Intelligencer.

8. B. Nilss, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Bostor is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements, & Agen V. B. Pallelle, the American Newspaper Agent, N. B. corner Pith and Chestnit Streets, Philadelphia, authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, at our lowest rates. His receipts will be regarded as payments.



THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM."-DANIEL WEBSTER.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: GEORGE W. WOODWARD, OF LUZERNE COUNTY. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. STATE EDITORIAL CONVENTION. In accordance with a resolution passed at the Editorial Convention, held in the Senate Chamber, at Harrisburg on the 18th inst., the Democratic Editors of Pennsylva

are requested to meet in the City of Lancaster, on

THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF JULY, 1863. at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consultation and united action in the political campaign upon which we have entered. A general attendance is earnestly desired as business of great importance to the profession will come before the Convention. GEO. SANDERSON, President.

LANCASZER, June 23, 1863. Editors throughout the State are requeste d to copy

A TERRIBLE BATTLE.

The Rebel Army Defeated and Driven Back.

The three days' battle at Gettysburg, last week, was the most hotly contested and sanguinary of the the rebels, with immense loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. In these terrible encounters General full match for the rebel General LEE, and the Army of the Potomac has covered itself all over with glory. The rebel army made the attack on our lines each day. On Wednesday | ting from Washington, after estimating Lee's they succeeded in driving our men army of invasion, which it places at 126,000 days of the republic. back over a mile; but the ground men of all arms, thus speaks of the forces was recovered on Thursday, and on left for the defence of the rebel Capital: Friday General MEADE repulsed them at all points, and under cover of night and a heavy rain storm they retreated some eight miles to the base of the South Mountain, in the direction of Cashtown and Fairfield. Whether they will attempt to make another stand there we do not know, but may we not hope that the invasion of Pennsylvania is at an end, and that, for all time to come, no hostile foot will again pollute the soil of our noble old Common-

Very few reliable accounts of the fearful struggle have yet come to hand, and we must wait a few days for the official report of General MEADE. In the mean time we give such unofficial accounts as will tend have been driven from our borders, and no out. fighting, and to show the tenacity soil of our beloved Commonwealth. with which our brave troops held the rebels at bay. The aggregate loss of both armies—in killed, wounded and prisoners-is supposed to be not less than 50,000 men! The following are all the official

accounts we have yet seen:

Washington, July 5-4 p. m.
The latest official despatches received here up to this hour from General Meade are dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 7 a. m., July 4-which merely state that the enemy had withdrawn from the position occupied for the attack on Friday. The information in the possession of General Meade at that time did not develope the character of the enemy's movement-whether it was a retreat or a manœuvre for other purposes.

Reliable infromation received here to-day

asserts that General Lee's headquarters were at Cashtown yesterday afternoon, and that the rebels were fortifying at Newman's Cut, South Mountain, apparently to cover a retreat. Later official despatches are expected. STILL LATER.

Washington, July 5-8 p. m. The two following despatches have been

received: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) Noon, July 4.

To Major General Halleck: The position of affairs is not materially changed since my last despatch, dated 7 a. m We now hold Gettysburg. The enemy has to incite the passions of a people in a crisis abandoned large numbers of his killed and like that through which we are now passing, wounded on the field. I shall probably be able to give you a return of our captures and losses before night, and a return of the enemy's killed and wounded in our hands. [Signed,] GEORGE G. MEADE,

Major General.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, \ 10 p. m., July 4.
To Major-General Halleck:

No change of affairs since my despatch of twelve o'clock, noon. [Signed,] GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General, Headquarters Army of the Potomac,)

8:30 a. m., July 5.]
To Major-General Halleck: The enemy retired, under cover of the night and heavy rain, in the direction of Fairfield

My cavalry are in pursuit. I cannot give you the details of our captures in prisoners, colors and arms. Upwards

of twenty battle flags will be turned in from My wounded and those of the enemy are in

[Signed,] G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen. THE SITUATION ON SUNDAY.

NEW YORK. July 5-6 s. m .- The Tribune has the following special: BALTINORE, July 5. News from Meade's army to 12 o'clock to-

day, says that the victory gets brighter and Chambersburg and Greencastle. ANThought Lee will strain every nerve to agerstown; and it is thought to be

reach Williamsport, and thence ed despatches give information three years' men.

that Beauregard is in Richmond and perhaps on the way to Culpepper.

Meade is harrassing Lee with cavalry and following close in pursuit.

GEN. LEE'S PONTOONS DESTROYED: Washington, July 5.
The following despatch has been received: FREDERICK, Md., July 4-8 p. m. To Gen Halleck, General in Chief: An expedition sent out by me has just re arned, having entirely destroyed the enemy's ontoon bridge over the Potomac at Williams ort, capturing the guard, consisting of a seutenant and thirteen men.

W. H. FRENCH, Major Gen.

THE LATEST. pecial despatch to The Press]
GETTYSBURG, Pa., Sunday, P. M.—Early on Friday night the enemy withdrew his en-tire line, and hastily evacuated Gettysburg, and fell back two miles in a northwesterly lirection. They are now entrenching.

They left behind a large number of paroled isoners, all our wounded, and many of their

They failed to parole General Barlow, who is now in our lines seriously wounded. Lee sent a flag of truce, threatening to shell the town if we advanced.

General Meade, thereupon, immediately ordered the removal of the wounded. A rebel Colonel declared that they fought n a slaughter-pen on Saturday morning. Pleasanton has captured a rebel baggage Our dead have all been buried, but the

rebel dead are strewn over the field by thous-Up to noon to-day there had been no fight-

ing, except exirmishing.
Our lines have advanced, and the rebel army believed to be in full retreat, though still resenting a bold front. The battle near Gettysburg,

says the Philadelphia Age, is decidedly the most sanguinary as well as acquired an extensive practice in the counties the most decisive fought since the west are anyways commensurate with those in the East, it will only est men in the Convention so great was his tion of the Administration to put a men as John Sergeant, Walter Forward, J. stop to further bloodshed and to restop to further bloodshed, and to restore the Union on its old constitutional basis. We believe that the ter it. Indeed, there is no better Constitupeople of the South would heartily tional Lawyer in the United States than respond to any peace-offering founded on reason and justice, and that since the beginning of the rebellion there was no better opportunity of field and one or two others. breaking down the prestige and power of its leaders. When the sound of artillery is hushed, reason is bound to reassume her sway.

