THE PRESS, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS. CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier. subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS. PER ANSUM, THERE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CERTS FOR SIX MONTHS, OHN DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-PIVE CERTS FOR THERE MONTHS invariably in advance for the time or-Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars
Fre Argur, in advance. MILITARY NOTICES. DENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

COLONEL R. B. ROBERTS, ESPECIAL AID TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR

Has been detailed to this city for the purpose of attendting to all business relating to the mustering in. and ctransportation of, troops from this city for the defence of His office is at the

COMMONWEALTH BUILDING, CHESTNUT STREET. ABOVE SIXTH. Where all persons desiring information will apply.

THE UNION-LEAGUE REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS, ARE REMOVED TO

1202 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE STATE MUSTERING OFFICER. CAPT. FRANK WHEELER, Has his Office at the I MAGUE HEADQUARTERS

NATIONAL GUARD REGIMENT, UNION LEAGUE BRIGADE.

Recruits will receive all authorized Bounties, and otheir families will receive \$2 per week, in addition to their pay from the State. TERM OF SERVICE, THREE MONTHS. STATE DEFENCEL

> HEADQUARTERS. 605 AROH STREET, AND

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS

Colonel Commanding, JOHN H. MEGRE, Lieut, and Adjutant. DEFEND THE STATE.

HEADQUARTERS 1st REG'T. INFANTRY, P. H. G. No. 7 STATE HOUSE ROW. This regiment is recruiting for THREE-MONTHS SERVICE, under the call of the Governor to DEFEND THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Each man enlisting in this corps receives \$50 BOUNTY From the City, \$10 from the Bounty Fund, besides hi CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Colonel. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Lient. Col.

THE INVALID CORPS. BY GENERAL ORDERS No. 105, from the War DeBY GENERAL ORDERS No. 105, from the War Department authority is given for creating a military
organization, to be composed of snoth worthy officer
and soldiers as may have become disable of from winds
received it service, or from disease contracted in the line
of duty, and to be called the INVALID CORPS.
As it is to be composed of VETERANS who have become
more or less orippied in the service of their country, and
have produced evidence of northiness, this will be emphatically a CORPS OF HOMOR, reskoning among its
numbers many of the noblest and most gallant sons of
America, brave relies from every instite-field of the war,
gathered under the fostering protection of a grateful Government. Vernment.

11 is to be NATIONAL in its character, having no reference to States; hence an applicant, furnishing the necessary qualifications, may be received by any provote a rabal appointed under the enrolment act, whether in his own or in another State.

Its officers and men will be designated, as a mark of distinction, by a uniform, peculiar to themselves, and their duties will be such home service as they may be capable of performing, thus relieving many thousands of able-bodied troops whose services are needed in the field.

of able-bodied troops whose services are needed in the field.

One office has been open for a few weeks, for the enlistment of invalid discharged soldiers, at No. 398 Lombard street, Philadelphia. This is now closed, and another opened at No. 348 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, adjoining the office of Captain LEHMAN, Provost Marshal of the First Congressional District.

A camp has been opened near Harrisburg, for the reception of all recruits for this corps enlisted in this State, where comfortable quarters are farnished, and the recruits uniformed@armed, and equipped. The following information concerning this corps is published by the War Department, viz.

1. The term of enlistment in the Invalid Corps shall be three years, unless sooner discharged. It is further announced that no officer or enlisted man shall be entitled for or ceeive any pension, premium, or bounty, for enlistment or re-enlistment, or service in the Invalid Corps. Claims for pensions or bounties, which may be due for previous service, will not be invalidated by endistment in the Invalid Corps. Claims for pensions or bounties, which may be due for previous service, will not be invalidated by endistment in the Invalid Corps. The difference of the same strength as is now anthorized by law for the United States in fairty.

"The officers and enlisted men will receive the same strength as is now anthorized by law for the United States in the Invalid."

as is now anthorized by law fair.

"The officers and enlisted men will receive the same pay and allowances now authorized by law for the Duited States infantry, and will be paid in the same Day and allowaness now authorized by law for the funited states infantry, and will be paid in the same manner.

