## BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1880.

Columbia County Official Directory.

argent Julies - William Siwell, we have dudgers - I. S. Kriestaum, F. L. Shuman, strondorny, ze. - William Erlesbaum, or strongeries - S. N. Walker, where a recorder - Williamson H. Jacoby, consistency - rederick, latter

H. Eut., sament Northard, -11 A. Sweeplenheiter, ners Stephen Pobe, Charles Richart, in ors there J. H. Casey. A. H. Smith, W. Maining, C. B. See- L. F. WALLER, contratocorn-old Robbins, Theodore W. endent-William H. Suydor,

Bloomsburg Official Directory. orders of Your Council -1, 8, KUHN,

Vascours Banking Communy John A. Punston, int. H. H. Greis, County, John Pensick, Tel-National Bank -Charles H. Paxton, President C. B & W. J. BUCKALEW, usitia, Coshler, mista County Marinal Saving Fund and Loan allen—E. H. Laule, President, C. W. Miller,

yeary Substanting and Saving Pund Association context, I've desir, J. B. Holston, Serretary, others Words, Saving Pund Association -J m, President, P. & Wir, Secretary,

CHURCH DIRECTORY. t. P. Tuerra terrentical and by p. m. Medical Corry Wednesday evening at the ros. The public are invited to artend, sr. Mayrithe a Livinguas Culturi, or there, it is a Marcias, o pertugned by a second type in.

r School - 9 c. in. is free, Norse as rented. All are welcome, pro-expression cuttien. to need the parts. by School Sa. htt. or McChief Book Wednesday evening at 6 rates. So per sented. Strangers welcome

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meether for worship, every Lord's day at on at 3), or lock, and the patitic are cordially invited to

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Attorney-at-Law.
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These die componentions are well seasoned by age
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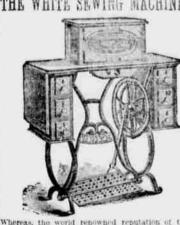
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EV ELEANOR ROBERSON,

Twas the night before the wedding.

And the house was filled with guests;

After all the pleasants rectings Quietly the household rests,

Will have left her home and sire. With her lasts unbound and falling Like a marrie to the moor,

One by one share all warn letter.
Then consigns from to the flame;
From the case she draws a picture.
And the sail eyes som the same.

Ear the face smalls out upon her As of old it used to do. Ere that bitter night of parting. When each spoke what was true

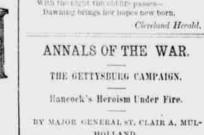
For that face to her is dead.

And the ring she used to west, In the firelight while they're burning

And the old familiar shore Where so often they had rambled

On the hearth the box lies empthed, In the grate the fire burns low,

And the girl stands willie and silent As the last faint embers glow. Streaks of gray are slowly creeping



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Poetical.

THE BURIAL OF THE PAST.

Only one from out the many som is sitting by the first The One order, who on the morrow

There she not among her treasures, For the last time Looks them your.

Trendsling diagres slowly classed it. Trop if on the embers rest: New again will she behold it.

There are vice is in the casket, And a lock of soft, dark hair: There are broks and little trinkets,

In the autumn afternoon, Where on anomer nights they floated Middle (Des, Speats the moon?

O'er the partain of the more; With the object the oblide passes— Dawning brings her hopes new born.

THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN.

In all the four years of its existence the men of the Army of the Potomac never hailed an order with more delight than that which withdrew us from before Fredericksourg and sent us north. When on that lovely summer evening in June, 1863, we looked

for the last time on Marye's heights and the monument of Washington's mother, which had been shattered and broken by the shells of both armies, and stood out there on the plain back of the city against this fratricidal strife, a mute and sorrowful Niobe weeping for the misfortunes of her throb and all the men rejoiced to leave the scenes of the last six months. We withdrew from the line, of the river after the shades of night had fallen over the landscape; and it seemed to be an appropriate hour, for had not the great army while here been in shadow, without a ray of sunshine to gladden our souls? and we had been here so

