Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 6.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

The Fourth.

The Fourth passed off very quietly and pleasantly in this vicinity. The day was ushered in by national salutes fired from such of the forts as had guns mounted, and there was more or less "booming" kept up during the day. There was a very general response to the call to work upon the fortifications, and thousands were thus employed. The number of ladies who visited the earth works during the day was very large. The weather, however, was exceedingly warm, which prevented many from clambering over the hills. The amount of work done on the forts and rifle pits was very gratifying, but many of them are yet unfinished, and will require a considerable amount of labor.

In the cities the streets were crowded with men, women and children, apparently without any special object in view.

In the afternoon good news was received from the Army of the Potomac, and, although all our compositors were off enjoying the holiday, we managed to get out an extra, slips of which were thrown from the office windows, and eagerly scrambled for by the anxious multitude. As the slips were distributed gratuitously, the demand was immense, and could scarcely have been supplied by our steam presses. Having to work them off after the fashion of the olden time, without steam, the supply was necessarily limited, and the news was disseminated by parties gathering in crowds and hearing it read.

In the evening a gentle shower fell upon the heated earth, which had a most cooling and refreshing effect. It interfered somewhat with the display of fireworks from the several forts, but still did not prevent that part of the programme from being carried out.

"Young America" exploded the usual amount of powder, but so far as we can learn there were no accidents of a serious character. Two or three runaways occurred from the frightening of horses, but nothing more serious resulted than the smashing up of the vehicles.

Amendments to the Constitution.

The "Religious Council" met, pursuant to a public call, in the 1st United Presbyterian Church, 7th street, on the 4th of July at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., of Allegheny City, was called to the chair, and Rev. John Douglas, D. D., of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. S. T. Stewart. The Chairman then stated the object of the meeting to be, to take into consideration the subject of having the Constitution of the United States so amended as to embody a more distinct recognition of the God of Divine revelation. Dr. Douglas gave the substance of a letter from Rev. John McMaster, of Princeton, Indiana, who had been appointed a delegate to the meeting by the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which he stated that under the circumstances he did not expect there would be a council, and would not therefore be present, but hoped that the matter would be prosecuted until the end designed should be accomplished. He also read a paper which had been presented to, and adopted by the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at its late meeting. The paper was, with some amendments, from the pen of Dr. McLeod, of New York. He also stated that Dr. McLeod, in a letter, which he held in his hand, expressed his hearty support of the measure, but thought the "Council" was rather "premature."

John Alexander, Esq., of Xenia, Ohio, presented a communication from ministers, elders and editors, in Cincinnati and Xenia, making certain suggestions in regard to the calling of a Mass Convention to co-operate with the Council in considering the whole matter.

Rev. Dr. Sproull offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Convention be called to meet on —— day of —— to consist of members of the various Evangelical denominations favorable to such amendments in the Constitution of the United States as will be a distinct acknowledgement of God, his law, and the Mediatorial dominion.

Dr. Wilson moved that the following be added as an amendment:

And that the Constitution be so amended as to make it impossible that a slave can be held within the national limits.

The resolution was discussed by Revs. A. M. Milligan, Drs. Rogers, Prestley, Douglas, Sproull, Wilson and others. And the amendment at considerable length by Drs. Prestley and Wilson, Mr. Milligan and others.

Pending the discussion Mr. Alexander moved that the resolution and amendment be referred to a special committee to report on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The Committee are, Drs. Prestley, Sproull, Douglass, J. M. Wilson and Mr. S. T. Stewart.

After prayer, the meeting adjourned to meet on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Committee will meet at 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

Incendiary Fire in Allegheny--Stable and Thirty-Nine Horses Burnt --Loss over $5,000.

Between one and two o'clock, Saturday morning, fire was discovered bursting in three places from the large stable in the rear of the Union Hotel, located at the Cattle Yards, in the Second Ward, Allegheny. The building was of frame, two stories high, and had stalls for forty-six horses. Every stall was occupied on Friday night. The fire had been placed in the haymow, evidently in three places—at each end and in the centre—and had gained such headway before being discovered that it was impossible to check the flames, or even remove the unfortunate animals. When the inmates of the hotel were aroused, the horses were then suffering from the fire which was falling upon them from above, as the thundering of their hoofs upon the stable floor, coupled with their loud and incessant neighing, plainly told. A man rushed from the hotel and forced open the stable door, when six or seven of the terrified brutes, that had broken their halters, found their way out. The stalls were then filled with smoke, and fire was constantly falling upon the horses, causing them to kick and prance about most desperately. The fire grew stronger and stronger, while the death struggles of the animals became weaker and weaker, until nothing could be heard but the crackling of the flames.