.THADDEUS STEVENS' POLICY. In a speech delivered before the Republican County Convention, which met at Fulton Hall, in this city, on the 3d of September last, Mr. Stevens said:

"Abolition! yes: abolish everything on the face of the earth but this Union; free every slave—SLAY EVERY TRAITOR—BURN EVERY REBEL MANSION, if these things be necessary to preserve this temple of freedom to the world and to our posterity. Unless we do this we cannot conquer them.

Curses, like chickens, come home to roostso says the old proverb, and Mr. Stevens has had it verified in his own experience since the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, in the entire destruction of his Iron works in county, involving a loss, it is said, of from of the State.

When first called upon and urged to accept When first called upon and urged to accept the for Governor he declined, on the destruction of his Iron Works in Adams war, and resulted in the repulse of may do well enough to talk about when in- a nomination for Governor he declined, on the MEADE has shown himself to be a party, and have our property—the hard in the present abnormal condition of public earned accumulation of many years-become a prey to the enemy.

> DEFENCES OF RICHMOND. A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, wri-

"Richmond is defended by the corps of General D. H. Hill, 21,000 strong, on the south side; by General French on the north with 17,000 men; General Wise on the York river railroad with a heavy brigade; and General Corse occupies Hanover Junction with two brigades, assisted by 3500 mounted Texans, taken prisoners at Arkansas Post and exchanged. This force, in the aggregate amounting to about 50,000 men, in army should advance, is to be drawn close around and concentrated near the Capital.'

Lancaster county has nobly responded to than twenty companies, and a number more are in process of formation. Had every other watchful to be surprised. With him at the phia shown the same patriotic response to the urgent request, the enemy would ere this have been driven from our borders, and no hostile foot would hereafter dare to tread the.

Watchful to be surprised. With him at the phia the property of the government at Harrisburg, the lobby-gang will be broken up and cleaned out.

Through Mail from the West—1.21 s. m. and 2.23 p. m. Through Mail from the East—1.05 s. m. Way Mail from the East—1.05 s. m. Way Mail from the East—1.05 s. m. Way Mail from the West—9 a. m. and 2.25 p. m. Southern Mail from Baltimore and Washington, 2.25 p.

NEGRO CONVENTION AT FOUGH-KEEPSIE. It is proposed to hold a great National Condescent" on the 15th of July inst., at Pough- | would feel under personal obligations. have everything in keeping, he ought to ride acting from motives of gratitude. back-ground, will make an excellent frontis-

of the "Pathfinder" in 1864. The Philadelphia Inquirer and Lancaster Express—two of the vilest and most un-scrupulous Abolition sheets in the State—are at present engaged in villifying and slandering the Democratic (Copperheads as they term them) citizens of York. It is not necessary for us to defend the Democrats against such low blackguardism at this time, as the leading Republicans themselves here, are quite indig-nant at such inflammatory libels upon their fellow citizens. Newspapers that would be guilty of publishing such infamous falsehoods to incite the passions of a people in a crisis merely because they differ with them in their political opinions, should be branded as enemies to the good order of society. All the news published in these papers from our town, since we were invaded by the rebels, is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to the end. A large number of Democrats have heretofore patronized both these papers, under the impression that they were neutral in politics. but they can now see how deep they are dyed in the wool of Niggerism !- York Press of Friday.

RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT .- The Cincinnati

Enquirer eavs: We desire to say to our Democratic ex-changes in the East that nearly all the stories about resistance to the Conscription Law in the West are either gross and enormous exaggerations or are falsehoods made out of the whole cloth. They recollect the "Bleeding Kansas" excitement of former years. These tories are a repetition of the same tactics,

and are gotten up for political effect.

THE QUEEN'S DIAMONDS.—The Empress of France has diamonds by the peck. Such nonsense as jewelry and fine furbelows, constitute the bone and marrow of all such ariscoracy. But, when you are suffering from a cold, cough, sore throat, &c., you will find a real blessing in a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cents a box; at Kaufman & Co's., No. 1. East Orange street, Lancaster, Pa.

The State of Rhode Island offers one hundred dollars bounty for six month's volunteers, and three hundred dollars bounty for

GRORGE W. WOODWARD. ONSTITUTIONAL UNION AND LIBERTY ACCORD ING TO AMERICAN LAW."

The Convention which nominated the Hon Geo. W. Woodward as the Democratic candidate for Governor will be gratefully remembered for years to come. His life, character. great abilities, statesmanship and public services are such as to command the respect of all parties. The qualities of his head are only equaled, if not eclipsed, by those of his heart. Although a man of self-reliance and iron will (essential ingredients in the composition of a eading mind) his pretensions never exceeded his real merits. He has never sought security from censure by prudent silence or time serving neutrality. We have placed his name at the head of our paper, together with a sentiment uttered by him in a speech delivered on the 13th of December, 1860, in Independence Square, Philadelphia, when our political troues were about to begin. Although a Judge of the Supreme Court he went before the people to plead for the preservation of the Union, which had been consummated by the blood of heroes and the wisdom of sages. Had men of his principles been in office, or had his advice been taken we would not now be surrounded by our present unfortunate difficul-

George W. Woodward is about 55 years of age and is a native of Wayne, one of the counties of the old Tenth Legion. His parents, though highly respectable, had not the means of giving him anything more than a good education. When he became of age and was about to be admitted to the bar, he removed to Luzerne county. Being honest and industrious, sagacious and patient, he soon rose to eminence at a bar where such men as Garrick Mallery, Judge Conyngham and lawyers of that stamp resided. He soon of Luzerne, Wayne, Pike and Susquehanna. In 1836 he was elected as the Democratic

commencement of the war; and if Senatorial Delegate from the counties of Luour successes in the West and South- | zerne, Monroe and Pike to the Constitutional Convention which made our present State Constitution, and although one of the youngdepend on the wisdom and modera- ability that he at once took rank with such Ingersoll. As he aided in making the Constitution no one knows better how to adminis-Judge Woodward.

In 1841 Gov. Porter appointed him to the Common Pleas bench, in the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Clear-

In 1845 the friends of the then patriotic Governor Shunk nominated him as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, to supply the place made vacant by the resignation of James Buchanan, who had just been appointed Secretary of State by President Polk, but his election was defeated by Gen. Cameron seducing four or five pretended Democrate, who united with the entire body of the opposition and elected Cameron.

In 1846 President James K. Polk nominated him a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Judge Baldwin. but Cameron being in the Senate procured his rejection, in opposition to the votes of the great body of the Democrats in that body.

