Daily Alta California.

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Daily Alta California.

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FREDERICK MacCRELLISH.....WILLIAM A. WOODWARD

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SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY, JULY 6.

News of the Day.

The general tone of the news is exceedingly favorable. For three days the rebels in Pennsylvania made the most desperate efforts to turn Meade's left, and strike for Baltimore and Washington, but were driven back with loss. On the 3d, they made a feint on the right, and again returned to the left, but with the same result. The fighting is reported to be the most desperate the world ever saw. So far as the news go, we are justified in claiming a decided success up to last dates. The despatches, it will be observed, are generally of a more direct character, and there is evidently an entire absence of coloring.

Lee commenced the fight, and effected nothing. He certainly did not damage the Federal army, for next day it was in a condition to take the offensive. On the 3d the rebels were rolled back towards the Blue Ridge, having failed in all their efforts to turn Meade's left, besides losing heavily in prisoners. In the meantime, 18,000 of the men of Pennsylvania are advancing from Harrisburg on the rebel flank. It is represented that our army was never in better spirits or more sternly determined to crush the traitors. If Lee is defeated, it is possible that neither he nor his army will ever return to Dixie. The crisis of the war has, to all appearances, come at last.

If the despatches received at midnight be correct, the rebel invasion would seem to be at an end, or very near it. There was no fighting on the Fourth, but the enemy had retired eight miles west of Gettysburg. Our batteries are placed south of them, and they cannot retreat in that direction. Their only outlet is by the gaps in the Blue Ridge. It is further stated that the Florida Brigade marched into our lines and surrendered. We place no great reliance in the despatch from Jeff. Davis reported captured. If true, it is possible that it is an order which Lee cannot fulfil.

Turning from the great battle-fields of Pennsylvania, we have a report from rebel sources that Generals Dix and Keyes are advancing on Richmond. Our cavalry have certainly got as far as the bridge on the South Anna, for we have a statement of a fight in progress there. From the Southwest there is nothing of importance. Grant had to abandon the fort recently taken by him, but it is stated that the retrogression will be only temporary. The rebels say that they have cut off communication between New Orleans and Berwick Bay.

CITY ITEMS.

MAGNIFICENT MIRROR.—On Saturday morning a magnificent mirror, gotten up by Messrs. Cameron, Whittier & Co., Front street, was placed in position at the Cliff House, at Point Lobos. The glass, which is sixty by eighty inches, was silvered at the warerooms of the above named firm, who have lately added that important feature to their extensive establishment. With their facilities, glass the size of the floor of an ordinary room can be silvered perfectly. When examining the mirror alluded to above, we saw another, being "made to order," sixty by one hundred and twenty inches, and saw that if we remember correctly, some seven feet wide by ten feet in length, ready for the silvering process. Messrs. Cameron, Whittier & Co. have just finished a mirror seven feet high and five feet wide for Messrs. Houston, Hastings & Co., Lick Block, which is to replace one broken some months since by a fine spring water fountain, which is the tell-tale mirror. The Cliff House glass is set in a beautiful carved frame of black walnut, made by E. B. Mundy, and mounted with the arms of California very faithfully carved.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.—Interest on the subscription to the six per cent. 5 00 Government loan is collected in coin from the 1st of May, 1863, to date of subscription, as the bond will be issued of that date. The interest thus collected will be repaid on payment of the first coupon, interest being paid semi-annually in coin. It is desirable that subscriptions to U. S. Notes be made in sums that fit packages with their denominations respectively, to facilitate labor in counting them. Over $20,000 have been deposited within the last ten days at the office of the Assistant Treasurer on account of the six per cent. 5.20 Government loan.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN.—Henry McDonald, a member of Knickerbocker Engine Company, No. 5, for the last two years, died at St. Mary's Hospital, on Saturday night last. Deceased early entered General Sherman's Hose Company, in capacity of wagon master. He was taken sick while assisting the fatigues of the memorable march across the arid desert of the South, and returned here to die of consumption, at the time and place above stated. He was a single man, and about 33 years of age.

INFLUX OF CELESTIALS.—On the 3d inst., the ship *Camden* arrived at this port, after a voyage of 70 days, bringing 255 Chinese passengers. On the 4th, the *Buena Vista*, from Hongkong, reached here in 64 days, with 273 Chinamen and women. On the same day, the ship *Helena*, after a very quick run of 46 days from the same port, entered our harbor, with 247 more Celestials, making the aggregate of arrivals from the Oriental Kingdom, by three vessels, eight hundred and twenty-five.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A woman while on a visit in the room of a female friend in the Stephenson House, attempted self destruction by swallowing a large dose of laudanum, about one o'clock on Sunday morning. The potion had little opportunity of taking effect, as the stomach rejected it without help from the "pump." No cause is assigned for the act. The would be suicide was rapidly convalescent yesterday.

