icksburg and Aquia creek, on his way to reinforce Hooker.

The divisions that constitute the army corps of veteran soldiers for the garrison of Richmond, are enured to fatigue and fighting. Victorious in many engagements over their enemy, they will meet him again in the famous fields of the Chickahominy and the Seven Pines, should General Dix advance upon the city. But of this we confess we have but little fears. The absence of Gen. Lee's army would seem to invite the enemy to attack Richmond; *its apparent defenceless condition would make it appear easy to be captured.* But General Lee is well known to the officers commanding the United States army; his habit of doing well all that he has to do, as well as leaving *undone nothing* that will contribute to his full success, is perhaps better understood and appreciated by the enemy than ourselves. General Dix well knows that Richmond would not be left defenceless, even with the positive certainty of the capture of Washington city. The importance of Richmond to the confederacy is too well understood by the enemy for them to seriously believe it left in a defenceless condition.

With these facts before us, we repeat, we entertain very little fear of any serious advance by General Dix upon the city. *But we do apprehend an attempt to march across the country from the White House to Aquia creek, or even by Gordonsville and Culpepper to Hooker's army. The destruction of the railroads and devastation of the country would be inducement enough to take this route in reinforcing Hooker.* The better to cover this movement, General Dix's rear guard may be thrown out towards Richmond as far as the east bank of the Chickahominy, while the main body ascends the Pamunkey and seeks to break the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad between the city and the Junction. If successful in breaking this railroad, Gen. Dix may think himself safe from pursuit by the garrison of Richmond, which, being still threatened by his rear guard, would not leave the city, and thus he could overpower the troops stationed for the defence of the railroads, and march at his leisure, devastating the country, and destroying the railroads. Thus we believe to be the real meaning of the landing at the White House, and the march of the enemy's forces to that point. If we be right in our conjecture, how far Gen. Dix may be successful remains to be seen.

That army that now garrisons Richmond is competent to meet the enemy, may, more, to advance towards Washington, and play an important part in the capture of that place. Gen. Dix will be so closely and vigilantly watched as to be unable to dodge off in the direction of the upper Pamunkey. His present position is one of safety; protected by gunboats, and contiguous to his transports, he will not, we presume, be attacked by the garrison of Richmond, though the military lately organized by Brigadier General Custis Lee is fully competent to defend the city if the garrison should be sent to drive Dix to his transports.

Without this opportune advance of Gen. Dix to the White House, the confederacy would have to-day from eight to ten thousand less troops in service than now swell its ranks. The patriotic rally of the citizens has been beyond precedent even in this war. The gay and happy boy, the man of business, the old men even, of the city, have nobly stepped forward and enrolled themselves. *Behind the excellent defences of Richmond, with its thirty-five hundred trained artillerists of Col. Rhett, these citizens can hold the city against Gen. Dix without the aid of the army corps that has been assembled around the city.*

The garrison of Richmond may, therefore, be considered a splendid reserve for the army of Gen. Lee. It may, with safety, move on Washington as soon as Gen. Custis Lee has perfected his newly organized force in drill and manual. The militia of Virginia, lately called out by her governor, will soon swell the ranks to eighteen or twenty thousand men.

Imagine the consternation at Washington when the news that thirty thousand Confederates were approaching the city by the Warrenton turnpike. Hooker engaged in hunting up Lee, would be unable to detach a force to meet this new army, organized and mobilized by General Dix's opportune appearance at the White House. We again urge all citizens and the militia of the State to hasten forward their organizations, in order that the army corps now around Richmond may take the field.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY ABOUT RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 1.]

We have been able to obtain but very little additional information of the movements of the enemy on the peninsula and elsewhere east of this city. Rumors were all day yesterday abundant, and some of them sufficiently startling. An old gentleman, who yesterday morning arrived here from his farm in King William, some ten miles from the White House, brought the most awful accounts of the number of Yankees in that neighborhood. *He gave it as his opinion that there were more troops there now than were brought by McClellan when he undertook to march to Richmond.* He said that during McClellan's time the Yankee cry was "On to Richmond," but that now it was "Haste to Richmond." He said he had no doubt they would be here in three days. All this, whilst it threw a little light upon the facts of the strength and plans of the enemy, showed manifestly that the old gentleman was in a high state of excitement.