In 1852 Gov. Bigler appointed him to the

Supreme bench of Pennsylvania, to fill a va-cancy made by the death of Judge Coulter, and in the same or the next year he was nominated and elected by the Democratic party of the State to the same place for the Constitutional term of fifteen years, so that he has about four years to serve, and in December next would have been the Chief Justice

vading the enemy's country, two or three hundred miles off, but it is quite a different the line of his profession, but after much thing when we, in turn, become the invaded solicitation he consented for the reason that affairs the people had a right to demand the services of any person they thought could best serve then His nomination was the result and his election is certain, if he lives, by at least from 30 to 50,000 majority.

The nomination of a man like Woodward

seems like going back to the purer and better associate and friend of great men and patriots like James K. Polk and Francis R. Shunk The one thought him fit to be a United States Senator, and the other thought him fit to be a Judge of the Subseque Court of the United States, seventeen years ago.

This country and government have three -buncombe, one ideaism and corruption. They have nearly if not quite disrupt ed the Federal Government and the last named if not arrested will yet destroy the State governments, for no free government can stand-corruption. We all know the progress it has made during the last few years. If not ar-rested now, it never can be, for it will become the rule instead of the exception. The fearlessness of Judge Woodward in the discharge Lancaster county has nobly responded to of duty eminently qualify him to arrest this the call of the Governor for troops to defend great evil. No person would think of apthe State. She has raised, perhaps, not less proaching a man of his noble appearance dignified bearing and positive character with an unclean proposition. He is too honest to be purchased, too firm to be bullied and too county in the State and the City of Philadel- watchful to be surprised. With him at the

to convey some idea of the terrible hostile foot would hereafter dare to tread the will enable him to act independently and for the public good, and furnishes a well grounded hope that public Constitutional liberty may yet be preserved in this country. has not had a large number of partizans about him for a number of years, urging and vention of "American citizens of African working for his nomination, to whom he keepsie, where measures are to be taken to a large number of men cannot all have offices, raise the 10,000 colored troops required to set up Gen. Fremont. To the remove of his up Gen. Fremont. To the romance of his down an Administration without regard character and story, Gen. Fremont will now its merits, and one man acting from feelings add his achievements as a negro General. To of revenge is more effective than a dozen

It may be said that we will lose his services the "woolly horse" which helped to spread upon the Supreme Bench. That is true, but his fame, and wear his hair curled instead of he can appoint his own successor, and we will parted in the middle. His portrait en grand have him in a much more important and recostume, with the darkies glistening in the called upon to save the civil liberties and property of the people of this great State. piece for a new edition of Greeley's biography | Thank God, the machinery of government, (the primary object of which is to give protection to persons and property.) is perfect a Legislature, a Governor, a Judiciary and a Militia system, with a population of near 3,-000,000. Our State borders on the Northern lakes, upon the Western waters, navigable to the gulf, and has access to the ocean by the Delaware through the Port of Philadelphia: and we have a monopoly of the iron and coal trade, which will enable us to command trade upon proper terms with all our sister States. provided we have a statesman like Judge Woodward at the head of affairs, who will administer the Government not upon the abstract dogmas of fanaticism, nor yet upon little offices, but upon great, wise and benefi-cent principles. It is very easy to involve a nation in war. It takes wise men and statesto get it well out.

It may be said that he ought to resign and of the office and self-respect of the liciting votes. No one will doubt Judge Woodward's ability to do it. It is not necessary, because he has an established reputa-tion for ability, sound principles and statesmanship, and is professionally known to more people in this State than any other man in it. eople look to the Press for correct information respecting men and measures. As a general thing partizans alone attend political meetings, and but few men have physical bility to speak in the open air in every part of this great State, and if the candidate does hold out, and is elected, his health and strength would be so much impaired as to prevent him from entering upon a calm and vigorous discharge of the duties of the office. The stern logic of events will bring all Demo-crats to the polls this fall much better than the logic of stump speakers, however perfect. There is a large class of quiet, conservative. business men, who do not always vote on the same side, who seldom attend political meetings, who will turn out this fall and vote for lition rule, and so has everybody. We venture to predict that by the first of October the election of Judge Woodward will be agreed to by pretty much all conservative and correct thinking men of all parties. The fanatics contractors and office-holders will alone hold out against him.—Easton Argus.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

A HERO GONE!-Pennsylvania, says the

A HERO GONE!—Pennsylvania, says the Age, is called upon to mourn the lors of one of her truest and bravest rons. Major General Jour F. RIYNGLDS was killed in the battle at Gettysburg. on Wednesday last, while gallantly fighting at the head of his command. General String Herry of the String of the General String Herry of the String Herry of the String Herry of the String Herry of the Herry In the Mexican War he went considerable distinction on account of his brayery, and passed through the blocky battles of Monstery and linema Vists. Ever since the breaking out of the present civil war he has been in active service, and in every position in which he was placed he distinguished himself by his coolness, his courage, and his ability. As an officer he was greatly beloved; and the many friends who now weep at his loss, will bear willing testimony to his many creelent qualities of head and heart. Pennsylvania will do honor to his memory. His name will, be host proven himself to be a true hero; and the future historian will inscribe upon the records of the times no brighter name than that of Major General John F. Riyngla.

Major General John F. Riyngla.

Major General John F. Riyngla.

Major General John Fulton Reynolds, slain at Gettysburg, on July 1st, was born in the city of Lancaster in 1820. He entered the West Point Military Academy as a cadet in 1837, having been appointed from his native State to that pestition. He gradunated on the 30th of June, 1841, standing number twenty-six in his class. consisting of fifty-two members, among whom were Major Generals H.-G. Wright, Schuyler Hamilton, D. C. Buell, I. B. Richardson, Brigadier Generals Rodman (killed), N. Lyon (killed), J. B. Plummer (died in camp), J. M. Brannan, J. Totten, A. Sully, W. T. H. Brooks; the rebel Generals Samuel Jones, R. S. Grunett (killed), and several other officers in both services. On the 1st of July, 1846, he was promoted to a brevet second lleutenancy in the 3d United States Artillery, and on October 24, 1841, he recalved his full commiss 1856. In 1859 he commanded Company O of the 3d Artillery, and stood No. 37 on the lineal roll of United States Artillery officers. The regiment at this time was scattored in companies and sections throughout the West and Southwest. Deaths and resignations raised him three on the lineal roll during the next year, he standing then No. 34. At the commencement of 1851 he held the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel and commandant of West Point cadets, which position he held, at the opening of the rebellion.—He was also instructor of cavairy, artillery and infantry tactics at the Military Academy. On the 14th of May, 1861, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 14th United States Infantry, one of the new regiments, and on the 20th of August, 1861, was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and placed in command of one of the brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Within the last year he was appointed major general of volunteers. In September, 1861, he commanded at Cheat Mountain, Virpiois, when the rebels, under Gen. Rebert E. Lee, attacked him in stigng force, and tried to drive him from his position.—They were repulsed handsomely several times, and finally rotired. In 1862 General Reynolds was attached to the Army of the Petomac. He served with gallantry in all the battles of that army in that memorable year. In September, when Pennsylvania was threatened with invasion, he was placed in command of the forces organized for the defence of the State, and to his skill and energy we were greatly indebted for the cheek given to the enemy. He commanded a division under Burnside, and when General Hooker was placed in command was assigned the first army corps.