The stable contained a large amount of hay, corn and mill feed, together with harness, etc., all of which was destroyed. The hotel property belongs to Mrs. Veach, widow, and is leased by Messrs. Blair & Rinke. The hotel was saved by means of a small street hose, from which water was constantly thrown until the danger was over. The firemen labored under a great disadvantage in not finding fire plugs in the vicinity of the fire, and they had to lay hose from Pasture lane to Taylor avenue—a great distance.

The stable was insured for $300, but the loss will be perhaps double that sum.

The horses were valued at $125 per head, taken as a whole, so that the entire loss foots up about $5,000. The names of the owners are as follows:

L. Sargent, Philadelphia	16
Harris & Weisel, Ohio	14
Solomon Chyrist	4
E. S. Johnston, Alliance	3
Robert Q. Crum, Allegheny	1
James Todd, Philadelphia	1
Total	39

Six horses are known to have escaped—three of which were severely burnt. One horse is missing. The animals were all in the hands of dealers.

The frequency of incendiary fires in Allegheny calls for the strictest vigilance of the police and citizens, and we think it would be well for the Councils to offer a liberal reward for the apprehension of this class of offenders.

THE FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENTS.—By official announcement elsewhere it will be seen that the Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Five-Twenty Six Per Cents, at par, during July, and no longer, unless the time be again extended.

BENEFIT OF MR. FARROW.—This talented and popular actor takes a benefit at the theatre this evening, which will close the season. The bill is an attractive one, as will be seen by reference thereto.

Meeting of the Sanitary Committee.

The Sanitary Committee met at the Postmaster's office, on Sunday evening—present: Thomas Bakewell, President; Messrs. Parker, Bennett, Moorhead, Von Bonnhorst, and Seagle.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That notice be posted on the Post-office, calling on the Surgeons of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and vicinity to volunteer their services to visit the fields of the late battles in Pennsylvania, to attend to the wounded.

On motion,

Resolved, That the following-named persons be appointed a committee to urge upon the authorities to send all the wounded soldiers of Pennsylvania to our city for treatment:

Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. Thomas M. Howe, James I. Bennett, S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Wm. M. Edgar, Wm. Phillips.

The following-named surgeons reported for duty immediately, viz:

Dr. George McCook, Dr. Geo. L. McCook, Dr. H. T. Coffey, Dr. Addison Arthurs, Dr. Biddle Arthurs, Dr. Benj. Preston, Dr. M. S. Hullings, Birmingham; Dr. C. E. Poe, and A. W. Alcorn, Dr. Wright, Dr. N. McDonald, Dr. J. W. Shaw, Dr. J. Crawford, Dr. A. M. Pallock, Dr. A. G. McCandless, J. Perchenant, Dr. A. G. Walter, E. Hauslenten, Dr. R. B. Mowry, F. Venn, Dr. Daniel Gerhman, Dr. Brown, Dr. Campbell, Uniontown; Dr. Jno. Wilson, Dr. A. Patrick, Dr. W. D. Kearns, Dr. Simson, Dr. W. R. Thorn, Jos. Abel, Jr., Jas. L. Kuhns, Dr. D. A. Wolf, R. A. King, late of Columbus; Dr. D. Altar, Fred. Tandtle. Messrs. B. F. Jones, Mark Watson, and John W. Chalfant, were added to the Committee.

The Committee adjourned to meet at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission on Monday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In pursuance of the resolutions relative to bringing the sick and wounded to Pittsburgh, Gen. Moorehead, Chairman of the Committee telegraphed Gov. Curtin on the subject, and received the following reply:

"It can only be done by order of the War Department. I will write an earnest request to have the wounded of Western Pennsylvania removed to you. The casualties are very large, but I believe the whole rebel army will be destroyed. We are pushing forward our militia force; 18,000 are now near the armies, and by to-morrow night, Gen. Couch will command 40,000 men. I have just received a dispatch that Gen. Meade has taken 20,000 prisoners and 118 pieces of artillery.

A. G. CURTIN.

A large number of Surgeons went last night on the 8 50 train with Gen. Moorehead, who goes to Washington to arrange for the sending of the Western wounded to Pittsburgh. The others will leave this morning.