"Men enlisted in, or transferred to, the Invalid Corps will be subject to the Articles of War. Army Regulations, &c., the same as other soldiers, and will be required to perform all duties within the limit of their physical capacity, as laid down in the Reles and Regulations for that corps; but for the convenience of service they will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able bodied, and capable of using the musket and performing guard duty, light marches, &c., &c., will be assigned to companies of the 1st Battalion. Those of the next degree of physical efficiency, including all who have lost a hand or an arm, to the companies of the 2d Battalion. Those who are the least effective, and including all who have lost a foot or a leg, to the companies of the 1st Battalion will be employed mainly as provest guards and garrisons for cities, but may be assigned to forts, field works, and railroads near the cities and other important points. They will be armed with muskets, and will not be liable to active campaigns with the field armies.

"Companies of the 2d Battalion will be armed with most of the 2d Battalion will be armed with most of the 2d Battalion will be armed of the 1st battalion on duty with them when the use of firearms may be necessary.

"The companies of the 3d Battalion will be armed

he ist Battation on duty with them, when the account imm may be necessary to all Battation will be armed with side-arms, like the 2d Battation, and will be employed in hospitals as cooks, nurses, ward masters, clerks, orderlies, ac., ac.; the officers of these companies doing the duties of military assistants at the hospitals. pitais."
For further information, discharged soldiers are invited to call at 94.3 South THIRD Street, or at the office of any provost marshal acting under authority of the enrolment act.

Major lat Penn'a Artillery and je25-ths&tutf Supt R. S. Invalid Corps for Phila.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISORY COM

OFFICE OF SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE FOR REGRIPTING COLORED REGIMENTS, No. 1210 CHESTNITT Street
MENTS, No. 1210 CHESTNITT Street

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
are therefore the more urgenity invited to.
Under the authorization of the War Department.
TWO DOLLARS PREMIUM is paid for each recruit.
TEN DOLLARS FORMIUM is paid for each recruit.
Ty the undersigned, upon the presentation of the muster
in roll of each full company of eighty men.
Proper persons are invited to call at these headquarters
for authority to recruit.

JY3

R. R. CORSON, Agent, PATRIOTS! FREEMEN!-AWAKE WANTED—Men who can handle a Rifle, Carbine, Duck, Shot Gun, or any other infernal machine. Men, who are willing to enroll their names, come and be ready, at the tap of the Bell of Liberty, with One Hundred Rounds of Ammunition—no bounty. Eurolment at 431 WALNUT Street: U. S. Assessor's Office, 192-6t

The AD QUARTERS, PRILADELPHIA, JULY 3, 1803.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

The following named gentlemen of this city are constituted a Board of Appraisers to examine and report upon the damage sustained by private property during the preparation of the defence of the city:

Mr. GEORGE ERETY,

JOHN RICE,

The Box rd will meet and dranize on MONDAY next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters. They will act under coth.

All citizens whose property is suffering damage by the erection of defensive works, or by military occupation, are requested to report their cases as soon as they sarise to the Bourd, so that the members may examine and report accordingly.

By command of Major General DANA.

Official: L HARWOOD, A. A. A. Gen.

194-3t

HEADQUARTERS OF COMMISSION TEADQUARTERS OF COMMISSION
TOR U. S. COLORED TROOPS, No. 1210 CHEST.
NUT Street, Philadelphia,
The following is the official order authorizing the recruiting of Colored Troops:
HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMMY, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1853.
Major GEORGE L. STEARNS, Assistant Adjutant
General United States Volunteers, isthereby announced
ass Recruiting Cramissioner for the United States Colored
Troops, tubject to such instructions as he may from
time to time receive from the Secretary of War.
By order of the Secretary of War.
Synder of the Secretary of War.
To Major Geo. L. STEARNS, Ass't Adj't General U. S.
Volunteers. To Major Geo. L. STEARNS, ASST AUT General U.S. Volunteers. The underestigned is prepared to issue the proper authorization to colored men to enlist recruits for the Armies of the United States. He will receive applications from those desirous of being made commissioned officers, and transmit the same to the Board of inspection at Washington, and will be glad to give full information on all matters connected with this branch of the sprice to those who may seek it.

The padersigned has the co-operation of a Committee of sixty citizens of Philadelphia. The Agent of the agent of the undersigned. of sixty citizens of Pfilladelphia. The Agent of the said committee is R. R. CORSON, who is likewise the Agent of the undersigned.

CAMP WILLIAM PENN, at Chelton Hills, has been selected as the camp for instruction, and Lieut. Colonel Liewis WaGNER placed in command of it. All regrits will be mustered in by companies of eighty men, and by squads, and immediately uniformed, equipped and sent to the camp.

