THE PRESS, TUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

OFFICE. No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS,

FIFTERN CENTS PAR WEEE, PAYAble to the carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS FER ARBUM, TIRES DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX THE ANNUM, AND S DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-PIVE CENTS FOR SIA MONTHE, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-PIVE CENTS FOR THERE MONTHS INVARIABLY IN Edvance for the time or-Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Siz

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars FRE ANNUE, in advance.

VOL. 6.-NO. 287.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1863.

THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BATTLE OF CEMETERY RIDGE.

THE FIGHTING OF THREE DAYS.

A Great Struggle on Friday.

NO ENGAGEMENT TO 5 P. M. ON SATURDAY

OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF GEN. MEADE.

The Rebels Repulsed with Terrible

Slaughter.

3,000 MORE PRISONERS.

Voluntary Surrender of a Florida Brigade.

Gallantry of Pennsylvanians.

CAPTURE OF DESPATCHES FROM

DAVIS TO LEE.

LEE'S RETREAT OPPOSED.

them being General Armistead, and many colonels

and officers of lesser note.

bon were wounded.

Press

MILITARY NOTICES. NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENT, UNION LEAGUE BRIGADE

1 Recruits will receive all anthorized Bounties, and their families will receive \$2 per week in addition to their pay from the State.

TERM OF SERVICE, THREE MONTHS.

STATE DEFENCE.

HEADQUARTERS. 605 ARCH STREET.

4<u>N</u>D RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE.

SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, W. A. GRAY.

Colonel Commanding. JOHN H. MEGEE, Lieut, and Adjutant. jy4-3t*

UNION LEAGUE BRIGADE,

HEADQUARTERS, 1202 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION LEAGUE for the organization of a Brigade will pay to the family of each

Volunteer mustered into the Brigade TWO DOLLARS PER WEEK

DURING HIS SERVICE UNDER THE LATE CALL OF THE COVERNOR, OR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

AT THE TIME OF ENLISTMENT

In addition to his pay and any other Bounties given. By order of the Committee.

J.R. FRY

173-St CHAIRMAN. UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, 1118 CHESTNUT STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

COLONEL R. B. ROBERTS,

SPECIAL AID TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR CURTIN,

Has been detailed to this city for the purpose of attending to all-business relating to the mustering in, and portation of, troops from this city for the defence · the State.

His office is at the

COMMONWEALTH BUILDING,



interfered with, and his escape from our army will be a matter of great difficulty. A large force has been concentrated here, and is feady for offensive operations at any moment. F. Nearly the full quota of Pennsylvania has been already raised, and either organized in regiments or encamped at Reading. Colonel Dougherty, a volunteer aid on General Smith's staff, arrived here to-day, having been pa-roled by the rebels. HARRISDURG, July 4, P. M.—We are fall of start-ling rumors to-day. A report was circulated here this morning, that General Lee had asked for an

this morning, that General Lee had asked for an

round shot hurled through the air in every direc-tion. After what had taken place on Wednesday, and with the knowledge of the force that had come up, there was good reason to believe, and all in camp did believe, that the day would be ushered in with the noise of battle. Day broke in quiet, however, and breakfast was taken at ease. Now and then there were little disputes between the enemy's pick-ets and ours, in the streets of the town, for we held part and they part, and sometimes a gun in one of our batteries would send an experimental shell to wards the enemy's lines. The enemy through all this hept marvellously ally with his artillery, and did not fire a shot, which it, was thought indicated that heavy ammunition was scarce in the rebel-camp. armistice of forty-eight hours to bury his dead, which was refused by General Meade. It is estimated that the losses in both armies duing the three days' fighting is nearly fifty thousand in killed and wounded. BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, July 4, 11¼ P. M.-A Government-train has just arrived, bringing about fifteen hundred wounded from the late battles.

Generals Sickles and Gibbons are among them. There is every prospect of their recovery. At noon to-day salutes were fired from Fort Mo-During all the early part of the day very little was Henry, Federal Hill, and the men-of-war in the harbor. Captain Dove, of the Allegheny war steamer, led off with twenty-one 64-pounders. Many sup-posed that the firing from the Allegheny was be-tween our own and the rebel forces in the vicinity of the city, and for a time there was a great consternation in the city. THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY. (Special Despatch to the New York Times.) BATTLE FIELD, NEAR GETTYSPURG, PA., VIA BAITIMORE, Friday, July 3. -My brief despatches regarding the desperate en-gegement of yeeterday have hardly conreyed a true idea of its magnitude and character. We have now had two days' fighting. Nearly the whole of Wed-mesday was thus employed by the ist and 11th corps, with varying success, they finally being obliged to fall back before greatly superior numbers. This morning there were strong premonitions of an early engagement with the enemy in force, but as the day wore away and no positive exhibition was made by the enemy, we began to think that per-haps there would be no immediate battle after all. We were hardly in a condition to give buttle, as all our dispositions had not been made. Gen Meade having arrived on the ground until 2 o'clock in ot having arrived on the ground until 2 o'clock in

our dispositions had not been made. Gen. Meade not having arrived on the ground until 2 o'clock in the morining. The position of our forces after the fight of Wed-nesday was to the eastward and southward of Get-tysburg, covering the Baltimore pike, the Taney-town and Emmetteburg roads, and still being nearly parallel with the latter. The formation of the ground on the right and centre was excellent for defensive purposes. On our extreme left the ground sloped off until the position was no higher than the ene-my's. The ground in front of our line was a level, open country, interspered here and there with an orchard or a very small tract of timber, generally oak, with the underbrush cut away. During the day'a portion of the troops threw. up temporary breastworks and an abattis. General Meade'shead-quarters were at an old house on the Taneytown road, immediately in rear of the centre. Our line was not regular in shape. Indeed, the centre protruded out toward the enemy so far as to form almost the two sidees of a triangle. Before sundown General Meade's headquarters proved to be the hottest place 'on the battle-field, so far as careless shelling was concerned. General Howard occupied, will his corps, a beau-tiful cemetery on a hill to the south of Gettysburg. Cannons thundered, horses pranced, and men care-lessly trampled over the remains of the dead. From this hill a beautiful view could be obtained of the valley, and also of a goody portion of the enemy's line of battle. Our forces had all been concentrated on Tuesday might, save the 6th and 6th Corps. The forme rarived AN ARMY MOVING ON HIS FLANK.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE NATION. GENERAL MEADE'S DESPATCH. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 3-8.30 P. M. 'n Maior General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

The enemy opened at 1 P. M., from about one hundred and fifty guns concentrated upon my left centre, continuing without intermission for about three ours, at the expiration of which time he assaulted my left centre twice, being, upon, both occasions, handsomely repulsed with severe loss to him, leaving in our hands nearly 3,000 prisoners, among

line of battle. Our forces had all been concentrated on Tuesday night, save the 6th and 6th Corps. The former arrived during the morning, and the latter soon after noop. They were all massed immediately behind our centre. Whether or no it was General Meade's intention to the converte on the source of the sour

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 Whether or no it was General Meade's intention to 'attack, I cannot say, but he was hardly ready for it before the afternoon of yesterday. The day had be-come almost dull. Skirmishing was now and then brisk; and the sharpshooters in the steeples and belfrys of the churches persistently blazed away at officers and artillery horses. It was by a sharp-shooter in a barn just opposite Wadsworth's Divi-sion, yesterday, that Capitain Stevens, of the 5th Maine Battery, got Hit. A bullet passed through both legs below the knee, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous wound. Major General Hancock and Brigadier General Gib-After the repelling of the assault, indications leading to a belief that the enemy might be withdrawtill their strength was spent, they would fall down and let another line march over them, and perform the same manceuvre, while they would deploy and recruit for a repetion of the same role.

Pennsylvania. Correspondence of The Press.] ALBANY, July 2, 1863.

The excitement attendant upon the gigantic invasion now going on in your State, has caused much excitement here. _But it has been, and is still, an excitement of vituperation and contempt. Were person never to see a Pennsylvania paper he would suppose that the Keystone State was indeed a State

worthy of the most reckless and unguarded con tempt. Papers are slashing right and left, and are allowing no stone to rest unturned, in their search for the most calumnious and vile enithets. Thay been branded more than twenty times as a coward and as a base ingrate, and for what? Simply be-cause I had the distinguished honor of being a citizen of Philadelphia. Only vesterday a diminutive penny sheet published in this city branded the great Keystone of the Arch a pollroon, and her citizens a company of cowardly minions. But it is worthy of

all notice, that to be attacked by such a paper as the Knickerbocker is an evidence that the assalled is a camp. During all the early part of the day very little was known in respect to the enemy's movements, but it was thought to be clearly made out that he was' narsing his forces on our extreme right. In view of this, additional preparations were made to meet whatever might come in that direction. But there were seme who thought from the first that the move ments of the enemy towards our right were made only for a show, and to distract attention from more important points; for such was the nature of the country that, had the enemy really wished to mass his forces there, he could have done it without making a man visible. All day, more or less ploket firing had taken place on our left, and it became pretty sharp between two and three P: M. Some movements were in progress behind this fire, and to develope these General Sickles was ordered to advace with the whole ad Corps. This advance brought on the general en-gagement. Under cover of a fire from, the eight brass pieces in battery on the open field; the corps went forward in line of battle, corps and brigade colors all in the air, and the men in ex-cellent spirits. Then the enemy's artillery, so long silent, began on our left at the pieces in the field. In turn, our pieces on Cemetry Hill opened on those of the enemy in the field; other: batteries of the enemy nearer our centre opened on those on cemetry Hill and so it went around until our curs. least a person of unblemished character, and of ur inching bravery. Its readers are not of the class to appreciate truth, and, of course, demand a corresnding admixture of error and outright falsehood The sons of Pennsylvania, distant from her in this perilous hour, are watching the efforts of her chil dren at home. When ramparts have been made of the bleeding bodies of those at present around he social firesides, let her but cast a glance on her thou sands who are now in other parts of the land, and again and again Will the foe 53 met, and the follow ers of Satan hurled to the earth. I recollect that short time since I became engaged in a dispute about the number of men Pennsylvania had sent in com parison with New York, and I made the assertion

