BAKER'S

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# American Preshyterian and Genesee Evangelist.

# Domestic News.

The Invasion.—The paralyzing effect in this city of the first announcement of the rebel apposition at the Seminary was reached, when they proach to the Susquehanua, occupation of Wrightsville, York, etc., passed away on Tuesday of last week; as also it began to be evident that the army of the Potomac was in motion and giving the rebels some uneasiness. Yet recruiting was very brisk both that day and Wednesday. Twenty-four regiments of infantry and artillery, and four companies of cavalry were announced as in process of rapid formation. Some of the efforts, particularly those of the Union League and the Coal Shippers, were crowned with immediate and brilliant success. A brigade of four regiments was rapidly forming under the auspices and at the expense of the League alone. This was wise, both from the possibility of golden light, and over the heavens to the eastward disaster to General Meade's army, which would streatched a magnificent rainbow. After our retiregive the rebels control of a large part of the State, or from fear of sudden bold dashes upon us from a distance. Well would it be in the event of Lee's defeat by Meade, to have a large force in a position

On Tuesday, June 30, the rebels left Carlisle and York, moving southward; it was believed that their forces were concentrating between Chambersburg and Shippensburg, to meet the advance of our army. In York the rebels levied upon the inhabitants \$150,000 in good money, and the same amount in subsistence. \$30,000 had been collected and paid treme. Wadsworth's division sustained the early when the plunderers left. Nothing like this, we portion of it with great valor, charging the enemy think, has ever been done by our invading troops; and nothing has so touched and roused our business men, who prefer vastly to give in the way of equipping and feeding our own men rather than submit to exactions from victorious invaders. Money for raising and arming our troops was never so abundant as it has been since this announcement.

General Pleasanton's cavalry movements on Tuesday indicated that the Army of the Potomac was on the alert. Besides clearing the rebel cavalry out of Maryland, a detachment under Buford drove the rebels out of Gettysburg. Neither was General Milroy, on the other flank, inactive. On the 29th. Colonel Pierce with 500 cavalry had a fight with Imboden's cavalry at McConnelsburg, on the west side of the valley. The rebels were driven out with 3 killed and 33 captured. Quite a number of rebel spies have been detected and captured in Pottsville and Reading. Rebel deserters are said to be surprisingly numerous.

On the 1st of July, active movements from Harrisburg may be said to have fairly commenced. General Knipe led a strong force on that day towards Carlisle, which the rebels had just evainfantry from 3 to 8 P.M. Meanwhile, the enemy of the latter are among the Grey and Blue Reserves | been masked by the woods and grain remain to execute their threat.

#### THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN PENNSYL-VANIA.

THE startling fact that the theatre of the war is transferred to the borders of our own State, and that the vallies inhabited and tilled by our frugal and prosperous German farmers are forever interwoven, as is the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the nature of the struggle, justify us in yielding a larger space than usual to the details.

The conflict began on Wednesday, July 1st, though Pleasanton's and Kilpatrick's cavalry had close to the Maryland border. On Wednesday nolds, started from Emmetsburg, Md., taking the rebels pressed forward, eager to turn the retirement into a rout. The result was quite contrary to their expectations for, while they pressed too

Howard came up; Gen. H. took command, and the three times. The struggles which ensued, are thus described

