BEDFORD GAZETTE

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : JULY 17, 1863,

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR. GEORGE W. WOODWARD,

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY. COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
B. F. MEYERS, Bedford Bor.

PROTHONOTARY,
O. E. SHANNON, Bedford Bor

SHERIFF. JOHN ALDSTADT, St. Clair.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford Bor

J. B. FARQUHAR, Bedford Bor.

COMMISSIONER, GEORGE RHOADS, Liberty.

DANIEL BARLEY, M. Woodberry.

POOR DIRECTOR.

HENRY MOSES, Bedford tp.

CORONER. JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry

It is expected that the Right Rev. Dr. Dom enec, Bishop of Pittsburg, will preach in the Catholic Church on the following occasions: On Friday, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at the same hour on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Sunday, and at 7½ o'clock on Sunday evening.

"Keep Cool."

We have not issued a number of our paper for four weeks that has not been made the sub ject of bitter imprecations and loud maledictions from the tongues of certain Abolitionists in this immediate neighborhood. When Milroy's men came here, it was deliberately determined by these miscreants that our office should be destroyed, and to this end they strove, by every argument in their power, to incite the soldiers to violence. In this they failed most signally, as they found more good, sound, Constitution-lov ing, law-abiding Democrats among the gallant Union volunteers than they had dreamed of: but ever since their failure to disturb the peace through the instrumentality of the soldiers, their anger and bitterness have increased tenfold and now the very sight of the Gazette causes them to rave and foam at the mouth, as if possessed with some unclean spirit which cannot brook the pure principles of Democracy. The fantas tic capers of these poor victims of negrophobia do not disturb us in the least, and no matter how much the miserable creatures may storm and rave, we intend to pursue the "even tenor of our way," regardless of all their outcry and all their curses. Our only alarm is for their safety. We don't want the Gazette to kill them. That would be shocking. Their only hope is to "keep cool," if that be possible in the dogdays, with persons laboring under attacks of negro-on-the-brain. We would also recommend heavy doses of Sensation Pills, manufactured to order by the doctors of the N. Y. Tribune and We are almost sure that the swallowing of 118 of Lee's cannon and 25,000 rebel prisoners, would quiet the nerves of the poor fellows. If this dose prove a little heavy for their organs of deglutition, let them wash it down with the "tremendous rise in the Potomae," which is bound to cause, by drowning, the death of the entire army of the rebel invader. But all this medicine will be of no avail, unless they "keep cool." Overheated zeal is certain death to persons afflicted with their malady. Now, there are several ways of "keeping cool." One is to put ice in the coat-tail pockets, and this method would, doubtless, prove successful in their cases, as the refrigerating substance would thus be placed in close proximity to their brains. A better way would be to sleep in the open air, on the South Mountain, within the lines of General Meade, in rifle-pits dug by their own hands, the sudorific effect of the digging during the day also having an excellent influence upon their fevered blood. But a better plain than any other, perhaps, would be to mind their own business and let that of their neighbors If they do this vigorously, they will no trouble in "keeping cool." Nor will sease harass them much thereafter. Its power will be broken. Negrophobia will cease and black no longer will be white, nor white black. Reason will return to her deserted throne and the Bedford Gazette will be no longer poison, but nutriment, to the mind now relieved of

The Franklin Repository has passed into the hands of Messrs. A. K. Mclure and H. S. whom it is now edited and publishugh we can't wish the new proprietors cess, yet, as members of the craft! we hope they may flourish and prosper pecuni-

the nightimare of Abolition. "Keep Cool!"