Later in the day an equally excited individual made his way in haste from Hanover with the intelligence that forty thousand Yankees were at Hanover town and Old Town, and that reinforcements were hourly arriving. He had not seen the Yankees himself, but had been informed by a neighbor of their being there, and had pushed on to Richmond to give the War Department the benefit of the news.

About night, still another self-appointed courier arrived with the report that our pickets, stationed six miles below the city, had been fired upon and driven in.

There were a number of other rumors even less satisfactory than the above, which we do not deem worthy of mention.

As we before stated, the amount of our authentic intelligence is very limited. From what we deem trustworthy sources we learn that the enemy, number unknown, still occupy the White House and Tunstall's Station, on the York River Railroad. At Lanesville, on the King William side of the Pamunkey and three miles from the White House, there is said to be another encampment, containing several thousand men. The Yankee cavalry who left the White House Monday morning are believed to have halted at this place. It is possible that they may on yesterday have moved as high up the river as Hanover town, but we have heard nothing of such a movement except the statement of the man who tells of the forty thousand, which has been mentioned.

There was an unpleasant report last evening, which we hope may prove untrue, that several of the Home Guard of King William had been caught and hung by the Yankee cavalry. We were unable to trace the origin of the rumor.

We may here state that intelligence, believed to be authentic, has been received here that the Yankees, after getting General William H. F. Lee to the White House, sent him immediately to Washington.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH SUBJECTS.

A meeting of the British subjects in Richmond is called this evening at Copp's Pistol Gallery, Main street, with a view to the organization of a volunteer company to assist in the defence of the city. The call emanates from a well known citizen, himself a subject of Victoria, but who believes in defending the home of his adoption from a vandal foe. We invite the attention of the class named to the following call:—

BRITISH SUBJECTS.—You are requested to meet at seven o'clock, this (Wednesday) evening, at Copp's Pistol Gallery, on Tenth street, between Main and Cary, for the purpose of forming a company and offering our services in defence of the city. In so doing you will not forfeit your allegiance to the home government. L. MACCABE.

JULY 1.

THE YANKEES BELOW.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 2.]

Several reports similar to those which reached the city on Tuesday, were flying about in relation to the Yankees below. The intelligence by the train from Meadow Station last evening, states that our pickets on Dr. Crump's farm, near Tunstall's Station, were driven in by the enemy yesterday morning. Nothing beyond this had occurred up to five o'clock P. M., to indicate that a forward movement is intended.

The enemy is reported to have been reinforced during the past two days by General Peck, from Suffolk. A gentleman from the vicinity of Suffolk, who reached this city on yesterday, states that the Yankee forces at that point were leaving during all of last week and that on Sunday evening a very small portion of the command remained. That the White House is really their destination admits of but little doubt.

BALTIMORE, July 4, 1863.

News of the messenger from Jeff. Davis to General Lee with orders to come to the rescue of Richmond is confirmed.

Gen. Doubleday was mortally wounded yesterday. Our losses have been heavy, and prisoners say the rebel losses have been terrible.

The battles have been the most terrific and fatal of any ever fought, for the numbers engaged.

Theatrical.

The summer season will be fairly inaugurated this evening. Wallack's theatre is the only place of amusement now closed, and that may possibly be reopened in August. Mr. Wheatley will continue the representations of "The Duke's Motto" at Niblo's Garden, a most delightful summer theatre. It is rumored that Senorita Cubas will shortly appear at one of the Broadway theatres in a new spectacular drama, in which she will play a speaking character.