Hooker was placed in command he was assigned the first army corps.

The remains of the lamented dead reached this city, in a special car, on Saturday last, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the funeral proceeded immediately from the Depot to the Lancaster Cametery. There was neither military nor civic display, although appropriate honors were intended to be paid by the City Authorities, which were declined by his relatives. The flags in the city were displayed at half mast, and whilst the funeral procession was moving all the belle were tolled. The services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Messrs Powell of the Probyterian, Wederich all the belle were tolled. The services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Messrs Powell of the Probyterian, Wederich Church. Mr. Powell delivered a brief, chaste and truly eloquent eulogy on the deceased. Thus all that was mortal of the fallen here was consigned to the tomb.

The Forense of the Accession of the very contract.

THE FOURTH OF JULY .- The eighty-seventh The Fourth of July.—The eighty-seventh annivgrary of American Independence passed off in this city without any public demonstration of any importance. This was owing to the invasion of our State by the rebels and the terrible scenes then enacting on the battle field near Gettysburg. The city was decreated with flags, the bells wore rung during the day, the places of business closed, and the shooting of crackers was uncessing, but beyond that nothing transpired worthy of note. May we not be that the next anniversary will again find US a united and happy people, and that the bitter lessons of experience will cement these States more closely in an enduring bond of fellowship and fraternity.

DEMOCRATIC MASS RATIFICATION MEETING. DEMOCRATIC MASS NATIFICATION DEFINES.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Central Club, as by a resolution of the Club, have fixed upon Saturday, July 26th, as the time for holding a Mass Ratification Meeting by the Democracy of Lancaster City and County. The Committee have been in correspondence with a number of speakers of our own and other States, and ascertal have already promised to be here. The names of the speakers will be announced upon the handbills, which will be issued in due season.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG .- Among the THE DATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—ATMONG the killed reported at the battle of Gettysburg is the name of Jonn Rutter, of Co. B., let Pennsylvania Reserves. He was a brave and gellant young solder. At the time of the breaking out of the war, Mr. R. was a student-of-law in the office of Samuel H. Reynolds, Eag., of this city. His parents reside in Salisbury township, this county. Among the wounded are Thomas Paics, in the hand, who was on puard at an ammunition train, and Sergeant Thomas Black, severely in the thigh. Both are members of Co. B, and residants of this city. They were also both wounded in former engagements—Mr. Price in one of the battles before Richmond, and Sergeant Black at the battle of South Mountain.

istroped by a froshat in 1852. It rost upwards of \$200,000. The one lately burned was built by the Columbia Bank, in 1834, which fully sustained its credit then, as it has done ever since. It cost \$169,000, on which there was an insurance of \$50,000. The bridge answered a three-fold purpose, as it had a passenger track, a railroad track, and a towing path outside, on which boats navigring the Tide Water Canal were towed across the Susqueinanus. The destruction of the bridge would seem to have been rach and unnecessary, as the tearing up of the planks at the southern end would have been sufficient to prevent any crossing by the enemy. The government is responsible for whatever losses may ensue from the burning of the structore.

PASSENGER AND MAIL SCHEDULE.—The dif-

1	leave this city as follows:
1	LEAVE EASTWARD.
ż	Through Express
i	Mount Jey Accommodation8.40 "
1	Lancaster Accommodation9.00 "
1	Fast Line 7 25 "
1	Fast Mail
	Mount Joy Accommodation, No. 2, 5 48 "
1	Harrisburg Accommodation
1	LEAVE WESTWARD.
	Through Express 1.21 a. m.
'	Fast Mail
	Mount Joy Accommedation11.05 "
	Fast Liue 2.23 p. m
	TT - 1-burn 4 seemme letter 6.00 ff
	Lancaster Accommodation
•	Mount Joy Accommodation, No. 2
	The mails and show at the Oite Best Office on fel

HOURS FOR CLOSING MAILS.

Eastern Through Mail, for Philadelphia, 1.30 p. m. and 8 p. m. Way Mail East, for Philadelphia and intermediate offices, Way Junt Dass, to Array at 8 a.m.

New York and Northern and Eastern States, 1.30 p. m.

For Harrisburg, and Cumberland, Franklin and Perry counties, at 10 a.m. and, 8 p.m.

Northern Central, Junista and Western New York, at 10

a. m. all West.—For Landisville, Salunga, Mount Joy, Klizabethtown, Middletown, Highspire, Hempfield, Mountville, Wrightsville, Maytown, Bainbridge and Fai-Elizabethtown, Middletown, Highspire, Hempfield, Mountville, Wrightsrille, Maytown, Bainbridge and Fal mouth at 10 a m. Eor Columbia, York, &c., at 10 a. m. For Baltimore and Washington, D. C., at 1.30 p. m. and 8

triburg Through Mail at 1 30 p. m. and 8 p. m. or Columbia, York, Marietta and Harrisburg at 10 a. m.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED. Hon. Charles J. Biddle, it appears by the following letter from Judge Woodward, has resigned the appointment of Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, "in order to give, as a private soldier, or in any sphere that may be open to him, his whole exertions for the defense of our invaded Com-monwealth." We take pleasure in givingprompt recognition to this patriotic course Colonel Biddle, and we invite public attention to it as an example worthy to be followed. The services of as experienced and brave a soldier as Colonel Biddle proved himself to be, both in this war and in that against Mexico, will be of great value to the State in this season of unprecedented peril.

