FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

THE INVASION We have glorious news this morning. The rebel invader has been interrupted in this brief and haughty saturnalia, and compelled to accept battle from the Army of the Potomac. As we supposed, yesterday, from the information we had received, General MEADE, acting with swift energy, has thrown his columns against the army of LEE. Near the town of Gettysburg, in Southern Pennsylvania, the rebels were encountered, and -a fierce battle ensued The corps of General REYNOLDS was hurled against Long-STREET and HILL, and the contest became fierce, persistent, and bloody. Our troops fought with unexampled bravery, and, although we could have spared a thousand of armed men with less danger to the cause than the gifted and gallant REYNOLDS, we accept the battle as a glorious event. In other parts of the State the intelligence is not so pleasing. The shells are falling into the peaceful town of Carlisle. Women and children are fleeing into the woods terrified and despairing. A woman of Pennsylvania has been outraged. Homes have been plundered, and the accumulated sayings of years ruthlessly stolen. Haughty generals treat us with the air of masters. This is what the rebels have visited upon Pennsylvania. These chivalrous warriors may say of him, without disparagement have inaugurated their invasion by the most cruel and ruthless deeds. This outrage at Carlisle—this shelling of a town of women and children without any warning-is one of the roost malignant acts of the war. It was not a necessary act, for already the rebels have retreated, and Carlisle is evacuated. We look upon it as an act of wantonness, and deserving the reprobation of humanity. The cheek of the Pennsylvanian should burn with shame to think that such deeds are committed in his native State. Our last news is, that the battle at Gettys-CHANAN, restrained his expression of step towards its accomplishment. New burg is still progressing. The reader will the deep detestation which he un proof has thus been given that the rerecollect a despatch we printed yesterday doubtedly felt for the shameless policy bellion for the extension of slavery will from our Harrisburg correspondent, in which of the last Administration. But he pre- end in its destruction. Western Virginia it was shown that the rebel forces at Carlisle, Chambersburg, and York had withdrawn, and concentrated near Gettysburg. W. H. F. LEE we know to have been before Carlisle, STUART was manœuvring around West-

pursuit; and if he loses, we can save the pared for any event. We have not yet seen the end of this battle of Gettysburg. We do not know that it is a victory; the result is with Providence. We must not be lulled or charmed into a false hope, but labor constantly, earnestly, and with courage, until this invasion is repelled, the rebel army crushed, and the proud soil of Pennsylvania. redeemed from dishonor and desolation. As we are writing, at an early hour this morning, the news comes rushing in from the East and West hopeful and joyous. Rosecrans is advancing with his splendid army and driving Brage before him. GRANT is drawing the cords tighter around Vicksburg, and our special despatches from the Army of the Potomac give us comfort and encouragement. The great battle progresses, and, at sundown last evening, the Union forces were driving the enemy. To day will probably see the final struggle. God speed the right! The

skies look brighter, and it may be that we

shall celebrate our Fourth of July with the

defeat of BRAGG, the fall of Vicksburg, the capture of Richmond, and the annihilation of LEE. Death of General John F. Reynolds. Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, has given her thousands to the war, and her generals to the army. Among all the latter there is no name that has been more honored, or that deserves to be more honorably remembered, than the name of John F. REY NOLDS, who gave out his life in the initial battle for the protection of Pennsylvania from rebel invasion, which took place near Gettysburg on Wednesday last, the first of July. JOHN F. REYNOLDS was a son of JOHN REYNOLDS, the editor of the old days when, under the auspices of James Buchanan, it changed, not into a Demingled, were many of the best specimens of the old Pennsylvania interior aristocracy pied high judicial positions—and constantly his sons borrowed from his example face of their flat contradiction by LEE? with JAMES BUCHANAN, and almost edu- though less direct. The old pro-slavery cated under his tutelage, took the strongest leaven, which still remains in the prejudice ground against his policy from the moment against our colored citizens, will lose its

he determined to betray the great constitu- power for evil. ency which elected him President of the United States. JOHN F. REYNOLDS, who died a major lant conduct of the negro regiments at Port JOHN F. REYNOLDS, who died a major lant conduct of the negro regiments at Port general in the army of the United States, was never a politician. His education was never a politician. His educations with a military education. His associations with

Southern officers and people had impressed of the North. The invasion is the means him with a deep interest in their insti- by which the black race vindicates its coututions and prejudices; and yet, while rage and devotion. It will be impossi disdaining to yield to the importunities ble to believe that the Northern men of coof politicians, it is to his infinite credit that, lor are merely fitted to be hewers of wood on frequent occasions previous to his death, he did not hesitate to declare that he had unlearned all his regard for Southern institutions, and was ready to fight and die for his own section, and to approve the entire policy of the Administration. His brother, JAMES L. REYNOLDS, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, heretofore an influential Democrat, is one of the most effective and determined opponents of the present so-called Democratic party, and one of the most earnest and resolute advocates of the policy of for that pitiful injustice. In rising so nobly the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN. If Major General John F. REYNOLDS had lived he would undoubtedly have reached a higher position in the American army. He possessed all the qualities of a great military

leader. He was modest, reticent, studious, and brave. He was exactingly severe in his discipline, but passionately devoted to hiscommand. He had no mercy for a delinquent officer, but an ever-present indulgence tor the errors of the private soldier. It is said of him that he never asked any one to go in the way of danger unless he himself was in the front. He was not a babbling general. He never asked a question of his superiors—he obeyed. In the various change of command in the unfortunate-Army of the Potomac there is no living witness who can say that John F. REYNOLDS ever complained of his chief. He never belonged either to the McClellan party, or mise between the advocates and opponents to the Hooker party, or to the McDowell of immediate emancipation; and though we party. When honors came to him, they must regret that feature which condemns came not merely because they were unasked, | all slaves over forty years to perpetual serbut because they were deserved. We of General MEADE, who is now promoted to the command of the great Army of Freedom, that he was the idol of the great Pennsylvania Reserve division. He was proud and pure. Constantly in the neighborhood of Washington, he never approached politicians, although many were hungering to bestow favors upon him. No letter, no speech, no word, ever fell from our hero that can be distorted either to his

served, from the beginning of his life to its | and Missouri are already free, and Delaand decorum which should always illustrate | ject to the curse of slavery. the character of the American soldier. MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

