used at the crucifixion, given by the Empress Helena, the alleged discoverer of Massachusetts and Pennsylthe cross, to her son Constantine, as a miraculous protection from the dangers of the battle field. The ecclesiastics who our State, I have been closely watching exhibit the crown point out as a 'per- the conduct of the New England States, manent miracle, that there is not a sin- and more particularly that of Massachugle speck of rust upon the iron, though it setts, and I find that I have not been dehundred years. The earliest quasi-his her counsels to Lincoln in the advocacy gation. torical notice of the iron crown is that it of measures calculated to aggravate the was used at the coronation of Agilulfus, South, and destroy what Union feeling King of Normandy, in the year 591.

instituted a new order of knighthood for the extreme measures she instituted, and Italy, entitled the Iron Crown, on the in order partially to fill up the deficit, she same principles as that of the Legion of steals Pennsylvania negroes. In her se-

The Advertiser:

WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO POLLOW." WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

The Preservation of the Constitution. The Restoration of the Union And the Supremacy of the Laws

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR.

GEO. W. WOODWARD

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

WALTER H. LOWRIE.

OF ALLEGHENY.

Election on Tuesday, October 13th, 1863

effect that the Mexicans have evacuathen noble States of New York and New tance to the occupation of this place. consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps, at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps at the description of the consisted of heavy brass pieces and mand of the 1st Army Corps at the description of the 1st Army Corps at the 1st Army Corps French are now the possessors of that trol of their own Governors, came en, on occount of the strong force of manding the borough early on Suncountry. This is the result of years promptly forward to our assistance.

with the consent of the authorities, and safely ran the blockade.

in State Convention, a week ago, conof the soldiers are the Democrats.

extensively announced as a mission of for three months men was made under great-importance, and now, in a pub State authority—thousands rushed to her drawal of every kind of support.

This proves that the abolitionists States to do the work for them. would dissolve the Union for the sake of the negro, and yet they have the hardihood to charge upon Democrats sine could at least have some three regiments, thereby doing us some sympathy with the rebellion.

NOEDS was killed in the battle at Get- rality towards the sufferers in our border tysburg, on Wednesday last, while gal counties. I understand the coal merbrave and accomplished officer. He was born in Lancaster in 1820.

The Provost Marshals have instructions from Washington to hurry dering some practical sympathy at least. up-the enrollment, and a call for 300, 000 men, it is said, will be made some time this month.

veriyt.

peared on our side and determined the soldier was the bearer of these yet in the surrounding country. Let the First and Elevnth Corps, unwere the Pennsylvania Militia.

Mr. Epiron:-Since the invasion of has now been exposed more than fifteen ceived in her. She has been foremost in had existed there; she has failed to put Bonaparet, after his coronation at Milan, her quota of men in the field to battle for curity from invasion, her public journals are filled with abuse of our State, charging us with the desertion of our soil, leaving it in the hands of the merciless invader. One of her sons introduced the levying of contributions and general that retaliation would not be likely to fall upon his distant State. She has not sent a man to assist us in this hour of trial; his father, a representative of this but her coal merchants claim to have raised the price of coal to twelve dollars brother of Capt. Richard W. Meade, in force was nearly two controls and property was kept. per ton.

Lincoln is under the control of the exremists of the Massachusetts school, who would sacrifice the whole State of Pennsylvania that a few negroes might be freed. B. F. Butler was sent to New Orleans, ostensibly to bring Louisiana back into the Union, but his principal occupation seemed to be stealing of negroes, levying contributions, and appropriating the private property of citizens. The day for retaliation has come, not on Massachusetts, but on Pennsylvania. The counties of York, Adams, Franklin and and children fleeing in all directions, their by a Union scout that the force was