Squads of men will be subsisted until companies are completed by the committee of citizens, at such localities as their spent may designate.

Papers in the interior of the State will copy this advertisement one time, and send the paper containing same, with bill, to these Headquarters.

Communications by letter will be prompily answered.

GEORGE LISTEARNS, Major and A. G.,

Recruiting Commissioner for U. S. Colored Volunteers, 1629-ti

VOL. 6.—NO. 288.

CLARK'S.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

602 CHESTNUT STREET,

IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY GOLD OF PLATED JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, POCKET-BOOKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., Call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

where,
The following is a partial list of goods which we are
selling from 20 to 190 per cent, less than at any other establishment in the city.

and TEA FORKS.

UTTER KNIVES.
PYSTER LADLES.
PRAVY LADLES.
ETS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRACELETS.
PRACELETS.
HATALAINE CHAINS.

NGS.
DLD PENS.
LLD PENCILS.
LLD TOOTHPICKS.
KNTS' PINS. beautiful styles.
KNTS' CHAINS.
EEVE BUTTONS. ''

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER EUROPA.

GOLD WATCHES,

LADIES' SIZES, OF NEW STYLES.

GILT ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.

D. T. PRATT. 507 CHESTNUT STREET.

J. O. FULLER,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

No. 718 CHESTNUT Street,

(Up-stairs, opposite Masonic Temple,)

EMBRACING

HOWARD & CO.'S FINE AMERICAN WATHES

GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES,

FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FINE GOLD PENS; THE BEST PEN IN USE,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

J. O. FULLER:

J. C. FULLER,

MUSICAL BOXES.

CLOTHING.

TAILOR

MAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET!

EDWARD P. KELLY'S,

perior, to any in the city—the skill and tasts of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the city—at pickes much lower than any other first-class esta-blishment of the city.

Fine Clothing,

Spring and Summe

S. E. cor. 6th & Marke

WANAMAKER & BROWN

ALSO.

Medium and Common

AND

SOLD AT LOW PRICES

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50.

SEWING MACHINES.

"LETTER A"

CHEAPEST AND BEST

SINGER & CO.'S

of all machines for

14% South THIRD Street

IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL,

FINE GILT COMBS

WULCANITE BINGS.

JOHN KELLY, JR.,

G. RUSSELL, FINE AMERICAN and Imported WATCHES, Fine Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.

FOR SALE IN ALL SIZES. my22-8m

22 North SIXTH Street.

No. 712 CHESTNUT Street.

Has now open a LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK,

J C. FULLER'S

my22-3m

FINE WATCH REPAIRING attended to, by the most experienced workmented every watch warranted for one year.

G. RUSSELL,

WATCHES,

SILVER ANGRES AND CYLINDRES.

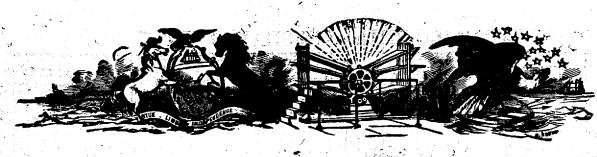
For Sale at Low Rates to the Trade, by

D. W. CLARK'S. 602 CHESTNUT STREET.

PLATED ANCRES AND CYLINDRES.

33 North SIXTH Street.

1 20 to 160 per case to the city: to the city: ICE PITCHERS. SYRUP PITCHERS. SUGAR BOWLS. BUTTER COOLERS. GOBLETS.



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1863,

TOHN T. BAILEY & CO. BAGS AND BAGGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WOOL BAGS FOR SALE. WELLING, COFFIN, & CO., \$20 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION HOUSES

PRINTS, LAWNS, BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS. COTTONADES, PRINTED LININGS, BILESIAS, NANKEENS, CORSET JEANS. 6-4 BLACK AND MEXED BROADCLOTHS. UNION CASSIMERES, EXTRA, MEDIUM, AND LOW QUALITY SATINKTS. NEGRO KERSEYS, PLAID LINSEYS,

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET. MARGRACTURERS OF

AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES. FANCY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FURNITURE; &c. MOORE & CAMPION, Mo. 261 South SECOND Street. BILLIARD TABLES,

acturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. IL CLOTHS AND

CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS, QUALITY AND STYLE UNSURPASSED. WINDOW SHADES,

These goods will be sold to Dealers and Ma THOMAS POTTER. MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARRISON,

(PORMERLY J. BURB MOORE,) IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

No. 713 CHESTNUT Street. . my22-3m IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES. playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Opers and Ameri-sun Helodies. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, ap4 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. WRAPPERS.

> SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-toc4 AND COLLAR EMPORIUM, NO. 146 NORTH FOURTH STREET. CHARLES L. ORUM & CO.

Are prepared to execute all orders for their celebrated make of Shirts, on short notice, in the most satisfactory manner. These Shirts are cut by measurement, on sci-suffic principles, and surpass any other Shirt for neat-DINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. TAMES S. EARLE & SON, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GLASSES. DEALERS IN ENGRAVINGE

PORTRAIT, PICTURE, and PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 816 CHRSTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DISCOVERY

Jewelers. FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. with all the new improvements-Hemmer. Braider Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c., is the

FAMILY SEWING LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1863.

NO. 113 NORTH FRONT STREET, lave for sale by the Package a good assortment of Staple

ARMY GOODS, &C., &C.

C. A. VANKIRK & CO. CHANDELIERS

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of Please call and examine goods.

ABINET FURNITURE AND BILn connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. Which are pronounced by all who have used them to be upperfor to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacture of the contraction of the contr

WINDOW SHADES.

COMPRISING EVERY VARIETY OF NEW AND ORI-GINAL DESIGNS, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL.

49 CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York. my12-2m NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. UNDERCLOTHING. &

OLD ESTABLISHED SHIRT, STOCK,

ness of fit on the Breast, comfort in the Neck, and ease of The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS.
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, son-NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SOOTT; GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, M. E14 CHESTNUT STREET, M. E14 CHESTNUT STREET,

EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE

HILTON'S Applicable to the useful Arts.

Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY,

The enemy was driven back over the fields with great alaughter. The enemy then withdrew from the field, and the battle ended.

During the battle of Friday, General Hancock, though severely wounded, lay under a tree and gave orders, fighting until the battle was ended.

On Friday night, the cavalry, which during the several days of battle had rendered valuable service, and kept the rebel cavalry close within the infantry lines, reported the enemy retreating on the Cooktown road. Large cavalry forces were sent out to watch his movements. THE GREAT VICTORY.

The Battle of Cemetery Ridge, or Gettysburg.

FIGHTING OF THURSDAY AND FRIDAY. COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF OUR ARMS. The Rebel Army Baffled and Driven.

The Great Battle of Gettysburg. (From Correspondence of the Tribune.)

On Wednesday night all the troops but the 6th Corps, commanded by General Sedgwick, arrived on the field. The veteran division, known as the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was attached to the 6th Corps. The 2d Vermont Brigade, nine monthstemen, were assigned to the 1st Corps. On Thursday morning the line was formed as follows: Slocum's corps on the right, Howard joining on the left; Hancock's (Couch's), Newton's (Reynolds'), and Sickles' corps in the centre, and Sykes' (Weade's) on the left. Numerically, commencing with the right, the line was formed of the 12th, 1th, 2d, 1st, 3d, and 5th Corps.

This was essentially the position during Thursday and Friday, though Gen. Meade did not fight his army by corps. As the battle raged more fiercely here or there detachments of divisions or brigades were sent to support, and would remain till wanted elsewhere.

So admirably were several resistances and continued the several resistances and continued the several resistances. Correspondence of the Tribune.]

pinilated as an army, or of surrendering to the Na-tional forces. Meade will give him but little time to deliberate. J. R. SYPHER. REAL FIGHTING WITH BAYONETS.

It was from a bayonet thrust that Colonel Jefferds fell. It was in the thickest of the fight. A rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Jefferds abot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, took the colors in his own hand, reared them aloft, and cried out, "Raily round the flag them aloft, and cried out, "Raily round the flag field dead, his band still firmly clutching the flagstsiff." The man at whose hands he lost his life a moment after lay gasping in death. A bullet from Major Hall's revolver had entered his brain.