A NATIVE CALIFORNIAN MARSHAL—COLLATION, ETC.—Captain Ramon Pico, of the Native Californian Cavalry Battalion, acted as one of the Aids to the Grand Marshal on Saturday. The staff were subsequently entertained in a very hospitable style by H. M. Newhall, Col. Hewston and O. Larkin, at their residences. The toasts were drunk, speeches made, and a happy time had, individually and collectively.

UNIDENTIFIED.—The body of the man found on the Bay beach some days ago, not having been identified, the Coroner will order it buried to-day. The man had on a blue shirt, stitched pantaloons, one an India rubber shoe, and a cord wound his waist was bound a belt with a knife sheath.

ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of the Starlight Gold and Silver Mining Company, held July 2d, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year: Robert Roxby, John K. Cagood, Wm. K. Flint, G. T. Sewall, Trustees; Jas. W. Gager, Secretary.

DESPERATE FIGHT.—Officer Blitz managed to arrest J. Rice, John O'Brien, and John C. Torrey, whilst in the act of fighting desperately on Jackson street, on Saturday last.

AN INSANE WOMAN.—Annie E. Lyons is the name of a lunatic at present confined in the Station House.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH.

News Summary from the North.

YREKA, July 5, 1863.—Weather fine. Rain fell steady during the 3d and 4th. The 4th was duly celebrated here yesterday. Procession, oration, fire works and firemen's torch-light procession. Not a fight—all passed off pleasantly. On the 2d a man named Wing deliberately murdered another named Duffy, on the South Fork of the Scott River. The murderer assigned no cause for the act, and said he had killed a better man than Duffy. Wing is in jail in this city. A man named Bayles mysteriously disappeared from a butcher shop in this city last Wednesday, and has not been heard of since. A number are leaving this country for the northern mines.

The Celebration in Santa Clara.

SANTA CLARA, July 4th, 1863.

The Fourth, in Santa Clara, passed off very pleasantly. The procession, oration, etc., at Prevost's Gardens, near San José, was a complete success. The oration, delivered by Rev. M. C. Briggs, of Santa Clara, was a brilliant success. Hon. Wm. M. Lent, with his accustomed liberality, gave a grand fireworks display, and it was really grand—by far better than at most public exhibitions of this kind. His splendid residence was completely illuminated with fireworks, and hundreds of visitors, far and near, were present. He also had a complete brass band discoursing martial music. Many more of the citizens of Santa Clara had very fine displays of fireworks.

Later from China.

By the arrival of the *Arrocas* from Hongkong, we have dates from that port to the 13th May:

Gen. Gordon, who now has command of Ward's force, took the city of Tai-tsan from the rebels by assault. The rebels are becoming skillful with the musket, but have no good artillerists. They are learning rapidly, however, and there are evident fears among the English that the time is not far distant when the Chinamen will be good and well armed soldiers.

The chief support of the Imperial cause in China, is now the force of three thousand men trained in European tactics by Ward, and now commanded by Gen Gordon. Some English, French and Sepoy deserters from the allied troops were the leaders of the rebels in Tai-tsan, and if they had had any artillery, they would have beaten Gordon.

The rebels are now trying to purchase artillery, and employ educated artillerists in their ranks.

The rebels are much incensed against the English, for their interference in Chinese affairs, and threaten to invade the tea and mulberry districts, from which the British derive great profit.

Some Chinamen, employed on the American brig *James Maxwell*, Capt. Sparrow, mutinied, and attempted to murder the Captain and mate, but were defeated. They succeeded in getting away in a boat.

The steamer *Surprise*, which was sent from this city to China, and sold there for $85,000, to run on the Ningpo-Shang-Hsien River, was burned, after having suffered severely by a roll sion.

From Japan.

We have dates to the 11th May, from Yokohama, not later than by the previous arrival, but we have some additional items of news.

The British Government has given orders that there are to be no hostilities at the open ports. It is supposed that if hostile measures are adopted, Yeso will be blockaded, and the Loo-Choo Islands seized.

The British Minister had addressed a letter of remonstrance to the American Minister about large sales of arms and ammunition, made lately by American merchants to the Japanese. The reply did not satisfy the British, but we have not a copy.

The Japanese nobles have expressed a desire to buy steamboats.

The British Admiral has given notice to the British merchants that he has not a force sufficient to protect them.

TELEGRAPHIC

PACIFIC UNITED STATES ATLANTIC

An Advance on Richmond—Dix and Keyes, with 30,000 Men, Reported on their March up the Peninsula.

Particulars of the Engagements of the 1st and 2d Near Gettysburg, Pa.

Meade Repulses Lee's Attack on the 1st, and Assumes the Offensive on the 2d.

