

THE LATE BATTLES.

From the accounts thus far received it is evident that the battles in the vicinity of Gettysburg have been the most desperately contested and sanguinary that have taken place during the war, many thousands of soldiers on both sides being killed and wounded. But little information relative to Wednesday's fight has been received, but we have detailed accounts of the great battles of Thursday and Friday.— Gen. Meade's official dispatches are to the effect that on Friday, shortly after noon, the Confederates opened with artillery on the left and centre of the Federal lines, and after three hours' incessant firing made two general assaults, but were repulsed with severe loss each time, and leaving some three thousand prisoners, including one General and many officers of lower rank, in the Federal hands. The Federal cavalry were engaged all day in harrassing the Confederate flanks. On Saturday the Confederates withdrew from the position occupied at the close of the engagement of the day previous, but it was not known whether the movement was a retreat or a manœuvre for another purpose. Gen. Lee's headquarters were at Cashtown, twelve miles west of Gettysburg. It is estimated that the losses in killed and wounded of both armies in the series of battles will not fall far short of fifty thousand. The latest unofficial advices claim the result as a complete Federal "victory, the battle field remaining in the possession of the Union troops. The prisoners taken are estimated at from twelve to twenty thousand, four times as many as captured by the Confederates. Of the aggregate loss of fifty thousand in killed and wounded, twenty thousand are of the Federal army, and thirty thousand of the Confederates. At daybreak on Saturday morning, Gen. Pleasanton, with his cavalry, followed up the rear of the Confederates, and was pressing them hard at last accounts.

General Butterfield was struck in the breast by the fragment of a shell. A subsequent dispatch speaks hopefully of him, as being under treatment. General Meade's headquarters seem to have been a special aim. The house was riddled with shell and shot. Several of his staff had their horses killed under them.

The Baltimore Sun says:—Just before going to press we received the following statement from the military headquarters in this city:

"Official information received from the battle field Saturday morning, 8.30, says that Lee under cover of the night and a heavy rain storm, withdrew his forces in the direction of Fairfield and Cashtown. The army was put immediately in pursuit. The details of this we are not at liberty to publish. The victory is complete. The loss of the Confederate army is unparalleled even in the bloody fights of this war. Twenty battle flags were taken from one corps alone, and although General Meade was a greater part of the time on the defensive the prisoners taken count by thousands. On Friday, Lee, by flag of truce, asked twodays for exchange of prisoners and to look after wounded and bury the dead. Gen. Meade answered that he could bury the dead, care for the wounded and retake the prisoners without this delay."

The county taxes in Prince George's county, Md., for the current year, have been fixed at 51 cents on the \$100.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

MEMPHIS, July 2, via CAIRO, July 3.—Advices from Vicksburg to the 29th ult., are received.

"Although no positive advantages resulted from the springing of Gen. McPherson's mine, that officer was vigorously pressing the Confederates, and had caused them to spring a counter mine on General Sherman's front.—The only damage done was to destroy the head of his approach, which a day's work will clear up.

Col. Wood is raising the guns of the gunboat Cincinnati, and three of them are now in position on the bluff.

The Confederates keep up a constant fire. The Federal losses are numerous. The weather is extremely warm, and the nights are cool and refreshing. Gen. Johnston is in the vicinity of Canton, preparing for a forward movement."

VICKSBURG, June 29 — Evening. — Our forces were withdrawn to-day to the outer side of the contested fort to the front of General Logan, in consequence of some advantages of position which enabled the enemy to throw shells into our intrenchments, thus endangering lives of our men without present benefit. The withdrawal, however, is temporary only. A sharp musketry fire is still maintained.—The total casualties in the last struggle are not known, but it is believed they will not exceed 200.

There are about eighteen hundred fugitive negroes in Harrisburg, who have fled to that place. They consist principally of women and children, who are quartered at the court house and other places, public and private.

The Fourth passed without any political demonstrations, in Philadelphia, both parties having given up their projected assemblages on account of the invasion of the State.

The U. S. steamer Lackawana has captured two valuable prizes. One, the British iron paddle wheel steamer Neptune, of Glasgow, bound from Havana to Mobile, was captured after a chase of over one hundred miles. On her return the Lackawana captured the steamer Planter, laden with cotton.

The newspaper accounts mention reports that Gen. Longstreet and Gen. Hill of the Confederate army have been killed, wounded, or captured. These reports are not officially confirmed this morning.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, was shot at through his window while washing in his office, at his residence in Springfield, at a late hour in the night of the 1st instant. He was not injured. The would-be assassin is not known.

Col. Charles J. Biddle, former commander of the "Bucktails," afterwards member of Congress from the Second Philadelphia district has just resigned the chairmanship of the Democratic Central Committee, "in order to give, as a private soldier, or in any sphere that may be open to him, his whole exertions for the defence of Pennsylvania."

Gen. Butler's claim to be regarded as the ranking major-general of the U. S. army has resulted in his being placed at the foot of the list. The commission appointed to consider his claim have decided that General McClellan occupies the first place, and that Generals Fremont, Banks, and Dix are in the order named ranking officers of Gen. Butler.

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Returning, will leave Washington every Tuesday, at 7 a. m., and Alexandria same day at 10 a. m., for Baltimore and landings on the Potomac river.

Custom House permits must accompany freight for Alexandria and landings on Potomac river.

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dec 2