It is, perhaps, necessary for the information of those who pay but little attention to party affairs in these momentous times, to ex-plain that the reason why Judge Woodward s written to on the subject, is that he is the Democratic candidate for Governor, and, therefore, the person who will be most affected by the resignation of the Chairman of the

tate Central Committee. HON. CHARLES J. BIDDLE-Dear Sir: I have "stump the State." We do not think so.—
we have always thought that it lessened the resign the position of Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in order to andidate, because it looks like personally so- give as a private soldier, or in any sphere that may be opened to you, your whole exertions for the defence of our invaded Common-

As the Chairmanship was accepted by you with the express understanding that it was not to prevent your compliance with any call ligatory upon you, I cheerfully consent, so far vour resort to arms in defence of the State. Indeed, much as I regret to lose your services at the head of the Committee, I nevertheless carnestly desire you to go, and, if possible, to take with you men enough to expel the invaders from our borders.

The Governor's proclamation of the 26th

instant is a specific demand for State defence. You will be mustered into the service of the State," he says, "for the period of ninety days, but will be required to serve only so safety of our people and the honor of our State may require." There ought to be such Woodward. They have had enough of Abo- an instant uprising of young men in response to this call, as shall be sufficient to assure the will please determine on one and inform me of public safety and to teach the world that no stile foot can with impunity tread the soil of Penneylyania.

I am, very truly, yours, GEORGE W. WOODWARD. Philadelphia, 29th June, 1863.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS. The Louisville, Ky., Journal, in commend ing a letter of Judge Parker, of Massachusetts, upon the Vallandigham case, says: Judge Parker is right. "I earnestly hope," adds this eminent jurist and patriot, "that

the national administration will be prompt to repudiate the act, and to forbid all arbitrary arrests hereafter in the Northern States. T fail to do so would go far to discourage the efforts now being made to strengthen the arm of government in the suppression of the rebel-lion." These are words of wisdom and of patriotism. They are the words of one whose loyalty is fervent and unspotted. We entreat the President to beed them. And because they signalize a mighty truth, and are sup-ported by the bulk of the President's own party, as well as by the solid body of the onservative opposition, we cannot doubt that he will heed them. It is impossible that the President can deliberately set at defiance the voice of the whole people thus unequivocally and impressively uttered in behalf of what he himself must own to be right. There is not at present on the face of the globe a monarch who would even dream of defying such monionce respect these monitions, if he would serve and not freshly imperil his country, to for the evacuation of Rome. say nothing of his own future renown.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. Evacuation of the City of Mexico by the Mexicans, and its Occupation by the French Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 30. Dates from the City of Mexico from the 30th of May to the 6th of June have been received. The news is of the highest importance. President Juarez and Cabinet had concluded to evacuate the City of Mexico, believing that the most effectual resistance to the French army could be made outside the walls On the 31st of May the Government was moved to San Luis Potosi, taking all movable war material, also two millions of dollars from the Treasury. The force that garrisoned the city is said to number twenty thousand men. This force was withdrawn to Carnevaca Piaza, forty miles south of Mexico, and intermediate points around the city, for

the purpose of carrying on a guerilla warfare. On June 1st a meeting was held in the city, at which the principal leaders of the Church party were present. They sent a committee to General Forey to offer their allegiance, and on June 5th the French division, under Bazin, occupied the main entrance to the city and offered the Church party protection against the excited populace. The whole French party was expected to occupy the capital on the 8th of June. Three newspapers had been established favoring the policy of the French. One stated that the occupation of the city settled with absolute certainty that it was necessary to extirpate by the root the Democratic party, and that no longer need there be even a dream of popular sovereignty The paper also advises the confiscation of the property of all parties who have been or are in arms against the French.

This news is derived from letters received

here from high Mexican officials. LATE FROM EUROPE.

New York, July 1. The steamer China has arrived with Lon don advices to the 21st ultimo.

The warlike rumors, arising out of the Polish question, are again prevalent in Paris. Several Russian papers fully anticipate war Slidell, the Rebel agent, has had, it is reported, a very long conference with the Em-peror of France The Emperor, so the story es, sent for him and had a private tete-a-ter with him at breakfast, and did not part until the Council of Ministers assembled. ported interview has given strength to a rumor

affairs by Napoleon are likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla.

The steamer Southerner, which attracted suspicion, was searched at Liverpool on the belief that she was intended for a Southern cruiser, is loading at Liverpool for Nassau,

nat renewed offers of mediation in American

but is vigilantly watched. The Times, in an editorial on the late peace meeting at New York, says it sees in it some reason for supposing that the civil war may be tending its close, but at the same time ad-THE COLUMBIA BRIDGE.—This bridge, which was destroyed by our forces on Sunday night week, was destroyed by our forces on Sunday night week, was one of the most extensive structures of the kind in this country. The first bridge erected at Columbia was destroyed by a freshet in 1832 It cost upwards of \$200,000.

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The first bridge rected at Columbia was destroyed by the first bridge rected at Columbia was destroyed by a freshet in 1832 It cost upwards of \$200,000. may pave the way.

> LYNCH LAW .- In Newburg, N. Y., on the 9th ult., a vonne Irish girl, who had been n the country but a few days, was decoyed into an out of the way place by a negro named Mulliner, where he knocked her down and committed violence upon her person, and robbed her of what little She was bruised in a shocking manner in esisting the villain. The negro on Saturday and lodged in jail at Newburg. On Sanday evening an excited crowd of men, well-organized, who had been informed that the girl was dead, collected around the jail, and in spite of the resistance of the officers and others, broke open the doors and fell upon the negro, with clubs, and beat and kicked and stamped him with their feet, and then took him out and hung him upon a tree

Recent Decisions by the Supreme Court .-The following cases relating to Lancaster county have recently been decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

Wilson's appeal, Perry's estate. From Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Decree affirmed.

Wright vs. The Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company. From Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Judgment affirmed.

Houseals vs. Smith's Appeal. From Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Decree affirmed. Mellinger vs. Bausman. From Common

Pleas of Lancaster county. Judgment affirm-Grabill vs. Mover, et al. From Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Judgment affirm

Halderman vs. Bruckhart. From Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Judgment reversed. venire de novo awarded.

Walker vs. Webster. From Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Judgment reversed, and venire de novo awarded. Schaeffer vs. Hiester. From Common Pleas

of Lancaster county. Judgment affirmed. The Examination of Applicants for Schools in Lancaster County, will be held in the following Districts, at the times and places hereinafter

pecified :-Columbia borough-July 6th, 9 a. m. Marietta borongh—July 7th, 9 a. m. Mount Joy borough—July 8th, 9 a. m. Marhe im borough—July 9th, 9 a. m. Manor township—July 10th, 9 a. m., Central

mor genool. Washington borough—July 11th, 9 a. m.