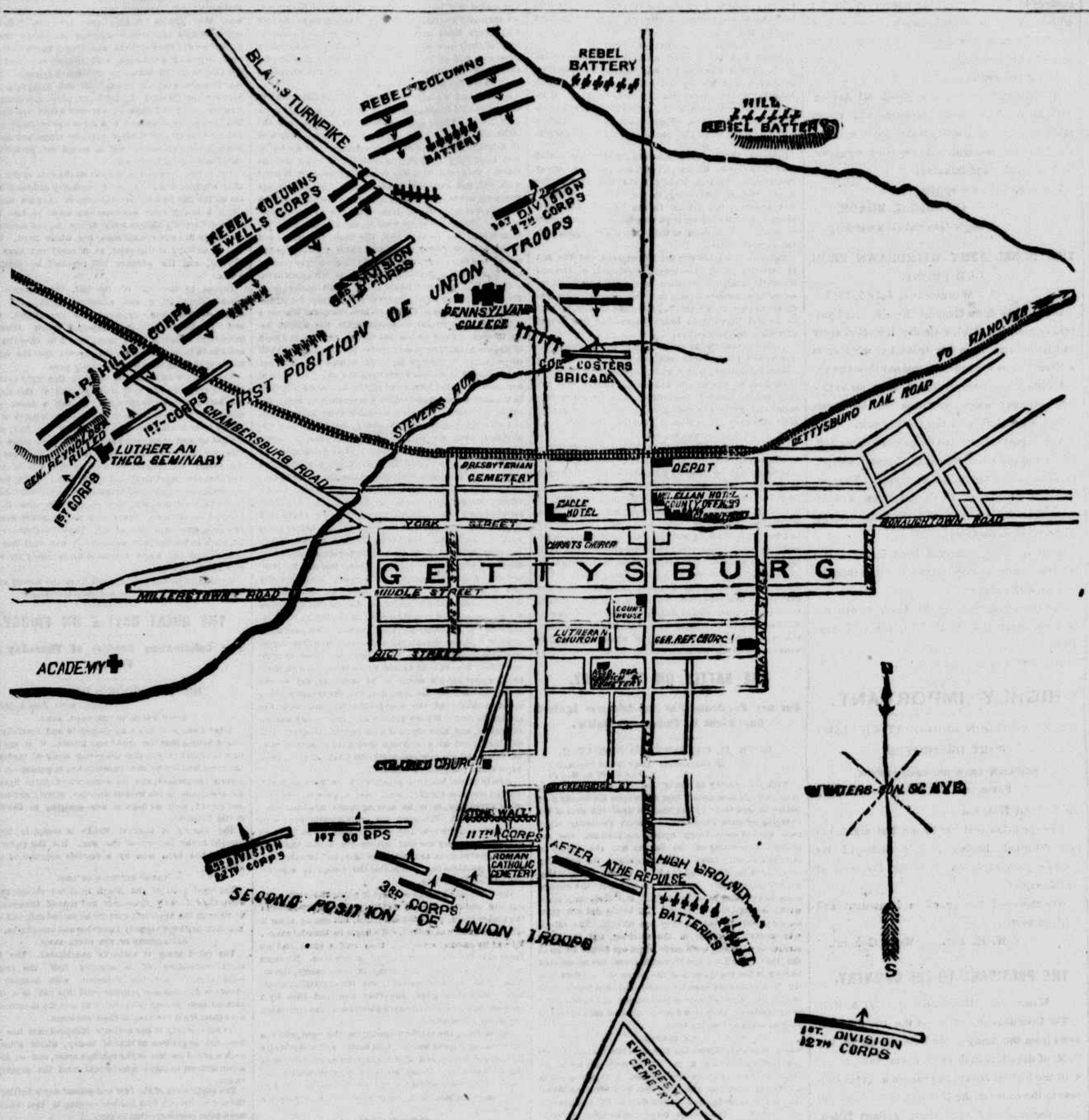
The Winter Garden will be reopened this evening, under the management of Miss Emily Thorne and Mr. Mark Smith. The company includes Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan, Mrs. Floyd, Mr. Dan Setchell, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. Sol Smith, Jr., and Mr. T. E. Morris, besides the managers. Mr. John P. Cooke leads the orchestra. The programme for this week will be—"Nine Points of the Law," "One Thousand Milliners Wanted" and "Sketches in India." An excellent company and a very good bill. Next week a burlesque on "Leah" will be produced, with new scenery and plenty of new songs.