Major General John Fulton Reynolds, slain at Gettysburg, on July 1st, was born in Laucaster, 1820. He entered the West Point Military Academy as a cadet in 1837, having been appointed from his native State to that position. He graduated 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. Garnett (killed), and several other officers in both services. On the 1st of July, 1841, he was promoted to a brevet second lieutenancy in the 3d United States artillery, and on October 23, 1841, he received his full commission. On the 18th of July, 1846, he was promoted to the first lieutenancy, and served in Mexico. He was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Monterey, with rank daying from September 23, 1846; and further brevetted MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. REYNOLDS. minster, but these were cavalry and light artillery forces. The great army is before MEADE, and so placed that retreat seems to be impossible. If the rebels fall back towards Harrisburg, Smith and his militia are ready to meet them. If they advance, it is upon MEADE and the Army of the Potomac, and they must either defeat these two armies or be annihilated. The Army of the Potomac never had such an opportunity, from September 23, 1946; and further brevetted major, with rank dating from February 23, 1847, for Similar gallant conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. Both these brevets were awarded by Congress in own patriotic action. Let us continue the work of enrolment and enlistment, so Both these brevets were awarded by Congress in August, 1548. During February, 1552, he acted as aid to Gen. Wool, and on the 3d of March, 1855, he received his full commission as captain of artillery. that if MEADE wins a victory, we can rereceived his full commission as captain of artillery. He was particularly distinguished for-brave conduct during the several conflicts with the Indians near the Rogue river, in Oregon, during the year 1855. In 1859 he commanded Company C, of the 3d Artillery, and stood No. 37 on the lineal roll of United States artillery officers. The regiment at this time was scattered in companies and sections throughout the West and Southwest. Deaths and resignations raised him three on the ineal roll during the next year, he standing then No. 34. At the commencement of 1861 he held the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel, commandant of West Point Cadets, which position he held at the opening of the rebellion. He was also instructor of cavalry, artillery, and infantry tactics at the military academy. On the 14th of May, 1861, Brevet Major Reynolds was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 14th United States Infantry, crued the rear received the section of the 20th care the content of the 20th care the care the care the 20th care the 20th care the care the 20th ca lieve his tired troopers, and assist in the inspection of the 14th of May, 1861, Brevet Major Reynolds was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 14th United States Infantry, one of the new regiments, and on the 20th of August, 1861, was commissioned as Brigadier General of volunteers, and placed in command of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Within the last year he was appointed major general of volunteers. In September, 1861, he commanded at Cheat Mountain, Virginia, when the rebels, under Gen. Robert E. Lee, attacked him in strong force, and tried to drive him from his position. They were repulsed handsomely several times, and finally retired. In 1862, General Reynolds was attached to the Army of the Potomac. 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 forces organized for the delence of the Goad, to his skill and energy we were greatly indebted for the check given to the enemy. He commanded a division under Burnside, and when General Hooker was placed in command he was assigned the first

> For the Press.] Major-General John Fulton Reynolds JULY 1, 1863, They do not perish as do common men, Who for fair Freedom die in glorious strife; Death is to them the priceless diadem
> Which crowns the grandeur of a royal life. Nor do they leave us as the sun the sky Deserts, leaving the heavens to barren night-Not into darkness do their great souls go, But proudly vanish in excess of light. Though Death be waiting in the path I tread. I will not turn aside. Duty I know Thus thinking, rode he at the Army's head.

Death smiled; but Duty raised her eyes to God And robed in glory came to him the twain; He died. He leaves unto his slayers, shame; Tears to his country, and a nobler pride, To think what splendors glorify his name.

How well he lived, and in what cause he died. Two Results of the Invasion. The invasion of the North by the rebel Lancaster Journal, in the days when that army should forever destroy two evils, the paper was a Federal, as well as in the existence of which has alone made invasion possible. These evils are contempt of the negro and sympathy with the rebellion. mocratic, but into a Jackson newspaper. That either evil will be completely destroyed In the school in which John Reynolds, we cannot hope. Our optimism is not the father of General John F. Reynolds, absolute. Those who have hitherto, with perfect knowledge of the truth, persisted in falsehood, are beyond the possibility of rean aristocracy as well of intellect as of formation. Insult to their own States, wealth. They were men who believed in | danger to their own homes, will not teach the homely virtues and the hard-working | them repentance; they will rather exult in qualities of practical life. The editor of the | misfortunes which they helped to create, Langaster Journal, while associating with and will claim as fulfilments of their presuch distinguished characters as BALDWIN, | dictions, calamities which are merely con-TILOHMAN, and GIBSON-all of whom occu- | sequences of their disloyalty. The invasion will increase the sympathy of such men thrown into intercourse with many of the with the rebellion; they gladly hail it as a leading men of the State, did not forget to proof of Northern weakness, if not of Southteach to the men in his own office, as ern strength. But the bold march of LEE an editor and a printer, those maxims of into the fair valley of the Cumberland, the business life without which no man can | tribute he exacted from York, the robbery succeed in the end. And the same lesson of Hagerstown and Chambersburg, the inwhich he gave to his journeymen and ap- sult to the State, will have very different inprentices he taught to his sons and his rela- | fluence upon thousands of their deluded foltives. It is a fact that will never be for lowers. The men who were falsely taught middle counties of Pennsyl- that the rebellion is a defence of Southern vania, that John Reynolds, the sociable and | liberties, will know the emptiness of such a high-toned gentleman, was at the same time | pretence, when they feel it as an outrage on hard, exacting, just, and generous. In Northern honor. They are not likely to truth, that which he insisted upon in his es- | believe that the rebel leaders are so very tablishment, as a journalist, he applied to his | anxious to secure peace, when they find household. Liberal to strangers, he was them resolutely bent upon war. Can the frugal in his family. Hospitable to a fault, | stern argument of rebel arms fail to refutehe, nevertheless, looked after the smallest the flimsy sophistry of disloyal words? Can expenditures. His printing office was a any man of ordinary intelligence believe the model of regularity and of economy, and vague assurances of Vallandigham in the that which has been of so much benefit | The invasion of Pennsylvania is a practo them in the battle of life. Four tical refutation of every word uttered at all sons of John Reynolds, the editor of the the peace meetings since the war began; it Lancaster Journal, were living before the is an expression of Southern contempt for White in Harrisburg I saw Hon. James W. Scovell. death of Major General John F. Reynolds, Northern meanness; it destroys the hypo- be looked as brave and determined in his shoulderand they were all eminent and practical thesis upon which the present opposition to men. One, the subject of this notice, was the Government is based; it proves that the born in the year 1820. Another, WILLIAM election of a Governor of Pennsylvania upon League, an appointment that will meet with great REYNOLDS, is a distinguished captain in the the platform of the Democratic State Connavy, now holding an important command | vention would be unnecessary servility, under Admiral DUPONT. A third, JAMES | which the rebel Government would despise L. REYNOLDS, is a leading member of the and reject; more than all, it decisively estabar in Lancaster county; and the fourth, | blishes the fundamental truth, upon which Samuel Reynolds, a successful ironmaster | all our action must be grounded, that the in this State. These boys were educated in only path to an honorable peace is triumthe old-time school, under the care of phant and conclusive war. Henceforth, in a father who ought to be remembered outraged Pennsylvania, at least, sympathy for his severe, practical, private eco- with the rebellion must be limited to the ignomy, and his uncommon geniality in norant, utterly incapable of seeing the truth, public life. It is not out of place to re- or the intelligent, naturally enamored of mark that every male member of this Rey- falsehood. This will be one result of the innolds family, although closely associated vasion. The other will be equally certain;

That which is a fact a thousand miles

away is but a rumor at home, and the gal-

and drawers of water, when the danger of their country elevates them, in a day, to the ranks of its defenders. Those who hitherto despised the negro must respect him now. The men who form the new colored regiments are magnanimous enough to forget the long years of social oppression, in one week of liberality; they have forgiven the fugitive-slave law, which the North established, for the sake of the Emancipation Proclamation, by which the North atones to the altitudes of equal patriotism and danger with the white soldier, the colored men of the North have won the right to other equalities, which could in no other ways have been gained.