one of those immense magazines of breadstuff's that The battle lasted till tully 8½ o'clock, when the in Pennsylvania so overpeer the comparatively enemy fell back to his old position, and left our vetsmall farmhouses. Repulsed, but not vanquished, the rebel line was reformed and reinforced: and pickets were thrown out, and our lines covered most now, for a second time, came on a force nearly twice of the field, including a great number of the enemy's as great as at first. Once more, also, the batteries dead and wounded. threw shells, answered by our batteries on the left, I visited some portions of the line by moonlight, and also by batteries of ours on the extreme right, and can bear personal witness to the terrible ferocity which, at this time, threw shells at that position of the battle. In front of some of our brigades, who on the enemy's centre. Chee more the packed, had good protection from stone walls or fences, the rapid rattle of our file fire broke out, and once more rebel dead lay piled in lines like winrows of hay. the rebel line was broken and went to the right- In front of Gen. Webb's-the Philadelphia-brigade, about in rout. There is a mysterious fatality con they lay so thick as to literally cover the ground. nected with the third time; and so, after a lull and Not far from here was found the body of General period of comparative quiet of twenty minutes, on- Barksdale, that once haughty and violent rebel, who period of comparative quite as or- crayed as a dying boon a cup of water and a stretchderly as before, their line of skirmishers firing as er from an ambulance boy. He is literally cut to they came on. In so great a force was this line pieces with wounds, and must die. A great and that it completely overlapped the line of the 1st magnificent feature of this fight is the splendid use they came on. In so great a trace of the list of the list completely overlapped the line of the list of artillery. Though our line of battle was only a cord was were quite out of ammunition, and the order was given to retreat on the town; and our boys accord-

ingly retreated in good order, while the rebels rushed forward with yells to our position. On came the enemy's fourth line, further to the right of the third, in good order, skirmishers ahead, until the came forward with a rush, and occupied a hill we had deemed it worth while not to hold after the other was taken. On also came another line in support behind this, and our cavalry on the extreme left began to retire.

At this moment the field presented a true war picture. Across the fields to the right came the rebel line, with colors which fluttered in the pleasant breeze; in the centre were two farm-houses, outhouses, and barns in flames, and on the left the column of cavalry in retreat, while beyond all the rays of the sun beat down through the showery clouds and gilded every object with a peculiarly ment on the town the rebel advance was not pressed further. The Evening Bulletin of this city says: About 10,000 of our men in this fight were engaged with 30,000 of the enemy. During Wednesday to aid in crushing the defeated army, and thus deal a death-blow to rebellion in the East.

night, about seventy-five thousand of Gen. Meade's troops came up and took favorable positions for retroops came up and took favorable positions for reopening the battle on Thursday morning, while at that period some twenty-five thousand other Union troops belonging to the Army of the Potomac were so near at hand as to be immediately available for the conflict. The correspondent of the New York Times says: The battle was sanguinary in the exand taking a whole regiment of prisoners with Brig.-Gen. Archer. We have taken fully one thousand prisoners and lost many, most of them being wouned and in Gettysburgh, the greater portion of which the enemy held, atter the battle. The position of our forces after the fight of Wednesday was to the eastward and southward of Gettysburgh, covering the Baltimore Pike, the Taneytown and Emmittsburgh road, 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 po-

#### brush cut away. Thursday's Battle.

sition was no higher than the enemy's. The ground

in front of our line was a level, open country, inter-

posed here and there with an orchard or a very

small tract of timber, generally oak, with under-

Quiet prevailed until 4½ P. M. Some of the troops improved the time by throwing up temporary breastworks and an abattis. The correspondent

of the Times says: Whether or no it was Gen. Meade's intention to attack, I cannot say, but he was hardly ready for cuated. Our militia followed and re-occupied it before the afternoon. The day had become it, the cavalry coming in at 9 A.M., and the almost dull. Skirmishing was now and then brisk, and the sharpshooters in the steeples and belfrys reappeared between 6 and 7 o'clock, and a flag of of the churches persistently blazed away at officers truce was sent into the town, covering a demand for and artillery horses. At 320'clock, Gen. Meade had its surrender. This was promptly refused by Gen. received sufficient assurances to justify him in the Smith, when the enemy commenced to bombard the belief that the rebels were concentrating their forces town with its unarmed and defenceless population; on our left flank. The silence of the enemy was giving them no time to retire. Our artillery replied ominous. At half past 4 o'clock a terrific cannonvigorously. The bombardment continued until 10 ade opened upon our centre and left, from the rebel P.M.; our loss was 1 killed and 16 wounded. Most batteries which had been placed in position, having and 1st Philadelphia Artillery. The barracks and rifled guns replied with awful power and telling gas works were burned by a detachment of the ene- effect. For two hours the air seemed literally filled my. A number of buildings were struck, and some with the messengers of death. Suddenly a wild, citizens were injured. The enemy then notified the demoniac yell arose from thousands or rebel throats citizens to leave, as they designed renewing the near the extreme left of our line, where the enemy bombardment the next morning. But they did not made his great attack. Sickles' corps sustained this first terrific onset. As soon as the design of the rebels became apparent, a large number of pieces of reserve artillery were massed, in a splendid position to oppose the rebel infantry. At this time the centre and left pushed the rebels, with loud cheers, from point to point, through the valley and