that we had sent several thousands more than Nev York ; it being denied, 'a letter from the adjutant general of both States was received, and the fact was not only doubly proved, but it silenced a blustering paper up in this section, to whom I sent the facts. those of the enemy in the field; other batteries of the enemy nearer our centre opened on those on Cemetery Hill, and so it went around until our guns on the northern face of the hill engaged the enemy's batteries two miles across the country on our right. The whole valley in which Gettysburg lies was one immense network, with the trace of shells from bat-tery to battery. "Such a concentration of fire on our position" In this invasion, I am a careful reader of the New York city papers, and I sometimes think that New t only the whole world and the rest of York is n mankind, but that it is also a part of the undisco vered "last ditch." Correspondents to the press of that city inform us that our soldiers are not only cowards, but that they mutiny just when it suits their convenience, and hoodwink Governor Curtin

lant officer, his men with one wild whoop, that sen

terror into the hearts of their cowardly foe, sabr

in hand, sprang forward to the work. Had the

their fiying foe. The sharp ring of the carbine, the clang of the sabres, and the shouts of the pursuer

equalled during the war. The rebels were overtaken

at the edge of the town; our cavalry dashe

in ramongst them, and a regular hand-to-hand the same of the revolvers and the faile of the sabres was incessant. The result, however, was soon

decided in our favor; three only of the rebell escaped, and the New York boys returned to town

escaped, and the New York boys returned to town driving before them more prisoners than their own humber. Oheer after cheer rent the air as they marched down street, and such an amount of good feeling was never before exhibited by our citizens. Two of the rebels were killed and a number wound-ed; several dangerously. Captain Jones had one man slightly wounded. The rebels, in their flight, threw away everything that impeded them. Guns, sabres, and haversacks were distributed all along the route. The whole was a perfect success, and too much credit cannot be awarded to Captain Jones and his men for their gallantry in this affair, and our citizens will always remember with gratitude the brave boys of the 1st New York. In the evening the rebels returned, expecting to capture our men and, recue the prisoners. They surrounded the town and moved in on all sides, but the bind had flown. So confident were they of their prev, that they supposed the Yankees were concealed

prey, that they supposed the Yankees were conce in the houses and ordered them all to be searc

in the morning.

but, finding themselves mistaken, they returned to their camp, feeling very little better than they had

STATES IN REBELLION.

Expected Return of North Carolina to the

There to battery.
"Such a concentration of fire on our position naturally necessited some movement (a subt) and constraints of the one or position naturally necessited some movement (a subt) and constraints of the one of the information towards the information of the one of the information of the i

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY. ITS OBSERVANCE IN THE CITY. sung, commencing Appropriate Religious Ceremonies Movements of the Military. VETERANS OF 1812 IN COUNCIL. FLAG RAISINGS AND SALUTES. Enthusiastic Beception of the War News. MEMORABLE AND STIRRING SCENES. The Celebration Here and Elsewhere, INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS. THE DAY IN LANCASTER. The Funeral of Major General Reynolds. An Impressive Scene, &c., &c., Sec. .THE DAY IN PHILADELPHIA. The eighty-seventh anniversary of American Inice was generally and appropriately observed in this city, on Saturday, but not celebrated in the old-time methods of rejoicing, when Peace shed her blessings on the land. It was a strange, impressive, suggestive commemoration of our only national jubilee. Few cannon were fired, few bands

of music paraded the streets, few of the customary rejoicings which foreign tourists professed to regard as essentially American, and which most of us were wont to consider as inseparable from a due observince of the day, were anywhere to be witnessed. Yet, we venture to say, that never, previously, on any such occasion, did a more patriotic spirit animate the hearts of our people; and never before was there such a general and heartfelt solicitude that the cause of the Union and of American independence might prevail against its enemies every where. Abundant proof of this gratifying and significant fact is to be found in the account of the cele bration, here and elsewhere, which we annex. We cannot better preface our report than with the folowing spirited poem, from the pen of Mr. Boker : NTMN FOR THE GRAND NATIONAL CELEBRATION OF THE STH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN IN-DEPENDENCE.

> Lord, the people of the land In Thy presence humbly stand; On this day, when Thou didst free Men of old from tyranny, We, their children, bow to Thee. Help us, Lord, our only trust ! We are helpless, we are dust

All our homes are red with blood ; Long our grief we have withstood : Every lintel, each door-post, Drips, at tidings from the host, With the blood of some one lost, Helpus, Lord, our only trust! We are helpless, we are dust!

TTT.

the doxology :

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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The money must always accompany the order, and in no instances can these terms be deviated from, the they afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

Apr Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. ~ Apr To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

evil.' Law is a rule of right conduct: and as govern-ment is a system of laws, it is a system for the regula-tion of right conduct. The government of God, both na-vernment, so at it conforms to the Divine ordinance, is a typical representation of that, and a co-worker with sound moral. character. As civil government is his de-signed instrument, as a system in virtue and sound moral character. As civil government is his de-signed instrument, the legitimate province of civil go-vernment. The legitimate province of civil go-vernment. The legitimate province of civil go-vernment. The legitimate province of far as the sphere of duity prescribed by the Divine contary, and treat mens, so far as they know how, and so far as the best inferests of society will allow, as god treats them. And when civil government does that, rulers are at their appropriate business of limitating god and serving God, by publishing vice and rewarding and encourage-ing virtue; they " are not a terror to good works, but to the eril."

e evil." urthly. Resistance and revolution are only justifable when perverted government is grossl and tyranvical; when there is more of good in it, ana when all other means of failed.

The set of the set

lightened institutions in our country, and inrouga our instrumentality, throughout the world, is proof of the *Filling*. When resistance is not justificable, it is a downing sin. "They that resist shall receive to themselves, and na-tion." If our fathers had resisted the government of a country to which they were geographically united by a common territory—bound together as one by common rivers, mountains, and bays; if they had resisted laws which had been encide chickly by themselves, and had sought to overthrow a government which had been, almost without intermission, controlled by themselves, and whose patronage had been chickly for their emoin-ment; if they had used braved in the halls of legisla-tion, and refused redress when they could be the they have would be a substantiation of the state of the state of the reduction of they laws braves when the state they for they are an anow the state of the state of the state of an article state of the state of the state of the reduction of the state of the state of the state of an article of the state of the state of the state of an article of the state of the state of the reduction of the system of social distingeration which could result in its logical applications in nothing short of an arthy; if they had raid 'peace a government, which they defield; if they had solemnly anounced to the Christian world that their purpose was to subsitua-tion what they had all along been calling the best govern-ment in the world) another, whose corner-stone is the recognition of the perpetual bondage of the laboring class; and if they had commenced hostilities by fring on an unarmed vessel, endeavoring to convey a little for such an end, what could have vindicated them? If they had they resisted what could heve made either a place of skrifls or a vast hospital for the side at the state of state and risk vast country had heen made to flow like wates; and if they they against borther in the state of the state of the minition is blood had been made to flow like wates; and is va the pillage and misery necessarily consequent upon war, a liemisphere had been filled with the lamentations of bereaved Rachels mourning for their children, the broken-hearted widows' and fatherless children, who have none to pity, what sort of damnation would they have justly deserved? • And finally, another doctrine is clearly enforced. Obstitute and submission to constituted civil authority is as much engoined as any form of obscience and sub-mission to the authority of God. "Left cover send be entired to the the trans-



PHILADELPHIA. MONDAY, JULY 6. 1863.

THREE CENTS. if God loved Columbia, it was only for his own honor and glory's salce. After another three-minute prayer, the hymn was

Guide me, oh thou great Jehovah," which was followed with a characteristically eloquent prayer, by the Rev. Dr. T. H. Stockton. The ollowing were among his petitions: Arise, O thou Almighty one! Make bare thine arm. Make bare thine hand. This day, strike for thy glory ! Strike for the welfare of this land ! May t be a day of glory forever;-a day of joy forever; a day of gratitude forever; a day of thanksgiving forever; a day of blessing forever. If the rebels be right, grant them 'success ! But if we 'are not mistaken, and we are assured that we are not, then we prav again. O God. strike this day a decisive stroke, and let the rebellion be crushed. Strengthen Gene

al Meade's heart; Strengthen General Meade's ad; strengthen GenerallMeade's hands. And before this day goes over, let the sun of freedom take its lace in mid heaven to go down no more forever. 1.27 The silence which pervaded the meeting while this

prayer was being offered was very impressive. At this stage, 1 o'clock, at the suggestion of a entleman in the room; it was decided to continue he meeting half an hour before its usual limit.

aid thathe did not see the wisdom Arthus protracting the time; and so because it seemed to him that under the unctions infinite define the prayer of that venera-ble brother (Stockton), so John like in his appear-ance, and no less John like in his character, all could have gone to their homes and entered their closets in the true spirit of prayer. Dr. Brainerd was not disposed exactly to agree with the remarks of his Brother Bomberger. He saw the defence of the Truth in the gallant struggle now being made for the maintenance of the institutions which our fathers founded. The same principles which were

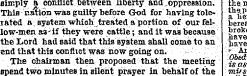
upheld by the martyrdoms of other days in the Church of God he saw being maintained now in the martyrdom of the young men of his own congrega-tion, who were to-day shedding their blood on the field of battle.