Efforts to have our Wounded Removed to this City--Volunteer Surgeon's Called for.

The presumption that the troops from Western Pennsylvania have suffered severely in the recent battles, induced the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee to make an effort to have all the wounded from Western Pennsylvania Regiments brought to this city for treatment. The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to make necessary inquiries, and use their efforts to accomplish the object: J. K. Moorhead, Thomas M. Howe, James I Bennett, S F. Von Bonnhorst, Wm. M. Edgar and Wm Phillips.

Gen. Moorhead, on Sunday, telegraphed to Gov. Curtin in reference to the matter, and received the following reply:

HARRISBURG, July 5, 1863.—It can only be done by order of the War Department. I will write an earnest request to have the wounded of Western Pennsylvania removed to you. The casualties are very large, but I believe the entire rebel army will be destroyed. We are pushing forward our militia force; 18,000 are now near the armies, and by to-morrow night Gen. Couch will command 40,000 men. I have just received a dispatch that Gen. Meade has taken 20,000 prisoners and 118 pieces of artillery.

A. G. CURTIN.

A notice was posted on the streets yesterday, by order of the Sanitary Committee, calling for volunteer surgeons to repair to the battle field near Gettysburg, taking their instruments with them. Quite a number of our surgeons responded, and are now on their way to the battle field.

NEW YORK PAPERS DETAINED.—The over punctual Pittock failed to receive the New York papers of Saturday, owing to the fact that the Allentown route was wholly occupied in transmitting freight on Government account. The failure was unavoidable, and may never occur again. His previous regularity is a guarantee that the papers will come punctually in future.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHAPONY, General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr 16m

CLOSING OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK AT COST.—Sam'l Graham, merchant tailor, is selling off his Spring and Summer stock of goods at cost. They consist of all the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, of which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and at cost price. The public should not neglect to avail themselves of this rare chance and save money by giving him an early call.

Also, a large assortment of plain and fancy cassimeres, well adapted for boys' wear, which he will sell by the piece far below cost. Mothers should not neglect to call early.

SAM'L GRAHAM, Merchant Tailor, No. 54 Market street.

ATTENTION, RETURNED VOLUNTEERS!—The attention of our country's brave defenders recently returned from the seat of war, and of the public in general, is again directed to the very extensive and handsome assortment of the latest styles of French, English and American piece goods, for pants, coats and vests, lately received by Messrs. John Weier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny. A tasteful selection of gentlemen's furnishing goods will also always be found on the shelves of the establishment, together with a lot of ready-made clothing, got up in the best manner.

NEW ARRIVAL OF SUMMER CLOTHING.—Often we are asked, where can we buy a neat and comfortable summer suit, made to order, thus having the chance of selecting our own goods? To all these inquiries we can answer, go to Messrs. W. H. Modoc & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, Allegheny, and you will be suited according to your taste. They have just received their summer goods, and for elegance of styles they cannot be surpassed, and for fitness they are the very persons, as their work is all done under their own supervision. Give them a call, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

SCURVY and SCROFULOUS Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with *Holloway's Ointment*, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. July 25 cts. per pot. 215

HIS WIFE APPROVES.—Rev. L. Moore, late Agent American Bible Union, writes—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounce them the best preparations we have ever used—in which *declaration numerous friends join us*."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New York. mow

NOTICE TO PROPERTY HOLDERS, AGENTS AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED.—For repairs or alterations to stores or dwellings, new roofs, or anything else in the Carpenter line, call at Cutbbert's Carpenter Shop, Virgin alley, above Smithfield streets. All orders promptly attended to. †

THEATRE—LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.—The Prince of Comic Actors, J. O. Sefton, presents the "Collegian Days" and Blanche of Brandywine, for his benefit Monday evening, July the 6th. Won't it be a great night? 5t

ORDERS AND CARRIAGES CALLED will be taken at the Omnibus office, 84 and 86 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

O. SELLS, Hostler, 245 Penn street, adjoining all business of his profession.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Great Battle near Gettysburg!

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

THE ENEMY SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED.

Congratulation and Condolence of the President.

Gen. Meade's Official Report.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 4, 1863—10 a. m.

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

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Near Gettysburg, July 3d, 8.30 P. M.