nia has more men in the field than any Hay, Thomas White and W. Latimer Mr. Vallandigham reached Bur- other State in the Union, in proportion Small, members of the committee, acmuda, on the 28d ult., on his way to to her population. Where are the fifteen companied by Mr. Farquhar, went pliance, in part, of their demand, be-Canada. He left the Southern States | thousand Pennsylvania Reserves, who out to meet the advance, to inform | yound all doubt, saved the burning of were organized for State defence. Alas! them of the decision of the commita many a hard fought battle on the soil of Virginia has left but few to defend their The "Copperheads" of Illinois, State now, yet Lincoln calls upon us to defend ourselves. How many thousand men from our border counties are now in having no sufficient force to resist mount of private property in the imtributed \$47,500 for the wounded and different parts of the South, looking after sick soldiers of that state. The Leg- the interests of the poor black man, when islature had been dissolved by the their own homes and firesides are invaded, Governor and the abolitionists to pre-vent an appropriation of \$100,000 for the rebel hordes. But a just retribution awaits the present administration. Pennthe same purpose. The true friends sylvania should say, defend yourselves, we require our men to detend ourselves. It we are to be subject to annual invasions of Twenty thousand of the new this kind, when untold millions of pro-State volunteers are to rendezvous at perty are destroyed, it is time we put a Reading, 17,000 at Harrisburg, 3,000 stop to dispatching all our available forces to different parts of the country. When the State was called upon to furnish fifty ONE CONWAY, an abolition thousand troops, to be under the control member of Congress from Kansas, has of Lincoln, for six months, she refused, recently been sent to Europe on a not knowing but that they too might be

lished correspondence between him defence, and are continuing to pour in. and Mr. Mason, the Confederate Min-sachusetts to talk of the apathy of Penn It is ill-timed for the journalists of Masister in England, we discover what it sylvanians, when she has done so little is. This agent of the abolitionists herself to quell the storm she had a promiproposed to Mr. Mason that "if the nent part in raising. It is true she sent States calling themselves the Confed- her abolition agents into this State, and erate States of America will consent carried off filteen hundred negroes and enlisted them, receiving credit against the to emancipate the negro slaves in draft, and no doubt she has her agents those states, then the aboltionists will along the borders of our State now, colimmediately oppose the further pros. | lecting all the contrabands she can get, to ecution of the war, and that they will do the same with them. It seems her cause the war to cease by the withand therefore send negroes from other

Has Massachusetts no interest in de fending Pennsylvania? I should suppose she could at least have sent us two or practical good, instead of heaping abuse Major General John F. Rey still a plan open for her, to show her libe upon us for our apathy. But there is lantly fighting at the head of his com. chants have resolved to raise the price of mand. General REYNOLDS was a coal to twelve dollars per ton. I would suggest that the heavy profits they make out of the coal on hand when the invasion was first made, be distributed to the sufferers in Cumberland, York, Adams and given. Franklin counties. This would be ren-

LEBANON, July 6; 1863. T.

A Bearer of Despatches Killed .-A strange affair occurred in York Rear Admiral Andrew H. Foote, county on Wednesday night. A of the United States Navy, died last soldier awakened a farmer near Friday evening a week at the Astor Rockville, and demanded that he House, New York, where he had for should instantly get up and give some time been suffering from a paie. him a horse, as his had given out. This the farmer refused to do, and the soldier then threatened to burn THE NEW COMMANDER.—Major the soldier then threatened to burn the railroad property and machine General Meade is described as a tall, his barn and house if he did not shops in this borough, in company slim, gray-bearded man, wearing blew a horn (supposed to be a sig. izens, to see what should be destroyglasses, an old slouched hat, a blue nal to awaken the neighbors,) and blouse with Corduroy pants tucked thereupon, the soldier said he would into his long jack boots. He is un- shoot both the farmer and his wife, gainly in looks and actions, plain of and while drawing his revolver was speech and familiar and free in con. shot and killed by the farmer. By versation when not occupied with this time a number of the neighbors business. The whole style of the man had congregated, and upon exam- maining here, no public property, as is unassuming and plain even to seining the body of the soldier found far as we are informed, was destroythat he was a member of a New ed. Several cars, the property of cit-York cavalry company. They izens, were not disturbed. Last eve-THE MILITIA GLORIOUSLY AT WORK. found upon his person a number ning Gordon's Brigade returned -There is one matter in the account of despatches and papers, which through town and encamped several of the great battle at Gettysburg, on Friday, which is described attention. This account says that when the enemy massed his whole force for an overwhelming attack on of the Reference to the Re of the great battle at Gettysburg, on were brought to Gen. Schenek yes- miles from the borough on the Carforce for an overwhelming attack on the right of General Meade's position, and had success almost within his Gen. Hallock, Commander in-Chief and scouts are passing through town this morning between the rebels, unand had success almost within his Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Onier and scouts are passing through town this morning between the recois, and an attack on our right wing. So More prisoners are announced at grasp, a column of new troops ap. at Washington. It appears that as we write, and they are no don't der Generals Longstreet and Hill, and suddenly and impetuously was it the Birth and Elements.