Conspicuous for gallantry in this hand-to-hand conflict was Captain Robinson. He killed six rebels with his navy revolver, and was then one of other officers to snatch the musket and cartridge box of a dead soldier and kill others. His fate is Engly known. He was not seen after the battle, and vere sent to support, must be several resistances and on-slaughts managed that whenever and wherever sup-porting columns were needed then and there they would be found in sufficient force to accomplish the object desired.
All the heights and every advantageous maiting alve the heights and every advantageous maiting alve the third has a down on the chemy through brown of bass and iron.
There was no conceivable advance of approach that any a ret he raid and argaed with the artillahat could not be raked and crossed with the artill ry. The reserve artillery and all the essentials to insure victory were in position at the right time. The immense cavalty force, too, for once, was present, covering both flanks of the army and continually harassing the enemy. This was a new and an encouraging feature that gave confidence to the mentand security to the trains.

other officers to snatch the musket and cartridge box of a dead soldier and kill others. His fate is not known. He was not seen after the battle, and the third the was one among the many taken prisoners.

School Stykes' old division, Brigadier General Aprice commanding, came to the rescue of the 1st Division Statew moments more and our left must inevitably have been turned. Our men knew that the regulars were to come to their support in case of mattempt to drive or flank them, which desperate stitempt, as I have already stated, was made, and that, too, with a determined spirit and persistance, reldom equalled in any battle. Our brave boys well knew the value of the position. This division fought with an undaunted determination, and the wounded fell by scores. It would not do to fail back. The fortunes of the day depended on their standing. "Don't yield an inch, boys," he cried eut, in clear, clarion tones, brandishing his sword, with resolute determination to stand by them. He was brave to rashness. The ground was wooded and rocky, some of the rocks eight and ten feet above the ground. Mounting on one of these rocks, he had only time to repeat his order to stand firm, when a rebel Minnie ball pierced his left thigh, shattering the left joint and compelling his removal and an end to this gallantry. encouraging feature that gave confidence to the mean and security to the trains.

There were no ghosts of stampeding corps or other scapegoats with horns fast in the busies ready to bear away whatever censure might hefall one given weak to bear the burden of his own folly. These the cavalry prancing along the flanks frightened away to the swamps of the Chickshominy, the banks, of the Rappahannock, or to Antietam's bloody fields where erat they were wont to congregate.

Early on Thursday morning the enemy commenced feeling the lines of Gen. Meade's army. Skirmishing continued more or less severe until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Suddenly, at about this hour, the enemy opened a terrific fire on the Cemetery Hill held by the 11th Corps on the right—centre held by the 2d Corps. The artillery in front of the enemy's fire replied vigorously, and for two hours the roar and thunder and flame and smoke of artillery, and the precent of shells, so completely filled the heavens that all else seemed forgotten.

One form, however, with mind intent on high purposes, atood on an eminence leaning slightly forward, and with eagle eye pierced the vail of smoke, and saw, and felt, and knew that an hour more terrible by far than the present was coming rapidly—was even present. It was evident the wily commander of the rebel forces had determined on some desperate charge, but when and in what manner it would be made was unknown to the man who stood calmly, yet with deep solicitude, regarding every pulsation of the battle.

On the left, through the woods, black masses were seen moving—larger, more frequent. and nearer! THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

At six P. M., while the battle was at its heighth, the 1st and 5th brigades of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, recently wedded to the corps, and under command of General Crawford, and respectively commanded by Colonels. McCandless and Frick, were On the left, through the woods, black masses were seen moving—larger, more frequent, and nearer! Skirmishing in that part of the field becomes sharper. Gen. Sickles is ordered forward to develop the enemy's intentions. The black columns come out of the wood, and suddenly the thunder of artillery ceased and, with cheers and yells, the roar of musketry and flash of bayonet, full 50,000 men from Longstreet's and Hill's corps came rushing against our; lines. The 3d Corps stood firm for a while, but afterwards gave way beneath the weight of the attacking column, and on they came tenfold more furlous than before.

divisions.

Gen. Slocum accordingly made preparations for the work assigned. His own corps was in strong

mand of General Crawford, and respectively commanded by Colonels. McCandless and Frick, were ordered to drive the enemy from Rock Hill. This so-called hill, in magnitude a small mountain, and the base was maizly the scene of battle thus described. It is covered with woods, interspersed by huge rocks, which grow in size and rigidness as one nears the creat. Its summit commands an extended view of the battle-field of the country for miles around. It was a good point of observation, and commanding an effective position for artillery.

To the hill, up the hill, and on top of the hill, the column pressed its way. It was a host of struggle, of peril, of death, to many. The Bucktails, of bravest memory in many great battles, went ahead as skirmishers. The enemy was compelled to retreat before our advance. Our gallant Pennsylvanians would not be driven back. General Crawford took in his own hands the colors of the 1st Reserve Regiment, whose color-bearer had been shot down, and carried it till the crest was reached. The men followed fearlessly that hag, General Crawford calling out to them, "Don't let the Bucktails beat you."