up the heights beyond. The enemy was secreted behind trees, rocks, and hedges, and in many places were bayoneted by our James and the Chickahominy, with the memory of troops, or taken prisoners. A space of several the struggle, not to speak of the probable decisive hundred yards was covered by skirmishers situated between the left of the 2d Corps, 1st Division and the right of the next corps on the left. The rebels threw forward a heavy column of infantry, overpowering the skirmishers and filling the gap, delivgallantly driven Stuart the preceding day from ering at the same time a deadly flank fire upon Hanover Junction and Hanover, Pennsylvania towns our forces. It was then that the gallant Colonel E. Cross, of the 5th New Hampshire Volunteers, morning, Gen. Meade's advance, led by Gen. Rey- commanding the 1st brigade, 1st division, 2d corps, fell mortally wounded, also Gen. Zook, of New York road to Gettyshurg, Pa. When three miles from | 2d brigade. Our forces at this point were compellthe latter place, the noise of a conflict then in ed to retire, but only for a short distance, as they progress between Buford's artillery belonging to the were soon relieved by fresh troops. In the meancavtary mentioned, and a considerable portion of the time the rebels were slowly gaining ground on our rebel army was heard. A courier from Buford gave | left, and advancing in line of battle by brigades, denew impetus to our men, who hurried on the dou- livering volley after volley. I have heard more ble-quick to the field. A short distance beyond noise, louder crashes, in other battles, but I never Gettysburg the First corps came up with the enemy | saw or heard of such desperate tenacious fighting as who was trying to capture the guns. We repulsed | took place on this flank. The enemy would often him at first. Our line however being threatened by bring up suddenly a heavy column of men, and superior numbers gradually fell back. The excited force our line back, only to be in turn forced back by our own line of glittering steel. Our gallant columns covered themselves with glory over and over again. They fought a superior force in numclosely on the right of the centre division, the left of | bers. The dispositions of the enemy were very the same division was suddenly swept around, and rapid, for look where you would on that field a body then enclosed, in the handsomest manner an entire of rebels would be advancing. Our dispositions rebel brigade under Gen. Archer. Gen. Archer were equally rapid, and the enemy found more than and his whole staff were taken. About fifteen hun- their equal in such gallant veterans as Sickles and dred of the enemy's men thus fell into our hands, Birney and Humphreys. At half past six General and went to the rear. Pressing forward again on | Sickles was struck in the right leg by a piece of the rebels, Gen. Reynolds formed a new line of shell, and borne from the field. The injury was so attack; but while making the necessary arrange- great that amputation became necessary and it ments he was killed by a sharp-shooter. The cor, was performed successfully—the limb being taken respondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:—General off below the knee. The struggle grew hot-Reynolds fell early in the battle, while placing his ter and hotter. Four several times the rebels men in position. He took pains that no one should charged upon that part of the army which was know that he had received his death-wound until posted across the open plain, and four several he had ridden some distance out of the action, when he quietly got off his horse, unnounced that he was seriously wounded, and directed a surgeon to be and though its own position was strongly threatensent tor. Subsequently the 11th corps under Gen. ed, yet the first division, formerly Gen. Hancock's flung themselves into the fight with desperation. battle raged in the vicinity of the Lutheran Theo- and after a long and obstinate conflict the enemy logical Seminary. The rebels advanced on our lines | slowly and sullenly gave way. In this last charge the brigade of Gen. Caldwell, Second corps, and that of Col. Switzer, from the Fifth corps, won by the correspondent of the New York Herald: great honors. The promptness with which this "On came the line, right up within short range of great flank movement of Lee was met and checkour position, when it was opened upon with a fire mated reflects the highest credit upon the general so sharp and well served as to stagger and then commanding. Indeed, the troops were handled completely repulse it. Backward went the line that with consummate ability during the entire day. came forward in such good order, a mere mass of Gen. Meade was on the field, and often under very stragglers, each of whom made the best of his way heavy fire, having everything under his own eye across the plain. While the musketry was very and supervision. The rebels made frequent athot in front of General Doubleday, a party of about tempts to capture our artillery, and at one time had one hundred rebels stole through the woods well up Watson's battery in their possession, but it was on Doubleday's left flank, and fired a large barn, retaken in a furious charge by Birney's division.