To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The enemy opened at one o'clock, P. M. from about one hundred and fifty guns. They concentrated upon my left centre, continuing without intermission for about three hours, at the expiration of which time he assaulted my left centre twice, being, upon both occasions, handsomely repulsed with severe loss to them, leaving in our hands nearly three thousand prisoners.

Among the prisoners are Maj. Gen. Armistead, and many Colonels and officers of lesser note.

The enemy left many dead upon the field, and a large number of wounded in our hands.

The loss upon our side has been considerable. Maj. Gen. Hancock and Brig. Gen. Gibbon were wounded.

After the repelling of the assault, indications leading to the belief that the enemy might be withdrawing, an armed reconnoissance was pushed forward from the left, and the enemy found to be in force.

At the present hour all is quiet.

The New York Cavalry have been engaged all day on both flanks of the enemy, harrassing and vigorously attacking him with great success, notwithstanding they encountered superior numbers, both of cavalry and infantry.

The army is in fine spirits.

(Signed) GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

BALTIMORE, July 4, 1863.

Reports deemed entirely reliable from the battle field down to 6 o'clock last evening, represent the rebels as repeatedly repulsed, with fearful slaughter. The battle lasted all day. Seven thousand prisoners were captured.

The rebel Major-General Armistead was captured yesterday.

The dead body of the rebel Gen. Barksdale, of Mississippi, Ex-Member of Congress, lies within our lines.

The Union men are having a merry time in rejoicing over the successes of the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Information received here states that the battle at Gettysburg, last night, was extremely fierce and stubborn. Heavy and determined assaults were made by the rebels, which were gallantly met by our troops. This morning at daylight the contest was spiritedly renewed. Our army drove the enemy, who in turn drove them, the fighting being desperate'y severe, and the fiercest, perhaps, of the war.

Prisoners report Lieutenant-General Longstreet killed, and this seems to be confirmed.

Colonel Cross, of New Hampshire, and Col. Zook, of New York, are among the killed.

Gen. Sickles was wounded, and had his right leg amputated on the field.

Gen. Barksdale of the rebel army is killed, and his body is in our possession.

The latest intelligence received here was up to 11 o'clock to-day. A rebel mail had been captured. Among the letters it is reported that there was a letter from Jeff Davis to Gen. Lee, saying that he could send him no more troops as Richmond was seriously threatened.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—A special dispatch to *Forney's Press*, dated Hanover, 1 P. M., ole Washington, July 3d, says:

This morning our forces opened on 3,000 rebels, who advanced on the field at daybreak for the purpose of plundering our dead. The rebels hastily retreated. The fight that far has been the most terrific of the war.

A special to the N. Y. *Times* dated battlefield, near Gettysburg, says: At the close of my last dispatch, at 4:30 P. M. yesterday, the enemy had opened a heavy attack with artillery on our left and centre. The fighting was most desperate on both sides. We had against the enemy the 2d, 3d and 5th corps. The 3d and 5th joined hands, and fought heroically. The 2d ably supported them. The fighting was so furious neither party took many prisoners. We captured about six hundred in one or two charges.

Late in the evening General Meade called a council of corps commanders, and it was resolved to continue the fight as long as there was any one left to fight.

HARRISBURG, July 3.—A citizen of Gettysburg, who left there yesterday morning, on a pass issued by General Ewell to go to Heidelburg, met Stuart, F. H. Lee and Hampton, with what he estimated 10,000 cavalry, who were moving in the direction of Gettysburg. Their officers told him Lee had no intention of leaving Pennsylvania, but was going to remain here till his army was destroyed or victorious. He arrived here this evening, the enemy making no efforts to detain him.

A dispatch from London this evening, states that yesterday the rebels left Chambersburg, taking the road in the direction of Gettysburg. Before leaving they burned the depot and workshop belonging to the railroad. London is fourteen miles west of Chambersburg.

The enemy also evacuated Shippensburg yesterday morning, in the same direction.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 4.—The morning train hence to Nashville has been ordered back to Louisville, on account of an extended difficulties along the road. The last trains at latest advices is at Bowling Green. The remnant of Spkis near Glasgow Junction and Nashville, are incorrect

At Nashville the river is 8 inches feet on the shoals—still rising.

THE INVASION.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

RESULT OF WEDNESDAY'S FIGHT.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLES ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE ENEMY ATTACK OUR FORCES.

They are Driven Back at all Points with Great Loss.

THE REBELS RETREATING.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS ON SATURDAY AT NOON.

The Federal Loss in Killed and Wounded from 5,000 to 7,000.