After another hymn, there was a prayer offered by Mr. J. Sheppard, He praved that this day might give to us a second and a better independence, by giving speedy success to the right. Rev. Dr. Brainerd having in the meantime left the

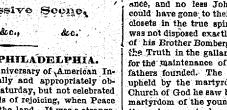
room, returned with the cheering news, from the seat of war, that our army had achieved a victory. He had, he said, a fact to announce that ought to be borne on the future surface of this meeting. Intelli-gence had been received, direct from the President of the United States, stating that after a most terrific attle our army had achieved a decisive victory. That a rebel general and three thousand of his men had been taken prisoners, and he requested that the people throughout the land should unite with him

Thankagiving to Almighty God, for this signal nanifestation of his mercy. This glorious intelligence operated electrically upon every one, and was fittingly responded to by he Rev. R. A. Carden, of the Episcopal Ohurch, in rayer, which was followed with the hymn com-

"Awake, my soul, in joyful lays, And sing thy great Redeemer's praise." The next speaker devoted his three minutes is endeavoring to prove that "the Lord is not always on the side of the heaviest battalions,", and he had no difficulty in making out his case. The conflict now raging in this country had, he said, been raging for ages in different parts of the world, and it was simply a conflict between liberty and oppression. This nation was guilty before God for having toleated a system which treated a portion of our fel-ow-men as if they were cattle; and it was because



The Rev. Dr. Brainerd then took the noor, and



ing, an armed reconnoissance was pushed forward from the left, and the enemy found to be in force. At the present hour all is ouiet. My cavalry have been engaged all day on both fianks of the enemy, harrassing and vigorously tacking him with great success, notwithstanding they encountered superior numbers, both of cavalry CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH, and infantry. Where all persons desiring information will apply. iy2-tfThe army is in fine spirits. GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General Commanding. THE UNION-LEAGUE ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. WASHINGTON, July 4, 10 A. M .- The President approunces to the country that the news from the Army of the Potomac, up to 10 P. M. of the 3d, is REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS such as to cover the army with the highest honor, to ARE REMOVED TO promise a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many gal-lant fallen, and that for this he especially desires 1202 CHESTNUT STREET. that, on this day, He whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everywhere remembered and reverenced with the profoundest gratitude. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. THE STATE MUSTERING OFFICER, SITUATION OF THE FOURTH. [Special Despatch to The Press.] HANOVER (Pa.), July 4, 6 o'clock P. M,-There CAPT. FRANK WHEELER has been no fighting up to this time to-day. Last evening we drove the enemy back to Gettys-Has his Office at the LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS. Our lines, this morning, extend eight miles around Gettysburg, our batteries being on all the hills look. ing on the town from the south. We occupy Round Top Ridge, commanding the Chambersburg turnpike, and have cut off all the lines of retreat. Our forces occupy the strongest DEFEND THE STATE. HEADQUARTERS 1ST REG'T. INFANTRY, P. H. G. No. 7 STATE HOUSE BOW, ossible position. A flank movement on our left is. At about eight o'close last night the Florida bri-aue of General Longstreet's division, with a briga-This regiment is recruiting for THREE MONTHS SERVICE, under the call of the Governor todier general in command, advanced to within our lines, and gave themselves up with their colors. DEFEND THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. A bearer of despatches from Jeff Davis to General Commanders of Companies will report daily at ten D'clock. Lee has been captured. The despatches peremptorily order General Lee to return to Richmond-state that the movement into Pennsylvania was wholly Each man enlisting in this corps receives against his wishes. The following were among the officers killed in Friday's engagement: Colonel Taylor, of the Buck-\$50 BOUNTY tail regiment; a brother of Bayard Taylor; Lieut. Colonel Miles of the same regiment. Lieut. Manton, of Philadelphis, was wounded. From the City. \$10 from the Bounty Fund, besides hi CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Colonel. Major Kerney, 11th New Jersey, was wounded in the knee. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Lient. Col. jy2-9t We have captured about 8 000 notico THE FIGHT ON FRIDAY. GRAY RESERVES. WASHINGTON, July 4, P. M.-We have no report of the movements of the armies to-day, up to this The loss of Federal officers has been very great. All who witnessed yesterday's fight say it was the RECRUITS FOR THIS REGIMENT, greatest battle of modern times. The general tenor of the news received here up to the present time is highly encouraging to the success of the Union troops. There is no question, as it is corroborated on all (Now near-Harrisburg.) sides, that the rebels were not only driven back yesterday, but badly whipped. They gave way at FOR STATE SERVICE FOR NINETY DAYS, all points. Our men fought like tigers. The rebels lost yesterday in prisoners seven thousand, and their slaughter was immense Our army is in the beat of spirits, and sure of final Unless sooner discharge uccess. The despatches of General Meade to General Schenck are highly favorable. A number of those who were not seriously APPLY AT HEADQUARTERS. wounded walked from Gettysburg to the hospital. t Westminster. ARMY OF THE POTOMAO, Friday, 6 A. M .- The No. 810 MARKET STREET, THIRD STORY. enemy's guns opened on our left wing at daylight, apparently to feel our position. They found us at ome, and soon suspended operations. - THOMAS SPARKS, They endeavored to push forward their front on our right, but were driven back with loss. 9.40 A. M.-An hour ago the enemy made a strong je30-6t Third Lieutenant and Recruiting Officer. nfantry attack on our right, and endeavored to break our line. The 12th Corps, which formed our OFFICE OF SUPERVISORY COM-MITTER FOR RECRUITING COLORED REGI-MENTS. No. 1210 CHESTNUT Street. By the existing rolling colored Regi-to MEN OF COLOR. By the existing militia laws the Governor has not the power to accept your services for three months. You are therefore the more urgenity invited to VOLUNTEER FOR THE WAR, Under the authorization of the War Department. TWO DOLLARS PREMIUM is paid for each recruit. TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM is paid for each recruit. TWO DOLLARS PREMIUM is paid for each recruit. TWO DOLLARS PREMIUM is paid for each recruit. Ten DOLLARS POUNTY is also paid to each recruit. Troper persons are invited to call at these headquarters for authority to recruit. right, steadily drove them back for half an hour, when the enemy were reinforced, and a portion of the 6th Corps was sent to its support. Failing in this the enemy opened a cannonade all along the The attack on the right is believed to have been a eint to cover a more formidable flank movement on the left. The cannonading is now heavy in that direction, and appears to be extending. The 3d Corps suffered greatly yesterday. The number wounded is heavy, and includes many offi-cers. No estimate can be formed of the killed at this R. R. CORSON, Agent, HEADQUARTERS "UNION LEAGUE BEIGADE, "PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1863 NOTICE, -Persons atthoused to raise men for the "Infon League Brigade" will report at Headquar-, No. 1202 (HESTNUT Street, EVERY MORNING; a o'clock, until further orders, in regard to the stable Heavy musketry is again heard on our right, and annonading on the left. The enemy are fighting with the greatest desperation. Nothing can surpass he vigor and precision of our artillery. of their commands. By order, jy3 Lieut. Col. WM. D. WHIPPLE, Comdg. Yesterday the rebels took two of our guns, for want of horses and an infantry support, but the PATBIOTS ! FREEMEN !-- AWAKE division (Humphrey's, I think) rallied and recap-BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. -- Protect your wives and children, and chase these robbers from your tured them. We also took one gun from the enemy. Comparatively but few prisoners have been taken doors. WANTED-Men who can handle a Rifle, Carbine, Juck, Shot Gun.or any other infernal machine. Men, the are willing to erroll their names, come and he eady, at the tap of the Bell of Liberty, with One Hun-red Rounds of Ammutition-no bounty. Rurolmeen n either side up to this hour. 10 A. M.-The cannonading has slacked. The rebel prisoners say that when their infantry dred Rounds of Ammunition—no bounty. Rurolmen at **431 WALNUT** Street: U. S. Assessor's Office. jy2-6 charged on our left-wing batteries yesterday, the HEADQUARTERS, PHILADEL nassacre among them was beyond par