Emancipation in Missouria On the Fourth of July, 1870, Missouri will be a Free State. The act of emancipation passed by the State Convention on the first of July declares that the State shall be free in seven years. All slaves, however, will still be held in servitude, until July 4th, 1876. All slaves over forty years will be held during their lives, and all under twelve years of age till they are twenty-three. After 1870 no slave can be sold or removed from the State, and, of course, no slaves can be brought into the State and held in slavery. This act is evidently a comprovitude, we are not desirous to object to measures fraught with so much good to the future interests of the Western States. Thirty thousand slaves are virtually liberated by this act; for this prospective emancipation in effect changes slavery into apprenticeship. No compensation is given to the owners of slaves, which would have been necessary had the Convention passed an act of immediate liberation. Slavery in Missouri is now-like a tree whose roots have been cut, which lives only own discredit or to show that he had a upon the life within its trunk, and must higher ambition than that concentrated in wither and die when that is exhausted. It devotion to his country. It may be that the | can draw no more vitality from the soil. A fact that he was selected as a cadet to the great State has redeemed itself, and the West Point Academy by JAMES BU- friends of universal freedom rejoice in a new

honorable and glorious close, the dignity ware and Maryland cannot long remain sub-The Streets. In New York, where there are many strange fish, Alderman Boole has not hitherto ranked precisely among the "wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best" of City Fathers. However, as was remarked by that sage philosopher, Linkum Fidelius, "circumstances alters cases." Boole, who has just been made Street Inspector in Gotham, took office with a voluntary pledge to have the streets of New York cleaned thoroughly in ten days. The Herald, describing how clean this new broom sweeps, says that he is likely to do it in even less time: "Already the piles of dirt and dust, which filled the holes and ruts in the pavements have disappeared. The barrels and boxes of ashes and garbage have been emptied and | Heights. carried off, and the reeking filth that lined the gutters, sending forth the most disagreeable and unhealthy ordors, is no longer visible. These results are highly satisfactory to the public, as well as creditable to City Inspector Boole. If he only perseveres in this course he will achieve for himself an enviable degree of popularity, while at the same time he will be of incalculable service to the people. What is needed is not merely the cleaning of the streets, but the keeping of them clean when once the dirt and filth are fairly removed." Sincerely do we envy New York the possession of a

> such a street-cleaner as Boole, if but for a week. In the programme of our grand Independence-Day procession, issued by Professor COPPEE, as chief marshal, the concluding sentence runs thus: "Mr. SMITH, street contractor, will have the streets on the route swent the day before, and sprinkled in the evening. Will he? It was stated, as the law, in the City Councils on Thursday, that Mr. SMITH was to be paid, even though he did not clean our streets. Therefore, we take leave to doubt whether he will have the principal streets swept and sprinkled on the 3d of July, as blandly suggested to him by Mr. COPPEE. We should like to know whether Street-Inspector (late Alderman) Boole

BOOLE. As the Venetians prayed for one

hour of blind old DANDOLO, so do we desire

could not be borrowed or hired from New York for ten days or a fortnight? Such an officer is much required in Philadelphia. We

want some such Hercules to clean our Augean streets. Colonel Thomas' Regiment.

Correspondence of The Press.] LANCASTER, June 30, 1863. Since I last wrote you, the 20th Regiment P. M., siderable of warfare. We left Camp Curtin on Sunday week, and marched across the river, and pitched our tents for one whole night near the en enchments. On Monday, at daybreak, we broke amp, and were stationed by companies along the orth Central Railroad to protect the bridges along the road. Company C, Captain Shipley, was stationed on the advance. His post was less than three miles from Hanover Junction., On Saturday the rebel scouts appeared on the hill commanding the bridge and drove in his pickets. They were mounted on fine large horses, which they pressed from the farmers in York county. On Saturday afternoon, Captain McClintock sent out four scouts, among them was the writer of this. We found the country, both in our front and rear, full of rebel Sunday morning, finding we were being surrounded, mental officers, to fall back towards Harrisburg We took up our line of march at twelve o'clock, and on Sunday night, at twelve o'clock, we landed at Shank's Ferry, three miles above Safe Harbor, on the Susquehanna, having marched a distance of thirty-two miles in twelve hours. The following companies are here, having come in since our arrival: Companies A, C, E, G, and L, respectively under command of Captains Smith, Shipley, McClintock, Harry C. Snyder, and Asbcraft. During the week we were at Bridge No. 86. We built fortifications in the daytime and did taken prisoners by the rebels. Their names are as follows: Wm. Merritt, John Blum, and J. Burton. Nothing but the firm stand taken by Cant Shipley saved us from being gobbled up by the rebs. While we were in York county we were charged triple the amount for everything we purchased. For instance, 15 cents per quart for milk, bread 25 cents a loaf. Here in Lancaster it is very different; in fact, the whole five companies are fed by the citizens here. and many a lusty cheer has rent the air for the pa-I see military matters are assuming a proper shape by a Connerhead in the Second ward, a few days heman enlist from our Second-ward League; but he was mistaken. Out of about two hundred members, over fifty are in the 20th Regiment P. M., and we are now looking anxiously for the "Democratic leadquarters," under the shadow of the Hall of Independence, to do as the Union League of Philalelphia has done.

I might here mention that it has been a sharp contest between the Assessors of Internal Revenue in the First and Third districts, to see which could straps, as he feels patriotic in making Union speeches. He has consented to give his first speech after his return from war, before the Second ward favor in Southwark. This afternoon we leave to join the regiment at Bainbridge, the headquarters of the regiment, where we hope to do good service in the cause of freedom. Yours, &c., Pay and Allowance of Colored Troops. The following correspondence explains itself: The following correspondence explains itself:

COLUMINUS, Ohio, June 26th, 1863:

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.:

The colored regiment is progressing handsomely. The men are expecting the usual pay and both ty allowed white soldiers. Will they get it?

DAVID TOD, Governor.

[ANSWER] Washington, June 26th, 1863. Governor Tod:

A careful examination of acts of Congress by the Solicitor of the War Department has led him to the conclusion that the Government can pay to colored thoops only ten (10) dollars per month, and no bounty.

A monthly advanced. A month's advance pay will be authorized. For any iadditional pay or bounty, colored troops must trust to State contributions and the justice of Congress at the next session. Upon this basis, the organizations have been made elsewhere.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Attempt to Assassinate Gov. Yates.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1863. Despatches from Gen. Meade. The latest despatches received from Gen. MEAD are dated last night. They state that the corps en gages with Ewell's army were REYNOLDS are HOWARD'S. PLEASANTON succeeded in inflicting evere injury upon Stuart's cavalry. Gen. BEYNOLDS was killed. The reports received from all quarters are en