Latest News.

the Potomac with his whole army and all his munitions and stores. Gen. Meade is said also to have crossed .- No official account of the surrender of Vicksburg has yet been received from Gen. Grant. Despatches which purport to have been sent by Com. Porter, give particulars of the surrender. We are assured on "reliable authority," that 31,000 prisoners were paroled by Gen. Grant and that many cannon fell into our hands. It remains to be seen why Gen. Grant's official report is withheld from the public.—There is also a telegraphic report that Pt. Hudson has surrendered with 18,000 prisoners. We do not vouch for the truth of this "heavy business" in prisoners, but we doubt not that if Vicksburg has fallen, Pt. Hudson will inevitably meet the same fate.-Gen. Rosecrans is said to have captured 4,000 prisoners and Bragg to have retreated to Atlanta, Ga.—The great Draft riot in New York city, of which we publish an account in another column, was, at last accounts still raging. Gov. Seymour, however, was on the ground and will, doubtless, succeed in quelthe mob, as he is said to have assured them that the State authorities would do every thing in their power to secure to the people their rights under the Constitution. This riot is disgraceful and greatly to be deplored, but it is the whirlwind that is always reaped by those who sow to the wind, as the Abolitionists have been doing for the last two years. All this terrible loss of life and poperty, might have been prevented, had Congress passed a conscription law of the constitutionality of which there could have been no doubt, and had not the Abolition Jacobins made the business of mobbing a common mean of securing their political ends.

Against Home Interests.

We are informed that some of the Abolition Post Masters in this county, are making efforts to induce people to stop their county papers and take some of the blood and thunder journals published in the Eastern cities. We are told that these disinterested patriots tell Democrats that they have stopped their subscription to the Inquirer, and, therefore, Democrats ought to cease taking the Gazette. The Postmaster at Alum Bank is reported to us as manœuvring in this manner. If this be the case, and we doubt not it is, the Abolition Postmasters are guilty of striking at the home interests of our county, by endeavoring to break down the local news papers. They would rather have the people's noney go out of the county, never to return than have it given to sustain the county press, which speaks for the home interests of the peo ple and which urges, encourages and sustains ocal enterprise. Such men are untrue to their they had better simply attend to the duties of speed him. their office and let the people take whatever papers they please; for, if they don't, some of them may discover ere long that other people know a few of their official secrets as well as themselves.

At the door of the Copperheads of the North can be justly laid the responsibility of the dar-ing invasion and consequent damage incident to the raid through a portion of our State and county .- Fulton Republican.

Will the sapient gentleman who is the autho of the above delectable paragraph, be kind enough to inform us whether he considers the President of the United States, the majority of both Houses of Congress and the Governor of Pennsylvania "Copperheads?" If he does not then it follows that he tells a deliberate falsehood when he says that the responsibility for the rebel invasion of our State, can be laid "at the door of the Copperheads." For nobody un- place in the columns of your valuable and fearder the sun but the President, the majority in the last Congress and the Governor of Pennsylvania can be blamed for the state of affairs which permitted, nay invited, the rebel army to the enter Pennsylvania. Who removed McClellan and appointed Burnside, under whose blind leadership the Army of the Potomac was rushed forward to slaughter on Marye heights? Who appointed Hooker, under whose sad and san guinary blundering, the disaster of Burnside was repeated, and by whose deplorable failure, the rebel army was left a straight and unobstructed highway for its march into Pennsylvania? And whose peculiar policy has prevailed for the last nine months, to the utter exclusion of every modifying suggestion from those whom the Republican styles "Copperheads?" The Pres ident and the majority in Congress have had everything their own way. They have had as many men as they asked for, and as much money as they could spend. They appointed their own favorites to fill the offices, both civil and military. They even assumed powers which they themselves admit do not belong to them, but which, they declare, "military necessity" demanded them to exercise. The Governormal Pennsylvania had the military power of the Pennsylvania had the military power of the This day.

The sun set in a clear sky and night closed The sun set in a clear sky and night closed the style sky and night closed the style sky and night closed the sky an tia which he might have had well organized and disciplined. But with all the resources within the reach of both Federal and State Adminis trations, with all the power, Constitutional and assumed, in the hands of Mr. Lincoln and the ast Congress, and with the one hundred thousand militia which Governor Curtin could have had within his control, the war for the suppression of the Rebellion is transferred from Virgin ia to Pennsylvania, and the gallant Army of the Potomae, instead of acting on the aggressive, is compelled to stand on the defensive. Now, who is in the fault? The President, Congress and Governor Curtin who had every thing in

their own hands and pursued their own course.

or the Democrats ("Copperheads" in Abolition

"The Cambria county volunt ers need no defence at our hands. They are loyal gentlemen, and bore themselves with propiety under insults which the Bedford Secesionists haped upon them."