erans the ensanguined victors of that field. Our

ieces, though it was very wonderful we did not. have made one of the greatest marches on record of near two hundred miles, part of the time during hirty miles per day, with knapsack, gun, rations, and eight pounds of ammunition to each man.

#### Friday's Battle.

On Friday evening, July 3rd, at 81 P.M., Gen. Field near Gettysburg-To Major Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief-The enemy opened at 1 P.M. from about 150 guns concentrated upon my left cenre, continuing without intermission for about three ours, at the expiration of which time he assaulted my left centre twice, being, upon both occasions, andsomely repulsed with severe loss to him, leavng in our hands nearly 3000 prisoners, among them being General Armistead and many Colonels and ands. The loss upon our side has been considerale. Major-General Haucock and Brigadier-Gen. Gibbon were wounded. After the repelling of the sault, indications leading to the belief that the nemy might be withdrawing, an armed reconoissance was pushed forward from the left, and the nemy found to be in force. At the present hour all is quiet. My cavalry have been engaged all day on both flanks of the enemy, harrassing and vigorously attacking him with great success, notvithstanding they encountered superior numbers. both of cavalry and infantry. The army is in fine spirits. GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General Com-

The Tribune in its account of Thursday's and Iriday's battles, speakes of a furious encounter, on the evening of Thursday, upon our right, held by Slocum, in which the enemy under Ewell after gaining some advantage, was checked and the battle ceased at 91 o'clock P. M. The battle of Thursday commenced with a desperate struggle on the part of Slocum to recover the lost ground including some rifle pits left in the enemy's possession. The orrespondent says: On Friday morning, at 4 clock, Slocum's line opened a terrific fire on Ewell's men. The enemy responded in a most furious charge, for which mode of fighting they are ustly celebrated. The fighting on Thursday on the left, where Longstreet and Hill fought with most terrible desperation for three hours, and the ubsequent battle on the right by Ewell, were regarded by the oldest officers in the army as the nost obstinate and deadly contest of the war: Officers and men lay dead in fearful numbers. But the enemy's charge in response to Slocum's fire seemed en times more furious. With fiendish yell and such contempt of death, during six full hours they hurled their solid masses against the well-defended lines. The National troops stood like a wall of fire. whose flaming tongues enwrapped in death whatequalled this six hours of carnage. In front of Grang's position were more rebel dead than the number of the entire list of casualties in the 12th Corps. The dead were lying literally in heaps, many hit in all manner of degrees, from a clean shot through the head to bodies torn to pieces by exploding shells. At 10 o'clock Slocum had repulsed and driven back the enemy at every point, and reoccupied his original position. The battle ceased at 11 'clock, and there was a pause like to the stillness of death resting for three hours on the living and dead. At one o'clock the firing was renewed at different coints along the line with a fierceness premonitory of the terrific engagement that ensued. Several charges were made by the rebels as feints, their troops falling back after the first rush in every part of the field, except that held by their forces under Gen Ewell, who was seen to concentrate the infantry and artillery together, and who soon opened a the engagement began in carnest. The firing befrom the rebels succeeded each gust of shot and

