

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH

The Battle Renewed at Gettysburg—Three Days Fighting—The Battle Still Raging—Desperate Fighting—Several Yankee Officers Killed—Sickles has a leg shot off—Details of the Battle—Excitement in Pennsylvania, &c.

Through the kindness of Judge Ould, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, we received last night Northern dates of the 4th.—The news is important, and brings intelligence of a renewal of the bloody work in Pennsylvania. We compress the news in the following summary:—(Rich. Examiner.)

The Battle at Gettysburg Renewed—A Terrible Battle—Severe loss on both sides—The Confederates are again victorious—Details of the Battle.

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, our 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 three successive days—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from the battle field near Gettysburg, thus describes the battle of Thursday:

The position of our forces after the fight of Wednesday was to the eastward and southward of Gettysburg, covering the Baltimore Pike, the Taneytown and Emmitsburg roads, and still being nearly parallel with the latter. The formation of the ground on 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 abatis.

Meade's headquarters were at an old house on the Taneytown road, immediately to rear of the centre.

On Thursday morning there were strong probabilities of an early engagement with the enemy in force, but the day wore away and no positive exhibition was made by the enemy. At 3 1/2 o'clock, General Meade had received sufficient assurances to justify him in the belief that the rebels were concentrating their forces on our left flank, which felt to be secure under the protection of the invincible Third corps. Our line was immediately strengthened on that flank, Gen. Sickles' corps being sent to its support, and several batteries from the reserve being brought out and placed in position.

At 4 1/2 o'clock, P. M., the enemy sent his first compliments by a salvo of artillery, his first shells falling uncomfortably near Gen. Meade's headquarters. From this hour forth to 8 1/2 o'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 concentrated support, which was quickly given by the Fifth corps. The division of General Harpes being sent to the right, and that of General Ayres, regulars, to the left, with Gen. Crawford in reserve.

The battle now became perfectly fearful.—The armies engaged each other at very short range, and for three long hours the war of musketry was 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 six General Sickles was struck in the leg by a piece of shell, and borne 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 Second corps was called on for aid, and though its own position was strongly threatened, yet the First division, formerly General 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 General Caldwell, Second corps, and that of Colonel Seitzer, 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 their possession, but it was retaken in a furious charge by Birney's division.

The battle lasted till fully 8 1/2 o'clock, when the enemy fell back to his old position, and left our veterans the unassailable victors of that field. Our picks 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 moonlight, and can bear personal witness to the terrible ferocity of the battle. In front of General Webb's was found the body of Gen. Barkdale, that once haughty and vainglorious rebel, who crawled as a dying brute a cup of water and a stretcher from an ambulance boy. He is heroically cut to pieces with wounds and must die.

A great and magnificent feature of this fight is the splendid use of artillery. Though our line of battle was only a mile and a half long, yet almost every battery belonging to the army of the Potomac was more or less engaged. Even 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 Renewed and still going on—General Barkdale of Mississippi, certainly killed—The Latest.

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 above of timber.

The attack was commenced by the rebels on our right. The fight there has been unceasing, and the irregularity of the fire—sharp 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 General Meade with equal prudence, ability and energy, assisted by General Butterfield, who has not left the Army of the Potomac since the 1st of August, and cool. The sky threatens rain, and a fog already obscures the outer edge of the field of battle.

General Barkdale, of Mississippi, wounded yesterday, is lying dead within our lines. The rumor of the death of Longstreet, brought by rebel prisoners yesterday, is confirmed by prisoners taken this morning. Longstreet's and Hill's corps are said to be fighting on the right; Ewell's in front.

Sixteen hundred prisoners, thus far during the engagement, have been sent to the rear, and more are here.

What the result may be to-day cannot now be predicted.

Important dispatches have been captured by Captain Dahlgren and the gallant scout Kline, from Jeff. Davis and Cooper to General Lee. They indicate anxiety for the position of Richmond. Both decline to send Lee the reinforcements from Braunsgard he asked for.

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

The fighting was of the most desperate description on both sides. Our gallant men fought as they never fought before. We had against this great onslaught of the enemy three corps, the Second, Third and Fifth. The Third and Fifth joined 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 one of our 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. General 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 a 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 morning was about fifteen hundred—eight hundred and fifty on Wednesday, and six hundred on Thursday. This is reliable.

The enemy made the attack yesterday. It was terrific, and they threw their whole force into it, but they were finally repulsed with great slaughter.

At daylight this morning the battle was renewed, the combat 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 General 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 Major General 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 among the wounded Generals Sickles, Barlow, Graham and Warren, slightly. We have taken a large number of prisoners."

A later dispatch has been received from Major General Meade, dated eight 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. General Barkdale, 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 their own confession. The list 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 into the fight with 1,130 men. 1,057 killed, wounded and missing from First brigade, Second division, First corps.

General Meredith, bruised on top of the head by a fragment of shell. His horse was shot under him and fell upon him, bruising and injuring him internally.

Among our killed are Brigadier Generals Paul and Zook.

Among the wounded are Generals Sickles, Barlow, Graham and Warren.