nannock in darkness, the living army was

gone to be sure, but iwenty five thousand of

our members lay over on the other side of

the river-the herses of Fredericksburg and

Chancellorsville. An army of occupation

indeed, the cores of bonor, forming a great

A MARCH TO VICTORY. when the head of the column turned to half past three o'clock General Hancock ward the Capital the road we trod would lead to victory. The march to Gettysburg that he had come to take command and askwas one of the longest and most severe we had yet experienced. In thinking of war y gasping wounds and are ready to crown were flowing through the streets of the town fell; but the hardships of the march, the Confederates, the retreat fast becoming a olds of winter, the entire absence of every omfort and luxury in active service is overoked or forgotten by those who do not par icipate. Napoleon, when retreating from Moscow, lost many of his men by the exces sive cold; directly apposite was our experi corps lost more than a dozen mea by suntroke-they fell dead by the wayside, On Bull Run, where the year before Pope had where they fell, and their bodies or rather their skeletons, now lay exposed to view. In some parts of the field they were in groups, in other places singly and in all posible positions. One cavalrymen lay outstretched with skeleton hand still grasping ds rusted sword. Another, half covered with earth, the flesh still clinging to his feless bones and hand extended as if to greet us. We rested for a short time on the ield and one of the regiments of our brig-

the various articles lying around as belongng to their own dead. The route of the Second corps to Gettys surg was over two hundred miles in length. corps completed the longest march made by any infantry during the war-leaving Fredrations-trudged along under the broiling Cemetery Ridge. As yet no one in that beart would be incorrigible, indeed, that the and Libby before them, begged pitcously to

regiments lest they should miss the fight, proached Gettysburg the day before, the to contrition. and how, while on the march, no act was sounds of the fight, owing to the direction committed which could bring dishonor upon of the wind or the formation of the country them as men, as citizens or soldiers, my were wholly inaudible. Those who came heart fills with admiration, and I offer a on the field after nightfall had no idea of flowing measure of praise to my comrades the whereabouts of the enemy; but as the who are yet alive and to those who are no daylight increased and objects became visimore. There is not an inhabitant on all ble we saw their lines nearly a mile distant that line of march who can tell of a single on Seminary Ridge, and away to our left act of vandalism by any of the men, such as rose little Round Top, and still fariher on we are wont to hear of other armies. In the rich and cultivated country through shot or a hostile sound broke the stillness of which we passed life and property were re- the morning, it became evident that the enspected as much as though we were in the halcyon days of peace. Old and young came to the road-ide to see Ithe army pass, and knew they were safe from insult or molestation. The fields of ripening grain waved untrampled when the corps had gone by, the men even going out of their way t avoid the gardens lest they should step upon the flowers. The perfection of discipline in the army at this period was extraordinary. The acmies that fought the war of 1861 dif- our left and Geary took his division over to fered very widely from the armies of other

said to his brigade, "Gentlemen, charge! he did call his troops out of name. Our ar-

no regiments of Bashl-Bazouks to burn and

destroy, to insult the aged or crush the de-

fenseless. When Hancock, at Williamsburg.

my was literally an army of gentlemen. ACROSS THE POTOMAC And so we passed on to Thoroughfare Gap, to Edwards' Ferry, to Frederick, Md., to Uniontown and Taneytown, where, on the morning of July 1, the Second corps wamassed, and where General Meade's headquarters had been established. While the corps were fiting into the fields to the right and left of the road and settling down for a rest and to wait for orders. General Hancock rode over to General Meade and entered in o onversation with him. As they were talkng a mounted officer dasned up, bringing he intelligence that fighting had begun at ing. That was all; yet it caused a general comes nearer and nearer, and another mesus that Reynolds is killed or mortally wouncorps to reach the field that day to take part

his staff was or the road to Gettysburg. He keep the men up. The regiments moved forward solidly and rapidly and not a straggler was to be seen. I never saw men cover thirteen miles so quickly; but as they hurried along a halt was ordered, the ranks opened, and an ambulance passed containing the dead body of the heroic General John F. Reynolds. Then the corps pushed on to within a few miles of the battle ground

where it camped that night and arrived on the field early the next morning.