- Banishment of Disloyalists. The Alexandria Gazette says, that in pursuance of an official order, the Provost Marshal General ha commenced issuing orders to the citizens, requiring such as receive the notification to appear at this office within forty-eight hours, and give proof o their loyalty, or otherwise he sent So Accident to Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln was this morning injured by in

es running away and breaking of the carriage i

which she was travelling from Soldiers' Home to the Miscellaneous. The French sloop-of-war Catinat has arrived a he Washington navy yard. Commander Hughes has been ordered to the com mand of the gunboat Clinerone. The city papers contain notices calling on the vaious dormant military associations to attend ad ourned meetings. The clerks of the several Government depart-

ments are not exempt from the general muster The martial spirit has revived. THE WAR IN MARKLAND.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]
IMARYLAND HEIGHTS, July 1, 1863. The transposition which has lately taken place in the attitude of the two hostile armies, has left Harper's Ferry isolated. Twelve thousand troops could be of much more service nearer the field of active operations than on the Maryland Heights, where nothing sould prevent their being surrounded and captured. Harper's Ferry, as the right wing of the Army of the Potomac, was worth holding; but, with die army in Pennsylvania and Eastern Maryland, it oses all importance. For some considerable length Antietam, and have been gradually enclosing the ison at Maryland Heights-shutting off all rereat. Three days ago they had reached Charlesown, a few miles due south of Harper's Ferry, and were still encircling Gen. French's command. Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, they drove n our pickets, and killed one cavalryman, wounded two others, besides capturing fifteen prisoners. This was on Bolivar Heights. The force on Maryland Heights would soon have been besieged, and the next account you would have beard from here would have been that Maryland Heights were invested. The march of the army having destroyed the importance which heretofore was attached to the position near Harper's Ferry, the wiscet plan was to evacuate, and employ the troops stationed here where they could be of greater advantage to our cause. At Nolan's Ferry, three miles below Point of Rocks, the rebels have several pieces of cannon, and between 4,000 and 5,000 infantry. Their object undoubtedly is to use this ford for transporting the booty they capture in Pennsylvania into Virginia. Three hundred empty wagons, many of them captured from us at Winchester, are ready to cross at this place on their way into Pennsylvania, where they expect to get them all filled with store On Sunday morning the position was to be held at all hazards. The whole cavalry force was to Hooker, when they were to proceed on a socuting expedition to Hagerstown, and as far orthward as it was possible for them to get But the expected cavalry regiment came not, and the expedition was postponed indefinitely. Next day-Monday-early in the morning came the order o evacuate. Instantly tents were struck, baggage placed in wagons, guns that were loaded discharged and the largest pieces of cannon taken on board the canal boats, to be taken down the Chesapeaks and Georgetown Canal to Washington. It was about 8 o'clock, Monday evening, when the retiring column of baggage wagons began to move from Frederick City. Everything was done carefully and deliberately. Nothing was left behind; we brought everything with us, save move in front of Washington, when Gen French may have a much better chance to distinguish himself than he would if hemmed in on Marvland Early on Monday morning the Union people of Harper's Ferry began to leave, and before Tuesday afternoon every loyal person who could procure the wherewithal to evacuate Harper's Ferry left in very

indecent haste. Every individual seemed to look out for himself alone, rushing madly to the front, as if they expected the "devil to take the hindthere would be no necessity for the general flight. but they use their influence to have every prominen Union person they know harassed, ruined, crushed, and, I am sorry to say, they have succeeded in many instances. But the weapon they use is a dangerous one, liable to cut both ways:

Before the troops had all left, one of those tragic accidents occurred which is much to be deprecated, because it resulted from carelessness, killing eight men, and wounding eighteen others, all of which loss might have been prevented by a little precaution. The 6th Regiment of Maryland Volunteers though inexperienced, were ordered to destroy some fixed ammunition. The men began to break the scattered profusely over the ground, A spark was

emitted from the hammer, which ignited the pow-der, and caused the tremendous explosion so fatal to News from Richmond Papers. FORTRESS MONROE, July 2.—The flag-of-truce teamer New York has arrived. The Richmond Enquirer of July 1st, has the fol-Jackson, June 29 .- Advices from Vicksburg just received report no change in regard to the state of affairs. On the night of the 21st the enemy sparing a mine to blow up an angle of our works. The a mine to blow up an angle of our works. The effort was a complete failure, and killed a number of their own men.

The Vicksburg Citizen of the 16th, 18th, and 23d has been received. The Citizen says for twenty-eight days an incessant shower of shells has rained upon the city. The lowest estimate places the number at one thousand. On Tuesday, while we were shell passed through the office, scattering our cases low the city. A number of transports, loaded with troops, have come down within the past few days. The enemy has been firing incendiary shells for three days, but no damage has been done. Major Headley, of Arkansas, commanding the water bat-tery, and Major Martin, of the 26th Louisiana, were killed last Sunday. Col. M. Laurin, 27th Louisiana, was severely

wounded. The Vicksburg Cilizen confirms the news of the heavy bombardment of Saturday, and says our loss is comparatively nothing. All now feel that Gen. Johnston will arrive in time. The general tone of the editorials of the Citizen is cheerful paper is printed on wall paper. Gen. Parsons bat-tery, at Cypress creek, twenty miles below Na-poleon, fired on five transports loaded with troops, on Tuesday, crippling them bally. The troops landed and attempted to storm our batteries, but were driven hack on Iteracy, cripping them body. The troops landed and attempted to storm our batteries, but were driven back.

JACKSON, June 20.—Official despatches from General Dick Taylor, dated Alexandria, 26th inst., says he stormed and carried, at the point of the bayonet, with unloaded guns, the enemy's position at Berwick's Bay. The loss in killed and wounded is not known. The same despatches say that the enemy's position at Thibodeaux was also carried, but by whom it is not stated. It is thought to have been done by General Walker. This gives us command of the Mississippi river above New Orleans, and enables us to out Banka' supplies.

Lieut. Wilson, with a volunteer party, captured Capt. Manners and his entire party of fitty-three men, after killing four who had burned a train of cars at Brook Haven a few days since.

From Mississippi Toumit, June 29th.—The New Orleans Daily True Della of the 24th reports that a sight took place at Lafourche Crossing, on

that a fight took place at Lafourche Crossing, on the 23d. The Union force engaged was six regiments.
The Confederates charged and captured a Union battery and prisoners, but reported losing fifty-three killed, including Col. Walker, of the 2d Texas Re-giment, who was buried under a flag of truce. The Confederates retired while the enemy were waiting or reinforcements to pursue them.
A gentleman from Pascagoula reports the capture
f the 19th Connecticut Regiment and two batteries
rom New Orleans. Our pickets are near Algiers, The Union League House.

"Agate," the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, describing an interesting visit to Philadelphia, makes the following note of one of our We cross to the fashionable side of Chestnut street We cross to the fashionable side of Chestnut street, ascend the usual staring white marble steps, and assessing beneath elegantly-framed oil portraits of Washington and Jackson enter the dook of a large "double house," four or five stories high, and externally differing in no respect from the best class of Philadelphia private residences. A gentle-looking little Cerberus seems to be guarding the door from unauthorized intruders, but the Judge's is a well-known face, and we pass in without question. To the right is an elegantly furnished smoking-room, with all manner of backelor comforts seathers. To the right is an elegantly lurnished smokingroom, with all manner of bachelor comforts scattered about; to the left the large handsome saloon
parlors form the reception room of the Club. A
full-length portrait of Henry Clay occupies the place
of honor; other pictures of eminent American
statesmen adont the walls, interspersed with tatter
ed battle flags, and other relics of the war.
Ascending to the second story, we enter spacious
apartments just over the parlors, forming the reading room of the Club. Every prominent paper of
the country, and every magazine of any note, is on
file; the leading foreign newspapers, from the Elea
and News down to the Times, are likewise received;
and the tables are strewn with a collection of less im-

tion hangs a bit of shot-riddled, coarse, colored bunting, that is as sacred now as the old chair in Independence Hall—it is Kearney's battle-flag, and it waved in the front in every battle where the gallant soldier led, till at last in his fierce valor he flamed out his life beside its blood-red folds at Chantilly. Well may the Loval League bay it up amongits sacred relies, with the letter of donation from Kearney's soldiers fastened to it.