dangerous wound. At 3% O'clock, General Meade had received suffi-cient assurances to justify him in the belief that the rebels were concentrating their forces on our left flank, which all felt to be secure under the protec-tion of the invincible 3d Corps. Our line was immediately strengthened on that flank, General Sickles' corps being sent to its support, and several batteries from the reserve being brought out and placed in position. Sickles' corps being sent to its support, and several baiteries from the reserve being brought out and placed in position. At about 4% o'clock P. M. the enemy sent his first compliments by a salvo of artillery, his first shells falling uncomfortably near General Meade's head-quarters. From this hour forth, to 8% o'clock, oc-curred by all odds the most sanguinary engagement yet chronicled in the annals of the war, considering its short duration. The artillery attack which was made by the enemy on the left and centre, was ra-pidly followed by the advance of his infantty. The ad Corps received the attack with great coolness. The rebels at once made for our flank, and kept mov-ing heavy columns in that direction. This necessi-tated support, which was quickly given by the 5th Corps, the division of Gen. Barnes being sent to the right, and that of Gen. Ayres, regulars, to the left, with Gen. Orawford in reserve. The battle now became perfectly fearful. The armise engaged each other at very short range, and for three long hours the noar of muscketry was incea-sant. I have heard more noise, louder orashea, in other battles, but I never saw or heard of such des-perate, tenacious fighting as took place on this flank. The enomy would often bring up suddenty a heary column of men, and force our line back, only to be in turn forced back by our own line of glittering steel. Our galant columns covered themselves with glory over and over again. They fought a superior force in numbers. The dispositions of the eiteny were very rapid, for look where, you would on that a flot a body of rebels would be advancing. Our dis-positions were equally rapid- und the energy found more than their equal in such gallant veterans as sickles, and Binney, and Humphreys. At half past six Gen. Sickles was struck in the right leg by a piece of shell, and was bere from the field. The injury was so great that amputation became necessary, and it was performed successfully—the limb being taken of below the knee. Sichles, and Birney, and Humphreys. At half-past six Gen. Sickles was struck in the right leg by a piece of shell, and was borne from the field. The injury was so great that amputation became necessary, and it was performed successfully—the limb being taken off below the knee. The struggle grew holter and hotter. The 2d Corps was called on for aid, and though its own position was strongly threatened, yet the 1st Division, for-merly General Hancock's, fing themselves into the fight with desperation, and after a long and obstinate conflict the energy slowly and milenly gave way. In this last charge the brigade of General Caldwell, 2d Corps, and that of Colonel Switzer, from the 5th Corps, won great hymors. The charges made by our menders we mention, but want of time forblds. The rebels made frequent attempts to carbure our artil-lery and at one time had Watson's Battery in their posfession, but it was retaken in a furious charge by Birney's Division. The battle lasted till fully Sig Scieck, when the enemy fell back to his position, and let our veterans the ensanguined victors of that field. Our pickets are thrown out, and our lines cover most of the field, including a great number of the enemy's killed and wounded. I visited some portions of the line by moonlight, and can bear personal withens to the terrible feroeity of the battle. In front of some of our brigades, who had good protection from abne walls or fences, the rebel dead lay piled in lines like winrows of hay. In front of General Webb's, the Philadelphia bri-gade, they lay so thick as to literally, cover the ground. Not far from here was found the body of General Barkadae, that one haughty and violent rebel, who craved, as a dying boon, a cup of water and a stretcher from as moulance boy. He is literally cut to pieces with wounds and must die. A great and maynificent feature of this fight was' the splendid use of artillery. Though our line of battle was only a mile and a half long, yet almost was more or less engaged. Every one of the reserve batteri

forces were piled on to them. Some of their skir-mishers were literally blown away from the muzzles of our guns. Our losses at this hour cannot be computed, but for two days' fighting they are very heavy. We mourn the loss of many valuable ofheers, but they have been amply avenged in the hecatombs of rebel dead, who lie piled along the lines. Between 10 o'dokk and midnight a consultation was called by General Meade of all the corps com-manders, and after deliberation it was unahimously decided to maintain our present position at all hazards, and fight as long as there was a man left. The death of Lieutenant General Longstreet is re-ported by prisoners taken from his corps. I know of no other authority for it. The cnemy withdrew his forces from the city of Getigsburg yesterday, and now hold considerably more than they did. There is much doubt whether the enemy will re-new the attack at daylight, but the expression on all hands is, "We are ready." Captain Dabigren, volunteer ald to Gen, Pleasan-ton, made a daring scout into. Hagerstown, yester-day, with twenty picked men, and captured more prisoners than he had men in his party. He also captured a despatch-bearer from 'Jeff Davis to Lee, with despatches of the greatest importance, the na-ture of which cannot to-day be properly disclosed. They have an important bearing on "coming events." ANOTHER ACCOUNT. General Keynolds, it seems more and more clear,

massed here; and when the 3d Corps took the mitta-tive it only precipitated an attempt on the part of the enemy which might otherwise come when we were not so well prepared to receive it. Hard pressed on its whole line, the 3d Corps called for support, and, at 5 P. M., the 5th Corps was marched from its position on the Baltimore turn-pike by a little cross road right across to the little hill just north of Sugar Loaf Hill, and weat into action on the left of the 3d Corps. This advance developed still further the intention of the enemy, which was to get around our left flank, and so to get at the Emmettaburg road, and, perhaps, at our an-munijon wagons near it. As the division of regu-lars and Griffin's division of the 6th Corps went for-ward, and before the fire had opened on their front, some fire swept from their left down their line, and the right brigade of the division of regulars. was wheeled so as to face that way. No sooner had it done so than the fire in front opened, which then ease in the rear of the right brigade; and threw it into some confusion; but it was rallied, and went on again, and the line of the two divisions frow the enemy before it until it had taken the position pre-viously occupied by one of the enemy's batteries. Here a fire was ordered to retire, and went board divi-sions from batteries further to the rear, and at the same time the enemy was reported on their left. At once the line was ordered to retire, and went by articularly precipitous, but on the front it was very rough and rocky, and the crest was covered with a growth of serub oaks. It was half an hour before sunset, and now came the final great attempt with which the rebels usually. endeavor to close up great engagements—the at-tempt which certainly has in a 'arge number of in-stances been crowned with success. Here, how-ever, riffmet a different fate. Two divisions, which and conferoward ju, their usual magificent is yite. They had difficult ground to come over, but on they come. For were than the two the most of t

attacking column was scattered down the hill, and the battle was over on the left, with the enemy completely beaten. In twenty minutes after the heavy fight was over on our left, the last vestige of daylight was gone, and the moon was so much enveloped in clouds that it was scarcely possible to see at all. Just in this impenetrable darkness, the fire of pickets began across on our right, and in a little while swelled into a heavy, continuous fire. This was at the post where the 12th Corps had been placed early in the day, but, when the battle became doubtful on our left, all of the 12th Corps but one brigade had been sen over there. The brigade thus left was the ad, of General Geary's division, made up of five New York regiments-the 60th, 70th, 102d, 13th, and 149th -abd was ommanded by Brigadier General George S. Greene. Though the force was so light, the com-mand was in worthy hands, and thus our brigade was enabled to hold a line which had previously been occupied by a corps. General Wadsworth sent down a few men from the 1st Corps, and Colonel David Ireland, of the 13th New York, gathered to-gether some loose men on the road, and compelled them to take their places behind the field-works against General Greene's positios. The enemy advanced in two lines. Our men held their places well, and requised at this point four charges, when the enemy gave up all farther efforts. Though I recount General Greene's victory thus briefly, the fire on his front was continuous for thirty minutes. ANOTHER ACCOUNT. BATTLE-FIELD SOUTH or GETTSURG, Luiv 2-Midnight.

briefly, the fire on his front was continuous for thirty minutes. ANOTHER ACCOUNT. BATTLE-FIELD SOUTH OF GETTYSNURG, July 2-Midnight. Tor seven hours, without cessation, the Army of the Potomac has been tried by the fire. It has suf-fered terribly, but has beaten the enemy in the hard-cet fight it has yet seen. General Meade, once fully aware of the enemy's whereabouts, determined to take his own time, and mass his forces properly, before fighting the great battle, and in that view did not assume an offensive attitude, but merely occupied a position and watched the enemy. Meanwhile corps by corps of our forces came up, until by noon to-day we had on the field the whole force with which we fought this hattle. But the enemy had other ideas as to the time when the battle should take place, and this After-noon some extensive movements toward our left were discovered, and Gen. Sickles was' ordered to advance his whole corps, which was engaged from three to five P. M., and behaved admirably. Though driven back once; it was rallied by the General in person, giving and receiving a heavy fire. Soon after five o'clock the 5th Corps went into action on the left of the 3d Corps. At that time, as for three hours previously, the canonading was very heavy. Besides the guns in batteries regularly attached to different corps, we had on the field many batteries of the reserve attillery, posted on eminences at different points in the field, and these, with our guns on Cemetery Hill, thundered tremendously. Rebel batteries were also atwork in every direction, and as our lines formed nearly a circle, shells from the rebol batteries on both our finks exploded near. More laceour in the field many batteries of the reserve attillery, nosted on eminences at different points in the field, and these, with our guns on Cemetery Hill, thundered tremendously. Rebel batteries were also atwork in every direction, and as our lines formed nearly a circle, shells from the rebel batteries of the one magnificent charges of infantry, so much favor

Comfort, Lord, the grieving one "I'll fight Who bewails a stricken son f places !" By this time the rebel advance wa Comfort, Lord, the weeping wife, entering town. Our men had mounted, and were In her long, long widowed life proceeding leisurely down street; the enemy supposing them on a retreat, followed cautiously Brooding-o'er the fatal strife | Help us, Lord, our only trust Suddenly the New Yorkers wheeled, the rebs half We are helpless, we are dust ! ed. The distance between the parties was but two hundred yards; for a moment they gazed on each other, and O, the anxiety of that moment! but i On our nation's day of birth. was soon dispelled. The rebel officers, standing fa Bless Thy own long-favored earth ! in the rear of their men, cried to them to-" Charge Urge the soldier with Thy will ! charge the d-d Yankees, charge them !!! But i was no use, the men wouldn't move. But when the Aid their leaders with Thy skill ! Let them hear Thy trumpet thrill ! clear voice of Captain Jones rang out, "Charge!" Help us, Lord, our only trust ! the order had not to be repeated ; led by, that gal

We are helpless, we are dust ! Lord, we only fight for peace, Fight that freedom may increase. Give us back the peace of old, rebel lines been braced with iron, they never could have stood that shock; they broke and field When the land with plenty rolled and amid the waving of handkerchiefs and the And our banner awed the bold ! cheers of the citizens, the New Yorkers dashed after Help us, Lord, our only trust! We are helpless, we are dust! created a scene at once so wild, so exciting, and so full of interest, that I doubt whether it has been

Lest we pray in thoughtless guilt, Shape the future as Thou wilt ! Purge our realm from hoary crime With Thy battles, dread, sublime, In Thy well-appointed time! Help us. Lord. our only trust We are helpless, we are dust !.

With one heart the Nation's cries From our choral lips arise : Thou didst point a noble way For our Fathers through the fray; Lead their children thus to-day! Help us, Lord, our only trust ! We are helpless, we are dust !