Brilliant, but Sanguinary Battle on the 3d—The Rebels driven four miles from their position—Concentrated attack to turn the Federal Left Flank repulsed—Meade's official report—Large number of prisoners taken.

Gen. Sigel Ordered to Harrisburg—Lee's Forces Concentrating for a Desperate Effort.

Generals Hancock and Gibbons Wounded.

A Battle in Progress on the 4th—The Rebels Leave the Vicinity of Harrisburg, and Railroad Communication Opened with Carlisle.

THE PRESIDENT ISSUES A PROCLAMATION OF OUR VICTORY.

Devastation of Plantations by Guerrillas on the Mississippi—Battle near Lake Providence, La.—The Rebels Occupy Lafourche District, La.

OPERATIONS AT VICKSBURG TO JUNE 29th.

THE FEDERALS HOLD GETTYSBURG AND EIGHT MILES OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

The Florida Brigade of the Rebels Come Over to the Federal Lines.

JEFF. DAVIS ORDERS LEE TO RICHMOND.

News of July 3d.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., July 3.—The Chattanooga *Rebel* has Richmond despatches of the 29th June, that "three Regiments of Cavalry, and twenty-one howitzers which left Tunstall Station last evening, appeared at Hanover Court House, and fired into a train on the Central Railroad. The raiders had reached South Anna Bridge, where they were resisted by the guard, and a fight is progressing. The proximity of the Yankees to the city occasions no alarm in official circles. A gunboat shelled White's house yesterday. The Yankees killed six and wounded fourteen at South Anna Station, and captured Gen. W. H. F. Lee, wounded at the battle of Brandy Station.

"Later information, deemed reliable, has been received at the War Department (rebel) that a large force of Yankees, estimated at 30,000 men, under Generals Dix and Keyes, are moving on the Peninsula."

A proclamation has been issued, warning the citizens of Richmond, and other persons in the State, that there is a perfect military organization to operate with the troops in the field.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3d.—A special telegram to the *Bulletin* says nothing is known as to the result, but the impression prevails that the great and decisive battle of the campaign has been fought, in the neighborhood of Cashtown, between Gettysburg and Chambersburg.

It is believed that we suffered heavy losses in officers and men, but that Lee is so crippled as to be placed on the defensive. Yesterday Gen. Meade assumed the offensive. The day before Lee attacked Meade and was repulsed with a heavy loss. Lee holds the gap in South Mountain, near Chambersburg, through which he hopes to escape if defeated. Our losses are enormously heavy, especially among the field and line officers. Neither are we warranted in guessing how severely the rebels suffered. Of the rebel numerical strength, nothing is positively known, some placing it at 80,000 and others at 120,000.

A special telegram to *Forney's Press*, dated Hanover, 1 P. M. this day, says: This morning our forces opened on five thousand rebels who advanced on the field at daybreak for the purpose of pillaging the dead. The rebels hastily retreated. The fight thus far has been the most terrific of the war. The loss on both sides is heavy.

A special telegram to the *Times*, dated on the Battle-field, near Gettysburg, 3 A. M. to-day, says: At the close of the last despatch at 4:30 P. M. yesterday, the enemy had opened a heavy attack by artillery on our left and centre. The tactics of the enemy soon appeared to be the massing of their main strength on our left flank which covered the Frederick road, with a determination to crush it. So intent was the enemy in this purpose, that every other part of the line was left alone. The fighting was most desperate on both sides. We had almost this great onslaught of the enemy on the Second, Third and Fifth corps. The third and fifth were closely joined, and fought heroically, whilst the Second ably supported them, and at the same time held its own position. One division of the First corps was also engaged. The fighting was so furious that neither party took many prisoners. We captured about 600 prisoners in one or two charges. Our losses, considering the duration of the fight, were more than usually heavy on both sides. Many of our gallant officers have fallen. Late in the evening, Gen. Meade called a council of corps commanders, where it was resolved to continue the fight as long as any one was left to fight.

The Washington *Star* has the following: "Maj. Gen. Sigel has been ordered to report to General Couch, at Harrisburg, for duty."

The *Herald's* special telegram from Harrisburg, to three o'clock, says all of Lee's forces are concentrating near Gettysburg. Stragglers from the army, in the way there yesterday, Lee's forces, except a guard, left Greencastle.

All is quiet at Carlisle, and the enemy falling back. The railroad buildings at Chambersburg have been burned.

Longstreet is reported as having been killed on Thursday. Another report says that he was only wounded, and is a prisoner.

News of July 4th.

WASHINGTON, July 4—2 A. M.—The latest official information received from Gen. Meade is to half-past 12 of Friday noon. All was quiet at that hour. Considerable firing of both artillery and infantry had taken place in various parts of the line up to that time. Several hundred prisoners had been taken since morning.