There are other treasures here—flags of Philadelphia regiments, with the proud biazonry of a dozen battle-fields, all shot torn and blood-stained now, but sacred evermore; swords that stout sons of Philadelphia have wielded in our cause, and, crossing butte-fields, all shot-torn and blood-stained now, but sacred evermore; swords that stout sous of Phthadelphia have wielded in our cause, and, crossing these on the club-bouse walls, other blades surrendered, after well-fought fields, by South Carolina; Virginia, and Georgia traitors; relics from scores of battles that generations to gome will, prize and study over as we now prize the old "Queen's arm," that did good service on that first brave day at Bunker's Hill.

Other stories are devoted to the work of the League document source mailing and fidding that did good service on that first brave day at Bunker's Hill.

Other stories are devoted to the work of the League, document rooms, mailing and folding rooms, and the like, and to the cuising: Clerks are busy sending off documents, pamphlets on all phases of the secession question, speeches in defence of all disputed points of our solity, Solicitor Whiting's sessy on the constitutions grant of war powers to the President, statements of the condition of our national finances, discussions of English neutrality, "Is the Alabams a British pirate?" "The Conscription, with speeches by lludge Kelley, and letters from Secretary Chase," and, among a host of others, George H. Boker's new poem, "The Socond Louisians"—

others, George H. Boker's new poem, "The Soond Louisians"

"Hundreds on hundreds fell; But they are resiling well; Scontages and shackles strong Never shall do them wrong.
O'to the living few. Soldjars, be just and true! Hall them as comrades tried: Fight with them side by side: Nover, in field of tent.
Nover, in field of tent.
Among the scores of packages we notice numbers addressed to Ohio post offices, and one to Richmond, Indiana, while, of course, the interior of Pennsylvania is being 'tended with special case.

THE INVASION.

ENCOURAGING NEWS. A BATTLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

FIVE THOUSAND REBELS TAKEN PRISONERS.

Capture of the Rebel General Archer.

2,400 PRISONERS ARRIVED IN BALTIMORE Death of Gens. Reynolds and Paul. ACTING GEN. WISTAR WOUNDED.

A Great General Battle Impending Near Gettysburg.

Sumberland and London Deserted the Rebels.

THE ENEMY AT CARLISLE RETREATING TO LEE. THE BATTLE NEAR GETTYSBURG. BALTIMORE: July 2-11 P. M.-The details of ves erday's battle near Gettysburg present a mor

sheering state of affairs. It is reported that a large number of prisoner were captured. Some have aiready arrived, and others are on the way. The number is stated at a.000; but this may be an exaggeration. General Schengk has just approximed at the Entaw House that 2,400 prisoners have already arrived in

HARRISDURG, July & Midnight, -Information re ceived to-day shows that there is no enemy in Lon don or McConnelsburg, nor in that section of country. They left this morning in the direction 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 main body of Lee's army. Heavy firing has been heard to-day in the direction of the point where Generals Meade's and Lee's armies are supposed to be. As the rebels are between this point and 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 Gettys burg, arrived here this morning, and was taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Gildersleeve We regret to learn from an officer who brough down the body of General Reynolds, that Brigadier Gen. Paul commanded the 3d brigade of the 1s Army Corps. Colonels Stone and Wistar are both 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 ou forces passed through Gettysburg at ten o'clock yes terday morning, and when a quarter of a mile west of the town encountered the command of Long-

street 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 The rebels made strong attempts to flank our position, but were repulsed; and, while repelling

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. BALTIMORE, July 2, midnight.—The American learns from parties who left Gettysburg at noon for the ultimate success of our cause. Up to that been captured and sent to the railroad terminus at Union bridge, for transportation to Baltimore. The 7th New York regiment went to the Bolton depot, to take charge of 830 prisoners, and have just es-

corted them along Baltimore street. Incl. the number are General Archer and seventy other of 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 Wednes on Longstreet's corps. They are said to have at first slightly faltered, but when Gen. Howard cried to them to remember Chancellorville, they rushed into the fight like infuriated demons, and the whole line of the enemy gave way before them. During the early part of to-day, up to noon, when our informant left, there had been no general battle

fought, though heavy skirmishing had been going on all the morning, resulting in heavy loss to the enemy, and the capture of over 5,000 additional In all these skirmishes, which were conducted under the direction of General Meade, our arms were entirely successful, but the enemy studiously woided any general engagement, and it was thought that there would be none before to-morrow, when to press the enemy along the whole line. The prudence and skill displayed by General Meade in the management of his army, and the strategy won the confidence of his troops, and his presence drew forth the strongest demonstrations of attachment. The army evinced a determination to win at all hazards, and had been strongly impressed by the officers with the dreadful-consequences that would ensue to them, should disaster occur to our

The enemy was rapidly concentrating his troops, and General Meade's whole army had reached the field of battle. through the Cumberland Valley on the enemy. MIDNICHT.—Over 800 rebel prisoners have just passed down Pratt street, under guard. More are

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Brilliant Conduct of the Troops Under Killed and Wounded.
St. Louis, July 2.—The Vicksburg correspondent of the Democrat says the conduct of the troops iring the operations on General Logan's front, en the 25th, was very brilliant. As soon as the mine exploded, the 45th Illinois, led by Colonel Malthie, rushed into the breach, and planted its flag amid a errific fire from the enemy. Lieutenant Colonel Smith was shot through the head, and cannot possibly recover. Mai, Fisk fell 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 56th Illinois and 17th Ohio participated in the assault. General Leggett, in immediate After the entrance into the fort was effected, the which had a terrible effect on the crowded and demoralized rebels. Lieutenant Colonel Rives, commanding the 31st Illinois, and Major Bradley, com-

LEBANON, Pa., July 2.—[Special to the New York Herald, 1-It is reported here that the rebels at Cartoward Shippensburg. A party of mechanics were sent out from Harris-A party of mechanics were sent than the burg, this morning, to repair the Cumberland-Valley railroad, but they have returned with their tools and materials, as it was ascertained that the rebels are near the railroad in force, threatening them with A train of wagons, from the Cumberland Valley, loaded with produce, arrived to-day for safety. The farmers say that the rebels compelled them to grind corn and haul it for them, and also plundered them extensively. tively. Some of the rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad is reported as returning here.