murderous fire of cannon on our left centre. Then came a continuous roar; battery after battery was discharged with a swiftness amazing; yell on yell shell, until the valley—overhung with smoke from whence these horrible sounds issued—seemed alive with demons. It appeared at times as though not a foot of air was free from the hail of missiles that tore over and through our ranks, thinned, but not shaken. Our men stood the shock with a courage sublime—an endurance so wonderful as to dim even the heroic record of the band that fell upon the acre of Tourney. The corps against which this deadly fire was mainly directed was the Second, the position being commanded by General Hayes. Horses were shot down by scores, gun-carriages were denolished, pieces dismounted, caissons exploded, whole batteries were swept away, and cannoniers and officers killed and wounded in numbers almost ncredible. No less than fifteen caissons were excloded on the heights, and two regular batteries on he right of the cemetery were completely demol-

him, but himself and staff escaped. The silent It has been surmised that the bridge destroyed was abode of the dead was made the theatre of deadly not at Williamsport but at Falling Waters, six conflict. Tombstones and beautiful monuments miles below; the bridge at Williamsport being too were demolished; great holes were torn in the earth strongly guarded for our party to reach it. Our by the explosion of shells, and the surface checker cavalry are on the enemay's rear, and on Saturday ed with furrows. The artillery fire continued with- it was said that Col. Kilpatrick, had captured a out intermission for three hours, when suddenly, retreating train of 150 wagons with 900 prisoners having been formed under cover of the smoke of and 2 guns, near Monterey. Gen. Couch's troops their own guns, the rebel troops were hurled against from Harrisburg were promptly sent forward, while our lines by their officers in masses, the very tread Gen. Pierce, with Gen Milroy's late command, of whose feet shook the declivity up which they arrived at Chambersburg from the West on the 5th. came, with cries that might have caused less daunt- and pushed on to Greencastle where he captured ess troops than those who awaited the onset, to 500 prisoners, ten wagon and 3 guns. On Sabbath oreak with terror. Not a man in the Union ranks afternoon, the 12th corps of our army having been linched from his position. Not an eye turned to preceded by cavalry, commenced the pursuit of the the right or left in search of security—not a hand enemy moving from Gettysburg towards Wilembled as the long array of our heroes grasped liamsport. At 2 P. M. General Mead's Headtheir muskets at a charge, and waited the order to quarters were at Creagerstown and would be ire. On and up came the enemy, hooting, crowd- in Frederick on Monday. This movement is doubting, showing their very teeth in the venom of their less designed to cover Washington from any sudden rage, until within thirty yards of their cannon. As movement of the still powerful remnant of Lee's the turbulent mass of gray uniforms, of flashing army. A despatch received by Gen. Couch at bayonets and gleaming eyes, lifted itself in a last Harrisburg, July 6, stated that Gen. Gregg, with a leap forward almost to the very mouths of our guns, force of Gen. Pleasonton's cavalry, had an engage volley of shot, shell, schrapnel and bullets went ment to-day at Fayetteville, in which he took 4,000 rashing through it, levelling it as with a scythe. prisoners. Fayetteville is between Cashtown and The carnage of this assault among the rebels was so Chambersburg, on the east of South Mountain. fearful that even Union soldiers, who rested on their After disposing of his prisoners, Gen. Gregg took arms triumphant, after the foe had retreated be- an interior road, and advanced in the direction of wond their fire, as they cast their eyes downward Greencastle. The militia, under Gen. Smith, are upon the panorama of deaths and wounds, illumi- in supporting distance from Gen. Gregg, and rapidnated by the sun that shone upon the slope before ly advancing up the valley. Late despatches of hem, were seen to shudder and turn sickening away. Monday say that the rebels have abandoned their A correspondent of the Times thus describes the wounded in their retreat, and they are now mostly rebel charge, and capture of a brigade by our men:— in our hands. We have buried large numbers of Then there was a lull, and we knew that the rebel their dead. Despatches from Bedford, July 6, say bly ever

nerous. The enemy also used artillery largely, our defences. They had cleared cannoniers and Mercersburg. but not to so great an extent as we did. From this horses from one of the guns, and were whirling it they suffered immensely, and specially on the left, around to use upon us. The bayonet drove them where canister was largely used. I believe we lost back. But so hard pressed was this brave infantry o artillery, unless it was two or three disabled that at one time, from the exhaustion of their ammunition, every battery upon the principal crest of Too much praise cannot be awarded to the rank and attack was silent, except Crowen's. His service of file of our noble veteran Army of the Potomac, who grape and canister was awful. It enabled our line, grape and canister was awful. It enabled our line, outnumbered two to one, first to beat back Longstreet, and then to charge upon him, and take a great number of his men and himself prisoners. Strange sight! So terrible was our muskerry and artillery fire, that when Armstead's brigade was checked in its charge, and stood reeling, all of its men dropped their muskets, and crawled on their hands and knees, underneath the stream of shot, till close to our troops, where they made sighs of surrendering. They passed through our ranks scarcely noticed, and slowly went down the slope to the road in the rear.