New York, July 4th.—The following is the latest: The *Herald's* special telegram from Baltimore the 3d, 10 P. M., says a special messenger from General Meade to General Schenck brings news from Gettysburg up to 1 o'clock this afternoon. General Meade had been driving the rebels four miles north west from their position of yesterday, and was still holding them. We have taken 1,500 prisoners, and victory is undoubtedly ours.

A telegram from Washington, 10 A. M. to-day, says the following has just been received from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, near Gettysburg, 8:30 P. M. the 3d:

GEN. HALLECK:]The enemy opened at one P. M., with about 150 guns concentrated on my left and centre, continuing without intermission for about three hours, at the expiration of which time he assaulted my left and centre twice. Both attempts were handsomely repulsed, with severe loss to him, leaving our hands nearly three thousand prisoners. Among the prisoners is Brigadier General Armstead, and many Colonels and officers of lower rank. The enemy left many dead upon the field, and a large number of his wounded in our hands. The loss on our side is considerable. Major-General Hancock and Brigadier-General Gibbon are wounded.

After repelling the assault, which indicated a belief that the enemy might be withdrawing, an armed reconnoissance pushed forward from the left, and the enemy was found to be still in force. At the present hour all is quiet. My cavalry has been engaged all day on both flanks of the enemy, harassing and vigorously attacking him, with great success. Notwithstanding they have encountered superior numbers, both of cavalry and infantry, the Army is in fine spirits.

(Signed,) GEO. C. MEADE,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer's* special telegram, from the Army of the Potomac to 2 A. M. this morning, says: Col. Taylor is killed; Gen. Hancock is shot through the groin, and Gen. Gibbons badly wounded. We drove the enemy a mile yesterday, and captured 1,500 prisoners. The world never saw such fighting, and everything is encouraging. At 9:40 yesterday morning, the enemy made a strong infantry attack on our right, seemingly for the purpose of breaking the line of the Twelfth corps which formed our right; but they steadily drove them back for half an hour, when the enemy was reinforced.

A portion of the Sixth Corps sent to support the Twelfth, failing in their purpose, the enemy opened a very heavy cannonade all along the whole line and it is believed now that their movement was intended to cover a formidable flank movement on the left. No estimate can be formed of our losses during the day. The enemy fought with the greatest desperation, and nothing could surpass the vigor and precision of our artillery. During the day the enemy took two of our guns, which were afterwards recaptured. They were taken when the rebels charged on our left wing batteries, yesterday.

Prisoners taken say that the massacre in their ranks is beyond parallel. Some of our guns, which were masked, did not open until the enemy were within canister range.

HARRISBURG, July 4th.—Best informed parties from headquarters, say the army is in excellent spirits, and a battle is progress to-day. A gentleman who left Bridge No. 84 of the Northern Central Railroad at 3 o'clock this morning, heard heavy firing. All is quiet here, and it is supposed that the rebels have all left this immediate vicinity. Eighteen thousand men are in motion on the flank of the rebels, and a large force is at work on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Trains now run to Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, July 4th, 10 A. M.—The President has issued a proclamation, which announces to the country that the news from the Army of the Potomac to 10 P. M. of the 3d, is such as to cover the army with the highest honor, and promises great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many gallant men who have fallen. For this he especially desires on this day that He whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everywhere reverenced with the profoundest gratitude.

CAIRO, July 4.—Dates from Memphis to the 2d have been received, and state that a force of rebel cavalry, estimated at 3,000 strong, have for a couple weeks past been scouring the country back of and between Milliken's Bend, Lake Providence, and Goodrich's Landing. On Monday morning they made a sudden descent on the plantations in that region, abandoned by owners and being worked by loyal men, and destroyed everything from the Bend to Goodrich's that could be destroyed, killed quite a number of the negroes employed in tilling the ground, and drove the remainder, about one hundred, into the interior as captives. The loss in property is large, as the plantations were well supplied with everything necessary for carrying on the work.

A large number of buildings were burned, and those plantations which had been let by the Government were visited with especial vengeance. At Lake Providence we had a garrison consisting of three regiments and two or three hundred negro troops, under Gen. Reed, in all less than one thousand strong. This force was attacked in the afternoon by a portion of the rebels, a majority of whom were cavalry, and after considerable fighting were compelled to retire before superior numbers to some cotton breastworks erected near the line of the river.

The rebels, after a few more volleys of musketry, retired, it was supposed, for the day, but soon returned with a number of pieces of artillery, which they had concealed in the woods. With these they opened on the breastworks, at long range, and after a few shots advanced, and would doubtless have soon been at close quarters had not a couple of iron clad gunboats arrived from above. The levee being low, the gunboats had full sweep, and by a few well directed volleys sent the rebels in hot haste to the woods.