Horse. Salisbury township—July 15th, 9 a. m., White Leacock and New Milltown-July 16th, 9 a. m., Upper Leacock township—July 17th, 9 a. m. Barcville. East Lampeter township—July 18th, 9 a. m. ore township-July 20th, 9 a.m., Chest-

Eden township-July 13th, 10 a. m., Quarryville. Paradise township-July 14th, 9 a. m., Black

ut Level. Fulton township—July 21st, 9 a. m. Little Britain township—July 22d, 9 a. m., Colerain township-July 23d, 9 a. m., Kirk-Sadsbury township-July 24th, 9 a. m., Christiana.
Bart township—July 25th, 9 a. m.
West Lampeter township—July 27th, 9 a m.,

Lampeter Square.

Pequea township—July 28th, 9 a. m., Willow Conestoga township and Safe Harbor-July 29th, 9 a. m., Conestoga Centre.
Martic township-July 30th, 9 a. m., Martic-Providence township-July 31st, 9 a. m., New

Providence.
Strasburg borough and township—August 1st, 9 a. m., High School, Strasburg. The Directors are requested to provide a sufficiency of black-board surface, chalk and all other apparatus that may be needed. They are also requested to give notice in their respective districts, of the time and place of Examination; and in those districts in which no place has been set, they

The Examinations will commence precisely at The Examination.
the time appointed.
The Directors and the public are respectfully
DAVID EVANS.

THE LAST EUROPEAN NEWS. The last European news is full of oming

forebodings, and the manner in which it is commented upon by the leading New York papers is anything but satisfactory. In the first place, the New York press tells us that Napoleon is contemplating a war with Russia, and that as Prussia is now the fast ally of Russia, he will attack them both and We feel quite certain that the Emperor of the French will not go to war with Russia, or Prussia either, and have said so on many former oc-casions. The Polish question will receive a diplomatic solution, none other. Anatria, as we have always said, will not join in a war against Russia and Prussia. Reasons of State and the financial condition of Austria render it impossible.

The relations between Russia and France, instead of growing less friendly, have never been more cordial than at the present moment. France, while pressing the Polish question, will do it in a manner to save the susceptibilities of the Emperor Alexander; and the latter will be able to yield without seeming to be forced. The Emperor Napo-leon having been successful in Mexico, has tions as President Lincoln is now receiving in already signified to the Pope that he will take this grave matter from the free and loyal peo no step in Church matters in that country ple whose chief magistrate he is. Let him at without his Holiness' consent. This opens the way for new negotiations with Pius IX,

for the evacuation of Rome.

But the news which most affects us is the almost official reception Napoleon gave to Mr. Slidell, as the envoy of the Confederate States, and his prolonged interview with him. pre-Slidell, as the envoy of the Conlederate States, and his prolonged interview with him, previous to a Council of Ministers. The City of London, too—representing the monied interest of England—is about to petition Parliament to "promote the restoration of peace in America." We fear that whenever England and France shall agree as to the manner of "promoting the restoration of peace in America," a new joint attempt at mediation will be made. The notice that "England and France are agreed on all suljects relating to the East and West," forebodes no good to us. Though England appears, in this matter, to be pushed by France, she will not be loth to join her, as soon as she can be assured that France will do nothing without her on the first proportied.

The citizens during the town by ton o'clock women and children to leave the town by ton o'clock women and children to leave the town by ton o'clock women and children to leave the town by ton o'clock women and children to leave the town by ton o'clock women and children to leave the town by ton o'clock women and children to leave the town by ton o'clock women and children to leave the town by ton o'clock women and children to leave the town by ton o'clock women and children to leave the town by ton o'clock women and children to leave the town by ton o'clock women and children to leave the town by ton o'clock women and children to leave the town by ton o'clock women and children to leave the town by ton o'clock women and children to leave the town by ton o'clock women and children to leave the town by ton o'clock the tiss morning.

A telegraph operator who left the town this morning in at half-past seven, states that the excitement of the citizens during the the previous at the proposed in a there was very morning.

A telegraph operator who left the town this morning in at half-past seven, states that the excitement of the citizens during the best of the town that the two women and children to leave the time morning.

A telegraph operator who left the town this morning i and his prolonged interview with him, pre-vious to a Council of Ministers. The City of loth to join her, as soon as she can be assured that France will do nothing without her on the Continent of Europe.—Philadelphia Age.

REBEL IRON-CLAD CAPTURED. Commodore Dupont reports that having cason to believe that the rebel iron-clad Atlanta, at Savannah, was about to come out to attack the blockading vessels, he dispatched the Weehawken Nahant and Cimerone to attend to her. On the 17th of June, the Atlants came down the river, accompanied by two steamboats filled with spectators to "see the fun." She was engaged by the Weehawken at close quarters, and after a short conflict was captured. She fired but six shot, and the Weehawken, but five, three of which penetrated the plating of the Atlanta, killing and wounding a number of her crew. The Weohawken was not injured. The Atlanta was formerly the British steamer Fingal, and ran the blockade into Savannah in November, 1861, where she had been blockaded ever since; and in the meantime had been converted into the strongest iron-clad belonging to the rebels. She had a crew of 145 officers and men, all of whom were killed or captured. She has been taken to Port Royal for

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY .-- A dispatch from Ban-

gor, Me., June 23, says: Yesterday officer McKenney, of Belfast, was shot by two deserters named Grant and Knowles, whom he was endeavoring to arrest in Troy for horse stealing. To-day the citizens turned out to arrest them. The fellows were found, and while attempting to secure them another officer was killed. Finding escape impossible, and determined not to be taken alive, the desperadoes deliberately shot and killed themselves.