4000 REBEL PRISONERS TAKEN.

Our Loss in Officers Much Exaggerated.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—A messenger arrived this morning from the field of the three days' battle at Gettysburg, Pa., having left there on yesterday at noon. The enemy was then believed to be retreating on the Chambersburg turnpike and the adjacent roads, having left one strong corps posted in an admirable defensive position, half a mile or more beyond Gettysburg, presenting a heavy battle line to oppose our pursuit and protect their retreating columns. This position of theirs was so strong, and gave such opportunities for an enfilading artillery fire on the attacking columns, that an open attack in front was hardly deemed advisable, and up to Saturday at noon had, at any rate, not been attempted. It was not impossible, however, that the flank of this line could be turned. The columns of the enemy's army could be distinctly seen retreating, and their wagon trains also were being hurried off as fast as possible.

The battle of Wednesday, concerning the results and losses of which a full dispatch has been forwarded from the field, was a partial repulse to us, not because the troops did not fight splendidly, but simply because the enemy very largely outnumbered us.

On that day we were the attacking party. General Meade arrived on the ground near midnight, and at once resolved on making it a purely defensive battle. General Howard, who after his arrival Wednesday evening had command, had selected a high bluff south of Gettysburg, on which their cemetery is located, and had stationed troops there up along that line, and had planted batteries to sweep every approach. General Meade adopted this as the proper position for his centre, and at once arranged the other corps as they came up on either flank of the cemetery hill, along the outlying heights, giving to our whole line nearly the shape of a horse-shoe. The ground was quite rolling, with two or three high eminences, and afforded numerous splendid positions for batteries.

With such dispositions we awaited the enemy's attack.

Early on Thursday forenoon, all the corps had come up, and had been placed in position, except Sedgwick's. It had been sent beyond Westminister, under the impression that our army would have to march to York to find the enemy, and this gave it so long a detour to make, that it didn't get up till Thursday evening, when it was placed in the rear of the centre, and held in reserve.

All Thursday forenoon we had nothing but sharp firing between the enemy's skirmishers, and our own, with occasional discharge of our artillery thrown in, when the enemy pressed our skirmishers too hard. The enemy did not mask his artillery at all.

There was considerable pressure through the forenoon by some of our division and corps Generals for a heavy attack on the enemy's centre, but Gen. Meade wisely insisted that the enemy must fight him on the ground he had selected, and persisted in retaining the defensive.

At about half-past four the enemy made the long-awaited attack, concentrating their heaviest force on our left wing, which was naturally the weakest part of our position, and making a desperate effort to break it. Of the results of this engagement, dispatches have already been forwarded to you. We were successful at all points, and repulsed the enemy's attack, and our troops lay on their arms on the battle-field.

On Friday morning, by ten minutes past four o'clock, the attack opened furiously on our extreme right, held by Slocum's corps. During the night this corps had left the rifle pits it had constructed, on Thursday, to go to reinforce some of the weakest portions of the line.

Daybreak showed the rebels in possession of their rifle pits and eager to press their advantage. The fight at first was confined chiefly to musketry, our artillery being unable to see where to direct their fire. From half-past four to six o'clock the firing was very fierce but they were unable yet to regain the rifle pits.

About half-past eight o'clock our batteries opened on the rebels in our old rifle pits. The rebels made several charges on our line, striving, (but unsuccessfully,) to drive us still further back. From this time till half-past ten, the fighting, both with musketry and artillery, was terrific indeed in our regaining our rifle pits. In the meantime the rebels had, about half-past ten o'clock, made a sharp attack on our centre and right, without accomplishing anything, except riddling a small house, occupied for Gen. Meade's Headquarters, with shell and round shot. From eleven to one o'clock it was comparatively a lull. Our troops held their old positions along the whole line and quietly awaited further attack.

A little after one o'clock, the rebels opened their last and most furious attack along the whole line of the centre and left, and continued it till twenty minutes past four, when, repulsed at every point, they slowly retired, and took up a defensive line half a mile or more to the north of Gettysburg. During this attack occurred much of the most desperate fighting of the war. It was sustained on our part by the 11th corps on the centre, and the 2d, 3d and part of the 6th corps on the left. The enemy made several desperate charges, but in each was broken and forced in confusion by our terrific artillery fire, which we were fortunate enough more than once to get to enfilade their advancing lines.