The fighting during the afternoon was not very bloody. The entire loss to the whole regiments in killed, wounded and missing is not over forty or fifty. We hear no estimate of the rebel loss in the fight. The guerrillas on the river are getting bolder and increasing in numbers. Gunboat men say they have eight pieces of artillery disposed of at points on the shore between Lake Providence and Cypress Bend, and between 1,500 and 2,500 men. Boats are fired into almost daily, generally with little effect. The thin clad, stern-wheel boats are doing excellent service all along, covering the most dangerous points, and beating back the rebel batteries.

Accounts from New Orleans state that the rebels now occupy the whole of Lafourche county, and communication between New Orleans and Berwick Bay has been destroyed.

Intelligence has been received from Grant's headquarters near Vicksburg, to the 27th, which says our forces have been within musket in the outer side of the contested fort in the front of Gen. Logan, in consequence of some advantageous position which enabled the enemy to throw shell into our position, thus unnecessarily endangering the lives of our men without present benefit. The withdrawal is but temporary, while certain subsidiary works are being completed. A sharp fire of musketry is still maintained.

The total number of our casualties in the struggle for the possession of this fort it is now believed will not exceed two hundred, many of which are but slight wounds.

Advices from Vicksburg to the 29th say the siege is still pressed with vigor. One of McPherson's mines had been sprung, but resulted in no positive advantage. The rebels sprung a counter mine in Sherman's front, but the only damage done was to destroy the road to his approach, and a day's labor will close it up.

The rebels keep up a constant fire, but the casualties are not numerous. The weather is extremely hot, but the nights are cool and refreshing. Johnston is still in the vicinity of Canton, Mississippi.

News of July 5th.

CHICAGO, July 5th.—*Forney's Press* of yesterday has the following from Hanover, Pa., the 4th, 5 P. M.: There has been no fighting to-day. Last evening we drove the enemy back to Gettysburg, which we hold. Our lines this morning extend eight miles around Gettysburg, our batteries bearing on all the hills looking on the town from the south.

We occupy the bridge commanding Chambersburg turnpike, and have cut off all lines of retreat from the enemy. We occupy the strongest possible position, and a flank movement on the left is impossible. The Florida brigade belonging to Longstreet's corps, with their Brigadier-General in command, marched into our lines last night and gave themselves up.

A bearer of despatches from Jeff. Davis to Lee was captured. His despatches order Lee to return immediately to Richmond.

Celebration of the National Anniversary.

THE DAY.

The eighty-seventh anniversary of the Independence of the National Confederacy of States was observed, in San Francisco, with the same demonstrations of patriotic fervor and enthusiasm which have invariably characterized previous celebrations of the day in this city. The morning dawned clear, and throughout the day and evening the weather continued uninterruptedly lovely. In the afternoon there was but a gentle breeze stirring, and no fog or mist marred the evening's out of door amusements.

SALUTES.

The day was ushered in by the discharge of heavy guns from Forts Point and Alcatraz, and by a grand Federal salute fired by the pioneer California Guard. These were repeated at sunrise and at sunset. At 12 o'clock the United States steamer *Saginaw* fired a National salute of twenty-one guns The Federal vessel *Fortunate*, anchored the joyous notes, and in rapid succession fired her complement also. Private salutes innumerable, from every hillside and valley were continually heard throughout the day, added to which, torpedoes, crackers and explosive weapons of all sorts, reminded the half-frightened that "Vesuvius" still slumbered in Nature's laboratory.

THE PROCESSION.

The Grand Marshal and Aids were at last in their saddles, riding to the localities of the various military headquarters and civic societies, early and tardy, and pushing the ready forward to the general rendezvous. The Grand Marshal's colors were yellow and gold; his aids, red, white, blue and gold; Marshals, red and silver; Assistant Marshals, blue and silver. All the above named were mounted, and mostly of them on splendid chargers. We performed rather later than the appointed hour, but without confusion, and moved off very promptly and easily, according to the programme, allowing to the limited time allotted to the Grand Marshal, the dilatoriness or indisposition of civic associations to report themselves at headquarters, a number of them failed to participate in the festivities of the nation's jubilee.

THE ADVANCE.

In the van of the procession rode the First Light Dragoons, numbering thirty-five men, Capt. C. L. Taylor, acting as escort to the Grand Marshal.

Then followed the Grand Marshal himself, mounted on a chestnut charger, and with him his Aids, i. e.,

Maj. Gen. H. D. Middleton,	Capt. D. Bates,
Maj. William Harvey,	J. O. Earle,
H. M. Newhall,	O. Livermore,
S. B. Pike,	Jacob Strahle,
A. G. Randall,	J. S. Dunn,
Major M. M. Noah,	H. M. Heuston.