The battle, according to another correspondent, was not yet over. General Meade was not deceived in anticipating another onslaught. Lee's columns were collected and reformed with magical haste. the most intense heat, and at the rate of twenty or great number of his men and himself prisoners. leade sent the following dispatch:—"From the till close to our troops, where they made sighs of

were collected; and reformed with magical haste. Within an hour what seemed to be his whole force was again massed directly in our front, where the fficers of less note. The enemy left many dead on contest once more opened. The assault this time he field, and a large number of wounded in our was made with a fury even surpassing that of the first. It would seem as if the entire rebel army had resolved itself into a gigantic Forlorn Hope, and bore in its collective bosom the consciousness that the effort now made was the last and only one that could be made towards retrieving the fortunes of that army, or preventing the inevitable disgrace which hovered over it, It is said by rebel prisoners taken in the latter part of the engagement, that this charge was led by Lee in person. This assault was in like manner repulsed, and our men, in turn, pressed forward and drove the rebels from their position. Offensive movements were not initiated to any extent by our victorious army. They had achieved everything that could have been demanded of them; and Mr. Lincoln's modest but congratulatory order on the Fourth of July was timely and

#### The President to the Country. WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 4-10.30 AM.

The President announces to the country that news from the Army of the Potomac up to 10 p.m. of the 3d is such as to cover that army with the highest honor—to promise a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many gallant fallen, and for this, he especially desires that on this day, He whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everywhere remembered and reverenced with the profoundest grati-ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

### Dispatches of Saturday.

FIRST DISPATCH. Washington, July 5, 1863-4 P.M.—The latest official dispatch received here up to this hour from General Meade is dated at Headquarters Army of Potomac, 7 a.m., July 4, which merely states that the enemy had withdrawn from his positions occupied for attack on Friday. The information in the possession of General Meade at that hour did not whether it was a retreat or a manœuvre for other าว เหมือนอกุลขอ

SECOND DESPATCH. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC. July 4noon.—To Major-General Halleck: The position of affairs is not materially changed since my last dispatch of 7 a.m. We now hold Gettysburg. The enemy has abandoned large numbers of his killed and wounded on the field. I shall probably be able to give you a return of our captures and losses before night, and a return of the enemy's killed and wounded in our hands. GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-

Congratulatory Order of General Meade. NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 4.—The Commanding General, in behalf of the country, thanks the Army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations. An enemy superior in numbers, and flushed with the pride of a successful invasion, attempted to overcome or destroy this army. Utterly baffled and defeated, he has now withdrawn from the contest. The privations and fatigues which the army has endured, and the heroic courage and gallantry it has displayed, will be matters of history to be ever remembered. Our task is not yet accomplished, and the Commanding General looks to the army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader. It is right and proper that we should, on a suitable occasion, return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposer of events, that in the goodness of His Providence He has thought fit to give

MAJOR GENERAL MEADE. Retreat of the Enemy.

victory to the cause of the just. By command of

On Sabbath July 5th, it became evident that Lee had retreated. Their rear guard was believed to have passed through Emmettsburg in Md., on the night of Saturday. A telegram was received in Washington from Gen. French at Frederick stating that he had just succeeded in destroying the enemy's that he had just succeeded in destroying the enemy's lished. Much of the enemy's firing was wild, and Pontoon bridge over the Potomac at Williamsport.