The "insults" heaped upon the Cambria coun ty volunteers by the people of Bedford, consist-ed in those volunteers being loged in our houses and fed at our tables. Nobody in Bedford ounty sent for the Cambria county volunteers. They came here without any request from us. When they did come, however, our people treated them kindly and gave them a hearty welcome. They came here, as we understand it, not so much for our defence, as to cover their own homes from attack. We gave them our soil for entrenchments, our bread for food, our soil for entrenchments, our bread for food, our dwellings, churches and public buildings for lodging places and camps. In teturn, they stole our horses, wantonly and was fully killed our eattle, wickedly destroyed private property, and now, having returned home, tell their friends that the people of Bedford "heaped insults" and shell. It is full of wounded which the ladies are taking good care of. God bless their proble hearts! and quite likely are "gentlemen," when measured by the standard of the Johnstown Tribune. (And, really there were many decent and upright men among them, who deprecated the conluct of their comrades. To these, of course. we do not refer). But a goodlyportion of them

PISCATORIAL .- "We and our" are under special obligations to that "prince of good fellows," and chief among all amateur fishermen, Major James Reynolds, for a mess of very fine trout aught by the Major in the waters of the romantic Shade. On Tuesday last two hundred and forty-three of the "speckled beauties" surrendered to Major Reynolds and companion, some of the "gay and festive" prisoners weighing nearly two pounds. It makes one quite fin-ical in his tastes to see such stohts!

IRON CITY COLLEGE.-We were surprised on isiting the College a few days since to find it ompletely filled with a most interesting and inlustrious class of young men. The immediate and constant attention of the Principals to their students secures to them the very highest advantages, which is evinced in the steady and regular increasing demand among business men ev ery where for graduates of this school, as every student is thoroughly and carefully instructed and none but competent accountants are ever awarded the Diploma of the Institution .- Pitts burg Morning Post.

The Huntingdon Monitor .- This able and fearless Democratic journal has been re-established by the Democracy of Huntingdon, with J. Irvin Steel, late of the Blairsville Record, as editor. Mr. Steel is a young man of great promown firesides and deserve the execration of the ise, and, we doubt not, will cultivate his new public. We warn these officious P. M's that field of labor with abundant success. God

The Draft.

Any person drafted paying \$300, is exempt from liability under that draft.

Any person furnishing an acceptable substi-te is exempt for the period of time the substitute is sworn in.

A drafted man cannot pay commutation mo-

ney or furnish a substitute after reporting himself for examination.

The above is contained in a late circular of

them who may be drafted. ON THE BATTLEFIELD, NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 7, '63. FRIEND MEYERS:

A short account of the recent desperate fight at this place, may perhaps prove interesting to your numerous readers, if it is worthy a

less sheet.

On the evening of the 1st of July, after the first fight took place, we were ordered forward, being some distance in the rear, and early on the morning of the 2d, we were in our position, nearly on the flank of the left wing of the line ittle. Soon after we had taken our position, heavy firing commenced to the right of the centre. This gradually ceased but opened very when it again ceased. For a time all was silent, the enemy trying to get a good position.

I mounted and rode forward to take a look,
when suddenly a most terrific cannonading commenced and for one hour the roar of artillery was deafening and the shells flew in all directions, crashing and tearing through the trees and wounding some of our boys and their hor-

ses. This fire slackened and immediately one of the rebel divisions charged up into a small gap in the ridge, on the extreme left, and a terrific fire of small arms took place. This continued a considerable length of time, the roar of musketry being the most tremendous I ever heard. The rebels made a desperate attempt to break through our left into our rear and had nearly succeeded driving our men almost to the edge of the woods, when the gallant sixth corps, with the old reserve division, coming up, charged full upon the enemy, driving them back with great slaughter and regaining the lost ground. Finally the firing ceased and ended the fight for

rmy slept in their old position. The wounded were taken care of; every house and barn in our rear being converted into a hospital. The ambulance corps were busy carrying the wounded off the field, rebels as well as our own. Gen. Lee sent in a flag of truce asking permission and time to bury his dead. The reply of Gen. Meade was, that the victors would bury the dead of both armies at the close of the battle. dead of both armies at the close of the battle.

