as bad as that. -Port Hudson is on the Mississippi, some two or three hundred miles from "its mouth," and we hold that point, and are likely to hold it. Higher up, Natchez is on the Mississippi, and is a defensible point. Above Natchmiles above Vicksburg, and we hold that point. Again, higher up yet is Helena, and we hold that point. Besides these points, we hold the Eastern bank of the river, and by batteries and sharpshooters can render the Mississippi worthless to the Yankees as far as transportation of freight is concerned, as its channel is no where above New Orleans out of the range of the fire which we can bring to bear upon it. Why, then, should any man quail before the loss of Vicksburg? The Yankees and their tory friends will magnify their triumph and our reverse, and to them let us leave the lying office. FROM OUR ARMY IN THE NORTH. The latest tidings from our army in the North are not as agreeable as the dispatches published in our last issue warranted us in expecting. As the most detailed accounts we publish come from the Baltimore American, notoriously one of the most lying of the Yarkee papers, our readers must receive them cum grano salis. Our confidence in Gen. Lee's ability to take good erre of his army and to turn the invasion of the enemy's country to the best possible account, has not abated one jot or tittle. We may not realize all we expected, but we have not the slightest belief in the report that our army is retreating in a demoralized condition. FORTIFICATIONS OF RALEIGH. Captain Green, with a considerable force, is now busily engaged in making entrenchments around Raleigh, and we may expect soon to see it well enough fortified to bid defiance to any Yankee raid: Every citizen of Raleigh able to bear arms, and large numbers of citizens from other points who have tendered their services, will man these It still remains intact, and seemingly has everyentrenchments.

"HEAD'ORS. ARMY NORTHERN VA.,) June 21st, 1863.

Deekly

No. 72. While in the enemy's country, the following regulations for procuring supplies will be strictly observed, and any violateon of them promptly and rigorously punished.

I. No private property shall be injured or des-troyed by any person belonging to or connected with the army, or taken, except by the officers

hereinafter designated. II. The Chiefs of the Commissary, Quartermaster, Ordnance and Medical Departments of the Army will make requisitions upon the local authorities or inhabitants for the necessary sup-plies for their respective departments, designa-ting the places and times of delivery. All persons complying with such requisition shall be paid the market price for the articles furnished if they so desire, and the officers making such payment shall take duplicate receipts for the same, specifying the name of the person paid, and the quantity, kind and price of the property, one of which receipts shall be at once forwarded to the Chief of the Department to which such officer is attached.

1II. Should the authorities or inhabitants neglect or refuse to comply with such requisitions, the supplies required will be taken from nearest inhabitants so refusing, by the order and under the directions of the respective Chief of the Departments named.

IV. When any command is detached from the main body, the Chiefs of the several departments of such command will procure supplies for the same, and such other stores as they may be ordered to provide in the manner and subject to the provisions herein prescribed, reporting their action to the heads of their respective departments, to whom they will forward duplicates of all vouchers given or received.

V. All persons who shall decline to receive payment for property furnished on requisitions, and all from whom it shall be necessary to take stores or supplies, shall be furnished by the offihe same with a receipt specifying the kind and quantity of the property received, or take as the case may be, the name of the person from whom it was received or taken, the command for the use of which it is intended. and the market price. A duplicate of said receipt shall be at once forwarded to the Chief of the Department to which the officer by whom it is executed is attached. VI. If any person shall remove or conceal property necessary for the use of the army or attempt o do so, the officers hereinbefore mentioned will cause such property, and all other property belonging to such person that be required by the army, to be seized, and the officer seizing the same will forthwith report to the Chief of this Department the kind, quantity and market price of the property so seized, and the name of the owner.

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 15 1863.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH

THE BATTLE RENEWED AT GETTYS-BURG-THREE DAYS' FIGHTING-THE BATTLESTILL RAGING-DESPE-RATE FIGHTING-SEVERAL YANKEE OFFICERS KILLED-SICKLES HAS A LEG SHOT OFF-DETAILS OF THE BATTLE, &c.