A later despatch of the 25th shows that they didn't kill themselves. It says:

They were discovered in the woods yesterday by three of the posse sent in search of them. The desperadoes resisted, and a severe and bloody affray took place. Jenkins of Detroit, one of the posse, was instantly killed by a revolver in the hands of Grant, and another man was wounded. Grant was finally killed by blows from a rifle, and Knowles wounded beyond recovery. Officer

The Union League have denounced Demo-crats as Copperheads; and have repeatedly cited as specimens of the genus, Governors Seymour of New York and Parker of New lersey. We accept their illustration; and efine a Copperhead Governor to be, the Chief Magistrate of a State, who protects the rights unconstitutioal oppression by the Federal Government, and who so controls the policy and resources of his State that he is at once able to protect it from invasion, and succor a sister Commonwealth when an imbedile federal government, and a slavish Black Republican Governor are not equal to the emergency. The citizen of a Copperhead State marched to defend the borders of a sister State, when the so-called Union Leaguers, of that State are excusing themselves from marching to support "the best government We commend these defenders to on earth.' the Union Leaguers of Bucks county .- Doyles-

town Democrat. One of our morning cotemporaries on Tuesday, says the Philadelphia Age, published a communication from Washington, dated June 29th, containing the following important announcement: "Judge Kelley is here." We supposed that our valiant townsman was in Harrisburg, aiding in the defence of the State from invasion; but it seems that, in the perils of the hour, he sought comfort and safety in the bosom of Father ABRAHÁN. One thing must be said of the Jacobins, they do take most precious care of their persons and property. The New York World of yes-

terday thus illustrates the point: "No sooner were the Leaguers of Philadelphis startled over their Madeira with the news that Lee was upon them, than they all fell to discovering reasons for a sudden and indefinite absence from the city. A majority of them dispatched at once their household goods to the Copperhead sanctuaries of New Jersey and New York, and called, not indeed upon

and New York, and called, not indeed upon the mountains, but upon Governor Seymour to "hide them!"

GEN. REYNOLD'S DEATH.

Major General Reynolds was placing his men when he was fatally wounded, and urg. ing them on to the support of General Buford. He cried out in his enthusiasm, "For God's sake! forward, my brave boys—forward!" And forward they did go, that iron brigade of Colonel Meredith's which has never failed since the war began. Just then General Reynolds received his fatal wound, and falling over upon Captain Wilcox, his aid who was riding beside him, he exclaimed, "Good God, Wilcox, I am killed!"

His city.

Harrisberg, July 2.—Midnight.

Information received to-day shows that there is no enemy in Loudon or McConnelsburg, nor in that election of Chambersburg, taking with them a large amount of stolen property which they had collected. The rebel force which was in the neighborhood of Carlisle this morning has fallen back in the direction of the min body of Lee's army.

Heavy firing has been heard to-day in the direction of the point where General Meade's army, we are not in a position to learn what has occurred there.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

The body of General Reynolds, who was killed in the battle near Gettysburg, arrived here this morning, and was taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Gildersburg.

We regret to learn from an officer who brought down the body of General Reynolds, that Brigadier General Paul was killed in the same fight, in South Gettysburg.

Gen. Paul commanded the 3d brigade of the lat

THE GENEALOGY OF REPUBLICANISM.—Garrison's Liberator begat the New York Trib-une; and the New York Tribune begat the rrepressible Conflict: and the Irrepressible Conflict begat the Helper Book; and the Helper Book begat the raid of John Brown; and the raid of John Brown begat the Chicago Platform; and the Chicago Platform begat the Republican party; but to say what the Republican party begat "will not be tolerated in this Department," and therefore we don't say it.—Logan (O.) Gazette.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the Democrat says the conduct of the troops during the operations on General Logan's front, on the 25th, was very brilliant. As soon as the mine exploded, the 45th Illinois, led by Colonel Maltbio, rushed into the breach, and planted its fing amid a terrific fire from the enemy. Lieutenant Colonel Smith was shot through the head, and cannot possibly recover. Mej. Fisk foll with a ball through his heart, being the third shot that he had received. A number of line officers of this regiment were wounded. The 23d and 50th Illinois and I'fth Ohio participated in the assault. General Leggett, in immediate command of the assalling force, was slightly wounded. After the entrance into the fort was effected, the fighting was principally done with hand grenades, which had a terrible effect on the crowded and demoralized rebels. Lieutenant Colonel Rives, commanding the 31st Illinois and Major Bradley, commanding 20th Illinois, were among the wounded.

WAR NEWS

Important from Cumberland Valley. HARRISDURG, July 2.
Yesterday morning the last of the robel infantry

Yesterday morning the last of the rebel infantry moved through Carlisle. Our forces under General W. F. Smith slowly but steadily advanced, diving in their outposts.

Skirmishing took place along the whole line, with detached portions of the rebel cavalry and artillery, generally resulting in their being driven back.

The cannonading could be distinctly heard in Harrisburg as intervals during the day, and the city was in a great state of excitement. Our forces, the cavalry being in advance, entered Carlisle at 9 A. M., the infantry at 3 P. M., and continued to come in up to 8 P. M.

Between six and seven a large column of dust announced the approach of the enemy on the road

ten in the evening.

Some of the citizens are known to be injured. The Court House was damaged and several shells fell

Another Report.

Harntsbung, July 2.

The last of the rebel forces left Carlisle early yesterday morning and the town was occupied during the afternoon by a portion of our forces under Gen. Smith. About five o'clock the rebel cavalry appeared in large force on this side of the town having come in on the York read.

After the rebel officer had disposed of his forces, he sent in a flag of truce to General Smith demanding a surrender of the town, which was refused. On

plied to.
The firing continued with intervals until about 10

known.

After the enemy had retired, they sent in a flag of

CINCINNATI, July 2. General Stanley's cavalry dash into Shelbyville Col. Minty's Brigade then followed them up and drove them into the fortifications at Shelbyville.—Mitchell's whole division then charged through and pushed rapidly into the town. The rebels took a position in the public square, with artillery, and a charge was then made by the Ninth and Tenth Pennsylvania Cavalry into the teeth of the guns, which were captured.

At the same time the Fourth Regulars and Third Indiana galloped into their flank near the upper bridge of Duck River. The enemy was totally routed and driven into the river, where 100 of them were drowned. The rebel General Wheeler escaped on foot.

day.

He tore up the track and burned a depot full of stores and destroyed the trestlework. At daylight in the morning he started up to the Southern University where he divided his forces. One portion

Tracy City.

The rebels, meanwhile, having sent a powerful force to entrap him, he struck through the mountain and returned to Manchester.

He took and paroled a number of prisoners and captured a lot of many done to the railroad is very serious. The expedition made 120 miles in two days and a half.

miles in two days and a haif.

The Rebels in York.