As General Hancock proceeded to the front he rode part of the way in an ambulance, so that he might examine the maps of the country, his side, Major Mitchell, galloping ahead to announce his coming to giving him to understand that General Hannek was coming up to take command. At rode up to General Howard, informed him ed him if he wished to see his written or ders Howard auswered: "No! no! Hancock, go ahead!" At this moment our dein great disorder, closely pursued by the out, and in a very few minutes the enemy would be in possession of Cemetery Hill. the key to the position; and the battle of Gettysburg would have gone into history as rebel victory. But what a change came over the scene in the next half hour. The The flying troops halt, and again face the enemy. The batalions of Howard's corps mother day we crossed the battle field of that were retreating down the Baltimore pike, are called back, and again go into po met with disastrous defeat. No effort had sition on the crest of Cemetery hill, where een made to bury the dead properly; a the division of Steinwehr had already been little earth which the rain had long ago stationed. Wadsworth's division and a batwashed away, had been thrown over them tery are sent to hold Culp's hill, and Geary, double quick to occupy the high ground to these dispositions cease their attack.

the enemy checked, and being deceived by General Hancock was fully aware that General Meade had determined to fight the battle on the line of Pipe creek; but noting the topographical advantages of the ground around Gettysburg, he determined to advise ade (the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts) halt- that this line, the crest of Cemetery Ridge, sd on the very spot on which they had with Culp's hill on the right, Round Top or ought the year previously, and recognized the left, and Cemetery bill in the centre could not be bettered. So, when order had taken the place of confusion and our lines once more intact, he sent his senior side, Major Mitchell, back to tell General Meade and Haslett were dying, the roar of the batome days we marched fifteen, on others that in his judgment Gettysburg was the ighteen miles, and one day (June 29) this place to fight our battle. Major Mitchell found General Meade in the evening, near Taneytown, and communicated these views. erick City, 5.d., in the morning and halting General Meade listened attentively and or these representations he fortunately conclusion distance of thirty-four-miles. When I lock | ded to abandon his idea of fighting on the oack over the almost score of years to this the line of Pipe creek and deliver the batch march of the Second corps and think of the at Gettysburg, and turning to General Seth eriect discipline in the ranks, the cheerful- Williams, his adjutant general, he said: "Osess with which the enlisted men, with their der up all the troops; we will fight there." oad of fifty-seven pounds weight-musket The morning of July 2, and the seconand ammunition, knapsack and cartridge morning of the battle, dawned clear and box, shelter tent and blanket, canteen and found Hancock posting the Second corps of

sun of the hottest month of our year; how corps, with the exception of the General and scream of a whitworth bolt, added to Fath- be taken along-many of them keeping bravely they struggled to keep up with their his staff had heard a shot fired. As we ap- or Corly's touching appeal, would not move with us, wholly unaided. Sergeant Thomas Round Top. As the day wore on, and not a emy were not ready to renew the fight. Our orpe had got late position, and in a wood ust back of our line the birds caroled and sang loud and long. Our horses quietly browsed in the rich grass, and men lay in roups peacefully enjoying a rest after the rapid murch of the day before. The troops that arrive I upon the field or changed their esition did so leisurely and unmolested. lekles came up and went into position on Culp's hill. About ten o'clock picket firing nations. We had no heards of Cossacks, was heard out toward Little Round Top, ontluuing at intervals until long after noon at times becoming quite sharp. But three o'clock came, and still no indications of the general engagement.