The Richmond Examiner gives the following summary from Northern papers of the 4th instant :

The accounts we gave yesterday from the Northern papers of the 3d, brought up the battle at Gettysburg to the morning of Thursday, the 2d instant, when the fighting ceased, for the time, on both sides. It appears that on Thursday about half past four o'clock in the evening, the battle was renewed, onr forces making the attack on the enemy with terrific force, and the fighting had been continuous and was still going on up to the latest advices, the battle having raged for linee. successive days-Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from the battle field near Gattysburg, thus describes the battle of Thursday :

The position of our forces after the fight of Wednesday was to the eastward and south want of Gettysburg, covering the Baltimore Pike, the Taneytown and Emmittsburg roads, and still being nearly parallel with the latter. The formation of the ground of the right and centre was excellent for defensive purposes. On our extreme left the ground sloped off until the position was no higher than the enemy's. The ground in front of our line was a level, open country; interposed here and there with an orchard or a very small tract of timber, generally oak, with the underbrush cut away. During the day, a portion of the troops threw up temporary breastworks and an abattis. Gen. Meade's headquarters were at an old house on the Taneytown road, immediately in rear of the centre.

On Thursday morning there were strong premonitions of an early engagement with the enemy in force, but the day wore away and no positive exhibition was made by the enemy.

At 31 o'clock, Gen. Meade had received suffi cient assurances to justify him in the belief that the rebels were concentrating their forces on our left flank, which all felt to be secure under the protection of the invincible Third corps. Our line was immediately strengthened on that flank, Gen. Sickle's corps being sent to its support, and several batteries from the reserve being brought out and placed in position.

engagement, have been sent to the rear, and more are here. What the result may be to-day cannot nois be

predicted.

Raleigh

Important dispatches have been captured by Captain Dahlgreen and the gallant scout Kline, from Jef. Davis and Cooper to Gen. Lee. They indicate anxiety for the position of Richmond .--Both declined to send Lee the reinforcements from Beauregard he asked for.

The N. Y. Tribune, in its editorial summary of the latest news, thus sums up :

Our special telegrams give a slear understandng of the momentous events which have taken place at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, within the past three days. On Wednesday the action was brought on by Gen. Reynolds, simply because he thought himself in superior force to the enemy. The action was not general, and was not intended to be so by Gen. Meade. Our forces engaged on that day were repulsed, because overpowered and outflanked, but they subsequently fell back to a position which they held in the rear of Gettysburg. On Thursday there was no fighting until 41 o'clock, p. m. At that hour a bloody engagement was commenced, lasting until dark, and resulting in a substantial success to our arms. The battle was commenced by the enemy with terrific force. Their entire army was engaged. . Yesterday the third day's battle commenced, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the field of contest being on the south side of Gettysburg, and the musketry fighting being wholly within the woods, while the artillery was posted on eminences, from which the timber had been cut. The attack on this day as on the day previous, was commenced by the rebels, our right being the main point aimed at .-There the fight was uncersing, until the date of our last dispatches from the battle-field-10 o'clock, a. m. Longstreet's and Hill's corps were said to be engaged there, while Ewell was on the front. The enemy, as well as ourselves, had suffered heavily in prominent officers. Prisoners on Thursday reported the death of Gen. Longstreet, and prisoners captured yesterday confirmed the report. Sixteen hundred prisoners had up to 10 o'clock been sent to the rear, and more were arriving. The result of the day's battle could not then be predicted.

A correspondent of the Times, writes from the battle field on Friday :

Sixteen hundred prisoners, thus far during the our manhood as the triumph of decency and civi-) for the exhrustion of our ammunition. Upon lization which a Hunter and Montgomery have the discovery of this unlucky casualty, an order

tional forces at many points in the great theatre of the war. Raids and forays, dictated by a fiendish desire of devastation for devastation's sake, and inflicting upon women and children-upon non-combatants and upon the permanent resources of the land-injuries which recall the darkest days of mediaval warfage, have multiplied under the national flag until the earlier excesses of Southern violence and barbarity have been ob-

deeds of Northern soldiers and Northern officers. and the words of Robert Lee are thus invested with a moral dignity and beauty more dangerous to the prestige of the national cause than many defeats in the field could be.