Mr. G. C. Howard, the acting manager of the Old Bowery, takes a complimentary benefit to-night. "The Cabin Boy," "The Widow's Victim," "Robert Macaire," "The Savage and the Maiden" and "The Limerick Boy" will be played. All the members of the company have volunteered, and Mr. G. L. Fox and Miss Fanny Herring appear in some of their best characters. Mr. Howard's management of the Old Bowery has been very successful, and we hope that his benefit will be equally so. This is the last night of the season at this theatre.

At the New Bowery Campbell's Minstrels are engaged for the summer season, and will give a fine entertainment. Mr. Barnum also announces a minstrel performance by Sanford's troupe, at the American Museum. Sanford is the Bryant of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb, Miss Minnie Warren and Mr. Nutt sing and dance and deliver patriotic recitations, and fill up the chinks generally. At Laura Keene's and at the New Idea festival performances are announced. The American theatre is closed for the present, and Manager Butler has taken his troupe to Boston.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Scene of the First Day's Fight, Wednesday, July 1, in Which Major General Reynolds Was Killed



ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE.

NEWS FROM MEXICO AND HAVANA.

Triumphal Entry of the French Army into the City of Mexico.

Address of General Forey to the Army and the People.

Departure of Mexican Prisoners to France,

&c., &c., &c.

By the arrival of the steamer Roanoke, from Havanna, we have news from Mexico, confirming the accounts already received of the occupation of the city of Mexico by the French. We subjoin the particulars:

The Eco del Comercio, the French organ, published in Vera Cruz, of the 16th ult., contains the account of the occupation of the city of Mexico by the French. It says that as soon as Juarez and his followers left the capitol, the people arose en masse, and gave vent to their enthusiasm in every conceivable way. Such rejoicing, it is said, has never been seen in Mexico, since the entry of the army of the liberator, Iturbide. Bells were constantly rung, and artillery thundered through the streets. The following is the official account of the entry of General Forey:—

JUNE 14, 1863.

TO THE SUB-PREFECT:—

On the 10th instant the entry of the General-in-Chief into Mexico took place, with the greatest pomp. The enthusiasm of the inhabitants was inexpressible; the streets were strewn with flowers, and the people in their delirium threw themselves in the path of the General and his staff. After assisting at a *Te Deum* in the Cathedral, which was completely full, General Forey received deputations to whom he expressed his sympathy and desire for the re-establishment of peace and order in so beautiful a country, which had been so long distracted by war and civil dissensions.

Be pleased, Mr. Sub Prefect, to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration,

G. MUNIER, Chief of Battalion, &c.

[Translated from the Diario de la Marina of June 30 for the NEW YORK HERALD.]

VERA CRUZ, June 13, 1863.

By a special messenger who has just arrived I have received official notification that the French army entered and occupied the city of Mexico on the 3d instant.

On the 11th General Forey proposed to enter the city in person.

Don Benito Juarez, with the forces that occupied the city, amounting to some six thousand men and several pieces of artillery, retired to San Luis Potosi, which city he has declared to be the capital of the republic.

The following is the official note just communicated:—

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS IN MEXICO, }
VERA CRUZ, June 13, 1863. }

TO THE SUB PREFECT:—

I have the honor to officially announce to you that Mexico has been occupied by the French army, and the Commanding General will make his entry into the capital on the 11th inst.

Be pleased to communicate this to the authorities and to the journals of the city. G. MUNIER.