The boys had parely recovered from their fatigue and were actually beginning to en-oy life; some of them indulged in a quiet came of cuchre, while others toasted their ard tack or fried a little bacon at the small res in the rear of the lines. Shortly after three o'clock a movement was apparent on our left. From where we (Caldwell's division) by, the whole country in our front. and far to our left, away to the peach orchand and to little Round Top, was in full new. Our division was in brigade columns. and when it became evident that something was going to take place the boys dropped Gettysburg-thirteen miles distant. The their cards regardless of what was trumpnews was meagre-only that there was fight- even the men who held both bowers and the ce-and altenthered on the most favorable surprise, unaware as we were of the near position to witness the opening of the ball proximity of the enemy, and was enough to Soon the long lines of the Third corps are send a thrill throughout the veteran ranks. seen advancing, and how splendidly they The road that leads to Gettysburg was march. It looks like a dress parade, a rein the distance, rises a cloud of dust, which orchard, but not a shot is fired. A little senger from the front is with us. He tells "There!" and points to where a puff of ded; that the First and the Eleventh corps of the woods. Another and another cloud are fighting and the battle is against us. It | until the whole face of the forest is envel comes loud and quick; shells are seen burst corps. Now the sounds come from Little tory from the jaws of defeat. (A strange co- trees and all the high and wooded ground incidence. Nearly a century before the to the left of the peach orchard now seems had stopped; yet the Graybacks still retaingrandfather of General Hancock, then a sol- to be the scene of strift. An hour passes ed their arms and showed no disposition to dier of Washington, started from this same and our troops give way, and are falling surrender. At this moment a Union officer

is now I o'clock, too late for the Second oped and the dread sound of the artillery in stemming the tide of rebel victory; but ing in all directions along the lines. The not so with their commander. Meade or- bright colors of the regiments are conspicuders Hancock to proceed to the front and ous marks, and the shells burst around them take command of all the troops there assem in great numbers. The musketry begins, children, every heart beat with a quickened bled. This was ten minutes past 1 o'clock, the in antry become engaged, and the battle and within twenty minutes Hancock, with extends along the whole froat of Sickles goes like Desaix at Marengo, to snatch vic. Round Top, and the smoke riscs among the Now help is called for, and Hancock tells Caldwell to have his division ready, "Fall n!" and the men run to their places, "Take

which had been commanded formerly by green flag had been not tried in every battle in which the army of the Potomac had been engaged, from the first Bull Run to Appe bers were Catholics the chaplain of the brigade, Rev. Welliam Corly, proposed to column of troops passed though this interminding them of the high and sacred nature eet for which they fought, ending by saying that the Catholic Church refuses Christian burial to the soldier who turns h is back upon the fee or deserts his flag. The brigade was standing at "Order arms." As he closed his address every man fell on his with the White Star division, goes on the knees, with head bowed. Then reaching his right hand toward the brigade Father ward Round Top. Confidence is restored, Corly pronounced the words of the absolution: Dominus waster Jesus Clustus vos absulat, et ego, auctoritate ipour, von alantra ati a quantum passura et vas in digella, deinde en et Filio et Spicitas Sineto, Amen. The scene was more impressive than it was awe-inspir ng. Near by stood Hancock, surrounded sy a brilliant throng of officers, who had

plied in the incidents of the fight. That

THE WORK OF SLAUGHTER. The maps published by the government

make the line of Caldwell's division moving

to the left at 4 o'clock. I think this is a

mistake. I believe it was nearly 5 o'clock before we started. The division moved off by the left flank and marched rapidly. We and hardly got under way when the one ny's batteries opened and shells began fallng all around us. The ground on which this division faced the enemy the afternoon of the 24 had already been fought over again and again, and the fields and the woods were strewn with killed and wounded. Anlerson and McLaws had driven our troops rom the peach orchard, and the line on which Sickles had placed the Third corps and been in a great part abandoned, Aswe arrived on the rising ground to the left of the peach orchard, the brigade of DeTro. briand had been pushed back out of the woods and across the wheat field, after a most gallant fight. As our division advanced many of the shattered regiments of the Third corps passed to the rear through the inter vals in our line. They retired in good order, with colors flying. To the left of the wheafield Cross deployed his brigade, Kelley passed to the right and Brook to the left. The brigades were still in column of regiments when they appeared in front of the enemy, and the columns deployed on the double quick and forming line advanced to find the Confederates. We had not far to ook. As we approached the crest of the rugged hill, from behind the huge boulders that were everywhere scattered around the men of Longstreets's corps rose up and then made a most destructive fire. The sudden meeting astonished us, the lines being not more than thirty feet apart when the firing opened. I cannot imagine why the rebs alowed us to get so near before firing, unless they thought we would give way under the veight and impulse of the attack. If the was their idea they were badly mistaken. Our men promptly returned the fire, and for ten or fifteen minutes the work of death went on. There was no cheering, no time lost in unnecessary movements. Every man there both Union and rebel, were veterans, and knew just what was wanted. They stood scanned with anxious eyes, and soon, away view. On, oo, they go, out toward the peach there face to face, loading and firing, and so close that every shot told. In a short tim while lovger and some one calls out, the brigades of Cross and Brook began forceing the enemy back, and after firing for smoke is seen arising against the dark green about ten minutes Colonel Kelly gave the order to charge. The men rushing forward with a cheer were among the Johnnies in a few moments.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSE.