The morning of the 3d came at last, clear and cloudless, promising a hot day. With an occasional shot here and there along the line, nothing occurred until about ten o'clock, A. M., then the rebels fired two guns, apparently as a gnal, and simultaneously, almost along the signal, and simultaneously, almost along the whole line, the most terrific artillery fight commenced that was ever witnessed on this conti-nent. Veterans that have been in many fights, admit this to be the most terrible they ever saw. At the end of about two hours the cannonade

but, at about one o'clock the firing again com-menced, equaling, if not exceeding the former. menced, equaling, if not exceeding the former. The shells began to knock the chimneys off the house in which Gen. Meade had his headquarers. Here Gen. Butterfield was struck in the preast with a piece of shell and two of Meade's seek a safer place, but before the firing ceased, he took his mounted band and rode along the line, cheering the men by his presence and with the soul stirring music. Towards evening the firing slackened and finally ceased, our men re-maining masters of the field. Gen. Meade, fearing that the enemy would leave during the night, pushed forward a strong reconnoitering party and found that such was actually the case. He was endeavoring to steal away under cover of the darkness. Preparations were immediately made to follow him. A great many of

noble hearts!

The rebel army is said to be falling back to some entrenchments on South Mountain, in a disorganized condition. I think Lee rues the day he crossed the Potomac river. Our position was a good one, the line being in the shape o a horse shoe, with Gen. Meade's headquarters in the centre. Our batteries had excellent po-sitions on the hills commanding the town of

Gettysburg.

Troops are arriving at this place to-day, in large numbers. All is quiet here: We hear that Vicksburg is ours at last. We only hope it is true. The prisoners that we took feel di appointed at not being able to reach Baltimore and Washington, though they will reach the latter place, and I think if the truth was known, in the way they most fancy. Lee's army is surely badly cut up and demoralized. The loss of both sides is very heavy. I cannot tell the exact amount. The day is closing, and so must I. We are expecting orders to move every minute. Yours truly I. We are expecting minute. Yours truly, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAMP 55th P. V., BEAUFORT, S. C., June 10, '63.

As there are not many contributions to you paper from this Department, I will give you a few lines. The health of the Regiment is very good. We still have plenty of picketing to do, and expect to as long as we stay here. I suppose the news of the late glorious raid of the "free Americans of African descent," is resound. ing throughout the North. It was made by Jim Montgomery, of Kansas notoriety, and his companions, the South Carolina "Niggers." Four or five hundred of them, two pieces of artillery and a couple of gunboats, left here and landed on the "Main," between this place and Charleston. It was a most extensive raid. drove three pickets from an old deserted battery advanced a mile, destroyed a few bushels of rice and burned eight or nine plantation houses, all of which was private property. I suppose the Confederacy is tottering from the effects. The object of the expedition, was to capture some of "Fader Abram's" chosen people. They got seven or eight hundred, mostly women and children. They took one hundred and fifty of the men to fill up the "colored legion," the rest are in Beaufort, being taught by the "white niggers" that they are free—that they are equal to the white race—that the people of the South are to be exterminated, and that the houses formerly their masters' are to be theirs. Such are the teachings of the "philanthropic New The above is contained in a late circular of the War Department. Poor people will find it a good plan to club together in tens or twenties to raise the commutation mency for those among them who may be deafted. Englanders." The extermination, as they say negroes, men that committed murder at mid-night—that dragged innocent men from their beds and butchered them! What will become of the helpless women and children at the South. if these barbarians, commanded by such men penetrate the interior?