The following is additional:—

TO THE SUB PREFECT OF VERA CRUZ:—

In addition to the facts already communicated we have received the following particulars:—

A deputation of foreign consuls left the city of Mexico to announce to General Forey that there was no resistance to be expected; and when General Bazaine approached the gates another deputation of the inhabitants came out requesting him to hasten his occupation to prevent disorder in the city.

A division of the French army was exposed to move on San Luis Potosi immediately. The capital was occupied on the 3d inst. at seven o'clock P. M. by six hundred men of the Seventh Chasseurs a Pied.

General Don Mariano Salas has been appointed Governor of the district.

The Mexican forces under Juarez which left Mexico took three separate routes—by Queretaro, Morelia and Cuernavaca. Juarez, with the government, the Congress, his officers and some troops, took the road to Queretaro.

It was understood that General Mejia was on the road at a place called Arroyozarco, ready to dispute the advance.

Three thousand men, under the command of Rangel and Ampudia, who were marching to Morelia, were attacked at Monte de las Cruces and completely defeated by Gen. Bintson, with the loss of five hundred prisoners, six pieces of artillery and two wagons of ammunition. Bintson had arrived in Mexico with his captives, while his forces were pursuing the routed enemy.

General Marquez, with his Mexican soldiers, was occupying the city of Guadalupe. Cuellan's cavalry was occupying the road to cut off stragglers.

The following are the orders of General Forey to the army:—

VERA CRUZ, June 16, 1863.

SOLDIERS—After a siege in which you have displayed brilliant valor, united with a constancy and perseverance without which a complete success would not have been obtained, you have compelled a garrison of eighteen thousand men to lay down their arms, and to surrender at discretion seventy-six general officers, more than two hundred superior officers, eight hundred to nine hundred subaltern officers, a large quantity of war material and one hundred and forty cannon. Such are the trophies of your victory, which has opened to you the gates of Puebla—of that city which a blind and insolent enemy, by his pretended victory of the 5th May, 1862, had changed the name in memory of the day on which fortune, of whom you have asked too much, was false to you—of the city which in its pride the government of Juarez considered impregnable, and which should have served as its tomb.

And this victory, which you have gained with weaker agencies than those which the enemy had accumulated in a whole year into a city of the first class, gives you the right to be proud.

But nothing is done while something remains to be done. Mexico is the place where the knot of the Mexican question is to be found, and thither it is necessary for us to go to sever it with the sword of France. Your material power is greater than that which you brought before Puebla. Your numbers have been increased rather than diminished. Your valor is the same, and, whatever may be the resistance prepared for you, the enemy, already conquered in Puebla, in San Lorenzo and in every place where he has dared to meet us, will be defeated as he always has been.

Forward then, soldiers. Let us march on this capital with the cry of "Vive L'Empereur," which you will announce to a people crushed by an iron yoke, which the flag of France approaches to remove and give them liberty.

FOREY.

The following is the proclamation of Gen. Forey to the Mexicans on his entrance into the capital:—

MEXICANS:—I do not desire to take one moment's repose before expressing my high acknowledgment for the brilliant reception which you have this day given to the valiant army that I have the honor to command. I have not words enough to express the feelings of my heart; but I have experienced this day a feeling which shall continue all my life, a sweet remembrance, a sacred debt; and that is to labor without ceasing, with the view of securing to you those things which you so much desire—that is peace, order, justice and true liberty.

I trust that all true Mexicans will aid me in the fulfilment of my mission, which I shall easily accomplish, if you repose your absolute confidence in me, listening to the counsels which I give you from this moment, not exciting your passions by means of false representations, writings, pamphlets, &c., &c., because all this would be premature.

When an edifice has been destroyed it can only be reconstructed by slow degrees, that is if we desire it to be really solid. Have patience, then, and with Divine protection, in which I place all my confidence, we will overcome the difficulties of the great work of regeneration in which we ought all heartily to co-operate. FOREY.

MEXICO, June 10, 1863.

Colonel Jean Nigros has been appointed commandant of Vera Cruz and Tierra Caliente.