In His name, who bravely bore Cross and crown begemmed with gore : By His last immortal groan, Ere He mounted to His throng Make our sacred cause Thy own Help us, Lord, our only trust ! We are helpless, we are dust GEO. H. BOKER.

After concluding his short address, during the delivery of which many were moved to tears, he in-vited the congregation to bow their knees with THE RELIGIOUS CELEBRATION. The anniversary of our great national day, was probably never as religiously observed as on Saturhim in prayer. The prayer which followed was day last. Not that there was any great amount of earnest and eloquent pomp or display in the churches. There was not. But the awful suspense which marked its early hours In conclusion, the congregation united with the excellent choir of this church in singing, with fine effect, the popular national hymn commencing, was preeminently calculated to make it a time of solemnity and prayer for the success of our fighting armies. In very many of the churches, of all de

Expected Return of North Carolina to the Union-News of the Richmond Papers. FORTRESS MONKOE, JULY 3.-The Portsmouth Virginian, July 2, says: "Reliable information has been received here that the return of North Carolina to the Union is an event which may be daily expected. A disaffection toward the Government of Jeff Davis, radical and widepread, exists in the State, and overtures have been made to General Foster, which will shortly lead to important results." SUFFOLK, July 2.-In all six thousand contra-bands have left this village and neighborhood. _Not only the blacks, but the whites are leaving, and the town wears a described appearance. nominations, there was an early service, mainly of a devotional character, though in some few instances there were short addresses also, by the pastors, suit-able for the day. By far the most important re-ligious gathering, however, not only from its representative character, but from the peculiar interest which was imparted to it by the deep-toned loyalty which pervaded it, was

THE NOONDAY PRAYER MEETING. The exercises, which were conducted by Mr. Ostender, were commenced at 12 o'clock, and continued until half past one. They were opened by. singing the well-known hymn-Fourth, to celebrate, with appropriate ceremonies, the anniversary of American Independence.

"All hail the power of Jesus' name, Let angels prostrate fall; Bring forth the royal diadem, And crown him Lord of all," &c.

After the reading, by request, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Pattison, of the Methodist Episcopal Fourth, at 10 o'clock. A PERTINENT SERMON. Although most of the churches throughout the Church. He prayed for the forgiveness of our nacity were open yesterday, the following timely and patriotic sermon was the only one delivered, as far tional sins, and for mercy upon this land; not for any merits of our own, but for the sake of Christ; also for the reviving influences of the Holy Spirit to rest upon this meeting. Special allusion was made to the day, its objects and memories. He prayed as we have heard. It was preached in Wharton street Methodist Episcopal Church, by John F. Chaplain, that this nation might be preserved one, and inseparable; that God might be with the generals of our armies, and that He would overthrow and destroy our enemies and the enemies of our country. Another hymn was next sung, commencing— "How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord, Is laid for your faith in His excellent word !" At the close of this hymn, the chairman announced that the meeting was now open for voluntary prayer and exhortation, stating that they were reuested to-day to remember in their prayers the son of a widowed mother, now in the Western Army; also a young man now convalescent in one of our

younded and suffering ones on the battle-field, and of the hearts that are to be riven with grief on acount of bereavement.

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;" after which, the meeting was dismissed with a bene-

SERVICE AT ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

At 8 o'clock in the morning, a meeting was held in

St. Mark's; Lutheran church, Spring Garden street,

bove Thirteenth, with special reference to the day

its memories, its doubts, and its duties. There was a large congregation in attendance.

After going through with the appropriate devo-tional exercises, the pastor, Rev. G. F. Krotel, de-

He trusted that they believed, with him, that the

race was not always to the swift, nor the battle to

the strong. He referred to the noble and self-sacri-

ficing men who were now marching to wallow, it

human heart, as he had never seen it. He did not

now in the darkest hour. Perhaps before many hours, however, glad tidings would come, from the East and the West and the South. Nevertheless,

if even still greater reverses were in store for us, it was our duty to hope on, and patiently do our duty.

"My country, 'iis of thee, Sweet land of liberty, Of thee I sing." SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

ermon appropriate to the day, on the morning of the

livered a stirring and patriotic address.

diction, pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Stockton.

Descence one scontastine to consider club table of any sign of observed as any form of observed such as any form of observed as any form of observed as any form of observed as any sign of the sig The two minutes were accordingly spent in silent upplication, the silence, at the request of the modeator, having been broken at the end of the time by Mr. Peter B. Simons, who engaged in audible prayer. Mr. Simons thanked God for all the blessings of the past, and prayed that He would, in His providence, overrule and overturn until the wrath of man should be made to praise Him. He thanked God for the indications of victory which they had just received, and trusted that its completeness would soon be verified. He also prayed specially for the wounded and the dying, and for their friends, who would soon near of the bitter bereavements to which many have een subjected by the recent battles. The congregation then rose to their feet, and sang

THE MILITARY CELEBRATION. INDEPENDENT CITY GUARDS.

An enthusiastic gathering convened at the large armory of the Independent City Guards, Captain William Millward, on Saturday, on the occasion of the presentation of a stand of colors by the lady friends of the organization. There were several hundred ladies present, besides a number of other havited guests. A fine band of music discoursed some most excellent music. The ceremonies were opened by Charles B. Mount, Esq., who presented to the audience Mrs. Charles Anspach, who presented the flag in behalf of the ladies. She said :

may be, in their blood; and he felt an obligation to them which words could not express. They were men as good, and perhaps better than the speaker; and when he saw the sacrifice which to the audience Mirs. Charles Anspach, who presented the flag in behalf of the ladies. She said: Capital Mill/ward and Soldiers of the Independent City Grard: With feelings of sincere patriotism and pleasure, the ladies present to you the emblem of ther-ity. Our fordest hopes are, that it shall ever remain the standard of a nation whose motio is "Unity. Peace, and Prosperity." (Applause.] It waves over our right, and in maintaining the supremacy of the Union, we feel "That conquet yen must, for our cause it is just." (Renewed applause.]. We know that these colors will never be dishonored, that you will prove yourselves callant sons of worthy stress. "Applause.] And hereafter may the name of the Independent City Guards of Philadelphia be the synonym. cf chivalrons courace and undanned bravery: and we truck that ere long the stars and stripas will wave triumphafty over our glorious Union. [Tre-mendous applause, and a tige.] Mr. George T. Thorn, in bealf of the company, was called upor, at a homent's warning, to receive the colors fresh from the hands of the fair donors. His speech was brief and patriotic. He said that he felt great pleasure in receiving from the patriotic ladies of Philadelphia these beautiful fags, the emblem of purity, prosparity and Union. [Applause.] We can see in their bright folds all that compires to freshen the memory of the past, briging titcher mind the scenes of the revolutiona-ry struggle in which our patriotic ladies of the revolutiona-ry struggle in which we patriotic is fres from the inal-deed be unwortify sons of these stress of 76, did, we not now rally will noneaccord to maintain these intring during these colors, as we have from women, worthy the name and fame of the tar ancestors of the re-volution, we feel a glowing pride, and if it should be our forther to meet in deady strift with our fee, we shallrally forth in the hour of desperation, in the name of our God and our country, and the women of America. [Tremerdows applause.] The baid now struck up the Star-Spangled Ban they were making for us, he saw the wicked-ness of this rebellion and the depravity of the hope by these remarks to stir up the patriotism of his hearers; for if at this late day it needed stirring up, he had no hope for them. We were

The Episcopal churches were open in the morning At the Church of the Covenant, Filbert street,

bove Seventeenth, a prayer meeting was held in he evening, at 9 o'clock, at which there was a large At St. Stephen's Church, Tenth street, below Market (Rev. Dr. Ducachet, rector), the Litany was pany then went through the manax, seeping excer-lent step to the music. This being over, the de-spatch from our army, bringing good news, waa read by Mr. Thorny It awakened a thrill of delight, firing up the whole assembly, soldiers, ladies, specta-tors, and all, with a degree of enhusiam that we read, and prayers, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute met in their hall, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the

can only leave to the imagination of the reader. A handsome collation was prepared in the com-

At the First Congregational Church, Thompson street, below Front, the Rev. L. Gear preached a mittee room, and overything passed off in the most pleasant manner. The Guards were then drawn up in line, and went through the drill, and their move-ments called forth great applause. This organization, composed as it is of some of our most promi-nent and influential citizens, has been in existence about a year, and have, on every occasion when necessary, offered their services to the authorities, The Guards are about procuring their camp equiage, which is all that is yet needed to place them in a position ready to act at an hour's notice.

bands have left this village and neighborhood. Not only the blacks, but the whites are leaving, and the town wears a deserted appearance.
The flag of truce steamer New York arrived at Fortress Monroe at seven o'clock last evening, with 1,000 Federal prisoners of war from Richmond, in charge of Major John E. Mulford, general flag of truce officer.
Richmond Dispatch, July 2, 1863, says forty, seven Federal prisoners were received at Libby prison, who were captured at Stafford, June 15, and two hundred and ninety-four received from Winchester, including Major H. A. White, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Captain D. Shortz, Lieutenants L. Marye, C. L. Edwards, and Robert Thompson.
"Conterfeit (Confederate) treasury notes are again in circulation."
"RALEIGH, N. C., July 1.—Both houses of Legis-lature went into secret session to-day to receive a verbal communication from the Governor. Resolu-tions were introduced in the House approving the course of the North Carolina banks in continuing to receive all issues of Confederate notes; requiring Sheriffs to pay into the treasury all fundable notes before the first of August.
"The treasurer is authorized to fund the same and sell the bonds as the finances may require, instruct-ing the functing act, and instructing tax collect tors to receive all issues for taxes." The Richmond Again to gue 30, as were and yote for a repeal of, the functing act, and instructing tax collect tors to receive all issues for taxes." repeat of the funding act, and instructing tax collec-tors to receive all issues for taxes." The Richmond Sentinel, June 30th, says: "JACNSON, Missi, June 26.—A staff offluer, who left Vicksburg on Monday, reports the garrison closely besieged. "The enemy keep up a constant fire more severely than before, as they have a better range of the 'town.