As matters stand the rebels have beaten us in : conflict in which defeat is at once especially dis-graceful to us and specially glorious to them ; and ing in the wind, full and fair, and his iron-brown for this as for so many more of our defeats we have to thank not the wisdom of our enemy nor any intrinsic superiority of theirs, but simply and entirely the stupidity and want of principle, the mental incapacity, and the moral obliquity of the men to whom we have ourselves committed our most precious interests.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE-SHEL-BYVILL EVACUATED-THE CONFED. ERATES MASSED AT TULLAHOMA-A GENERAL BATTLE IMMINENT.

The Atlanta Appeal of Monday says :

The heavy skirmishing on Widnerday and Thursday seems to have been kept up as late as Saturday. Rosencranz continued to advance, 23 if desiring to give battle, in which desire, we have reason to believe, he will be accommodated at the proper place and time. The fact that our forces have concentrated-as gentlemen from above report-from their advanced position at Shelbyville, Wartrace, &c., in the works at Tullahoma, is by no means discouraging. It has probably been ascertained that not only our rumors that Rosencranz was weakened by reinforce - Acts.

ments sent to Grant been untrue, but, on the contrary, he has been strengthened to such an

lization which a Hunter and Montgomery have yielded to the commander-in-chief of the rebel invasion. With the protection of the Government at Washington, if not by its direct inspiration, a brutal spirit of hectoring and rapine has been suf-fered to usurp and disgrace the control of the naand still firing at intervals sullenly in the face of the coming foes, who wound, like a curl of blue smoke, into the misty hollow as we lumbered sulkily out into the broad daylight.

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Register.

Our loss was fifty or sixty killed and about two hundred wounded. That of the enemy was at least ten times as great. Our fire was murderour from first to last. Among the gallant dead on our side was Major Claybrook, of the 20th Tennesliterated from the minds of men by the current see. It is believed that a Federal Gen. of Brigade fell mortally wounded, with other officers of rank, Despatches had been sent to Gen. Hardee, who hazards," and the men answered with a cheer .---In a brown jeans bunting shirt and jaunty cap complexion ruddy with the glow of excitement. The fight was made early on Tuesday morning. As the train left on Friday for War Trace, couriers came in, reporting the successful assault of Hardee's corps, and the re-occupation of the lost position. Bravo for Hardee.

I get these facts from an intelligent young officer wounded in the fight of Wednesday, who reached here yesterday afternoon. It is reliable. Of the other skirmisking I cannot speak with my derail, as they are not reported.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILL-TIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DE-FENCE.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, So., That the exemptions from service in the militia of the State shall be for the same causes and to the same extent, and no farther, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defense, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the Conscription and Exemption

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be encolled, as a guard for home defence, all white male persons, not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States between the ages of 18 and 50 years, restuents in the State, including foreigners not natural zed, who have been resident in the State for thisty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filing the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of law and equity, the members of the General As-sembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress, the civil aca military officers of the Confederate Government within the State, ministers of the Gospel of the several religious denominations of lumbia. Of course their movements will be con- the State, charged with the duties of such ministrolled by those of the main army. Wheeler, in try, the high sheriff and clerks of the several courts of record, the public registers id the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper objects for exemption.

By command of GENERAL R. E. LEE. HEADQ'BS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., June 27, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 73.

The Commanding General has observed with marked satisfaction the conduct of the troops on the march, and confidently anticipates results commensurate with the high spirit they have manifested.

.No troops could havedis played greater fortitude or better performed the arduous marches of the past ten days.

Their conduct in other respects has, with few xceptions, been in keeping with their character as soldiers, and entitles them to approbation and praise.