Here took place a rather extraordinary ene. In an instant our men and their opponents were mingled together. In charg ing we had literally ran right in among them. Firing instantly ceased and we found there were as many of the enemy as of ourselves. Officers and men looked for time utterly bewildered; all the fighting little village of Taneytown to excert some of back; but slowly, very slowly, every inch of called out in a loud voice: "The Confeder left and on the right the rebs had effected a gladden our souls, and we had been here so long we were beginning to be forgotten as the prisoners of Burgoyne to Valley Forge.] ground is fought for. The Third corps is ate troops will lay down their arms and go lodgment in our works, one of our strongest to the rear!" This ended a scene that was positions, and were, in fact, in our rear, withpromptly obeyed, and a large number of what I think were some of Kershaw's brig ade became our prisoners. In front of Kelnearly all hit in the head or the upper per of the body. Behind one rock I counted five our disassardead bodies. This was some of the most se vere fighting our division had ever done, an so close that the officers used their revolv ard, and none of our troops were between a quarter of a mile. A+we were engaged a val. got into our rear and formed a line of battle facing the wheat field. The hour that this column moved in here is put down on ball. During the whole night mounted offithe government map as 7 o'clock. I think this is incorrect; it should not have been a checking the impetuous attack at this point, ready to repel the attack Woff of's Georgia walkent invitation the night before. Culp's now than those of Zook and Kelly. The which came to us on the morning air, ming-

> the only opening through which we could escape. where the bullets came thick as hall, we get

away with a large part of the division, but the loss was terrible. In the half hour that we were under fire fourteen-hundred men were lost. Of the four brigade commanders two were killed General S. H. Zook and Colonel E. E. Cross, Cross fell almost the first fire and Z sok a low minutes afteward-On the morning of that day, General Hancock said to Colonel Cross: "This is the last time you will fight as a Colonel; to-day answered firmly and sadly, as though he felt sure of what he said: "No; it is to to the left out by the peach orchard and late, General, I will never wear the star Little Round Top, where Weed and Vincent To-day I shall be killed." Just after Zook fell, Colonel Richard P. Roberts, who suctle rose and swelled and re-echoed through ceeded to the command of the brigade, was the woods, making music more sublime than shot through the heart. He was a gallant ever sounded through cathedral aisle. The and much beloved officer, and he left a sick act seemed to be in harmony with all the bed when he heard or Lee moving into arroundings. I do not think there was a Pennsylvania, and weak, and emaciated, is What was wanting to the eloquence of the he lay there got hit five or six times. When priest to move them to repentance was sup-

it became evident that we had to fall back

Grey was shot through the stomach and, with entrails protruding, managed to drag himself along and succeeded in escaping

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with us. It was now getting late; the sun was nearing the horizon, but the battle of the day was not yet ended. The wheat field was to have more victims. As Caldwell retired, Ayers came up and went in with his Regulars - another effort to gain the wooded crest hat extended from Little Round Top toward the peach orchard. As he advanced e must have struck the flank of the Confedrates that had but a short time before pourd destruction into the rear of Caldwell's diisian. Avers doubled them up, driving verything before him to somewhere near the soint from whence we had just been driven. Then McCandless took up the fight and, with the Pennsylvania Reserves, succeeded in aining and holding some of the lost ground. The fighting at this point, during the evening of July 2, was of a most sanguinary charerer, each side fighting with a dreadful carne-these. Four or five of our best diviions had charged over the same spot and were met every time by the choice troops of the enemy-both determined to hold the idge in front of the wheat field. General luford says of the first day's fight : 'There eems to be no directing head.' This might applied to the fighting of the left on the econd day. If there was any directing head t was not especially visible. Until toward lark the fighting had certainly gone against us, and the buttle had extended along the ine, to the right almost half way to the cemtere. The evening and our prospects grow dark together. The Third corps had been driven back, broken and shattered, its comnander wounded and carried from the field, be troops that had gone to its support fared no better, and every man felt that the situa-