General Sickles' leg was amputated on the field. It was taken off below the knee.

The Excitement in Pennsylvania.

The following dispatches show the excitement throughout Pennsylvania:

HARRISBURG, Friday, July 3.—A special dispatch to the Bulletin from Harrisburg, says:

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

It is believed that we have suffered heavy losses in officers and men.

Yesterday General Meade assumed the offensive. The day before Lee had attacked Meade, and was repulsed with heavy loss.

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

HARRISBURG, Friday, July 3.—Midnight—A prominent citizen of Gettysburg, who left there yesterday morning on a pass issued by General Ewell to go to Heidelberg, met Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee and Wade Hampton, with what he estimated at 10,000 cavalry, who were moving in the direction of Gettysburg.

Their officers told him that Lee had no intention of leaving Pennsylvania, but was going to remain here until his army was destroyed or victorious. He arrived here this evening, the enemy making up effort to detain him.

A dispatch from London this morning states that yesterday the rebels left Chambersburg, taking the road in the direction of Gettysburg. Before leaving, they burned the depot and workshops belonging to the railroad. London is fourteen miles west of Chambersburg.

The enemy also evacuated Shippensburg yesterday, moving in the same direction.

Everything goes to show that Lee has his whole army concentrated between Cashown and Gettysburg.

The train that left Cadisale at seven o'clock this evening, brought down twenty-four rebel deserters who had come down from the mountains. They know nothing about the result of the battle, but state that both armies are fighting with great desperation.

Firing was heard from daylight up to three o'clock this afternoon at different points down the river.

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1863.

Sheriff's Notice.

I WILL attend at my Office Monday and Tuesday of each week, until the 25th, for the purpose of receiving Taxes due for the year 1863, as the law requires me to settle by the 28th July. Those failing to pay will have to pay cost, sure.

WM. A. WALTON, Sheriff.

"We are in favor of Military Law overriding all other human laws so long as we are engaged in the present war and with a people who know no law."

The above we copy from the Charlotte Bulletin of the 9th instant, and we must say that we are astonished at the stand its editor takes on the subject. If we had no Civil law, it would be different, because in that case, Military law is better than no law. Such a rowl only lead to contempt for law and order, and militates against the rights of the people in every thing—unsettling public sentiment, and brings confusion and collision, which ought now more than ever be avoided. And, so far as we can see there is no necessity for it. When the war broke out every person concurred in the opinion that as we had regular organized State Governments, things would move on in their regular course, the military always being subordinate to the Civil laws of the land. And we would ask why now attempt to bring about a different state of affairs? Can the Bulletin or any one else say that any thing has occurred to justify it? Is not the liberty of the citizen as dear to him now as it was before the war? If so, then it is highly important that the decisions of the Tribunals to which alone he can look for protection should be sustained. If they are to be trampled under foot at the will of the military commanders then indeed are we in as bad a fix as the people of Lincolnland, and what shame-faced hypocrisy for us to be berating the Northern people for their tame submission to the tyrannical acts of Abe Lincoln! If we mistake not there is no paper in the Confederacy that has ridiculed the people of the North for surrendering the liberty of speech more than the Bulletin, and now it is among the first, if not the first, to avow itself in favor of such a horrible state of affairs.

The fact that we are engaged in a "war with a people, who know no law," is no justification of the Bulletin's course; but if it is an argument at all, it is the more against such a state of affairs being set up in the Southern Confederacy. We have been priding ourselves on our attachment to the laws and we are persuaded that it is the only way for us to maintain a just title to the appellation of being a law-abiding people.

ROBBERY.—Last Friday night some person not having the fear of the law before him entered the premises of the Hon. N. Boyden, and carried away a barrel of Sugar which had been deposited in an out-house temporarily. Admirable police system in force in Salisbury. This kind of thieving has been going on for some time, and we think it high time something should be done to put a stop to such business. Really, have we any police?

The Annual Meeting of the N. C. R. R. Co., which met at Greensboro last week, adjourned Thursday night. The meeting was large, and pleasantly conducted through the dispatch of the usual business.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the next year; Thos. Webb, Paul C. Cameron, Giles Melane, John L. Morehead. After the meeting of Stockholders had adjourned, the Directors, held a meeting for the purpose of electing the Officers of the Company, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

Thos. Webb, President; P. Brown Ruffin, Treasurer; John H. Bryan, Secretary.

Thos. J. Sumner will continue to be General Agent.

The Yankee marauders in the Eastern part of this State have escaped back to Newbern. They, as usual with them, stole everything they could lay hands upon, and what they could not carry away was destroyed. To the call of the Governor for help to fortify Raleigh against an attack our people have responded cheerfully, and is only another evidence of the unity of feeling existing in our midst.

SERIOUS FRACAS.

We learn that a very serious fracas occurred in Town on the evening of the 8th inst., between one of our citizens, Lewis Buis, and a man named Royster an employee of the Ordnance Works of this place. Both were severely injured. Knives were understood were used.

IN UTTER DARKNESS.