HARRISHURG, July 2.—General R. C. Hale, Quartermaster General of the State, died to day at

NEW YORK, July 2.—Arrived, brig Tordesskold, from New Castle, England.
BOSTON, July 2.—Arrived, United States steamers Montgomery and Cherokee, and bark Amy, from a cruise in search of pirates; brig Macoata, from Clentuc

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] The Raid and Preparations to Meet the

Invader. Our citizens seem to be actuated by the proper notives, and are busy organizing themselves for State and city defence; but there seems to be one great objection to the manner in which the good work is carried on. Too many organizations have been started at one time, and the co while we have some 30 regiments forming, we have only a few that are complete and ready to mov Recruiting is progressing rapidly, but not as fast as the emergency requires, and we learn that, unless these skeleton regiments are filled without further delay, a consolidation will at once take place. Mer will be accepted as readily by companies as by regi ments, and the commanders of companies should not wait until the whole organization is complete, but proceed at once to that point where their service may be required. Numerous companies and parts of companies have already left for Harrisburg, and

To the Clergy. HEADQUARTERS; PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 2, 1863. REVNOLDS' AND HOWARD'S CORPS ENGAGED. Rev. Dr. Nevin, Secretary of Committee of Clergymen: DEAR SIR: I beg you will remind the committee hat the offer of three hundred of the clergy of Philadelphia and vicinity, to work on the fortifica f the city, has not been lost sight of, I am frequently called on by some of them, to enquire when their services will be needed, and to rennounce that they are waiting for employs The chief engineer, Professor Bache, is unable, as vet, to assign them a place. The city authoritie nave put at his disposal as many men as he has hitherto been able to use. As the work progresse your services will be required:

If imappropriate for me to express my gratification at so touching an example of a conscientious per-formance of patrictic duty on the part of men who

> tion of fulfilling so laborious a task.
>
> I trust the example may have a favorable effect on all of us, and prawinfinence, us, to, do, with or might whatever our hands may find to do, and in such an exhibition of lofty devotion, we will recog niza an illustration of the preverb : "Righ exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any peo-With great respect, your servant, N. J. T. DANA, Major General. POINGS OF THE UNION LEAGUE.
>
> The ladies of Philadelphia, always foremost i all good works, have already organized a refreshment saloon at Harrisburg for our volunteers, ut der the auspices of the Union League of Philade phia. The success of the refreshment saloons of

ould not be expected to neglect a call of the treatm

the real pleasure they, appear to take in anticipa

I may at least be allowed to express admiration of

phia. The success-or the representent salons of our own city has been such as to win for Philadelphia a world-wide reputation, and we have no doubt that the same success avails the noble efforts of the ladies who have embarked is this new enterprise. We hope their efforts will receive the most liberal We hope their efforts will receive the most liberal aupport of our citizens.

The Philadelphia Union League is setting an example of active patriotism that is worthy of imitation. The League has already raised three regiments under its auspices that are nearly filled, and a fourth is under way with a promise of being speedily filed up. The thembers of the League are lavish of their means, their influence, and their own individual exertions in furtherance of the good cause. A CAMP OF RENDERVOUS AND INSTRUCTION

A CAME OF ENDREVOUS AND INSTRUCTION.

Major General Dana has ordered that a camp of rendezvous and instruction shall be established in this city. The ground selected for the camp is on Islington lane, near the Odd Fellows' Gemetery, in the ftwenty-first ward. Four companies of the provost guard were sent out yesterday morning, to take charge of the place, and all troops will proceed there as fast as mustered into service. Several companies pitched their tents during the afternoon. CONCERT OF ACTION. The several associations engaged in raising troops under the call of the Governor have been invited to appoint committees of conference, and a general meeting of these committees is called for this morning, at the Union League House. The object is to secure concert of action. It is to be hoped that some plan, by which troops can be forwarded to Harrisburg rapidly, will be agreed upon.

A VOICE BROW SCHUTLIKILL COUNTY.

A despatch in reference to the rapid organization of the Coal Regiment having been sent to Schuyl-kill county, the following answer was received: Davis Pearson, Esq., Chairman, &c. i
POTTSVILLE, July 2.
The Schuylkill County Committee sends greeting, and announces that Colonel James S. Nagle's regiment has just left for Reading. Captain Thomas Richards' company, 120 mounted cavalry, will leave

this (yesterday) afternoon. Another regiment o infantry is nearly full, and will leave in a few days. 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 ceased 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 renewal of the battle this morning.

The loss of the enemy was considered fully equal to ours. Our loss in officers was severe. ig result: Captain—E. Reed Myers, surveyor of the port. First Lieutenant—James G. McQuaide. Second Lieutenant—R. M. Stanton.

MUSTERED IN. Two fine companies from the Twenty-fourth ward have been mustered into the service for State defence as members of Col. Day's regiment. These companies are composed of the business men of West Philadelphia. The officers of the one company. "The Hamilton Rifles," are: Captain, Henry F. Slogan; First Lieutenant, Henry M. Dechert; Second Lieutenant, John R. McCurdy; Orderly Sergeant, James N. Marks. Of the other company, Captain, Joseph D. Sorver; First Lieutenant, J. L. Davis; Second Lieutenant, W. E. Rowan; Orderly Sergeant, O. S. Axworthy. Two fine companies from the Twenty-fourth ward

Sergeant, O. S. Axworthy.

MEETING OF BRICKMAKERS.

The master brickmakers of the city held a meeting Wednesday. James Harper presided, and Edward Webster acted as secretary. It was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon Gen. Dana and offer their services to him, which was agreed upon. Also, that a committee of seven be appointed to call upon the master brickmakers in the upper part of the city, who were not present at the meeting, to join in the defence of the city. SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE CORN EXCHANGE REGIMENT. The subscription at the hall of the Corn Exchange Association in aid of their regiment, yesterday reached about \$7,000.

GARRISON FOR FORT MIFFLIN. Yesterday morning, by order of Major General Dana, a garrison was sent to Fort Mifflin. THE OLD SOLDIERS OF 1812. This old body of veterans will hold their usual Fourth of July meeting, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, in the Supreme Court room.

WILLIAM PENN HOSE COMPANY.

The members of the Wm. Penn Hose Company have formed themselves into a military organization for State service, and have handed their apparatus over to the citizens of the Eighteenth ward. The company also appropriated \$100 out of their trea-mry to equip their officers. Thomas Bringhurst has been elected captain. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TROOPS, During yesterday and last night, numerous com-panies and squads passed through and left this city, on their way to Harrisburg. CAVALRY AND INFANTRY FOR HOME DEFENCE.

A meeting will be held in the court-room of the Common Pleas to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of forming a body of cavalry and infantry to aid in the defence and protection of this city during the present emergency. All citizens, without regard to party, office, or station, over the age of forty five years, who are disposed to unite in this service, are requested to attend punctually, in order that a plan may at once be adopted for the prompt and efficient furtherance of this prudent and patriction of the course. It will be understood that no bounty or pay will be expected from the City, State, or General Government, the tribute being entirely voluntary, and carrying with it its own reward. voluntary, and carrying with it its own reward BATTALION OF CAVALRY,

The first battalion of six-months State cavalry has its headquarters at Tenth and Gilbert, over the Diligent engine house. Recruiting is going on very briskly, under the impulse given by the promise of fifty dollars additional bounty. This battalion is under the command of Major Gardiner, a former major of Ruah's Lanners, who has been in service since the war began; the other officers have all been in service. One company is already in the field, and has done itself credit; four other companies are nearly full, and will be sent on as soon as mustered in. As the standard is the same as Rush's Lancer's, it is expected that this organization will do credit to the city.

THE COAL REGIMENT, NUMBER ONE—STAND OF THE COAL REGIMENT, NUMBER ONE—STAND OF
COLORS TO BE PRESENTED.
The coal shippers and miners have done wonder-

ful work in this city. They have raised one regi-ment, full ranks, and had them mustered into serment, full ranks, and had them mustered into service yesterday afternoon.