not knowing who he was, shot him. The despatches were immediately transmitted to General Halleck.— The name of the farmer or soldier staff, has the affair under investi-

the whole war. Glen Dale and was appointed a

Occupation of York by the Enemy.

Cumberland are laid waste, men, women raid, on Saturday it was discovered homes and firesides left to the mercy of large, numbering some ten thousand. the enemy, to make no resistance; day morning. It is a well known fact that Pennsylva- and Chief Burgess Small and George tee, and ask the protection of the pri- way Company and machine shops

y's Division, and informed him that ed the destruction of an immense atheir advance they were authorizeed mediate neighborhood of these shops. to ask that no injury be done the citzens, in their persons or private prop General Gordon heard their request, and assured them that no

injury should be done to either. On Sunday morning about ten o clock the vanguard of the enemy approached in three columns, the centre ade passed through town and encamp ed on the turnpike about two miles driving in their outposts.

east of town. General Early next ar
Skirmishing took page along the rived with another brigade of his di of some fourteen pieces, together tinued to come in up to 8 P. M. with their infantry, mounted riffemen, Between six and seven a large, colcavalry, &c. Headquarters were cs umn of dust announced the approach tablished in the Court House. Gen- of the enemy on the road leading to eral Early occupied the Sheriff's of York, in the rear of Carlisle. fice, the Provost Marshal the Regis | Soon after a flag of truce appeared

ther offices.

sion.

Ston.

One bundred and sixty five barrels flour, or twenty eight thousand pounds baked bread,
Thirty-five hundred pounds sugar,
Sixteen hundred and fifty pounds coffee,
Three hundred gallons molasses,
Thirty-two thousand pounds fresh beef, or twenty-one thousand pounds fresh beef, or twenty-one articles to be delivered at the Market Hunse on Main street, at 4 o'clock P. M. ket House on Main street, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
WM. W. THORNTON,
Capt. and A. C. S.

Early's Command. Two thousand pairs shoes or boots, One thousand pairs socks, One thousand felt hats, One hundred thousand dollars in money.

C. E. SNODGRASS, Maj. and Chf. Q. M. Early's Div. Approved, and the authorities of the town of York will furnish the above articles and the

money required, for which certificates will b J. A. EARLY, Maj. Gen'l Commanding.

A meeting of the citizens was call ed and every effort was made to fill the requisition. Upon the representation of the committee appointed to see to the obtaining of the required articles, that they had done the best in their power to do, General Early signified his satisfaction and agreed

fo accept their offer. Last evening General Early visited the railroad property and machine ed, but upon their urgent request abstained from burning them, because their destruction would have endan-

gered the safety of the town. Beyond the destruction of switches portions of the track and of the telegraph, and some company cars yet re-

and never again be repeated.

While the enemy was in occupadid not transpire. Colonel Donn though passes were required to Corps mentioned. Piatt, chief of General Schenck's go out of town. Many horses and The Third and Twelfth Corps are cattle were taken, and the losses of now coming up. our farmers are heavy, though dur- I regret to say that Major General ing the whole of the latter part of Reynolds was mortally wounded, and Gen. Meade graduated at last week large droves with wagons has since died. West Point as an engineer in 1835. were passing through across the river. He has been in the army during In several cases the horses were returned on identification and demand "He was Major of the Corps of of the owners. Guards were placed engineers on McClellan's staff on at the hotels, stores, &c., and the town the Peninsula. He succeeded was kept comparatively quiet, the Gen. McCall in command of the soldiers being under very strict disci-Pennsylvania Reserves after the pline. Places of business being generlatter was captured at the battle of ally closed, though in many cases command of Longstreet and Hill, and live through it. Strange to say, about day-light. plundering in a southern city, knowing Major General of Volunteers on the that retaliation would not be likely to fall 29th of November, 1862. He was 29th of November, 1862. He was ey. So far as we are informed, their relived by the 3d corps, and a comborn in Spain under our flag, while promise to respect the rights of person manding position was secured.