I have seen resolutions condemning those that are trying to bring about an honorable peace, purporting to come from the enlisted men of the regiments. When those resolutions are adopted the men are not consulted. They are not composed of the sentiments of the enlisted men but are the base resolves of a few avaricious "green back" worshippers. The soldiers are disgusted with the manner in which the war is carried on. The "blacksnakes" that coiled their folds around us and have dragged us to destruc tion, say "we have one consolation for the orphan and widow-the intelligent bearing of those who once were slaves, but now are free pressed and down trodden walking the street of Southern cities with the air of This is their consolation-for the dead and maimed heroes of the battle field-for the wan dering orphan and weeping widow. The sufof this war, when turn ed loose, will make daylight shine through such hypocritical scoun-The sons of Bedford county, here in South Carolina, hail with pleasure the stand she has taken against the encroachments of despots. They only want to know why those at home who talk so fiercely for the negro policy of the Administration are not in the field instead of hunting down and arresting loyal citi-zens of the North. On hearing of the arbitrary arrests at home, we often ask ourselves, "Can America bear the tyrant's breast?

Is she the friend of stern control? Wears she the despot's purple vest, Or fetters she the free born soul?

Alas! our country must be in a sad condiion, indeed, if a patriot dares not speak his entiments, if he dares not address a public Woe to us, when to crush out freemeeting. dom of speech, the cry is heard, "To the Bas-tile! To the Bastile!" Yours truly, O. B. S.

From The Age.

A Slander Refuted. A Slander Refuted.

Since the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel forces, the Jacobin journals have been engaged in circulating all kinds of absurd and ridiculous stories for the purpose of injuring the Democratic party. As they expect to operate upon the credulity of the masses, insulting, by their conduct, the intelligence of the people they hope to deceive, they do not hesitate to manufacture and give publicity to rumors which they know have not the slightest foundation in they know have not the slightest foundation in It is almost useless to attempt a denial of these slanders; because no sooner is one of them nailed, like base coin to the counter, before

ral Jenkins and the District Attorney of Frank- thrown at the cemetery. Experienced soldiers ral Jehkins and the District Attorney of Frank-lin county. This story is disposed of by the latter gentleman in a letter which we lay before our readers with great pleasure: CHAMBERSBURG, June 22, 1863. Editor of The Age: I notice in several papers

what purports to be a conversation between Gen. Jenkins and the District Attorney of

Franklin County, during the recent occupation of the place by the rebel forces.

It is alleged, that, among other things, the general said: "You are a regular Copperhead—Lincoln ought to have hung you and the rest of the Copperheads long ago. We would not tolerate any such men in the Southern Confeder. tolerate any such men in the Southern Confederacy. We respect those who are against us in the North much more than the Copperheads."

I am the District Attorney of Franklin Counsels of Congress of the Congr

ty. I have never spoken to General Jenkins, nor has he to me. To the best of my knowledge I have never seen him. All the slanders hurled at the Democaatic party cannot prevent its success in Franklin County, nor in the State, in October.

Yours, very truly, WM. S. STENGER.

Dreadful Riot in New York. The Arsenal on Fifty-fourth St. Seized. Four Hundred Rioters Armed. SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY REPORTED KILLED.

New York, July 13 .- A large mob collect ed at the conscription office on the Third avenue, to prevent the draft from being carried on.
At this hour (11 A. M.) they have driven away the conscription officials, set the building or fire, and the whole block is now in flames. The mob will not allow the fire bells to be rung, nor the firemen to act. They have destroyed all on mischief. The Regulars from Governor's Island have been sent to the scene.

Two O'clock—The riot is said to have assumed

vast porportions. It is stated that 'the Arsenal on 54th street has been taken by the mob, who armed some 400 of their number. The police have been handled terribly severe. It is reported that Police Superintendent Kennedy and some fifteen of the police were killed and many

A squad of some thirty soldiers were ordered to fire on the mob, but they had their guns taken away and were shockingly beaten and dispersed. The noon train for Boston was nearly demolished, the passengers driven out and prevented from The telegraph lines are all cut in many place

destroying connection with the Eastward New York, July 13—2½ P. M.
A large crowd collected at the Provost Mars hthis office, in the third Congressional District,

this morning. They were determined that the draft should

The rioters were armed with stones and

The rioters, after destroying everything which came in their way, set fire to the building which

was entirely consumed. The mob at this time numbered between five and ten thousand.

The military have been called out. The mob has proceeded to the Eighth District.