The steamers Darien and Ceres had left for France with thirteen Mexican generals, twenty-four colonels, twenty-five lieutenant colonels, fifty commandants, one hundred and thirty-two captains, one hundred and fifty nine lieutenants and one hundred and thirty-seven ensigns.

Mons. Gallifet had left in the French steamer Vera Cruz for France with the keys of the city of Mexico and other trophies.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, June 30, 1863.

We have dates from Puerto Rico to the 17th. There is no news.

News from Santo Domingo inform us of the suppression of all Dominican paper money, on account of the circulation of false bills of $100.

It seems the affair of the Margaret and Jessie, a blockade running steamer, has turned out to be nothing. It was stated that the Rhode Island, after driving her ashore continued firing at her, one of the shot killing a fisherman on the island. I am glad to be able to state that this is all false, that international law has not in any particular been infringed, and that not a single shot was fired from the Rhode Island after the Margaret and Jessie was within three and a half miles of the shoal. The Rhode Island headed her off, and, to escape, the captain beached her. She was got off by the wreckers, and arrived at Nassau on the 2d.

The steamers Charleston, Kirius, Banshee, Lizzie and Fanny have arrived at Nassau from Wilmington. The Flora, Calypso and Ruby were captured. The Orion was destroyed.

The Savannah *News* says the Yankees will not be able to use the steamer Atlanta.

The steamers, Darien and Hebe have arrived at Nassau, bound for a port in the rebel States.

Commodore Wilkes and his secretary have been here for a few days. They came in the Alabama from St. Thomas, and leave for your city to-day per Roanoke. Commodore Lardner had arrived at St. Thomas in the Ticonderoga. It is to be hoped the administration will deal more fairly with him than it has with Commodore Wilkes, and furnish him with at least a pair of serviceable gunboats. Not one of the present West India squadron is in a fit condition for service. The Wachusett had to be towed by the Oneida into the St. Thomas. The Juniata left this port a short time since with eighteen pounds of steam, and when two miles from the Moro had but two pounds. The Tioga, Octorora, Santiago de Cuba and Alabama are all in the same crippled condition. We are told the Ticonderoga is a fine, efficient vessel.

We have no yellow fever, ashore or in the harbor of a dangerous nature, and few cases of even billious fever, which are often declared to be vomito.

There have been no secesh arrivals or departures since my last.

THE NEW INLET BLOCKADE.

The Watchfulness of the Blockaders—Success of the Rebel Vessels—Defences of New Inlet—Obstructions in the Channel Way, &c.

OUR NEW INLET CORRESPONDENCE.

BLOCKADING FLEET, OFF NEW INLET, }
CAPE FEAR, June 26, 1863. }

The blockading fleet off this place has been, since my last was written, as unsuccessful in making captures as heretofore. All are on the *qui vive*, but the reward of vigilance and anxious watching remains unchanged. The neutral vessels continue to run the blockade with valuable cargoes for the use of the enemy.