Next followed the magnificent Ninth Infantry Band, numbering fourteen pieces, and after them came the police, marching by platoons. Chief Burke has reason to be proud of the proficiency his police soldiery have made in their drills. They looked, in their rather sombre but substantial uniform, as if they cared far more about being good, serviceable soldiers, than conspicuous for gaudy trappings.

Immediately behind the police followed Major-General Allen and staff, in their brilliant dress, and all mounted.

FIRST DIVISION.

Heading this division rode Brigadier-General Ellis, commanding, followed by the California Militia, and staff. And then followed:

First Regiment Infantry, Col. Joseph Wood, Chris Anties' Band.
Co. E. California Fusiliers, Capt. F. E. G. Tittel.
Co. F, Light Guard, Capt. C. F. Robbins.
Co. A, National Guard, Capt. Ben. Pratt.
Co. G, Sigel Rifles, Lieut. Commanding Ewald.
Co. B, City Guard, Capt. W. C. Little.
Co. K, Tillworth Rifles, Capt. C. J. Dixon.
Co. I, Sumner Guard, Capt. T. B. Ludlum.

Second (Irish) Regiment, Col. Thomas N. Cazneau, Kidd's Brass Band.
Co. A, Montgomery Guard, Capt. Quinn.
Co. H, Emmet Life Guard, Capt. Coonan.
Co. E, Meagher Guard, Capt. Cody.
Co. D, Wolfe Tone Guard, Capt. Wason.
Co. K, O'Neil Guard, Capt. Hughes.
Co. C, Shields Guard, Capt. Ryan.
Co. B, McMahon Guard, Cap'. Taaffe.

First Regiment Artillery, Col. J. W. McKenzie: Walter's Band.
Co. A, Union Guard, Capt. W. R. Gorham.
Co. D, Washington Light Infantry, Capt. J. B. Stone.
Co. E, Franklin Light Infantry, Capt. J. McComb.
Co. G, McClellan Guard, Capt. J. Wilkinson.
Co. E, Ellsworth Guard, Capt. Harvey Lake.

First California Light Battery: four pieces, Capt. Bluxome.

The above Division was decidedly the feature of the procession, and on them some of the warmest encomiums of Eve passed with undisguised admiration. The Companies, although by no means full, were sufficiently so to warrant the assertion that the military display was a gratifying success.

SECOND DIVISION.

This Division consisted of Federal, State, and County officials, all under the superintendence of Marshal B. A. Sheldon; Geo. T. Bohen, and C. L. Wigzin Assistant Marshals. Preceding the Division was a band of sixteen pieces, and then an open barouche drawn by four grey horses, in which vehicle were seated Hon. H. P. Coon, Mayor, wearing a scarf, and also ex-Mayor H. F. Teschemacher. The following carriages contained the Orator, Chaplain, and Reader of the Day, each wearing appropriate scarfs. And then in large procession, came carriages in the number of thirty-six, in which were seated the French, Russian, Swedish, and other foreign Consuls, in full military costume; officers in the Russian navy, officers of the U. S. Federal Army and Navy, Collector, Postmaster, Surveyor, and other Federal officials of this port, Boards of Supervisors and Education, City and County officers, &c. These deputations were large.

THIRD DIVISION.

W. G. Badger commanded this Division, with F. G. Tyler and W. H. Davis as assistants. The McClellan band led off, with the German Rifles behind, as escort to the California Pioneer Association. The banner of this fraternity was borne in a double wagon by sons of Pioneers. Members to the number of thirty followed the original Pioneers, bearing the old Sonoma and Monterey flags, and wearing red robes in their coats. The younger Pioneers wore white rosettes. Three boys, dressed in the Zouave uniform, and bearing flags, followed, and behind them, three wagons from the Philadelphia Brewery, profusely decorated with evergreens, and filled with bags of malt, barrels of lager, etc.

FOURTH DIVISION.

The Marshal of this Division was Wm. H. Lyon, aided by C. A. Grant and Chas. Duane. The Alpers band headed this Division. St. Francis Hook and Ladder Company followed, in full strength, and in their brighten, shiny hands a fine show. The Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company also turned out in large numbers. These loyal Frenchmen remember the brilliant deeds of their ancestors, who fought side by side with the American heroes, at the Revolution. This Company has invariably been represented at all celebrations of a similar character to this.

FIFTH DIVISION.

R. E. Colewas Marshal and M. O'Brien and Benjamin Dore Assistant-Marshals of this Division. The Metropolitan Band was in the van, followed by the Riggers' and Stevedores' Association, numbering ninety men. In front of the Company was borne, in a large frame, the beautiful banner of the Society. Then came two of the Albany Brewery wagons, laden with barrels of beer, and after them, two of Bateman and Taylor's wagons, laden with milk cans and the products of the dairy.