The time the enemy remained hero The time the enemy remained nero in force was nearly two days, and long, pulsed, and while repelling them Major General Reynolds, and Brigadier U. S. N., now in command of the weary days they were rendered more Weary days they weregrendered more receiving ship North Carolina, at New York."

He is a son-in-law of Hon. Geo.

M. Dallas.

[From the lork Gazette.]

[From the lork Gazette.]

Weary days they weregrendered more dark by the gloomy weather which the rebel infantry. They were the rebel infantry. They were fantry for the covers, and made the rebel infantry. They were fantry for the covers, and made several destroops. Chief of Artillery was not wounded, mounted and at the head of their troops.

In the course of the conflict our troops changed to a stronger position, and the first geased for the day at 4.

The rebel pontoon bridge at Dam suppression of business, cast a univer-sal gloom over the place, which we pray we may be spared from ever be- and the fight ceased for the day at 4 holding again. But the people sub- o'clock. News of the advance of the forces of the enemy upon York reached this be our fate, or the fate of our beloved place on Friday last, and although it country, must be developed by the was believed to be only a cavalry future. God grant us a happy deliv-

The rebel force in and around York the invades. Has New England came Mr. Arthur Farquhar, a citizen of this consisted of Early's Division, made up forward to our assistance in this trying place, entered their lines some dis- of Gordon's, Hoke's, Haye's, and emergency? No, but her journals are tance from town, and obtained per. Smith's ("Extra Billy," recently elec. both wounded and taken prisoners. filled with abuse for our apathy. What resistance could Pennsylvania make, not of their approach, on the condition and numbered about ten thousand nia regiment, (the Bucktails) and the fantry charge up the hill, and oba single organized regiment in the State; that he should return to their com- men in cavalry, artillery and infantry. 2d brigade of the 1st Army Corps, all sent forth to the borders of North and mand and inform them whether or Their cannon were part of those cap-From Mexico we have news to the South Carolina, to watch the negro, while not our forces would make any resistant fund from Milroy at Winchester, and brigade. General Newton took com-

The amount of money received on their requisition or demand for \$100, 000, was about \$28,000. The comall the shops and buildings of the rail-They met General Gordon, of Ear- burning of which would have involv-

Important from Cumberland Valley.

BATTLE AT CARLISLE.

HARRISBURG, July 2. through Main street. Gordon's Brig-lisle. Our forces under Gen. W. F. Smith slowly but steadily advanced,

whole line, with detached portions of accompanied by repeated onslaughts vision, and after an interview with the rebel cavalry and prtillery, gener-from their infantry, who yelled like the Chief Burgess, took possession of ally resulting in their being driven the Fair ground and Government hosback. Our forces, the cavalry being mission by the abolitionists. It was defence; but how different when the call tioned with their artillery, consisting M., the infantry at 3 P. M., and conpital. Thither the forces were stal in advance, entered carlisle at 9 A.

ter's office, and other members of the and a demand was sent in for an unstaff of the general commanding, o- conditional surrender by Gen. W. F. H. Lee. General Smith promptly re-The following requisitions were fused to entertain it, and the enemy, made upon the citizens by General having placed their guns (a battery of six pieces) in position to the left of Required for the Use of Early's Divi- the barracks, commenced to shell the town. General Smith replied from his guns, which were mounted in the main street, near the contre of of the town.

During the shelling a detachment of the cnemy made a detour around the railroad and fired the barracks .-The gas works were also set on fire, the sparks from which are said to have burned several lumber yards, Required for the Use of Maj. General one private dwelling and several barns. The shelling continued from seven until after ten in the evening. Some of the citizens are known to be injured. The Court House was damaged and several shells fell upon

the college building and grounds Our loss is stated at ten wounded; the enemy's is not known. After the bombardment ceased, Gen. Lee sent in another flag of truce, notifying the women and children to leave the town

by ten o'clock this magning.