Alfred Day, Esq., has been chosen as colonel. He was formerly a member of the Common Council. He is a native of "Old Southwark," where he is well known and highly popular. The regiment has its camp at Powelton. To-day, the ladies of the coal shippers will present a stand of colors to the regiment.

If the regiment is not ordered away at once, a street parade will be made this afternoon; Chestout street being the principal route. Most of the members of this organization have seen war service, and may almost come under the headof veterans. Fine robust, hearty men they are. may almost come under the headof veterans. Fine robust, hearty men they are.

The coal shippers have met with so much success they intend to start another regiment. They held a meeting for this purpose, and passed a resolution that it should be done. meeting for this purpose, and passed a resolution that it should be done.

They were only twenty three hours raising regiment number one, and last evening at seven o'clock they had nearly seven hundred men for regiment number two. The sentlemen engaged in this great, patriotic work, talk about raising an entire brigade. If they will it, the work may be considered accomplished. They give from their own purses \$25 to each man above all other bounties. Every retail coal office is a rendezvous for soldiers; the old flag floats there and the drum is heard.

In consequence of this great movement, the coal shippers have gnaranteed to the United States Government all the coal necessary for its use, but have cut off private supplies. Of course, private retailers have put the price of coal up. The shippers say that people should do with as little coal as possible at the present time, and not get frightened. There will be plenty on hand by September to supply the community for the winter, at prices less than they are now.

INDEPENDENT CITY GUARDS.

This fine organization, started aome time since, have their armory on Spruce street, between Broad and Fifteenth, occupying the second story of the Westmoreland Riding-school. The armory is one of the largest and finest in the city, and can compete with any in the country. It is fitted up with neatness, and the room afforded for drilling is provided by the surface of the room afforded for drilling is provided by the surface of the room afforded for drilling is the Mestance General of the State, did to day a transfer General of the State, did to day a transfer General of the State, did to day a transfer General of the State, did to day a transfer General Country of the State of the State, and the second of the largest and disease of the General Rysold feel in order to general control of the General Rysold feel in the State of the General Rysold feel in the State of the General Rysold feel in order that ample, of the General Rysold feel in order to general and a state of the General Rysold feel in the State of the General Rysold feel in order to general and state of the General Rysold feel in the PERSONAL.—Captain J. M. Scovel, the elequent member of the New Jersey Legislature, who did such good service in the cause of the Union, and was among the first to take a company to the said of our belesquered captala, arrived in town last evening on official husiness. His company, is at Juncarnon, and he will shortly rejoin it.

SECOND EDITION.

THE INVASION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE VERY LATEST FROM THE

BATTLE FIELD. GENERAL ENGAGEMENT YESTERDAY.

OUR FORCES GAINING ON THE ENEMY.

PROBABLE VICTORY.

SEDGWICK IN THE ENEMY'S REAR.

Stuart's Cavalry Driven Back.

OFFISIAL DESPATCH FROM GENERAL ROSECRANS,

Tulkahoma Occupied and Three Siege Guns Captured.

Bragg's Army Demoralized and Flying

GEN: THOMAS IN PURSUIT.

special Despatch to The Press. 1 WRIGHTSVILLE, Pa., July 2-Midnight. The battle began yesterday by a severe engagement between a large rebel force, and the 1st and 11th corps of the National

The battle field was to the right of Gettysburg, toward Benderville. The battle raged furiously during the entire day without decisive results. This morning the fight was renewed with greater energy and larger forces.

army, Kilpatrick's cavalry, and our artil-

OUR FORCES ARE KNOWN TO HAVE GAINED UPON THE ENEMY, UNTIL FOUR O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON. Since five o'clock the fixing has been much eavier, and more rapid, indicating a general

ngagement between the entire armies. The rebel force is concentrated on South Mountsin, towards Carlisle, six miles north of Gertysburg. Sedgwick's corps has passed York, in

the direction of Dover, at four o'clock this afternoon. It is in the rear of the enemy. The 2d Army Corps moved up from Hanover at eight o'clock this morning. The reported burning of Gettysburg is unfounded.

Special Despatch to The Press. 1 HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, The Army of the Potomac, or rather a portion of it, under the command of Major General John F. Reynolds, engaged the enemy yesterday and fought the first battle of the Pennsylvania campaign. The eault of the battle at this writing is involved in some uncertainty.

I was at Emmetsburg, in the vicinity of St. Mary's College, where I first heard the boom of the heavy sented the flash of guns at regular intervals, and every indication of a regular engagement. On arriving near the army later in the day, I learned that an advance guard of the Army of the Potomac, to the number of twenty thousand men, had just emerged from Maryland, and entered upon the soil of Pennsylvania, when they met a cavalry

Stuart. The cavalry force threw itself in front of ou narch, and General Reynolds, with the first army corps, engaged it, when an extensive indiscriminate unning fight ensued. On reaching Gettysburg the fight became general. Revnolds threw himself upon the enemy with fearful impetuosity.

For several hours the contest was desnerate and unremitting, only terminating at sundown. Longstreet was in command, and it was said that Hill's Corps was a part of his forces. General Reynolds was killed while leading a bri gade to the advance. During the early part of the day our forces failed make any impression upon the rebels, and fell back one or two miles. General Sickles, however arrived with reinforcements, and turned the tide o

the battle. The 11th Army Corps, accused of behaving badly at Chancellorville, must receive the honor of the victory at Gettysburg. The result of the battle may be stated thus: We advanced rapidly, met the enemy in force, atacked him with one corps, found him too strong, fell back until joined by the 11th Corps, renewed the attack, and regained our ground.

By to-morrow, it is supposed that Longstreet or the one hand will have abundant reinforcements while Meade's army will all be together. Then we may look for the great battle of th

THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

A VICTORY REPORTED. The Rebellion has Received a Mortal

Special to the New York Herald.] HARRISBURG, July 3-3 A. M.-The econd battle of Gettysburg to-day was fierce and bloody, and from all I can gather, the rebellion has received its mortal wound. Cannon, small arms, and the field are among

A column of 25,000 rebels passed through Dilsburg yesterday in the direction of Get-

ow account : Major General Reynolds arrived here from Gettysburg, in charge of the body of General Reynolds. From Major Bumgarten we learn some interesting particulars of the battle. and are happy to be able to state that it closed for the day with the army of Major Gen. Meade in a most advantageous position, either for attack or defence. Nearly all the remaining divisions of our army reached the field shortly after the firing closed for the day. At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning the 1st and 11th Army Corps reached Gettysburg, entering from the east side of the town, and marching directly ough to the west side, the cavalry nemy in the town galloping back as we advanced On passing out of the town, the enemy was ob-served advancing rapidly from the Chambersburg

urnpike, in line of battle, towards the town, evi-

dently endeavoring to hold a position commanding

The 1st Corps, under Gen. Reynolds, was on the lvance, and pushed forward at the double quick to secure an advantageous position. The enemy, under Longstreet and Hill, advanced steadily, and in a few Longstreet and the minutes a heavy fire of both artillery and musketry was opened along the whole Federal and revel lines. The 11th Army Corps, under Gen. Howard, was also soon in position, and for a time quite a heavy battle ged. Several charges were made by the enemy to At 3 o'clock, the enemy massed his entire forces and endeavored to turn our right wing. General

A great and declaive battle was imminent, and notwithstanding our severe loss in officers, the advantages of the day were regarded as decidedly with our forces.