In April or May 1859, we think it was, the town of Salisbury witnessed a new era in its history. The writer of this being then a citizen of another Town east of this, was rejoiced to see so announced with considerable pomp, that the old Town had been lit up with Gas! The like of which greatly astonished most of the natives, and all were led to suppose that from henceforth, light with all its benefits were to be the order of the day—night. But we are sorry to see that from some cause to us unknown, the good people of Salisbury have been again enveloped in thick darkness! Why is it? Are their deeds evil, that they prefer darkness to light? or, is the Town insolvent and unable to bear the expense, or the people unwilling to be taxed for the convenience of good walking after sundown? Which is it? Where are the Town authorities! Let them emerge from the darkness that surrounds them, and do their duty like men! Stir up; No time for remissness now!

THE LEGISLATURE—PAY OF MEMBERS.

—Both branches of the General Assembly on Saturday last passed a bill to increase their own pay to \$8 per day, Speakers to have \$7.

Hon. Bedford Brown authorizes the Editors of the Melton Chronicle to say for him that he is not in favor of a reconstruction of the old Union.

Government Supplies.—From an order issued by the War Department in regard to procuring supplies of provisions, dated June 29th, we take the following extract:

"The acts of Congress passed on the 6th of April, 1863, and dates subsequent thereto, having provided the means of procuring army supplies, notice is hereby given to the people of the Confederate States and to receiving officers, that from the date of this publication, no more quartermasters' supplies will be received under the appeal made by the President and the plan of the Secretary of War annexed thereto. All such supplies collected or tendered, prior to the time above referred to, will be paid for at established rates. Hereafter supplies will be obtained, as far as practicable, by purchase, and when necessary, by impressment; and officers when authorized to resort to impressment, will observe strictly the requirements of law, and the general orders of the War Department, and the regulations of this office founded thereon."

Evacuation of the City of Mexico.—Advises from the City of Mexico, of the 30th May, via San Francisco, 20th June, report the evacuation of that city by President Juarez and his cabinet. On the 31st of May the Government moved to San Luis de Potosi, taking all the movable firearms and munitions of war.

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

The force that garrisoned the City of Mexico, said to number twenty thousand men, was withdrawn to the Cuernavaca place and to 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 commission to General Forey to offer their allegiance to the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

On the 5th the French division, under General 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.

GENERAL LEE'S DEEDS.

For some days our community have been somewhat uneasy for the safety of the Army of Gen. Lee, on account of the bungling dispatches from Martinsburg. We are gratified in being able to give a solution of the falling back to Hagerstown, entirely satisfactory as we believe. The Richmond Examiner of the 10th instant says:—

Richmond was yesterday agitated by sinister rumors and painful emotions, which have been already communicated to every part of the Confederacy. The vehement and circumstantial assertions of a press in Federal pay, published in Baltimore—The American—a late number of which was yesterday received, that Lee had been defeated in the last battle, and was making a disordered retreat to the Potomac, the circulation of which, in the various parts of a Confederate victory, said to have been gained on Sunday; and some private dispatches, representing that Lee had fallen back to Hagerstown; that the enemy were pressing him; that the Federal cavalry had burnt his pontoon bridges, and that the Potomac overflowed from late heavy rains; these rumors of intelligence together formed a gloomy picture. As usual, the public judgment ran in a discretion, and alarm was felt for the safety of the main army of the Confederacy. Even Vicksburg was forgotten in an apprehension because the loss of the town and troops under Pemberton was but a scratch.

We are happy to have the means of allaying the natural distrust of the country on this subject. Information, certainly authentic, is in the hands of the Government, which leaves no doubt of the safety and triumph of the noble army. General Lee was victorious in all the combats which have taken place. He has been engaged with the whole force of the United States and has broken its backbone. He has approached Hagerstown only for the reasons suggested in this newspaper on yesterday—namely, that he must re-open and establish his communications, which have been menaced and partially interrupted. He is burdened with thirteen thousand prisoners, and has on his hands all the wounded in the late sanguinary battles. Of these he must be relieved and he could not either weaken his army by a detachment sufficient to convey them into Virginia, or entrust them to an ordinary guard, in the presence of the Yankee cavalry. Hence he has drawn near to his base with his whole force. In a few days these arrangements will be completed, and his losses will be replaced by reinforcements. Then the campaign will continue and Hagerstown is nearer to Washington than Gettysburg.

Alcohol from China Berries.—Messrs. Bousse & Aines of this place, are now manufacturing alcohol from china berries. They have succeeded in making it ninety per cent. proof. It was tested, and pronounced an excellent article for mechanical purposes. The enterprise deserves encouragement.—Athens Banner.

Col. J. H. Morehead, 45th N. C. T., died at Martinsburg a few days ago of typhoid fever. He was a gallant officer and generous hearted man.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

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

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled, 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, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of law and equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress, the civil and military officers of the Confederate Government within the State, ministers of the Gospel of the several religious denominations of the State, charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff and clerks of the several courts of record, the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper objects for exemption.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company, for the same, shall be deemed 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 direction, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers thereof.

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 day 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 required 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, or riot by regiments, battalions or companies composed of or by drafts, in reliance 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