The mob is gaining in strength every minute.

Still Later.

New York, July 14.-The riot still contin ies unabated. Detachments of marines, regnlars, and the Invalid Corps are guarding th Public Squares and thoroughfares. Another attack on the Tribune Office is expected. The police are in great force, watching in the adoining streets and houses. Down town com-paratively quiet. The Excitement in the up-per portion of the city is as strong as ever.— Down town com-Vine persons killed in Pitt street on the easterly side of the city, and several wounded by the

Gov. Seymour is in town and made a spec e-day, at noon, from the steps of the City Hall, calling on the crowd to disperse. He assured them that he would protect their right, and that no law, which could not stand the test of the civil courts would be enforced. Alderman Harly also made a speech, stating that the Common Council of the city were about to make provis-ions to pay three hundred dollars for every citizen who cannot pay it himself.

The Battle of Cettysburg A Graphic Account of Friday's Fighting.

From the Correspondence of the Philadelphia Age]

On Friday morning General Lee did not desire to make the attack. He saw the superiority of the Federal position, and wished to entice and infantry from Gettysburg. The deserted town lay there a very tempting bait, but General Meade's men hid quietly behind the and trees, and banks upon the hills. They could look down into the streets and see every-thing which was in progress. They saw the enemy march out and retire to the seminary, but made no advance, and the Confederates gained that they were entrenching, and the night of nothing by the movement. A parting salute of the 4th of July closed upon the field with it in musketry, however, from a knoll north of the Federal possession. emetery accelerated the Confederate retreat. For some time the town had scarcely a soldier in it. Scores of dead and wounded men and horses, with broken wagons, bricks, stones, timber, torn clothing and abandoned accoutrements lay there. The frightened inhabitants peered out of their windows to see what the armies were doing to cause such a lull, and almost afraid of their own shadows they hastened away and crouched in corners and cellars at the sound of every shot or shell.

Gen. Lee's evacuation had no effect. Meade vas neither to be enticed into the town nor into the valley. Enough dead bodies lay in the fields and streets to give him warning of what happened to poor Reynolds two days before, and he wisely determined to stay where he was and let events shapethemselves. The enemy soon be-came impatient. They could wait no longer; and after much solicitation from his subordinates Gen. Lee permitted Gen. Longstreet to send his grand division on a charge upon the cemetery. The Federal soldiers were on the alert. They were hid behind their embankments, some kneelparlance) who asked these functionaries to change their policy, but were not listened to? Let company some answer.

At the end of about two hours the cannonade another is fabricated and given to the public federate artillery open. It was as fierce a cannonade as the one the day before, but instead of health to every man. Only 25 center to the public federate artillery open. It was as fierce a cannonade as the one the day before, but instead of health to every man. Only 25 center to the public federate artillery open. It was as fierce a cannonade as the one the day before, but instead of health to every man.

soon divined what was coming, and in every portion of the Federal line the cannon were di-rected towards the valley in front of the cemetery. All were ready. Amid the furious fire from the Confederate cannon, scarcely a Federal shot was heard. The artillerists, implements in hand crouched in the little ditches dug behind their cannon. With arms loaded, the infantry awaited the charge.

It soon came. From the woods of short, scrubby timber, and the rocks near the seminary there rose a yell. It was a long, loud, unremitting, hideous screech from thousands of voices.

mitting, hideous screech from thousand opened.
ces. At the yell, the Federal cannon opened. ces. At the yell, the Federal cannon opened. Soon the enemy's columns emerged from the woods. They came on a rush down the hill, waving their arms and still screeching. They climbed fences and rushed along, each one bent upon getting first into the cemetery. The canuon roared, grape, and canister and spherical case fell thick among them. Still they rushed onward, hundreds falling out of the line. They came within musket shot of the Federal troops. came within musket shot of the Federal troops.