After the hymn, the chairman read the 46th psalm.

	 tions were introduced in the House approvecutes of the North Carolina banks in conthing receive all issues of Confederate notes; receive all issues of Confederate notes; receive all issues for August. "That treasurer is authorized to fund the siss self the bonds as the finances may require, is self the bonds as the finances may require, is self the bonds as the finances may require, is to receive all issues for taxes." The Richmond Sentimel, June 30th, says: "The Richmond Sentimely, June 30th, says: "The Richmond Sentimely, reports the is closely besiged." "The enemy keep up a constant fire more than before, as they have a better range town. The block on Washington street burg, was destroyed by incenditaries las twork, and can hear the sound of each pioles. "Major MaGibbon, of the Federal army, reported to the provost marshal last week and piet memping on provide the senters, with a promise of rewayd, if successlul?" "AttANTA, Ga, June 28.—The enemy 	roving the tinuing to reat upon this meeting. Special allusion was made to the day, its objects and memories. He prayed to the day, its objects and memories. He prayed that this nation might be preserved one, and in heparable; that God might be with the generals of our armies, and that He would overthrow and de stroy our enemies and the enemies of our country Another hymn was next sung, commencing— "How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord, Is laid for your faith in His excellent word !" At the close of this hymn, the chairman announces that the meeting was now open for voluntary prayer and exhortation, stating that they were re quested to day to remember in their prayers the son of a widowed mother, now in the Western Army also a young man now convalescent in one of ou hospitals. Before an opportunity was offered for prayer, however, the Rev. Mr. Cornell, of this city made a short address. It had, he said, been the purpose of our citizen to celebrate this day with peculiar pompt. Bu	 A Chaplain. Rom. 13: 1-5. Let every sonl be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God. The powers fit hat he are ordained of God. Moscover therefore resisted the powers resisted the ordinance of God? and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evfl. The Christianity. There is, then, a Gospel message appropriate to the fourth day of July for American citizens. Eighty-seven years ago to day, by the national Deciaration of Independence, which affect him as initiated. It was the result of resistance and revolution Unit of resistance and revolution Unit for the fourth day of July for American citizens. Eighty-seven years ago to day, by the national Deciaration of Independence, which was pronounced in this for the result of resistance and revolution Unit for the fourth days of the action of a dogenet days and their act was stigmatized as the highest crime against God and humanity; But we vindicate their act as heroism and self-secrificing Christian devotion to the cause of God and humanity. Fut we vindicate their the act as the world's memory as the world's gratest statesment, polytest beneficions, and we remeate their memory as the world's secret statesment. 	necessary, offered their services to the anti The Guards are about procuring their can page, which is all that is yet needed to play in a position ready to act at an hour's notice METING OF THE OLD SOLDIERS OF IS The usual gathering of these old veterans v on Saturday morning, in the Supreme Coun immediately over the Hall of Independent meeting was unusually large and spirited, dent Peter Hay occupied the chair, and Mr. Frick, Scoretary, occupied his old positio new members were elected. Captain Emeri the Executive Committee, made the annua of the proceedings. There have been twen deaths during the past year, among which w of the Vice Presidents, Major J. B. Sprin the [Hon. James M. Forter, and Charles B
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 a de contra alla l'interference en la degradiant charge al production de contra l'interse de	 burg, was destroyed by incendiaries las burg, was destroyed by incendiaries las by ry means has been resorted to to discov but without success. "The sappers and miners on both sides at work, and can hear the sound of each plots." "Major McGibbon, of the Federal army, rested in disguise at Grenada yesterday. reported to the provost marshal last week at left Memphis on business, with a promise of reward, if successful." "ATLANTA, Ga., June 28.—The enemy advanced on Hooper's Gap, fifteen miles from the sound of the sound o	et, yukk- ast week, over them, es are hard ich other's y, was ar- to celebrate this day with peculiar pompt Bu	 figing Christian devotion to the cause of God and hmman freedom, and we venerate their memory as the world's createst statesmen, noblest benefactors, and purest Christians; and the Christian sentiment of the world accords to them its gratitude and praise. The Fourth of 	of the Vice Presidents, Major J. B. Sprin
 the control of the conthe control of the control of the control of the control of t	 Freiry means has been resorted to to discove but without success. "The sappers and miners on both sides at work, and can hear the sound of each poles. "Major McGibbon, of the Federal army, rested in disguise at Grenada yesterday. reported to the provost marshal last week an polet Memphis on business, with a promise of reward, if successful?" "ATLANTA, Ga., June 28.—The enemy advanced on Hooper's Gap. fifteen miles fro 	over them, es are hard ich other's ixy, was ar-	T createst statesmen, noblest benefactors, and purest Christians; and the Christian sentiment of the world ; accords to them its gratitude and praise. The Fourth of	
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 The YOL LATL -Project year wine of the control of the	 picks. "Major McGibbon, of the Federal army, rested in disguise at Grenada yesterday. reported to the provost marshal last week an left Memphis on business, with a promise of reward, if successful." "ATLANTA, Ga., June 23.—The enemy advanced on Hooper's Gap, fifteen miles fro 	y, was ar- to celebrate this day with peculiar pomp. Bu		Captain Emerick, from the Executive Con
 A manufactur not have a books at Mark Ley or Debasy. The second se	 "Major McG10001, of the recerts army, rested in disguise at Grenada yesterday. reported to the provost marshal last week at left Memphis on business, with a promise of a reward, if successful." "ATLANTA, Ga., June 28.—The enemy a dyanced on Hooper's Gap, fifteen miles from the second second	y, was ar- to celebrate this day with peculiar pomp. Bu	a i Intion in Governments, is a day of Christian thanks-	reported the following resolutions, whi
 The product of the state of the	reported to the provost marshal last week and left Memphis on business, with a promise of reward, if successful." "ATLANTA, Ga., June 28.—The enemy a dysneed on Hooper's Gap, fifteen miles fro			unanimously adopted:
 The set of product of set of se	 left Memphis on Dusiness, with a promise of reward, if successful," "ATLANTA, Ga., June 28.—The enemy advanced on Hooper's Gap, fifteen miles fro 	As having	again upon us. Declarations of independence, styled	
 The Transfer of Ref 1, and Transfer of Ref 2. The Transfer of Ref 2. The Construction of Transfer of Ref 2. The Statistic of Construction of Transfer of Ref 2. The Statistic of Construction of Transfer of Ref 2. The Construction of Transfer of Ref 2. The Statistic of Transfer of Ref 2. The Statisti	A reward, if successful." ATLANTA, Ga., June 28.—The enemy advanced on Hooper's Gap, fifteen miles fro	of \$100.000 milled to interfere with atom a demonstration, and		Resolved. That we regard a due observand American political Sabbath as an imperative d
 The step of present time and the step of the step of	advanced on Hooper's Gap, fifteen miles fro	in a great measure, said the speaker, he had re	+ that classic instrument of the justifiable rebets of 1770	times, but more especially at a solemn crisis lik sent in our nation's history, when the principle
 A DO U A R TE B.S. PHILADEL. B massare among them was beyond parallel. B massare among them was beyond parallel.	advanced on Hooper's Gap, inteen miles in			liberty, proclaimed in the immortal Declaration 4th of July, 1776, and the free republican in founded thereou; are assailed alike by conce
 4.D.U QUARTSD.T. FILLIDAUELT Some of our guint were maked, and that a prominent as would be necessary to the some number of many in a more income some number of many in a more income some number of many in a some of an guint of the some some of a many in a more income some of many income income some of a many in a more income some of a many in a more income some of many income income some some some of many income income some some some some some some some s		hy the lat	- skin. The haptism of blood is again upon us, as we are	founded thereon: are assalled alike by conc
 PHIA. Lives 1. PHIA. Lives 1.<td>Georgia Regiment. A skirmish ensued, aft</td><td>after which thank hau great encouragement to pray. It had been</td><td></td><td>ODED traitors.</td>	Georgia Regiment. A skirmish ensued, aft	after which thank hau great encouragement to pray. It had been		ODED traitors.
 Moring: numed sentence of the former of the f	the enemy took possession of Liberty Gap.	p once said by a warrior, that he dreaded the prayer	we believe to be the most unholy rebellion which has	Resolved, That while we mourn the death usual number of our esteemed fellow-soldiers
 M. A goand of Append by why a moment with a statement of the densers of the densers	"H: S. Drake and Sam Kimble, of the 5 sylvabia Cavalry, were received at Libby			last net in this place, our hearts ore filled w tude to our Heavenly Father for preserving
 Lake damage segurities by privace property is effort outring. Marine and the damage segurities of the segurity of the segurity of the segurity of the segurity is endineed in the outring. Marine and the segurity is endineed in the privace is the segurity is endineed in the segurity is endi	verterasv.	the one of the of the boundary is the first prompting the	s come before our God with an open Bible, to see what is the moral difference between the resistance and revolu-	and permitting somany of us to come together.
 JOIM 0, JALLSS. MONDAY next, or molecularity. The general Meader a true is considered highly fa- construction. Construction of the construction is the balance of over a construction. Construction of the construction is the balance of over a construction. Construction of the construction of the construction is the balance of over a construction. Construction of the construction of the construction is the balance of over a construction. Construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction. Construction of the construction of the construction of the construction of the construction. Construction of the construction of the c		hed yester- down by the speaker.	tion which gave as nationality and the resistance and	and comfort, to celebrate another anniversa
 JOINT 0., JALLES. MONDAY next, Jord Research Construction of the consthe construction of the construction of the construction of the		Prayer was next offered by Mr. Lincoln, of th	e altempt at revolution which seek to take it away from us; and on what Christian grounds we so distinguish	the storm of war which now threatens the ex
 Bard will metrind organize on MONDAY next, it lies Baidwork and by a control of the North is the Baidwork and by a control of the North is the Baidwork and by a control of the North is the Baidwork and by a control of the North is the Baidwork and the second of the North is the Saw of the Saw o			I hetween rebellions grandfathers and rebellions brethren	our republican institutions may speedily pa