So far as is known to the fleet, three steamers and a schooner have run the blockade here in the last nine days. The schooner escaping vexes us sorely; for we had begun to think we could keep them out or in, as the case might be. She had been lying inside for several days, waiting for an opportunity to run out. That is, a fair wind and a dark night. The 20th brought a fair wind and gave promise of being followed by a dark night, and our commanding officer, knowing it would be impossible to see her at any distance if she attempted to run, sent a boat inshore in charge of an officer as soon as night came on. The boat was properly armed and provided with requisite materials for making signals if the schooner or any other craft was seen. The boat went in as near the bar as circumstances would permit and anchored. A gunboat was also sent in as far as prudent, and kept underweigh through the night. At ten o'clock the officer in charge of the boat saw a steamer running out, and promptly made his signal, and indicated the course the steamer was pursuing. The signal was seen on board of all the vessels upon the station, and they were under weigh in less time than it takes to write it. A thorough search was made for any craft that might be in the vicinity without license, until daylight, but nothing was seen. The schooner probably ran out about the same time the steamer did, but nothing was seen of her by those in the boat. At daylight the boat was off to the fleet and then we first learned that a steamer had escaped; and we saw that the schooner was also gone, but she was captured, early in the morning by the United States steamer Florida, off the Frying Pan Shoals, the Florida being from the other side of the Cape, bound to Beaufort. The captain of the schooner said he was two hours in getting from the bar outside of the blockaders, and saw a large steamer underweigh when he was running out. His vessel was small and low in the water, and he had no sail set on his ob set, and when he saw the steamer he hauled his sails down; and after she was past him he set his sails and stood to sea. The matter of a small schooner escaping is of itself of not much importance in comparison, but the fact of her escaping when we knew that she or some other vessel was running out, and were looking for her, shows how difficult it is to capture small vessels and low steamers with larger vessels that can be seen by the blockade runners long before they can themselves be seen. The officers upon the station are much dissatisfied with the results of their endeavors, and all are anxious for the time to come when a sufficient force may be sent here to capture the rebel defences of the place, regarding this as the only way to prevent supplies from reaching the rebels by the Cape Fear river. But it will take a large fleet of wooden ships to capture the forts and batteries, as they are numerous and formidable, though it is probable that five or six iron clads would make sure work with them, if they have not already or do not obstruct the channel so that they cannot find their way through. For several days past a steamer has been busy running about in the channel, near the forts. They have been seen towing something in appearance like rafts, which are supposed to be cribs built of timber and filled with stone. These have probably been sunk in the channel, as they do not take anything away with them on leaving. On shore they are continually at work with a large force building batteries. It is said there are now one hundred guns mounted for the defence of New Inlet; but perhaps this is an overestimate. One work in process of construction, and now apparently nearly finished, continues to excite no little curiosity upon the part of the blockaders. About the last of February a trestlework, some forty five feet in height, built of heavy timber, was erected on Federal Point, about half a mile south of where the lighthouse stood, and where the coast begins to trend to the southwest, towards the river. To the top of the trestlework ran an inclined railway. Up this railway, by means of a car and stationary engine, sand was hauled and dumped at the foot of the trestlework. Day after day the car ran up and down the inclined way. Day by day the sand rose around the trestlework, till the last of May, when it had reached the top. They are still at work on this mound, which is evidently intended for mounting guns of heavy calibre, to give a plunging shot upon the iron clads' decks should they attempt to pass it, to do which they must pass quite close to it. It is said the rebels have had an iron turret made at the Mersey Iron Works Liverpool, similar to those upon our iron clads, and it is supposed that it may be the intentions of the rebels to mount it upon this mound, the trestlework as a foundation and the sand about it as a protection for the woodwork. It is also said that two enormous rifled guns have been made in Liverpool for the rebels, which carry a four hundred and twenty pound shot, supposed to be for the turret. By a reliable gentleman, who came from Wilmington to Beaufort a few days since, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that there is now at that place one iron-clad gunboat ready for action, and that three more are nearly ready, and will be finished in five weeks. In justice to one of our gunboats it should have been stated in the proper place that the other two steamers mentioned as having run out lately were seen by the lookouts and officers on board, and that a gun was fired at each, but that when the blinding effect of the flash of the guns and the smoke had passed off nothing was seen of them, and that the fastest vessel here went off instantly in chase in the direction they were supposed to take, but was unsuccessful in finding them. One of these steamers was seen on the night of the 21st, the other on the 23d inst.

Arrival from New Orleans.

The United States steamer Kensington, Acting Master Commanding Charles Huggins, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from New Orleans 24th inst., at four P. M.; arrived at Key West June 28, and sailed from there the 29th, at ten A. M. She brings a large number of sick and wounded men from the West Gulf blockading squadron, also the paroled men of the United States steamers Mississippi and Diana, and men from the United States steamer Richmond whose term of service has expired.