tion was grave. HANCOCK TO THE RESCUE. However, all was not yet lost: Meade had

again thought of Hansock, and as yesterday

s sent him to stop the rout of the First and deventh corps, so to day he orders him to ssume command on the left. Once more ne is in the fight. A half hour of daylight yet remains, but it is long enough to rally some of our scattered troops, face them once nore to the front gather reinforcements, drive back the enemy, and restore our broken ines. At Waterloo, Wellington petitioned to God for 'night or Blucher.' At Gettysburg, on this evening, we had no Blucher to pray for. Our whole force was up; but, while omitting the last part of the great Englishman's prayer, we had every reason to adopt the first portion. As the fight was closing upon the left of our army, Ewell was striking a terrific and successful blow on the right. We reformed our division on the l'aneytown road, and after the rough handling we had received had some difficulty in retting things in shape. As we were thus occupied, away to the right and rear we heard the yells of the Louisiana Tigers as hey rushed over our works at Culp's hill This was the most auxious hour of all in the great battle. We had been driven on the out any adequate force to oppose them. Another hour of daylight, and unless some miracle had intervened we would most likely have left Gettysburg without waiting to bid the inhabitants good evening. But fortulumme time, utterly regardless of the little as fell upon the scene and prevented the laborates from taking further advantage of their success, giving us a chance to repair

lvision went back and was put in position n Cometery Ridge by General Hancock, who all the night long labored to strengthen this line. The men gathered rocks and fencerulls and used them to creet a light breastwork. Had the necessary tools been distribu'ed to the troops we could have entreached this line and made it formidable, but we could not find a pick or a shovel, and the works that we did attempt were very light, careely sufficient to stop a musket eers gailaped to and fin, and troops were hurried to important points. At the first hint gray of the morning of July 3 the fight was resumed on Culp's hill, where darkness had interrupted if the night before, and from Confederate times in our rear did not extend | led with some rebel bullets, which had missfar enough to e-ver the two first, but Kelly ed the mark for which they were intended and Zook were completely surrounded, and and almost spent, went singing over our the only way out of the trap was to pass | heads As the day advanced sounds of the down between the two rebel lines, so the artillary mingled with the musketry, and we two brigades started on a double quick-firknew that a hard fight was in progress. The ing as they ran-toward Little Round Top, men in our line almost held their breath with anxiety. About 9 o'clock the firing suddenly coased. A tremendous cheer went up, and minutes later every man in the army knew hat we were again in possession of Culp's hill. Then came a few hours of peace, a erfect calm. From Cemetery hill to Round l'op not a movement had been observed or a

dot fired all the morning. ON SEMINARY RIDGE. About meen we could see considerable ac ivity along Seminary Ridge. Battery after attery appeared along the edge of the as is. Guns were unloaded, placed in potion and the horses taken to the rear. On ne side, officers sat around in groups and, rough field glasses, anxiously watched these evements in our front and wondered what all meant Shortly after I o'clock, howver, we knew all about it. The headquarer wagons had just come up and General Gibbons had invited Hancock and staff to partake of some lunch. The bread that was handed around—if it over was caten-was ensumed without butter, for as the orderly was passing the latter article to the gentlesen, a shell from Seminary Ridge out him a two. Instantly the air was filled with dusting shells; the batteries that we had on watching for the last two hours going are position in our front did not open singor spasmedically. The whole hundred el twenty guns, which now began to play you us, seemed to be discharged simultaeously, as though by electricity. And then or nearly two hours the storm of death

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