 A resulteman wholeft Bidge No. 54 of the Normal Solution of the s	a Contlines of defence at Vicksburg /exter	hich says: tend about fix. Grant flict; that the God of our fathers might be the God	the intermedia the area and acardowing the other	and the sunshine of peace once more enlighten
 and a spectral programment of the spectral processes as one as spectral processes as one as provided in the mombers may cannot be made provide processes as one as provided in the mombers may cannot be more provided in the more provided in the	e seven miles, in a semi-circle, around the city		- I then are contained in the lext. Let us see what they are :	Resolved. That we trnly regret that the in
 The replicit of the reader is some a single a single	n has made approaches within fifty yards W works. He has from one hundred thousan	and to one forth the realized proclamation, "Liberty through	Diant Minil annews ment is a mainer on i toot	purpose of plander and devestation, has rende
 The Board, so that the members may examine port according to Gauge 1 and the members may examine port according to Gauge 1 and the members may examine port according to Gauge 1 and the members may examine of the port according to the port according to	s hundred and twenty thousand men.	out all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.	every man is under civil government. Every soul in	
 and is quite in our immediate front. and is quite in our immediate front. be rebeau and the rebeau and	"General Johnston needs, and I hear w	Will Have, The humn commencing	every continent, island, and speck of earth; every soul	parts of the State, who were making arringe
 clair 1. Hadwood, A.A. Gon. 197-32 clair e alghborhood entirely. clair e alghborhood entirely.	reinforcements. His forces are between		on all waters and, on the high seas; every soul soaring above the earth in balloons, or, burrowing beneath the	unite with as on the present occasion, to remain to defend their firesides and families from an t
 tait: L. HARWOOD, A. A. A. Gen. 1997-32 diate neighborhood entirely. diate neighb		Hope, and be undismayed,"	earth in caves and mines, or plunging beseath the sea in diving-hells; every soul, without distinction of age,	and ruthless foe; and we learn, with emotions that, with the true, anselfish patriotism of s
The stant of the last supplies to this point. Servet, Fulladelphia. Servet, Fulladelphia.	"Generals Dick Taylor, Kirby Smith, P. Marmaduke, are all along the other side of	Price, and was next sung, after which there was snothe	r sex, race, language, or civilization, is a subject of civil law. The man may put himself out of one civil govern-	1812, some of them have taken up arms and s to the tented field, thus putting to shame the
 FOR U. S. COLORED TROOPS, B. 1310 OffEST. Varied the last supplies to this optim. Margen Dur vounded have all been brought from Calilation of the sense of the offer and print of the sense of the offer and print disters. Margen Dur vounded have all been brought from Calilation of the sense of the offer and print disters. Margen Dur vounded have all been brought from Calilation of the sense of the offer and print disters. Margen Dur vounded have all been brought from Calilation of the sense of the offer and print disters. Margen Dur vounded have all been brought from Calilation of the sense of the offer and print disters. Margen Dur vounded have all been brought from the first of the sense of the offer and print disters. Margen Dur vounded have all been brought from the first of the sense of the offer and print disters. Margen Dur vounded have all been brought from the description of the reader and the first print the sense of the offer and print disters. Margen Dur vounded have all been brought from the description of the reader and trains run to Calilation to colored mean to enlist recruits for the reader and the sense the and trains run to Calilation to colored mean of the road has been touched, and on all matters connected with this branch of the reader of the road has been touched, and on all matters connected with this branch of the reader of the road has been touched, and the sense the second to the souther regular to the second to the souther regular to the second the second to the souther regular to the seco	Marmaduke, are all along the other side of	of the Big prayer.	law. The man may put himself out of one civil govern- ment into another, but he cannot put himself beyond	of able-bodied young men who, with more an
 Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the of Object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the of Object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the of Object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the of Object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling the object Proops: Our wounded have all been brought from Carling	RAIDS IN MISSISSIPPI.		v 1 the reach of civil government altogether while he stave	of able-bodied young men who, with more and lotering at home in inglorious case when the their country, and all that ought to be dear to
GENERAL ON DEAR MAY, ADD. TO SARAGE	HROORHAVEN, June 29Rumors reach	ached here vears, perhaps longer, there had been a popula		are in peril.
GUARTIES OF THE ALWY, ADD: USE KALE TO WAR. Eighteen thousand men are in motion on the flank GUARTIES OF THE ALWY, ADD: USE KALE TO WAR. Eighteen thousand men are in motion on the flank GUARTIES OF THE ALWY, ADD: USE KALE TO WAR. Eighteen thousand men are in motion on the flank for GOADST I. STEARING, Assistant Adjutteers, is heresponsed to such instructions as he may from to such instructions as he may from to such instructions as he may from the feels. Telegraphic communication is kept up with General Value, rained a manoin of the failed flank of the road that feelers. Major GEO. L. STRANS, Asst Adjid General U.S. and the course of the road to such instruct feelers. The trains on the Pennsylvania railroad will comber advises from their infan- Major GEO. L. STRANS, Asst Adjid General U.S. and the course of the road to such instruct feelers. The trains on the Pennsylvania railroad will comber advise applica. The trains on the Pennsylvania railroad will comber advises from their infan- Major GEO. L. STRANS, Asst Adjid General U.S. and the course of the road of ingore is a poprehended. The trains on the Pennsylvania railroad has the course of the road of ingore is a sprehended. The read suge Load fill provident fill the course of the road of ingore is a sprehended. The read to course of the road of ingore is a sprehended. The read to course is a sprehended. The read suge Load fill provident fill the course of the road of ingore is read of ingore i		ave started shrinking from listening to the distinctive principle	s hour; we die under it.	Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the is condition of our beloved country, convulsed
 The trains of the order of the Secretary of War. A large fullinger of the last of the full of the last of the full of the last of the full of the last of th	fromRodney on a tour of destruction. The Yankees say they will destroy the	a comment with the shear had non	- I Second hi. The text feaches us, it will concernment is the	war against the Government, between pecale.
 The trains of the order of the Secretary of War. A large fullinger of the last of the full of the last of the full of the last of the full of the last of th	and this Railroad, if it takes thirty thous		t 'For there is no power but of God: the powers that	by the degress social ties, by the glorious recol the past, by a common religion, and almost by
 The trains of the order of the Secretary of War. A large fullinger of the last of the full of the last of the full of the last of the full of the last of th	II to communitab it ii	the truth, that all men everywhere are created fre	e be are ordained of God." Civil government is hot a	and political necessity, and waged with a fe
 The trains of the order of the Secretary of War. A large fullinger of the last of the full of the last of the full of the last of the full of the last of th		and equal, and that now life, liberty, and pursuit o	I inventious for human contrigences and inventions, are	disregard of the rules of modern civilized wa
 Grade of the secretary of War: (Signat, Agintant General, Agintant General, Masiatant Agintant General Masiatant General Masiatant Agintant General Masiatant Agi	The Side of Vicksburge	happiness were the right of every man.	limited and partial things. God, the universal pover-	of the restoration of our once glorious. Union,
Assistant Adjutant General. J. Strakers, as 'Adjutant General Straker, and as 'Strakers, as 'Adjutant General Strakers, and 'Adjutant General Strakers, and 'Adjutant General Strakers, and 'Adjutant General Strakers, as 'Adjutant General Strak	i' from Vicksburg to the 29th ult, have been r	n received. Prayer was next offered by a gentleman whos	e not ordained all the identical governments which do	I purity and vigor, were it not that we have a
Major GEO. L. STRARS, As't Adj't General U. S. Inderestigned is prepared to issue the proper an- tation to colored men to enlist recruits for the set the united states. He will receive applica- try and transmit the same to the Board of Inspec- try difference as commerking transmits the same to the Board of Inspec- try difference as commerking transmits the same to the Board of Inspec- try difference as commerking transmits the same to the Board of Inspec- try difference as commerking transmits the same to the	Altiough no nositive advantages have	ve resulted I name we did not learn, in which special thank	s exist as they are; for many features of all civil govern-	faith in the intelligerce and virtue of the peop Resolved, That the thanks of the country are
 Indersigned is prepared to issue the proper antation to colored men to callst recruits for the darger is apprehended. The repairs to the Northern Central railroad have be goad to finance of the mearly completed. The repairs to the Northern Central railroad have be goad to gree full in that guarter, and he wished to cash the present of the many of block the 3d Corps, having the way of Xork. He reports that the rebel pickets were posted five miles this side of Gettysburg. The country between here and Gettysburg and the stime side of Gettysburg. The country between here and Gettysburg and the stime side of Gettysburg. The country between here and Gettysburg may be affect in construction, and Lieut. Colonel III have the stime and Lieut. Colonel III have the stime of it all recountry between here and Gettysburg may be are and Lieut. Colonel III have the context of the any board of it. All recountry between here and Gettysburg may be availed and here, during the and have in conception of the granes of the stime of the many of those who helped to construct these defension of the context was perfectly, thick, with the outle the stime and a half, taking many price of the stime of the many of the context here here and the the battle field at the stime and prevent with the stime and a half, taking many price of the any board of the context was perfectly thick, with the outle the stime of the many of the context was perfectly the context with the context was perfectly the state of the many of the context was perfectly the context was per	e from he springing of General McPherson	on's mine, were returned for having been again preserved from	8. Fait as they are; for many seatures of all of and the are of the of and units of the are very reprignant to the nature of 60d, and quite opposite to his ordinates. But God has ordinated in that there should be such a thing as civil severament; and the has ordinated, in the written and the written revelations which the has made of his own government; what on the intervention should be. He made all the severate should be. He made all the severate should be the severate should be the severate should be the severate should be. He made all the severate should be the	due to our gallant soldiers, officers, and many, and also the officers and samen of our