There have, however, been instances of forget filness on the part of some that they have in keeping the yet unsullied reputation of this Army, and that the duties exacted of us by eivilization and Christianity, are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own. The commanding General considers that no greater disgrace could befall the Army, and through it, our whole people, than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the unarmed and defenceless, and the wanton destruction of private property, that have marked the course of the enemy in our owa country.

Such proceedings not only degrade the perperators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the Army, and destructive of the ends of our present movement.

It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men, and that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the artrocities of our enemies, and offending against Him to whom vengeance belongeth, without whose faor and support our efforts must all prove in

vain. The Commanding General therefore earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain, with most scrupuous care, from unnecessary or wanten injury to private property, and enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way oftend against the orders on this subject. R. E. LEE,

General

THE CONFEDERATE CRUISERS. Our little navy has been again heard from .-

At 41 o'clock, P. M., the enemy sent his first compliments by a salvo of artillery, his first shells falling uncomfortably near Gen. Meade's head. quarters. From this hour forth to 81 e'clock, occurred by all odds the most sanguinary engagements yet chronicled in the annals of the war, considering its short duration. The artillery attack which was made by the enemy on the left and centre, was rapidly followed by the advance of his infantry. The Third corps received the attack with great coolness. The rebels at once made for our flank, and kept moving heavy columns in that direction. This necessitated support. which was quickly given by the Fifth corps. The division of Gen. Barnes being sent to the right, and that of Gen. Ayres, regulars, to the left, with Gen. Crawford in reserve.

armies entraged" cherman perfectly fearful. The and for three long hours the war of musketry wa incessant. I have heard more noise, louder crashes, in other battles, but I never saw or heard of such desperate, tenacious fighting as took place on this flank. The enemy would often bring up suddenly a heavy column of men, and force our line back, only to be in turn forced back by our own line of glittering steel. The dispositions of the enemy were very rapid, for look where you would on that field a body of rebels would be advancing. Our dispositions were equally rapid. At half past Fix Gan. Sickles was struck in the right leg by a piece of shell, and born from the field. The injury was so great that amputation became necessary, and it was performed successfully-the limb being taken off below the knee.

The struggle grew hotter and hotter. The Se cond corps was called on for aid, and though its own position was strongly threatened, yet the First division, formerly Gen. Hancock's, flung themselves into the fight with desperation, and after a long and obstinate conflict, the enemy slowly and sullenly gave way. In this last charge the brigade of Gen. Caldwell, Second corps. and that of Col. Switzer, from the Fifth corps, won great honors. The charges made by our men deserve mention, but want of time forbids. The rebels made frequent attempts to capture our artillery, and at one time had Watson's battery in mamong the wounded, Gens. Sickles, Barlow, Gratheir possession, but it was retaken in a furious charge by Birney's division.

The battle lasted till fully 81 o'clock, when the enemy fell back to his old position, and left our veterans the ensanguined victors of that field .-Our pickets were thrown out, and our lines covered most of the field, including a great number of

the enemy's dead and wounded.

I visited some portions of the line by moon light, and can bear personal witness to the terrible ferocity of the battle. In front of General Webb's was found the, body of Gen. Barksdale, that once haughly and violent rebel, who craved as a dying boon a cup of water and a stretcher from an ambulance boy. He is literally cut to pieces with wounds and must die.

A great and magnificent feature of this fight is the splendid use of articlery. Though our line of battle was only a mile and a half long, yet almost every battery belonging to the army of the Petomac was more or less engaged. Every one of the reserve batteries was brought into action, the positions for use being numerous. The enemy also used artillery largely, but not to near so great an extent as we did.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY-THE FIGHTING RE-NEWED AND STILL GOING ON-GEN. BARKS-DALE, OF MISSISSIPPI, CERTAINLY KILLED-THE LATEST.

The fighting was of the most desperate descripextent as to make him confident enough to adtion on both sides. Our gallant men fought as they never fought before. We had against this our commanders have chosen the battle-ground, great onslaught of the enemy's three corps, the | if a fight is forced upon them.