Sales worthy of notice.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet; we quote Mess are provided to the provided mess are provided to the provided mess and provided mess are provided to the provided mess are provided to the provided mess are provided mess and provided mess are provided mess are provided mess and provided mess are provi

The army was in fine condition, full of enthusiasm for the coming battle, and confident General Meade had also, it was thought, con a large portion of whose army was still scattered through the Cumberland Valley.

Another Account. Some gentlemen connected with the press, who left Gettysburg before daylight, represent the cou-dition of affairs as still more favorable and promising for a successful issue than appeared from revious information. They state that the rebels had held Gettysburg for some time previous to the approach of our army, and had commenced to fortify the hills west of the town, where they proposed to check our advance

rds Chambersburg and the mouth of the Cum erland. Perland.

The movement of Gen. Reynolds, and the rapidity with which he advanced after entering the east end of the town, took them somewhat by surprise, and he soon obtained the prominent position which the rebels were fortifying. The fighting the balance of the day was in futile attempts on their part to regain this important po-sition, from which they were frequently repulsed. Early in the afternoon, both Longstreet and Hill combined their forces for a grand effort to turn our right flank, when General Howard's 11th Corps, which broke and ran at Chancellorville, dashed in to regam their lost laurels, and most nobly did they repulse these two veteran corps of the rebel army. The repulse was so complete that no further at-

the position chosen by the enemy to give us battle The 3d and 12th army corps also came on the field after the last repulse of the enemy, but owing to the fall of Gen. Reynolds, and the lateness of the hour as well as the exhaustion of the men, and the desire to take care of the wounded, it was determined not to push the enemy for a renewal of the

empt was made by the enemy during the balance of

the day, and the night closed in with our holding

When our informant left the field yesterday morning, Gen. Meade had arrived, and the main body of the army was in position, ready to push the enemy as soon as day should dawn.

Gettysburg is just twenty-five miles from Chambersburg, over a fine, rolling country, most of the way, which will doubtless be the scene of the great

attles of the rebel invasion The Fight at Carlisle—Casualties. HARRISHURG, July 2.—[Special to the N. Y. Times.]—There has been no fighting of moment between Gen. Smith's forces and the enemy to-day. Gen. Smith occupies Carlisle, and the enemy has apparently gone in the direction of Gettysburg. Our

scouts are in pursuit. Our loss yesterday was one killed and sixteen wounded. Among the wounded were several of the 37th New York Militia. The following is a list of the casualties:

Killed—Robert Walker, I, 30th Pa. Militia. Wounded-Robert Wiley, D, Blue Reserves; Moris Hunter, B, 28th Pa., contusion ; George McNutt, C, Blue Reserves; Stewart Patterson, 1st Philadelphia Artillery, hand; B. W. Walter, B, Gray Re-

pain Artmery, nana; B. W. Waiter, B. Gray Reserves, face; — Ashmead, ist Philadelphia Artillery; — Blakiston, D. Gray Reserves; F. Croft, H. 30th Pennsylvania, slight; P. Garrett, G. Gray Reserves, slight; C. W. Collady, D. Gray Reserves, right leg amputated; Ed. Colwell, A. Ist Philadelphia Artillery, ankle; W. Scott, A, 1st Philadelphia Artillery, head. Artillery, head. HARRISBURG, July 2.—[Special to the New York World.]—The firing heard last night proceeded from Carlisle, where Generals Smith's and Knipe's force surprised a body of Confederate troops, who are said to have mistaken our cavalry for theirs, and let us come upon them unprepared. The fight became general, and lasted from half past 9 till 10 o'clock. Our forces numbered 6,000 or 7,000. The enemy's strength is not given. We drove the rebels from the town after they had fired the barracks,

which were totally consumed, with two other buildings. Their retreat was made to Papertown. An id of General Smith was taken prisoner. Casualties at Carlisle, HARRISBURG, July 2.- The following is the official list of wounded at Carlisle, during the engagement of last evening, furnished by Dr. Maber, of the Sanitary Commission: Stewart Patterson, 1st-Philadelphia Artillery, in right hand, fingers amputated; George McNutt, Blue Reserves, slight shell wound, right leg; Wm. Prevost, lieut., 37th N. Y.; right hand, elight; Robt. Wildey, 2d Blue Reserves, 37th New York, slight contusion from shell; H. C. McClemn, corporal 37th New York, right knee, shell wound; W. B. Walter, 1st Gray Reserves. hell wound, face and right ear; - Ashmead, Philadelphia Artillery, slight wound: O. S. Hub-

scalp, slight; A. T. Derets, 37th New York, contuion of arm; J. W. Colladay, Gray Reserves, shell wound, right leg amputated. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

P. Garratt, 28th Pennsylvania, slight shell wound:

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The following was re eived this evening: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, TULLAHOMA, Tenn., July 1, 1863, via Murfreesboro, Ju To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I telegraphed you on Sunday of the occupation of Shelbyville and Manchester. On Monday it rained ard all day, rendering the roads impassable. It was found impossible to move our artillery, or to get our troops into position until this morning, wher a general advance was ordered at daylight. General Thomas yesterday made a reco on two roads, and General McCook on one road. reporting the enemy in force at this place, with the addition of General Buckner's division, which arved on Monday evening. On advancing this morning it was found that the enemy had fied in haste last night much demoral-

Strong fortifications, a small quantity of stores, and three siege guns, are in our posse They took the road to Winchester. General Thomas should be on their flank to night Sheridan and Brannon marched into town to-day, t 11½ o'clock, taking a few prisone W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General.

Probable Capture of Richmond. -Special Despatch to The Press.] BALTIMORE, July 2.—Rumors from Fortress Monroe by the Old Point boat have given rise to the serious impression that Richmond has been closely invested by General Dix, and is probably captured. P. S .- I send you this as the current story of the own. It is generally credited. The friends of the

Union are jubilant. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

THE PAURE PRILADELPHA. July 2, 1863.

The great interest felt by all in the affairs of Pennsylvania is having a marked influence on business in Third street. The inquiry for money has fallen off, and a gentlement of the properties in anything is predominated in the properties. neral indisposition to operate in anything is predominant. Gold is very quiet at 144. Government securities look like improving, and the subscriptions to the five-twenty loan are the only items that show any life. The Beq. Government agent, are unprecedented, and the people are coming forward all the more actively, now that the free soil is occupied by a rebel host, and the seat of the National Government seriously threatened.

Operations at the Stock Board are of an extremely state, there may be very little activity expected. T companies whose property has been threatened, but not listurhed, will, of course, be the more active when egular business commences again. Government sixes, SS', rose to 104%; Seven-thirties to 104%; Reading hares opened at 47%, fell to 47%; Peunsylvania sold at 30; New City sixes sold at 103; Camden & Amboy sixes, 1889, at 104; Union Canal preferred at 3%; North Pennsylvania at 14; Schnylkill Navigation at 12; Wy-

for Long Island. The market closed steady. Drexel & Co. quote:

Delaware and Hudson Canal: 390,582 Pelaware and Findson Canal Co....

Total..... 225,513 The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Morris Canal Company for the present season and week and the same periods last year: Increase in 1863 The following shows the ship Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad for the reek ending Saturday, June 27, 1863, compared with