Scattered near and far over the field. Gen. Meade's As the river has been swollen by recent rains so the Loyal States. JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, neadquarters were forced to take refuge behind the as to be unfordable it does not appear how Lee cocks near Gen. Slocum's headquarters. General can cross unless he passes as high up as Hancock, Howard's headquarters were in the cemetery, and in which case our victorious army could reach the were raked in a fearful manner; men fell all around valley of the Shenandoah before the arrival of Lee. infantry was charging. And splendidly they did this that General Fitz Hagh Lee, with three brigades of odd numbers of all the issues except Saturwork—the highest and severest test of the stuff that soldiers are made of. Hill's division, in line of bat—Stuart's cavalry corps, were at Greencastle at one of the setts: 50 cents, postage, 10 cents extra. Odd numbers 4 cents each, postage 1 cents. tle, came first, on the double-quick, their muskets o'clock this afternoon. The force numbered 21,000 A few setts of the WEEKLY issue, containing, in at the 'right shoulder shift.' Longstreet's came men. A regiment or brigade left this afternoon in three numbers, a revised report of the Moderator's set the support, at the usual distance, with war the direction of Mercersburg and another portion including postage, 18, cents. as the support, at the usual distance, with war- the direction of Mercersburg and another portion cries and a savage insolence as yet untutored by proceeded towards Hagerstown, where Gen. Pierce, defeat. They rushed in perfect order across the of the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, is ready for them.

less engaged. Every one of the reserve batteries | ing since Thermopylæ than was done yesterday by | forces still maintain their position. General Pleawas brought into action, the positions for use being our infantry and artillery. The rebels were over santon will be up to-msrrow, and head the battle at

### Deaths.

Among such companions, the subject of this notice dicd. They watched by his dying cot as he vainly looked for his father, who was ignorant of his illness. By them he was buried in the soldier's crave. And, as we believe, he "Remembered his Creator in the lays of his youte," we trust his soul his gone to God. Ten days if the youte, we trust his soul his gone to God. Ten days if to wards, his remains were brought home in a metalic coffin, amid cladred dust, while many weeping friends stood around his grave.

Sleep brother in thy silent home, The din of war is o'er; The bugie's blast and clash of arms Disturb thy rest no more.

# M. S. Stocks. Gtc.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WORK, McCOUCH & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 S. Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1863. 

# Special Motices.

Bathing Robes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Chil-

"IDr. Swayne's Panacea;"—the Great Alterative and Blood Purifier cures Scrofula, Ulcers, many obstinate and dangerous complaints, that have put every other medicine at defiance for more than a quarter of a century. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 N. 6th street, above Vinc, Phila., to whom all orders should be addressed. Sent by Express to any address.

46 Dr. Swayne's All-healing Ointment?" cures Tetter, Scald Head, Itch, Blotches, all erupt ons of the skin, Choode Erysipelas of the face; old Ulcers of long standing, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment, are permanently cured; Prepared only by Ds. SWAYNE & Son, 330 Sixth street, above Vine, Philadelphia.

No. 1. Wanted.—Local and Travelling Agents in every Town or county. Circulars with Testimonials of Clergymen and Scientific

"Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry." —Have you Cough, Sore Throat, Asthma? Have you Bronchitis Pains in Side, Breast, &c? Have you Whooping Cough, Blood Spitting? Have you Weak Breast, Night Sweats?

Have you oppressed Breathing Great weakness.

Any Complaint, Chest, Throat, Loings?

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, the greatest known remedy medical science has yet discovered; 30 years experience, and is increasing popularity as convincing proof Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 Sixth, street above Vine, Phila. delphia.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher gave us last evening a brilliant lecture on the religion, customs and people of Brazil. Seldom have we relished anything more than the picture he laid before his audience of that exuberant garden of the tropics laden with its strange variety of fruits and flowers, teeming with perpetual harvest for the hand of man. Surely that country must be the garden of the world, and if its people had the exterprise which moves this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there. As relevant to this comparison the Reverend gentleman stated that the best Remedies employed there for the diseases to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by our own well known countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only but the priesthood and the court of the Emperor down, have constant recourse in sickness to the Remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist.—[Ledger, Boston.

Mothers!! Mothers!!! DON'T fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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