Second, Third and Fifth. The Third and Fifth pined hands, and fought heroically. The Second ably supported them, and at the same time held its own position. One division of the First was also engaged.

The fighting was so furious that neither party took many prisoners. We captured about 600 in be selected. one or two charges.

The losses, considering the duration of the conflict, are more than usually heavy on both sides. Many of our most gallant officers have fallen. Gen. Sickles' right leg was shot off below the knee.-Amputation has been performed, and he is doing well

Late in the evening General Meade called council of his corps commanders, and it was resolved to continue the fight so long as there was any one left to fight.

The total number of prisoners taken up to this fred and hity on Weinesaay, and six hundred on Chursday. This is reliable The enemy made the attack yesterday. It was

errific, and they threw their whole force into it, but they were finally repulse 1 with great slaughter. At day light this morning the baltle wes re-

newed, the cannonading being rapid and heavy It was the determination of our Generals to fight to the bitter end.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES OF GEN. MEADE. The following were the official dispatches from Gen. Meade. Judging from them he promises to make as good a liar as Hooker :-

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3. An official dispatch was received this afternoon from Maj. Gen. Meade, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 2, 11 o'clock, p. m. which says :

'The enemy attacked me about 4 p. m. this day, 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 ham and Warren, slightly. We have taken a large number of prisoners."

A later dispatch has been received from Major Gen. Meade, dated 3 o'clock this morning, which says ;

"The action commenced again 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 had many general officers killed. Gen. Barksdale, of Mississippi, is dead. His body is within our lines. We have thus far about 1,600 prisoners, and a small number yet to be started."

THE YANKEE LOSS. The Yankees suffered, terribly, according to heir own confessions. The loss of their killed and

wounded, though partial, fills up several columns in their papers. A dispatch says: The entire loss of the Second brigade is 656.-

They went in the fight with 1,130 men. 1,057 killed, wounded and missing from First

brigade, Sec. nd division, First corps. General Meredith, bruised on the top of the

vance against our weak defences in front; hence Shelbyville was evacuated on Friday, we are informed, and a general massing of our troops was taking place on Saturday, in the lines touching Tullaboma, which, by the way, the country has long been led to believe by the military authorities was the strongest position that could

We have no report of the late movement of Gen. Forrest's cavalry, who, at last accounts, were operating on the left wing, in the vicinity of Cothe neighborhood of McMinnville, on the right, is known to have been skirmishing on Thursday.

evening and Friday morning, since which time nothing has been heard of him. Reports are in circulation in town this forenoon that he had been defeated, captured, killed, etc., but we deem them all foundation list should the battle take place.

ers continued to advance along the whole line .--When our informant left, a battle yesterday or to day was considered imminent, or, we might say, as certain to take place if the enemy chose to give it.

The Rebel mentions the fact that a brigade had gone forward from the post of Chattanooga to reinforce Bragg, and we may add that Gen. Buckner's command was also en route on Saturday evening. This rapid concentration betakens serious and immediate strife.

A correspondent of the Atlants Intelligencer writes:

The surprise of our outposts at Hoover's and Liberty Gaps by the enemy on the 24th was a most disgraceful affair on the part of those who were responsible for such negligence. The 20th Kentucky and 3rd Georgia cavalry were on picket duty at Hoover's Gap, at the line. Gen. Bate made a most gallant defence, and that night, after falling back nearly a mile, his brigade was relieved by Gen. Bushrod Johnson, of Stuart's di-

vision. Gen. Wheeler, with a squadron of his cavalry made a dash on Brownlow's regiment of mounted 1st East Tennessee Infantry, near Rover, towards Unionville, on the 23rd, scattering the regiment in great confusion; killing and wounding several, and capturing forty horses with their equipments. A large cavalry force, with mounted infantry and artillery, had driven in our pickets in advance of Rover, at the time, and were pressing Colonel Crews, of the 2d Georgia, commanding a brigade,

who gallantly drove back the enemy. The enemy advanced this morning from Hoover's Gap towards Bellbackle, and engaged Gene ral Stuart's division, when, after a severe conflict, the enemy again fell back. I have as yet no particulars. It is evident, I think, from the movements of the enemy, that an attempt will be made to turn our right flank, and it can no longer be doubted that Rosencranz is determined to bring on a general battle.