The Kensington was put in commission February 14, 1862 and sailed from Boston under the command of Acting Master Frederick Crocker, now Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding United States steam gunboat Clifton. She has been actively employed in the Western Gulf blockading squadron, and returns for very necessary repairs. On June 26, latitude 29, longitude 25 1s, spoke mail steamer George Washington, for New Orleans. July 2, latitude 33 21, longitude 74 25, boarded brig Sarah, of Halifax, from Cardenas for Halifax, with a cargo of sugar.

There arrived at Key West on the 28th inst. the steamers Planet and Neptune, prizes to United States steamer Lackawanna, taken off Mobile. The Planet was taken running the blockade, with six hundred bales of cotton on board. Several prize schooners also came in. Arrived on the 29th, steamer Illinois and the United States steamer Florida.

The following vessels were at Key West:—

Ships Zanguebar and Constellation, discharging; United States steamer Magnolia, flagship of Admiral T. Bailey; United States steamers Huntsville and Sunflower, bark Alex. Mason, of Philadelphia; steamer Key West, for New York, coaling. The steamer Continental passed Key West on the night of the 28th, and left the mails for Key West on board of a pilotboat.

The following are the passengers by the Kensington:—

Captain Melancthon Smith, late of United States steamer Mississippi; Captain Geo. E. Welch, late of United States bark Amanda; Acting Ensign Robert Wright, Second Assistant Engineer C. H. Hall, Acting Master's Mate E. H. Johnson.

The following is a list of the Kensington's officers:—

Acting Master Commanding—Charles Huggins.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—Frederick C. Miller.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Hiram H. James.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—John F. Tarbell.
Engineers—T. W. O'Connor, Nelson Ross, George W. Baird; Acting Third Assistant, Henry Farmer, David M. Howell.
Acting Master's Mates—Robert Finney, Frank Watson, James Mortimer.
Paymaster's Clerk—E. F. Bradbury.

A GREAT VICTORY!

THREE DAYS BATTLES.

Terrific and Unparalleled Conflict.

The Rebels Utterly Routed.

THEY RETREAT TO THE MOUNTAINS.

The Culminating Battle on Friday.

Official Despatches from General Meade.

The Rebels Repulsed in Every Attack.

The President Congratulates the Country.

Splendid Conduct of the Army of the Potomac.

The Rebel General Armistead Captured.

GENERAL SICKLES' LEG AMPUTATED.

Some of the Results of the Great Victory.

The Rebel Pontoon Bridges at Williamsport Destroyed.

RISE OF THE POTOMAC.

THE CASUALTIES.

SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE HEROES,

&c., &c., &c.

MR. T. M. COOK'S DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD ARMY CORPS, }
NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 4, 1863. }

The battle of Friday was the most desperate, most fierce and decisive of the war. It was commenced at early daybreak on our extreme left by a determined attack by the enemy with musketry and artillery. The attack was met by the Sixth corps and portions of the First and the Fifth, the Third lying close at hand in reserve. The battle raged fiercely at this point for nearly three hours, when the enemy fell back, yielding to us *the whole of the battle field of that morning, as well as of the previous day.*

Nearly simultaneously with the opening of the attack on the left, movements were discovered on the right indicating that an effort was making to flank our position in that direction. Our artillery on Cemetery Hill at once opened, throwing heavy volleys of shell over and to the north and east of the town. At this point we had eight or ten batteries in position, covered by earthworks. The enemy responded briskly to our cannonading, but with poor effect, and were evidently much annoyed by our fire. They, however, pressed their columns on to the right, and very soon our infantry poured on that flank and were earnestly engaged. The contest here was even more earnest and continuous than on the left. The Twelfth and portions of the Eleventh corps withstood the shock, giving never an inch of ground to their assailants.

The fight raged here on the face of a lofty mountain, densely wooded, from the summit of which batteries could command our position on Cemetery Hill. It was evidently with a view of gaining this position that the enemy made the assault. For this purpose Hill's corps, that had fought on the left on the previous day, was