The rebel troops making this attack was A. P. Hill's and Longstreet's Corps, forming nearly two-thirds of Lee's whole army.

A division of A. P. Hill's Corps, regarded as their crack fighting division, was selected for the most opposed part of their attacking line. In one charge they made they came up in three lines—the first a very heavy one of skirmishers; the second their battle line, and the third the reserve battle line—each strengthening for more by a mile along our centre and left. At Cemetery Hill they got within a couple hundred yards before we opened our whole fire on them. The line was instantly shattered and sent flying over the field, while one brigade threw down their arms and rushed en masse over to our lines, and gave themselves up as prisoners.

By half-past four the battle was substantially over. The rebels still kept up a straggling fire on our left, and from houses in Gettysburg. Their sharpshooters still tried to pick off exposed officers on Cemetery Hill, while they kept tossing an occasional shell into headquarters till nightfall, but from half-past four the bulk of their army had retired.

Our losses are less than would have been expected from so bitterly contested a battle, owing to the fact that after the first day we acted wholly on the defensive. Five to seven thousand will probably cover our entire losses in killed and wounded. We lost about 1,500 prisoners the first day, but none of any consequence afterwards. On Friday evening; about seven o'clock, 3,200 rebel prisoners, by actual count, had been turned over to the officers in charge of prisoners, and more were still coming in from then till Saturday noon. No further count was made, but it must be safe to say that the number was by that time increased to 4,000—possibly more.

Our losses in general officers have been exaggerated by rumors picked up and telegraphed at a distance from the field. Gen. Schimmelfennig, of the 11th corps, is not a prisoner. He was cut off from our troops during Wednesday's fight, but managed to conceal himself in Gettysburg, and has got into our lines again. Gen. Paul, also reported killed, proves safe. Gen. Sickles was not killed. His leg was shot off below the knee, but he is likely to recover. Gen. Hancock's wound is not now thought dangerous. Gen. Gibbon is slightly wounded, Barlow wounded and a prisoner; Weed killed. Gen. Warner, chief of Meade's staff, had a very narrow escape, a bullet passing under his chin, grazing the throat and cutting it enough to make it bleed profusely, but inflicting no serious injury. Gen. Joe Meredith proves also seriously injured internally. It is not true that Longstreet is a prisoner. We took Gen. Olmsted, from which the report probably originated. The rebel Gen. Garnett was killed, and Gen. Hood's arm taken off. In Woodward's division, which suffered so terribly in the first day's fight, Lt.-Col. Stevens, 24 Wisconsin, is living, and will recover. Likewise Major Mansfield, 24 Wisconsin, and Lt.-Col. Flanagan, 24th Michigan. The losses of officers in Ohio regiments are not heavy.

On the whole, regarded solely as a defensive battle, it was a brilliant victory, admirably managed by Gen. Meade, and splendidly fought. The army redeemed itself, and all did their duty.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1863.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. MEADE.

Dispatches from Gen. Meade, dated yesterday morning, state that the rebel army had withdrawn from his front, but whether for a retreat or other manoeuver was not then known. Nothing has been received up to this time, so far as can be ascertained, conflicting with this intelligence.

The importance of the dispatches from Jeff. Davis and Adjutant General Cooper to Gen. Lee cannot be overrated. They reveal the objects of Lee's campaign and the cause of its failure and the present views of the rebel government.

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

A decisive battle has been fought to-day, and the enemy has been repulsed with much loss. At day-light, Lee's right wing battery was opened on our left, and shortly after, more of his center followed. After half an hours cannonading, and doing but little damage to us, the fire slackened, and only occasional shots were exchanged. Shortly afterwards the enemy's left, composed entirely of infantry and sharp-shooters, made an attack on our right wing. So suddenly and impetuously was it accomplished, that our skirmishers and front line were driven back from their entrenchments; but by the aid of batteries in the rear and the indomitable bravery of the 12th Army Corps, we regained our first position and captured a considerable number of prisoners.

Several hours of ominous silence followed the partial repulse.

At one o'clock the enemy fired two shots, apparently as a signal for one of the grandest artillery fights ever witnessed on this continent. It is estimated that before a moment elapsed 80 guns opened upon us. Our batteries returned the compliment with interest. The air was literally thick with iron, and for more than an hour it seemed impossible that man or beast could live through it. Strange to say the enemy's accuracy of range, exhibited on the two previous days, was wanting on this occasion, as most of their shells exploded far in the rear of our front, and generally missing our batteries. Under cover of this fond we infer that Lee advanced his columns of infantry from their cover, and made several desperate attemps to carry our line by assault, but each successive attempt was repulsed with terrible havoc to their ranks.