The Chattanooga Rebel, of Sunday, says :

There is no question but the enemy is advancing to give battle. In anticipation of his arproach, every preparation is being made to give him a warm reception. Baggage and the sick are being sent to the rear and reinforcements to the front. Another brigade, from West Virginia pessed up yesterday-chiefly Virginia troops on their first campaign in Tennessee. They have been somewhat delayed by the burnt bridges. When they met the down train between here and Decherd, yesterday, the Varginia head by a fragment of shell. His horse was shot under him and fell upon him, bruising and inju-ring him internally. it and eagerness for the fray manifested by our troops, there need be no apprehension si to the result. A portion of Buckner's command passed up late last evening, and Jackson will probably follow this morning, if the arrangements for transportation can be got in readine's.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all perons above the age of fifte mbbe accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be desmed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question, may determine.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion ; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissionss n due form to all the officers aforesaid.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act, by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that, behalf, ratified the 12th of May, 1862 : Provided, That where any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property the amount of five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress, called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be require i to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the said guards for home defence, may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion, or to suppress insurrection, either by regiments, battalions or companies en masse, or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct ; shall be under his command, though the officers appointed, as herein provided, shall serve only within the limits of this State, and on tours of duty to be presribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one time. They, or so many of them as may be, at any one time, called into service, may be organ-ized into infantry, artillery or cavalry, as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery, may be mounted if he shall so determine. The men furnishing their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, of such terms as he may prescribe.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted. That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accou-trements and ammuititon of the State when called into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return, and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That the com-

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLA-TURE.

on Tuesday night, to meet again on the 3rd Monday in November. The most important measures passed were the Currency and Militia Bills. The Brigade of Cow-Pox Doctors was disbanded, and the C. P. D.'s are now in a state of retiracy. There is a general feeling of relief that the Legislature is off, at least for the present.

VERY UNPLEASANT. .

We have had several days of damp, sultry, stewy, stickey, disagreeable weather .--We believe rain has fallen at some period of every day for the last three weeks. Early planted upland corn is looking exceedingly well.

SUGAR .-- Vicksburg has fallen, and, of course, the price of engar has risen. Most of the large. holders have withdrawn their stocks from market for the present, but there have been sales of small

hing its own way. A letter from Rio Janeiro, of the 23d of May, has reached New York .-

The Florida left Pernambuco May 12, and with The Legislature adjourned at 9 o'elock her the late brig Clarence, which she had taken the latter has been armed with four guns and fifty men. This will be a valuable acquisition to our navy, as she can always keep within the protection of the Florida. 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 that the Alabama sailed hence May 21, and the Georgia, Com. Msury, which arrived at Bahia from the Clyde on the 13th of May, left on the 22d. The Yankee man-of-war Mohican but into Bahia on the25th May, an assiled on the 27th, in search of the rebel cruisers.

> GEN. REYNOLDS' DEATH AT WASH INGTON

A special dispatch from Washington, dated Thursday, July 2,9 P. M., says :

Profound sensation is excited here by the death of Gen. Reynolds, whose brillfant qualifications as a soldier, and unvaried success as a brigade, division and corps commander marked him for lots, at an advance of 40@50c. B B. The mar-ket being "unsettled" an accurate quotation can-not be given, but the range of \$1 70@2 B B, will indicate the nominal rates.—Rich. Whig.