A telegraph operator, who left the town this morning at half past seven, states that the excitement of the citizens during the bombardment was very great, and that they were leaving on foot this morning in every direction.

The enemy fell back on the York road, after sending in the flag of truce ing in the rear of the town.

Up to noon there has been no intelis had in General Smith's ability, not only to hold the place, but, unless the enemy rapidly retires, his flanks and rear will be obstructed, and his force probably captured.

The citizens in the vicinity give Lee's force at 3,000 cavalry and one battery of six guns, light 12 pounders-HARRISBURG, July 2-Midnight .-The rebel force which was in the neighborhood of Carlisle, this morning, has fallen back in the direction of the main body of Lee's army.

First Battle Near Gettys-

Near Gettysburg, Pa , July 1: The first heavy engagement on Pennsyl-

Portions of the fight have been very tion of the town the citizens were severe, and attended with heavy loss. left free to pass through the streets Thus far the onset of the enemy has unmolested from place to place, been successfully resisted by the two

Later Accounts of the Battle Near Get-

BALTIMORE, July 3. We learn from officers of Reynolds mile west of town encountered the possible that man or beast could through Emitsburg this morning at It stood the force of the attack until exhibited on the two previous days relieving the wounded, and collecting arms—

The rebels made strong attempts to flank our position, but were re

the renewal of the battle this morn. Duri

ered fully equal to ours. Our loss in officers was severe.

and was acting Brigadier of the 21st

Thursday's Battle.

During the night of Wednesday Gen. Meade arrived and commenced fortifying the heights by constructing abattis and throwing up carthworks upon the hills east of town. There vate property and unarmed citizens. where Government work is done, the Thursday. We occasionally threw shell into the woods north and west of the town as feelers, but developed nothing but pickets and skirmishers. Gen. Meade, however, knew that he had a cunning enemy, and relaxed none of his vigilance and caution. About twelve o'clock skirmishing

commenced on our left centre, and was kept up on both sides quite briskly by the sharpshooters. About four drawn to their covers. Yesterday morning the last of the o'clock cannonading and shelling com-rebel infantry moved through Car-menced moderately on our extreme left, where the 3d Corps, Gen. Sickels and 2d Corps, General Hancock, were posted, and in the course of an hour increased to the most terrific degree,

Their intention was undoubtedly to killed around the house. purpose they had, as usual, massed their full force upon our extreme left. Gen. Lee conjectured that our ammunition train was parked in that quarten and having a continuity in the leg. Generals Gibson, Warner and Hunt were wounded. In n reserve to guard against any such

Between five and six o'clock the 3d Corps, having withstood with fright night. ful loss many successive charges of making many prisoners. Persons eur of the scene. The air was perfeetly thick with the bursting shells. and the firing of the musketry filled the space with bullets, like hailstones in a summer's shower, scattering de-

struction and death on every side. This was, undoubtedly, the fiercest cock's columns with the most demoniac fury, and having delivered their fire till their strength was spent, they

and their pickets were seen this morn. the 5th Corps came to their support, hold the strongest possible position. ligence of the renewal of the attack enthusiastic charge they dispersed night the Florida brigade of General Susquehanna was this morning temporaupon the town, but every confidence the rebels and drove them back from Longstreet's Division, with a briga- rily revoked. their designs upon our left.

The Battle of Friday.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, July 3, 1863.

rific loss. At daylight Lee's right wholly against his wishes. wing batteries opened upon our enemy's left, composed entirely-of Longstreet's corps in Wednesday's not sufficiently great to compensate infantry and sharpshooters, made fight, arrived here this morning. suddenly and impetuously was it the depot, and accounts from up the low Beauregard to reinforce him, and

mand for one of the farmer, who, by the enemy may soon be at an end Gettysburg, on the Chambersburg from their entrenchments, but by there are said to be acres of them as aid of the batteries in the rear and the indomitable bravery of the 12th Corps we regained the first position, capturing a considerable number of prisoners.

followed this repulse. At 1 o'clock burg, and it was supposed to proceed the enemy fired two shots, appa-from our forces pursueing Lee. rently as signals for the grandest artillery fight ever witnessed on this continent. Before a moment had elapsed it is estimated that at least eighty guns opened upon us. Our batteries returned the compli- the Potomac. ment with interest. The air seemed Reynold's corps was in the advance. the enemy's accuracy of range as Most of their shells exploded far many thousands of which belonged to in the rear of our front, and generally missing our batteries.