After hours of incessant cannonading, the fire grew less intense for a short time, but was again renewed with equal spirit. During this period some of our batteries, whose ammunition had been expended and men exhausted, ceased to fire, and on the approach of reserve batteries, withdrew to the rear. The enemy only seeing the batteries withdraw, and mistaking this for a retreat, made a rapid infantry charge up hill, and obtained a position in one line, cutting to pieces and almost annihilating the infantry supports; but before they had time to rejoice at their imaginary success, the fresh batteries poured in a deadly fire of canister and case shot, and the infantry reserves on either flank of the gap charged them and added greatly to their destruction. They were completely surprised, and hundreds threw down their arms and asked for quarters. Nearly the entire brigade of Gen. Dick Garnett was surrounded, and Garnett himself, wounded, barely made his escape.

Longstreet was reported mortally wounded and a prisoner. He is reported to have died an hour afterward.

About half-past four, p. m., the artillery of the enemy slackened, and had entirely ceased at five, the last shot which they fired being far beyond their original position, and the infantry columns had withdrawn to their covers.

We took upwards of three thousand prisoners. The enemy captured but few if any of our men.

Rebel prisoners report that Gen. A. P. Hill was killed instantly upon the field, and that their officers suffered far greater casualties than in any previous engagement.

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Gen. Butterfield was struck in the breast, and it is feared internally wounded, by a piece of shell, which exploded in the building. Gen. Joseph Dickinson, of the staff, had his left arm perforated by a fragment of shell, and it seemed a miracle that no greater damage was done to life or limb.

Several of our general officers were wounded in the engagement. General Hancock was wounded in the leg; Gens. Gibbons, Warren and Hunt were wounded.

In consequence of the excitement and difficulty in ascertaining their location, the names of many prominent officers reported as killed cannot be ascertained to night.

Too much credit cannot be given to the men at our batteries, who for hours stood to their guns under a boiling sun, and surrounded by missles of death, retiring only to give their positions to others when their caissons and limbers were exhausted of ammunition. The infantry engaged also nobly did their duty, and the enemy, to-day, at half-past four the bulk of their army had retired.

Our losses are less than would have been expected from so bitterly contested a battle, owing to the fact that after the first day we acted wholly on the defensive. Five to seven thousand will probably cover our entire losses in killed and wounded. We lost about 1,500 prisoners the first day, but none of any consequence afterwards. On Friday evening; about seven o'clock, 3,200 rebel prisoners, by actual count, had been turned over to the officers in charge of prisoners, and more were still coming in from then till Saturday noon. No further count was made, but it must be safe to say that the number was by that time increased to 4,000—possibly more.

Our losses in general officers have been exaggerated by rumors picked up and telegraphed at a distance from the field. Gen. Schimmelfennig, of the 11th corps, is not a prisoner. He was cut off from our troops during Wednesday's fight, but managed to conceal himself in Gettysburg, and has got into our lines again. Gen. Paul, also reported killed, proves safe. Gen. Sickles was not killed. His leg was shot off below the knee, but he is likely to recover. Gen. Hancock's wound is not now thought dangerous. Gen. Gibbon is slightly wounded, Barlow wounded and a prisoner; Weed killed. Gen. Warner, chief of Meade's staff, had a very narrow escape, a bullet passing under his chin, grazing the throat and cutting it enough to make it bleed profusely, but inflicting no serious injury. Gen. Joe Meredith proves also seriously injured internally. It is not true that Longstreet is a prisoner. We took Gen. Olmsted, from which the report probably originated. The rebel Gen. Garnett was killed, and Gen. Hood's arm taken off. In Woodward's division, which suffered so terribly in the first day's fight, Lt.-Col. Stevens, 24 Wisconsin, is living, and will recover. Likewise Major Mansfield, 24 Wisconsin, and Lt.-Col. Flanagan, 24th Michigan. The losses of officers in Ohio regiments are not heavy.

On the whole, regarded solely as a defensive battle, it was a brilliant victory, admirably managed by Gen. Meade, and splendidly fought. The army redeemed itself, and all did their duty.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1863.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. MEADE.