On the next (Friday) morning, the battle was renewed, and was still going on up to the date of our latest advices from the North. A dispatch, dated at Gettysburg on Friday, the 3d, says :

The third day's battle began this morning at 4 o'clock. It is now 7 o'clock, and a circle of fire of musketry and artillery on the south side of Gettysburg describes the field of contest. The musketry fight is wholly within the woods; the artillery occupies the eminence shorn of timber. The attack was commenced by the rebels on our right. The fight there has been unceasing, and the irregularity of the fire-slack and scattering for awhile, and then heavy and continuous-indicates reinforcements of both sides.

The men at this hour are in the best of spirits, and the general officers feel confident of the result. The battle has been planned and thus far fought by Gen. Meade with equal prudence (ably and energetically assisted by General Butterfield, who has not left the Army of the Potomac) and courage.

The day is now overcast, and the sir damp and cool. The sky threatens rain, and a fog aiready obscures the outer edge of the field of battle.

Gen. Barksdale, of Mississippi, wounded yesterday, is lying dead within our lines. The ru-mor of the death of Longstreet, brought by rabel

ring him internally. Among our killed are Brigadier Gens. Paul and Zook.

Among the wounded are Generals Sickles, Barton, Graham and Warren. Gen. Sickles' leg was amputated on the field .-

It was taken off below the knee.

treated with respect.

1986

OUR TROOPS AT YORK.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune, one of the blackest of abolition sheets, even, acknowledges the good conduct of our men while in possession of York, Pennsylvania. He writes: The total demand on York by the rebels. amounted to \$300,000. The citizens raised \$30,-000 in cash and subsistence, and the rebels allowed them 20 days to raise the balance. No private families were molested. The citizens were all

A CONTRAST-THE COURSE OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH IN THEIR WAR OF INV ASION.

The New York World in contrasting the coaduct of the Northern and Southern army in its

war of invasion, says : If there ever was a case in which the Latin maxim might be wisely applied, and instruction us. The Confederates have won many victories lasted several hours, and might have been conover us in this war, but none that should so shame | ducted with the same unoqual loss for days, but I sale at

2. 1.

THE AFFAIR AT HOOVER'S GAP.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the Mobile Register furnishes a somewhat different account | took place yesterday, in pursuance of an orof the affair at Hoover's Gap from that given above. He writes :

On Wednesday morning, June 24th, the outpost pickets were driven in just as our scouts. returned with the intelligence that the Federal army, in force, was advancing in this direction. Ten minutes later and the head of a column of seven brigades of infantry, eavalry and artillery approached below. The firing commenced immediately. Our guns were in good position on the foremost hills, and alded by our sharpshooters, did bloody work with the dense crowds that moved, steadily onward. Meanwhile the mortars of the enemy opened with activity, but without effect. Our troops frequently exposed themselves unnecessarily, leaving above the rude ramparts to take better aim. Few were shot in this way. Our officers, too, were rash in the extreme, riding taken at an enemy's hands, the proclamation of up and down the Gap, giving orders and making Gen. Lee in Pennsylvania puts that case before now and then forays upon the front. The fight

missions of officers of the militis, called into se vice by this act, are suspended, only, during the period of such service. SEC. 10. Be it further enacted. That this act

shall be in force from the date of its ratification.

RETALIATION .- It was announced some time ago that two Federal captains in the Libby prison were to be selected for execution in retalis for the shooting of two Confederate' officers in Kentucky by Burnside's order. The drawing der to that effect from General Winder. The seventy-five captains in the prison were ranged in a hollow square, in the cantre of which was placed a table, with a box containing the name of each. A Yankee chaptain was requested to draw, and he complied with some reluctance. Ine two first names drawn ware the ones selected . They were Capt. Henry W. Sawyer, of the its. New Jersey cavalry and Capt. John Flynn, of the 51st Indiana regiment. When the Captains were first ordered to proceed to a lower room, they were in high gles, thinking, doubtless, that they were to be sent off by the flag of truce which goes to day; but their joy received an in-stantaneous check when they heard the order of General Winder read. The two doomed men will be placed in solitary confinement. The day of execution has not yet been fixed. Richmond Whig.

COMPLETE CHINA TEA SET FOR

WHITAKER'S.