General Paul fell, under a volley from Lee advanced his columns of innot true as stated that Longstreet ter an hours incessant cannon. No. 4 has been destroyed by our cav-At the close of the evening, the whole Army of the Potomac had a short time but was again renewreached the field, and General Meade ed for a short period with equal During this period some of our

> on the approach of the reserve tion. batteries, withdrew to the rear.fantry charge up the hill, and obtained a position in our line, cutting to pieces and almost annihilating the small infantry supports; and Garnett himself was wounded both routes. and barely-made his escape.

the enemy slackened, and had en- toon bridge.

out few of ours.

So terrific was the enemy's fire No information can be sent as to was perforated by several shots—
the troops in the best of spirits.

Many of the staff's horses were
There is no truth in the report of

nent officers reported as killed or captured 4,000 of the enemy at wounded cannot be ascertained to- Fayettville, Franklin county, yes-

Too much credit cannot be given the enemy's infantry, began to show to our batteries, the men attached signs of weakness, and the 5th were to which for hours stood to their ny inquiries concerning General Couch's ordered to charge in and relieve them guns under a boiling sun, and surwhich they did with a will, forcing rounded by the missiles of death, the enemy back a mile and a half and retiring only to give their position co-operate and join with the Army of the to others when their caissons and who have never witnessed a battle limbers were exhausted of ammulas the regiments to ward as rapidly as they are organised. The country may

The infantry engaged also nobly power. His advance is contact with the did their duty, and the enemy to enemy and aiding in the glorious results. day at their hands have received the greatest disaster ever adminis- passes in South Mountain leading into the tered by the Union forces.

contest of the war, and the loss on est honors to Gen. Meade for the his trains which are now pushing for Virboth sides must be terrible. The en- able generalship he has displayed ginia. emy were most desperate in the atorable third of July.

HANOVER, Pa., July 4-5 P. M.-

around Gettysburg, our batteries be-Meanwhile, our boys stood like ing on all the hills looking on the mac, in company with the wagon train. walls of stone, and received their fire, town from the South. We occupy A dispatch from near Chambersburg returning it with interest, while our Round Top Ridge, commanding the this morning, states that heavy firing is light batteries mowed the enemy Chambersburg turnpike, and have cut heard in the direction of Hagerstown. down with grape and cannister, till off all the lines of retreat. Our forces and delivered their fire. Then it was A flank movement on our left is imthat with one magnificent, combined possible. At about 8 o'clock last dier General in command, advanced to within our lines and gave them. The Intercepted Dispatches selves up with their colors. A bearer of dispatches from Jeff. Davis to Gen. Lee has been captured. The dispatch-The decisive battle of the war es order General Lee peremptorily to has been fought to day, and the return to Richmond, and state the enemy have been repulsed with ter- movement into Pennsylv ania was

BALTIMORE, July 5.—The American from Pennsylvania. left, and shortly after those of his has information that the rebel army centre followed. After half an hour's cannonading, doing but lithour's cannonading, doing but lithour lit tla damage to us, the fire slackened prisoners and a large number of cantion is too hazardous, and the conditla damage to us, the fire slackened non captureed. Eight hundred and it ion of Richmond is too defenseless to many occasional shots were exfifty rebel prisoners, largely compos- warrant his remaining any longer, changed. Shortly afterwards the ed of Alabama troops, captured from that the advantages to be gained are

giving out, he had made the de- and that the invasion of our fair State giving out, he had made the de- and that the invasion of our fair State with.

A messenger who left headquarters on Friday night, states that General Meade advanced and occupied Gettys. burg during the night without opposition. Firing was heard early on Several hours of ominous silence Saturday morning towards Gettys-

The Refreat of the Rebels.

NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 5, VIA WASHINGTON, July 6. The enemy have retreated towards

Their skirmishers were drawn in Gettysburg at 10 o'clock yesterday literally thick with iron, and for last night and a small cavalry force, morning, and when a quarter of a more-than an hour it seemed im- (probably the rear guard, passed

Onr troops have been engaged all General Lee yesterday paroled a-

bout 2,000 Union prisoners. They Under cover of this feu d'enfer were received by Gen. Couch. It is The rebel pontoon bridge at Dam

alry, who were almost entirely unopposed, and the Cavairy, at the last advices, had gone up to Williamsport to destroy the two bridges there.

Other preparations are in progress batteries, whose ammunition had to intercept Lee's passage of the Po-The loss of the enemy was consid- been exhausted, ceased to fire, and tomac, and our army is already in mo-

So much time; however, has elaps-Colonels Stone and Wistar are oth wounded and taken prisoners. The enemy only seeing the batte- ed since Lee commenced to withdraw from our front, that his advance may baye reached Williamsport in time to cross before we can prevent it.

The Rebels in Full Retreat.

HARRISBURG, July 6-1 A. M. Official information leaves no but before they had time to rejoice doubt that Lee's army is in full reat their imaginary success, the treat. The line of retreat is not fresh batteries poured in a deadly definitely known. It is either fire of cannister and case shot—through Cashtown or Fairfield.— The infantry reserve joined on ei- Whichever way it is Gen. Meade ther flank of the gap, charged appears to have the advantage, as them, and added greatly to their he is posted at Gettysburg, and is for a distance of over a mile, in the destruction. They were completed pushing out forces both towards form of a crescent, his left resting ly surprised, and hundreds threw Newman's Cut, directly west, and down their arms and asked for to Fairfield, southwest. Nothing was no fighting on the morning of quarter. Nearly the entire brigade is known as to the exact situation. of Gen. Dick Garnett surrendered, Lee is probably trying to retreat by

It is supposed that he does not About 4.30 P. M. the artillery of know of the destruction of the pon-

tirely ceased at 5 o'clock, the last The position of the rebel army shots which they fired being far last night was, with his left near beyond their original position, and Hunterstown and his right across the infantry columes had withing a semi-circle around Gettys-We captured upwards of 8,000 burg. General Meade operates prisoners, while the enemy took from the centre and Lee on the arc

of a circle. that the small house where Gen. the movements of our army, but Meade and staff were quartered all our Generals are vigilant and

the capture of Longstreet or Hill. turn our left, to accomplish which Several of our general officers There is a dead major general in

ter, and he wished to capture it; but consequence of the excitement and A dispatch was received on Gen. Meade had taken the precaution difficulty in ascertaining their lo Monday night by the Governor, cation, the names of many promistating that Gen. Gregg's cavalry

> terday. HARRISBURG, July 6.—In answer to mamovements, it must be stated that he has pushed forward all his effective force to Potomac, and is, by order of Gen. Meade, pushing the regiments forward as rapidly rest assured that he is doing all in his

Gen. Lee so far as known holds all the Cumberland Valley from Gettysburu.-All the officers award the high. This is done for the purpose of removing

tacks. Brigade after brigade were and particularly for his coolness, coming within our lines every hour. No decision and energy, on this mem- accurate estimate of the number can be made, but it is very large.

The troops under Gen. Pierce, formerly would fall down and let another line There has been no fighting up to this burg, and pushed on to Greencastle, where time to-day. Last evening we drove they captured 500 prisoners, 10 wagons march over them, and perform the time to-day. Dast evening we drove same manœuvre, while they would the enemy back to Gettysburg. Our loaded with plunder, and three pieces of lines this morning extend eight miles artillery. The prisoners were stragglers,

It is believed that General French has made an attack in that vicinity on the

of Jeff. Davis to Gen. Lee.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Times says the contents of Jeff. Davis' dispatches to General Lee, which were captured on Thursday, are in substance as follows:

A peremptory order to withdraw

for the risk he runs.

peared on our side and determined the soldier was the bearer of these yet in the surrounding country. Let the fate of the day. These troops despatches, and that, his horse us hope that the invasion of our fair State of the battle is beyond and front line were driven back rious points on their way down while with the invasion of our fair State of the battle is beyond and front line were driven back rious points on their way down while with the invasion of our fair State of the battle is beyond and front line were driven back rious points on their way down while with the invasion of the Potomac forth-