Dispatches from Gen. Meade, dated yesterday morning, state that the rebel army had withdrawn from his front, but whether for a retreat or other manoeuver was not then known. Nothing has been received up to this time, so far as can be ascertained, conflicting with this intelligence.

The importance of the dispatches from Jeff. Davis and Adjutant General Cooper to Gen. Lee cannot be overrated. They reveal the objects of Lee's campaign and the cause of its failure and the present views of the rebel government.

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

A decisive battle has been fought to-day, and the enemy has been repulsed with much loss. At day-light, Lee's right wing battery was opened on our left, and shortly after, more of his center followed. After half an hours cannonading, and doing but little damage to us, the fire slackened, and only occasional shots were exchanged. Shortly afterwards the enemy's left, composed entirely of infantry and sharp-shooters, made an attack on our right wing. So suddenly and impetuously was it accomplished, that our skirmishers and front line were driven back from their entrenchments; but by the aid of batteries in the rear and the indomitable bravery of the 12th Army Corps, we regained our first position and captured a considerable number of prisoners.

Several hours of ominous silence followed the partial repulse.

At one o'clock the enemy fired two shots, apparently as a signal for one of the grandest artillery fights ever witnessed on this continent. It is estimated that before a moment elapsed 80 guns opened upon us. Our batteries returned the compliment with interest. The air was literally thick with iron, and for more than an hour it seemed impossible that man or beast could live through it. Strange to say the enemy's accuracy of range, exhibited on the two previous days, was wanting on this occasion, as most of their shells exploded far in the rear of our front, and generally missing our batteries. Under cover of this fond we infer that Lee advanced his columns of infantry from their cover, and made several desperate attemps to carry our line by assault, but each successive attempt was repulsed with terrible havoc to their ranks.

After hours of incessant cannonading, the fire grew less intense for a short time, but was again renewed with equal spirit. During this period some of our batteries, whose ammunition had been expended and men exhausted, ceased to fire, and on the approach of reserve batteries, withdrew to the rear. The enemy only seeing the batteries withdraw, and mistaking this for a retreat, made a rapid infantry charge up hill, and obtained a position in one line, cutting to pieces and almost annihilating the infantry supports; but before they had time to rejoice at their imaginary success, the fresh batteries poured in a deadly fire of canister and case shot, and the infantry reserves on either flank of the gap charged them and added greatly to their destruction. They were completely surprised, and hundreds threw down their arms and asked for quarters. Nearly the entire brigade of Gen. Dick Garnett was surrounded, and Garnett himself, wounded, barely made his escape.

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on both roads burned the bridges, and the rear guard took up positions in hastily built works on the opposite side of the river. It was readily understood that this was for the purpose of delaying our crossing as long as possible, in order to enable the infantry and teams to get into the mountains to aid them in this. Very heavy rains came up and the river rose very high. The natives say they never saw the river so high as at present.

The situation on the night of the 1st was: McCook at Estill Springs, with Buckner opposite; Thomas at a point two miles up the river, with the enemy opposite. The main rebel army was in the vicinity of Winchester and Dechard, in camp, ready to move in a second into the mountains. Department headquarters were the same night established at Tullahoma. Crittendan, with his whole corps, was sent by a rapid march to take possession of the road leading from Dechard via Tracey City, to Chattanooga. This was successful, and forced the enemy to take the road across the mountains. On the morning of the 2d, McCook crossed at the mouth of Rock Creek, below the enemy's position in front of our right, and thus flanked him. The enemy withdrew to Winchester and the mountains. At the upper bridge, where Negley was, a similar manouver was made, with little better success. Rousseau and Brannon were were sent to the upper crossing, to come down in the rear of the enemy, when Negley was to details, not drive. It was thought that Rousseau could cross by 10 o'clock A. M., but the swollen state of the river prevented, and only a few troops got over in time.

In the meantime a cavalry brigade came in upon the right flank of the enemy, and the firing was mistaken for that of Rousseau, and Negley opened with two batteries on the rebel position, a thousand yards distant, and the first fire dismounted one gun and killed and wounded several rebel gunners. They were taken completely by surprise, and made but few replies, retreating precipitately. In the meantime Turchin had engaged the rebel right, and after a fight of two hours, drove it and the entire rebel force from the field, killing 35 of them. The battery escaped. The principal fight was around the house of Pennington, who was in the rebel force engaged, which was sacked by Turchin's men. The fight only ending at 2 p. m., the troops were unable to cross until the morning of the 3d