It is estimated that the full force occupying the town and county of York on Monday week was not less than 10.000 men. General Early had his head-quarters in York, with 3 000 men and seven pieces of artillery. The demands made by the rebels upon the town authorities were as follows: \$100,000 in U.S. Treasury notes, 200 barrels of flour, 40.000 pounds of fresh beef, 30,000 bushels of corn, 1.000 pairs of stockings, and 1,000 pairs of stockings, and 1,000 counts of the stockings are stockings are stockings are stockings are stockings and 1,000 counts of the stockings are stockings ar

U. S. Treasury notes, 200 barrels of flour, 40.000 pounds of fresh beef, 30.000 bushels of corn, 1.000 pairs of shoes, 1,000 pairs of stockings, and 1,000 coats and caps, besides various other articles, the whole amounting in value to about \$150.000. The delivery of the money and stores was required at noon on Monday, under penalty of force on the part of the rebels.

On Monday, however, the rebels began to evacuate the place in great haste. They did not stay long enough to get the whole of the levy they had made upon the citizens. Of the amount demanded they received, before leaving, \$23.610 in money, and the following articles: 2500 lbs sugar, 32.000 lbs. beef, 1,200 lbs salt, 2,000 pairs boots and shoes, 1,000 socks, 165 bbls. flour and 300 gal. molasses. To raise the requisite number of boots and shoes, the committee had to take even those which were at the shoemakers' for repair. The main body of Early's sommand left the town on Monday afternoon, taking the road to Carlisle, and the last of the troops left at five o'clock on Tuesday morning, in such haste that all their pickets were not recalled.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—11 P. M. The details of yesterday's battle near Gettysburg

Gettysburg.

Gen. Paul commanded the 3d brigade of the 1st Army Corps. Colonels Stone and Wistar are both wounded and taken prisoners. Colonel Wistar com-

BALTIMORE, July 2, midnight:
The American learns from parties who left thettysburg at noon to-day, that everything was progressing favorably for the ultimate success of our cause. Up to that time they assert that six thousand prisoners had been captured and sont to the railroad terminus at Union bridge, for transportation to Baltimore. The 7th New York regiment weoft to Boston depot, to take charge of 830 prisoners, and have just escorted them along Baltimore street. Included in the numbor are General Archer and seventy other officers.

Gen. Schenck announced from the Eutaw House that he then had in Baltimore and at the Relay House 2,400 in his possession. We learn that nearly 1,000 of these prisoners were captured on Wednesday BALTIMORE, July 2, midnight:

Between six and seven a large column of dust announced the approach of the enemy on the road leading to York, in the rear of Carlisle.

Soon after a flag of truce appeared, and a demand was sent in for an unconditional surrender by Gen.

W. F. H. Lee. General Smith promptly refused to entertain it, and the enemy, having placed their guns (a ba'tery of six pieces) in position to the left of the barracks, commenced to shell the town. Gen. Smith replied from his guns, which were mounted in the main street, near the centre of the town.

During the shelling a detachment of the enemy made a detour around the railroad and fired the barracks. The gus works were also set on fire, the sparks from which are said to have burned several lumber yards, one private dwelling and several barns. The shelling continued from seven until after the in the evening.

light twelve pounders.

The city is shrouded in gloom at the reported death of Gon. Reynolds. Another Report.

ing a surrender of the town, which was refused. On receiving General Smith's reply, the enemy opened on the town with artillery, which was promptly re-

o'clock when the rebels fell hack in the direction in which they came. Before leaving they burned the barracks, gas works and one dwelling. Many of the buildings suffered considerably from the rebel artillery. The Court House was struck several times. When the enemy opened the excitement among the cilizens was very great, the women and children either fleeing or hiding themselves in the cellars to escape danger. Our loss was three killed and eleven wounded. The rebel loss is not

After the enemy had retired, they sent in a flag of truce from another direction, notifying the citizens to leave, as they intended to renew the attack to-day. This morning the enemy's pickets were in sight. Up to noon no nows has been received of a renowal of the attack. The inhabitants are leaving. The barracks and gas works were located out of town, which accounts for their destruction.

There is no news from any other quarter.

The War in Tennessee.

CINCINALL July 2

General Stanley's cavairy dash into Sheibyville was one of the most brilliant passages of the war.—
Our forces advanced on the Shelbyville Pike, driving the rebels from Gay's Gap and riding down fifty of them.
Col. Minty's Brigade then followed them up and

on foot.

Sixty or seventy officers and 700 prisoners were taken. Our loss was 6 killed and 30 or 40 wounded.

Lieutenant Rhodes, of the Seventieth Pennsylvania, was killed.

A despatch dated Manchester, June 30th, says:—
Col. Wilder's cavalry expedition to the rear of Bragg's army, at Tullahoma, has just returned.—
With mounted infantry he went to Hillsboro', thonce to Dechard, and swam the Elk rivor and crossed his Dechard, and swam the Ell river and or

Wilder went to strike at Anderson.

He found Buckner's whole division on the train of cars going up from Knoxville to Tullahoma, and fell back, tearing up the railroad from Cowan to

in such haste that all their pickets were not recalled The Battle near Gettysburg.

Retrimore, July 2.—11 P. M. The details of yesterday's battle near Gettysburg present a more cheering state of sffairs.

It is reported that a large number of prisoners were captured. Some have already arrived, and others are on the way. The number is stated at 6,000, but this may be an exaggeration.

General Schenck has just announced at the Eutaw House that 2,400 prisoners have already arrived in this city.

this city.

HARRISBURG, July 2.—Midnight.

wounded and taken prisoners. Colonel Wistar commanded a Pennsylvania regiment (the Bucktails,) and the 2d brigade of the 1st Army Corps, and was acting Brigadier of the 2d brigade. General Newton took command of the 1st Army Corps, at the fall of Major General Reynolds.

We learn from officers of Reynolds' staff that our forces passed through Gettysburg at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and when a quarter of a mile west of the town encountered the command of Longstreet and Hill, and Reynolds' corps was in the advance. It stood the force of the attack until relieved by the 3d corps, and a commanding position was secured.

say it.—Logan (O.) Gazette.

**Easy it.—Logan (O.) Gazette.

**The rebels made strong attempts to flank our position, but were repulsed; and, while repelling them, General Reynolds and General Paul fell under a volley from the rebel infantry. They were mounted, and at the head of their troops.

In the course of the conflict our troops changed to a stronger position, and the fight cassed for the day at 4 o'clock.

At the close of the evening the whole Army of the Potomac had reached the field, and Gen. Meade and his corps strongly posted for the renowal of the battle this morning.

the this morning.

The loss of the enemy was considered fully equal to ours. Our loss in officers was severe.

Cols. Wistar, Stone, and others were wounded, but our army was regarded as better concentrated than the enemy's for the events of to-day.