Then the small arms began to rattle. The Confederates approached the outer line of works They were laboring up the hill. As they mounted the low bank in front of the rifle pits, the Federal soldiers retreated out of the ditch be hind, turning and firing as they went along. It was a hand-to-hand conflict. fought by himself and for himself. the enemy pushed forward down the hill, across into the works and up to the cemetery. All were shouting, and screaming, and swearing, elashing their arms and firing their pieces. The nemy's shells flew over the field upon the Federal artillerists on the hills above. most disregarding the storm which raged around them, directed all their fire upon the surging columns of the enemy's charge. Every avail-able cannon on the Cemetery hill and to the right and left throw its their and shall in the able cannon on the Cemetery full and to the right and left, threw its shot and shell in the valley. The fight was terrible; but despite every effort the enemy pushed up the hill and across the second line of works. The fire became hot-

the second line of works. The first occurs for ter. The fight swayed back and forth. One moment the enemy would be at tde railings of the cemetery; then a rush from the Federal side would drive them down into the valley. Then, with one of their horrible screeches, they would fiercely run up the hill again, into the cemetery, and have a fierce battle among the tombstones. It was the hardest fight of the day, and hundreds were slain there. Rockless daring, how ever, will not always succeed. Several attempts were made to take the place, but they were not successful; and late in the afternoon lead and wounded behind them, the enemy'

forces slowly retreated up their own hill and they were not routed. They can scarcely be said to have been driven. They had made an attack and been repulsed, and after renewed attempts, feeling that it was useless to try any more, they retreated. It was now General Meade's turn to make an attack. Though they had lost heavily, his soldiers felt elated. They saw hopes of a victory; and were ready to do volvers.

The mob commenced by smashing in the windows. The rioters then seized the papers and dows. The rioters then seized the papers and described as ever. Shells flew over it, and then one of its houses would have a wall cracked or a roof broken, but neither force possessed it. General Meade turned his attention there. The day was waning and the battle had lulled, and he determined, if possible, to drive the enemy out of the seminary. His troops were placed in order, and charged down the hill and into the town. They ran along the hill and into the town. They ran along avery street chasing a few of the enemy, still hid there, before them. They came out from the west side, along the "Tape worm," and the Emmittsburg and Chambersburg roads, and ascended the enemy's hills amid a storm of grape and shell. At the seminary the Confederates were not very strong. They had weakened that portion of the line to make their attack further to the south, mon the cemeters. attack further to the south, upon the cemetery. They had but few cannon; and though they resisted some time, they finally retreated from the edge of the hill and abandoned the semthe edge of the inary. The Federal troops did not chase them.

The land back of the seminary was rather flat, and cut up into grain fields, with here and there a patch of woods. The rifle-pits on the brow of the hill proved an effectual aid to the Federal soldiers in mantaining their ground, and as they lay behind the bank, with the ditch in ront, they could pick off the stragglers from the retreating enemy. There was but little serious fighting after this, and night put an end to Friday's struggle, the Confederates having retired about a mile on the north, near the seminary, and a half mile on the south, at the little stream During the night the dead in the streets of Gettysburg were buried, and the wounded on all parts of the field were collected and carried to the rear. On the next morning General Meade expected another attack, but instead of making it the enemy retreated further, abandoning their entire line of battle, and the pickets repor-

> It is very difficult to make any estimate of the losses in any contest, but from all that can be learned the number of killed, wounded and captured of the Federal army will exceed fifteen thousand. The enemy's loss wa about the same. There is no reason why it should exceed that of General Meade, and none which should lead us to place a lower estimate upon it. As to prisoners, it is more difficult to judge, but as there were no instances of any entire ommands surrendering, the only men captured commands surrencering, the only men captured being deserters and stragglers and wounded, who either lagged behind or lay upon the field, the two armies have been equally depleted by captures. The Confederates, however, parolel nearly all whom they took, and these are will General Meade. Of captured Confederates there seem to have been about six thousand

ted that they were entrenching at the foot of

South mountain. The Federal army was ter-ribly crippled and sadly in want of rest, and no

advance was made, altho' pickets were thrown

at a dozen places on the field. The rain came, too, and with it cool air and refreshment both

from wind and rain. No one could tell what

the enemy was doing; every picket reported

The Federal army was ter-

HEALTH FOR THE SOLDIER!-For one who dies from the effects of the bullet, tenperish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of Holloway's Pills, taken ever other