Mason's Brewery was represented by six wagons great and small, set off with wreaths, and filled with barrels, bags, and employés of the establishment. Lion & Co., and the Washington Breweries had also two wagons, each piled with the products of their various manufactories.

The rear of the procession was brought up by ten carriages containing loyal citizens, who adopted this way of publicly attesting their sympathy with the cause of Liberty and their devotion to the Union.

THE ROUTE.

The procession could be seen to the finest advantage from the upper rooms on Montgomery street. It extended along this thoroughfare from Washington to Market, across Market and down to Mission. It was not an impressive as those we have witnessed heretofore, owing to causes given elsewhere. But there was no abatement of the spirit or enthusiasm manifested on the occasion. All along the route, the sidewalks, windows, doors, roofs and balconies of buildings were thronged with loyal masses.

We never have seen so many strangers in town. It really appeared as if the rural districts skirting the Bays as far up as the Sacramento Valley and south to Santa Cruz, must have emptied their patriotic sons and daughters into this metropolis.

The procession moved through the streets as per programme, the van reaching the Metropolitan Theatre at a quarter to one o'clock.

EXERCISES IN THE THEATRE.

This spacious and commodious edifice had been previously elaborately and tastefully decorated Long streamers were suspended from the ceiling to various portions of the building. The stage and galleries seemed buried in flags, while festoons of all around the front of the dress circle could be seen shields bearing the names and coats of arms of all the States of the Union. For hours prior to the arrival of the orator, the dress circle, the stalls, and private boxes had been taken possession of by ladies, many of whom, to their regret, we learn, were unable to gain admission. There were many hundreds, brought with them children in arms, who interrupted the exercises with most vociferous cries.

The immense stage was occupied by foreign dignitaries, officers in the Federal, State and city services, Pioneers, Marshals, besides Orator, Chaplain and Reader, who were assigned seats on a sofa in front of the stage, while the theatre above and below was crowded to suffocation.

His Honor Mayor Coon, after an overture by the band, presented Rev. Albert Williams, who made the introductory prayer. It was characteristic, great fervor and appropriateness. He invoked the blessing of Heaven on our distracted country, on our absent Army, and on the representatives of foreign nations now in our midst, and made a supplication to Providence to crush out this wicked rebellion. The band then played a national song, entitled "The Union," was then sung with great spirit by the Euterpeans, and enthusiastically recollected, but not demanding a repetition.

Mr. John Swett, Superintendent of Public Instruction, next read, in a clear, loud and impressive manner, the Declaration of Independence, the reading of which was repeatedly and vociferously applauded. Another musical selection by the band, and then the reading of the President's Emancipation Proclamation was announced by the President. On Mr. Swett coming forward to the desk, he was greeted with uproarious cheers, and also the reading of his poem followed him over the footlights in San Francisco audience. The applause, which drowned it, partook of the terrific. The fellow wished to and did, in his way something, but his words could not be understood at first from him. On an attempt to give another hiss, the Mayor told him he ought now to be satisfied, and allow the exercises to proceed. Uproarious applause followed, and drew in his head and swallowed his venom. The Proclamation was greeted with frequent bursts of applause, and not the slightest interruption took place during the reading of the copperhead.

"The War Cry of Freedom," another patriotic ode was encored after being sung by the Euterpeans.

THE POEM.

The President then announced that owing to the illness of R. B. Harte, Esq., Poet of the Day, Rev. Edward King had consented to read the poem, which seemed to be satisfactory to the audience, judging by the noise they made. Mr. King, however, stated that he was afraid that they must remember it was Mr. Harte's poem he was about to read, not his own. The author can have the satisfaction of knowing that none of the "rolling points" of his effusion failed to be brought out in the reading.

POEM.

It's hard, on Independence Day, to find, with Thomas Moore
Your "Minstrel boy," his harp and song has taken to the wars—
To ask some sober citizen to seize the passing time
And turn from scanning "silver feet" to cesuras of rhyme!

But then we need no poet's aid to lift our eyes and look
Beyond our Ledger's narrow rim, and past the Nation's book—
To strike our Country's balance sheet, nor shrink her, but the nights are cool and refreshing. Johnston is still in the vicinity of Canton, Mississippi.

Beyond our Ledger's narrow rim, and past the Nation's book—
To strike our Country's balance sheet, nor shrink her, but the nights are cool and refreshing. Johnston is still in the vicinity of Canton, Mississippi.

We've names enough of rythmic swell our halting verse to fill,
There's Bennington, and Concord Bridge, and Breed's or Bunker's Hill;
There's Lexington and Valley Forge—whose anthem swell
Beat out on dreary winter nights the Continental steel!