 The repairs to the Northern Central railorad have Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to colored men to enlist recruits for the Seation to the Northern Central railroad have Seation to the colored men to booked to the source of the seation of the seation of the complexity infant, the enlist of the meany seating the me			that there should be such a thing as civil Sovernment.	baye so nobly sustained the horar of the sta banner in a hundred fields, arid the inaune
from those desirous of being made commissioned t Washington, and will be glad to give full-in- t washington, and will be glad to give full-in- the way of York. He reports that the field at Gettys- try eitions of Philadelphia. The Agent of the committee is R. R. CORSON, who is likewise the of the undersigned. MP WILLIAM PENN, at Ohelton Hills, has been the still be universal optimion that this battle is the most desperate the Army of the Potomac has swell be mearly completed. SA gentleman who left the battle field at Gettys- burg last night arrived here at noon. He came by indersigned has the co-operation of a Committee try ditions of Philadelphia. MP WILLIAM PENN, at Ohelton Hills, has been is the most desperate the Army of the Potomac has swell be many of those who helped to construct these defen- the days of the gladed to give full-in- the way of the subject to the subject to the subject to construct the subject to the subject to construct	a ral Slerman's front.	THE HALLOHAL HJUNH, and county, and of moot	velations which He has made of his own government,	banner in a hundred fields, arid the inaume
s, and transmit the same to the Board of Inspect Washington, and will be glad to give full-in- tition on all matters connected with this branch of tries to these who may seek it. If a gentleman who left the battle field at Gettys- burg last night arrived here at noon. He came by indersigned has the co-operation of a Committee to fithe undersigned. MP WILLIAM PENN, at Ohelton Hills, has been its as the co-operation of it. All re- server at the second in command of it. All re- porties the associated with this branch of the undersigned. It with second in command of it. All re- porties the associated at the second in construction and Liett. Coloral is the most demorrate the Army of the Potomac has the day scent it.	Theonly damage done by them was to des		WILL ALL CIVIL BUNGHAM	culties, privations, and dangers to which been exposed in this unnatural, francidal
twistening control and with with this branch of price to those who may seek it. undersigned has the og-operation of a Committee try ditions of Philadelphia. The Agent of the tor main the try of York. He reports that the rebel pickets were posted five miles this side of Gettysburg. The country between here and Gettysburg may be as the camp for instruction, and Lieut. Colonel IS WAGNEE placed in command of it. All. re- swill be many of those who helped to construct these defen- swept around so that the extreme right and lieut. The country between here and Gettysburg may be safely traversed. Our line from Cene- tery Hill to the right was on a rocky ridge, very thickly wooled, and here, during the early part of the day, some defences were constructed under the spirits. It is the universal opinion that this battle is the most demorrate the Army of the Potomac has	ig head if the latter's approach, which a day	lay's work The Rev. Dr. Bomberger, of the German Re formed Church, then took the floor. He commence	in all his living. should be a subject of law, He or-	may rest assured that a gratual coupiry will, in perpetual remembrance.
would measure to those wind may seek it. the way of York. He reports that the rebel pickets the way of York. He reports that the rebel pickets the way of York. He reports that the rebel pickets the way of York. He reports that the rebel pickets would measure of the registric was on a rocky ridge, very the registric was on a rocky ridge, very the resonance of the resonanc		ne gunboat the that the love of country may be ofther	dained that he about of a subject of social of civil	Resolved, That we respectfully use our Sta
try citizens of Philadelphia. The Agent of the committee is R. B. CORSON, who is likewise the tof the understand. MP WILLIAM PENN, at Chelton Hills, has been the days the camp for instruction, and Lieut. Colonel IS WAGNEE placed in command of it. All re- swill be mustered in by companies of eighty mary.	B. Cincinati, and three of them are now in		disobey His laws, they are left free, also, to imitate or	ture, at its next session to pass an efficient m which will enable the Governor, in the ev
W WILLIAM PENN, at Chelton Hills, has been ted as the camp for instruction, and Lieut. Colonel IS WAGNEE placed in command of it. All re- is the mat desperate the Army of the Potomac has will be mustered in by companies of eighty men.	ve on the bluff. The rebels keep up a const	sentiment. It ought not so to he with Chaintian	n reject the pattern of government would ne has given more or less distinctly to all human law givers. For the	future invasion of our soil, promptly to call
Where the the day, some defences were constructed under the some some some some some some some som	ie Th weather is extremely warm, but th	the nights Their patriotism ought to be based upon the print	fact of the axistence of civil government we are indebted	cient military lorce to repel the foe without
will be mustared in by companies of eighty mon, is the most desperate the Army of the Potomac has many of those who helped to construct these defen. scene. The air was perietaly thick with the enter of the most desperate the Army of the Potomac has many of those who helped to construct these defen.	t are col and refreshing.	ples of the Bible. He had no special boasts to mel	For everything that is good in civil government	soliciting protections from adjoining States or i
will be mustared in by companies of eighty man, is the most desperate the Army of the Potomac has many of those who helped to construct these defen. scene. The air was perietaly thick, with the outst-	he Geleral Johnston is in the vicinity of prepring for a forward movement.	I Canton, of his own patriotism : and vet. he had through a	 A law and a law, they are left free, also, to imitate or disobary His laws, they are left free, also, to imitate or reject the patient of government which He has given more or less distinctly to all human law givers. For the 'fact of the artistence of civil government we are indebted left of of a He has universally or almost and esshifted the for goverything that is good in civil government we are indebted to God; for the alvil government which he originally established, and the pattern of it which and guidance, are perfectly good, and whatever is good 	Government, for, in the language of Washing
ys squads, and interest interest, and of shells, and the interest	Viksburg, June 29-Evening, Our for	orces were the years of his life, cultivated a love for this com	deproved and fallen men still have for their imitation	dium of our security, and the first effectual
and of men will be subsisted until companies are From the latest intelligence received here it is proved eventually to be of the utmost view, soatten builts and destruction on every	withrawn to-day to the other side of the c	: contested try-the country, as it was, of his birth and of h	and guidance, are perfectly good, and whatever is good	Case of hosti / Sty " Resolved That we mladge american as an a
Jated by the approximation of althouse of anti-	y fort, o the front of General Logan, in con	nsequence fathers. But he was not so absorbed in the love /	I fountain of all good. And for everything that is bad in	to sive our hearty and sincere support to the
lated by the committee of sitizans, at such localities fully believed that General Lee will be completely General Steinway designate.		n, thus en- any country or any earthly government, as not ?	o sivil government we are to charge the wickedness of	authorithes of the State and of the United State
commade the town, while the fight reged on Wed-	a dangring the lives of our men without	ut present hate its faults-its deviations from the principle (of i men, who have so lar viplated their moral ireedom as to make what God means to be an unmixed good. a mix-	of so many of our gallant officers and soldi
isement one time, and send the paper containing same, There has been no fighting to day, and the rebel nearly, and at the close of that day's battle the rem. way, and the loss on boin mides made between the sentence in the sentence is a sentence in the sentence in the sentence in the sentence is a sentence in the sentence in the sentence is a sentence is a sentence in the sentence is a sentence	s. bengt. The withdrawal, however, is temp	nporary. God's word. He would not laud the best gover	inre of much that is very bad.	lience of the Constitution an ' the laws, and t
pleted by the committee of citizens, at such localities pleted by the committee of citizens, at such localities prior agent may designate. prior agent may designate. prior agent may designate. prior agent	st A sharp musketry fire is still maintain	in position in position stat fire, the uights the uights of Canton, ples of the Bible. He had no special boasts to make of Canton, ples of the Bible. He had no special boasts to make of his own patriotism ; and yet, he had, through a forces were e contrasted onsequence inabled the in thus en- ut present more day to the source of the source of the source of the source into the source of the source of the source of the source into the source of the source of the source of the source into the source of the source of the source of the source into the source of the source of the source of the source into the source of the source of the source of the source into the source of the source of the source of the source into the source of the source of the source of the source into the source of the source of the source of the source into the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source of the source into the source of the source of the source of t	The third doctrine taught is, the light indie end of a civil government is the hest good of the governed.	torder to their parents. widows, and chil
GEORGE LASTEARNS, Major and A. G., Mountain Pass and Boonsboro'. They remained on Thursday, at the commencement Generals Sickles' and Hancock's columnations, with a s	a but is believed they will not exceed two l) hundred. and requirements of God : knowing, as he did, the	For rulers are not a terror () good works, but to the	-deepest sympathy in their persavement. and
GEORGE L.STEARNS, Major and A. G., rating Commissioner for U. S. Colored Volunteers, It is certain that Loc's retreat is already seriously of the second battle. On the open country to our most demoniac fury, and having delivered their fire		. 김왕산동, 방방 동네, 것이 모델 방향하는 것이 바람이 있는	2일 동안 가장 김 가장 정말했는지 않는 것 같은 것을 통해 주셨다.	