There's Yorktown, Trenton, Stony Point, King's Mill and Brandywine
To each of these the world wakes—some patriotic line.
There's Saratoga—Monmouth, too—who can our limit fix?
Enough—the total added up is known as "Seventy-six"!

With themes like these to flush the cheek, and bill the pulses play
Amidst the glories of the Past we gather here to-day.
The twig our fathers planted then has grown a spreading tree
Whose branches now shall sift their blossoms white, to-day, on either sea!

We've grown *too* large, some people think—our neighbor, cross the way,
Suggests Division, though, just now, Subtraction's the word for him—
(But he's a diplomatic friend we neither seek nor fear,
Who gives the North his public voice, the South his private ear.)

No, No, we stand alone to-day, as when, one fierce July,
The sinking Lion saw new stars flash from the western sky:
Only, old vows our hearts renew—these fetches that shake the earth
Are but the pangs that usher in the nation's newer birth!

God keep us all—defend the right—draw nearer while we sing
The song our country asks to-day, till hills and valleys ring.
(But first we'll draw our metre's rein ere we again begin,
As soldiers form their battle-front, when ranks are closing in.)

THE SONG.

O God of our country, if silent we come,
With wreaths that are old, to thy altar to-day,
'Tis but that elsewhere, to the heat of thy drum,
Our ranks are so full we can hardly obey.

If the ring of our silver and gold be untrue,
And chimes no accord in the flash of our steel,
It changes, dissolving, to fall like the dew,
In silence to strengthen, in mercy to heal.

Shall the ties that we love by false hands be unloosed?
Shall we turn away when our brothers appeal
To the youngest of all, who, like Benjamin, found
The silver cup hid in his measure of meal?

No, Lord! we are one—we must come to the door
As sure as together—together we are free!
Though the tempest that lashes the rough Plymouth shore
Shall mingle its spray with the calm western sea!

Far better the tempest, than yon lurid glow
That lights, while it mocks, the deep gloom of the sky:
Far better the lightning that smites with one blow,
Than a Copperhead's arrest as uplifted on high.

Let the foe temp! our youth in his treacherous haste,
Our blades shall defend the bright colors we bear,
As our Cactus protects in the desolate waste
The vine and the olive, that hold her left there!

Then, one ringing cheer for the dead and the day:
One smile for the present, one tear for the past,
Lord! lend us this time ear when thy servants shall pray—
Our future may show how thy mercies still last!

The magnificent "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was next sung by the "Euterpeans," the audience joining in the chorus."

THE ORATION.

The orator of the day, Rev. Mr. King, amidst flattering demonstrations of applause, advanced, and delivered an oration which, as a literary production alone, in our opinion, surpassed any of his previous efforts. Added to this, there was a strength of language, felicity of expression, and sincerity and earnestness which must have made a deep and lasting impression on his audience. We give it entire:

AMERICAN NATIONALITY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Never, since the early days of the Revolution, has a Fourth of July so serious as this dawned on the American people. At peace with the world, we are at war within our own boundaries. Cannon, loaded not for holiday music, but for slaughter, are pointed, to-day, by their own brothers, at the defenders of the banner which the Revolution gave to us all. The peaceful and prosperous city which holds Independence Hall in the centre of 76 was imperilled by the British forces, when the words of Jefferson were first adopted as a Declaration of Independence. Our country hung in scale with civil swords." The wise among us are are so absolved with the duties of the present bitter hour, that they are not in sympathy with the unpolitical rejoicing and jubilee to which this anniversary has always been yielded. And they feel that enthusiasm not justified, to-day, only for the sake of the stimulant that may thus be supplied for the discharge of duty.

Is Republican America to continue its existence as a nation, or shall it be dismembered and shattered? This is the question at issue now, to be decided partly by valor on the battle field, partly by patriotic sentiment, determination, and ballots on the wider area of civil influence. The rejoicings and festivities of this day will be valuable to the Republic, if they shall invigorate the public mind, if they shall invigorate the noble passion of nationality, and concentrate the feeling and conviction of a vast majority of our people into an important purpose to suppress the rebellion at all physical costs, and to maintain the national integrity and replenish the national power.

I ask you to hear the honored Declaration of Independence read once more. Did the thought ever strike you, fellow-citizens, in listening to it so clearly and admirably uttered, that the Union, the Constitution, and its spirit justifies, the attempted secession from the unwritten law of our Republic now! Did the feeling rise in you that it breathes rebel sentiments, and that it announces the law of self-will in communities, and that its denunciations can be read with more propriety and sympathy to-day in Richmond than in Boston, in Mobile than in San Francisco! It speaks of governments as "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." It tells us that when any form of government becomes destructive of its great ends, "it is the right of the people to alter and abolish it."