As the summit was nearly reached, Col. Taylor. gave way beneath the weight of the attacking column, and on they came tenfold more furious than before.

Sickles fell severely wounded in the leg, and his corps was literally cut to pieces. The 2d Corps was thrown in the breach from the right, and the 5th from the left. The 2d suffered fearfully. Hancock received a painful flesh wound in the thigh, but revised to be led from the field while the engagement continued. Here, too, General Gibbon was wounded in the shoulder. The terrible charge and flerce battle raged with unabated fury. The 5th Corps, including the regulars and Pennsylvania Reserves, struggled in the heroulean labor with the determination of men born to conquer in battle.

The sid of the 12th Corps, from the extreme right, was called for, and a division was ordered up, and about the same time Sedgwick came up with the 6th Corps, after a march of thirty-six consecutive flours. The men were footsore, many without shoes on their feet, hungry and weary, ready to drop on the froad from exhaustion. When, however, the siteation fashed into the minds of these weary goldlers; the fire and zeal for which this corps is so justify celebrated, was findled anew in their hearts. They awaited but the order, and that impatiently, to be led against the enemy. The order was given, and, like men fresh from camp, they went down upon the haughty foe like an avalanche. The rebel column staggered and recled, and then fell back in confusion, leaving their dead lying against and across each other in the field of slaughtr.

The sun went down. Suddenly, as the western hills eclipsed his rays, the battle carnage ceased on the left. As the summit was nearly reached, Col. Taylor, of the Bucktails, was shot, and fell at the head of his regiment. Undismayed by the death of their gallant leader, the Bucktails moved forward and reformed. On the hill-top they captured thiree hundred prisoners. In a few moments Hazlett's battery was on the creet, hurling grape and canister among the retreating enemy, who now flew down the hill in the wildest confusion. THE PENNSYLANIA RESERVES hills eclipsed his rays, the battle carnage ceased on the left.

Equally sudden, a fierce charge dashed arainst the weakened lines of the right wing. The suddenness of the attack and the weight of Ewell's column gave some advantage to the enemy. Reinforcements, however, were promptly up, and the enemy checked in his advance.

The rebel General was determined to break through the right and gain central of the valley roads. The failure to turn the left, and the snatching the victory from their clutches, hurling their broken columns back defeated and confused on the left, made their case more desperate; and the snatch on Slocum was furious even to madness. The 1st and 6th Corps came up promptly to the support of the 12th Corps. From dark until 9½ o'clock the battle raged with unabated fury. The lines moved to and fro, each in turn advancing and falling back. At this hour of the night the enemy made his final charge on the left of the right wing, held by General Geary's division. He was repulsed with terible slaughter, and refused to renew the attack. At 10 o'clock the battle ceased, and during the night all was quiet.

Ewell had been largely reinforced, and held a position of some advantage. Gen. Meade determined that he should be dislodged from the place, and, as a matter of personal honor, assigned the task to Gen. Slocum, who had previously occupied the same position, but was compelled to abandon it because of the reinforcements sent to the support of the left wing, overwhelmed by Longstreet's and A. P. Hill's divisions.

Gen. Slocum accordingly made preparations for the work assigned. His own corps was in strong

THE PENNSYLANIA RESERVES
have always fought well. They fought to-day more than well. Defending the State of their nativity not only inspired the men with extra courage, but many lived in Gettysburg and about here, and with them it was a fight in reality for their hearths and firesides. Over the heads of their helpless wives and children were passing murderous shells of the rebel invaders. At any moment these shells might fall into their midst, carrying horror and death in their track. Is it to be wondered at that they climbed in the manner they did the rugged ascent of Rock Hill—that they showed no fear of the rebels—that they drove the enemy from the hill, and kept them at bay? And they did keep them at bay, and, by aid of two of our batteries planted on the summit of the hill, age still doing so.

The record of the 3d Corps shows numberless chief officers sacrificed in this fierce encounter, witnessing the desperation with which it was fought. Out of this little corps nearly 3,000 men were placed hors du combat in this short engagement.

The gallant Birney was twice struck by the bullets of the enemy, though happily but alightly injured. It is but proper to mention that this single action saved us the day.

SICKLES WOUNDED. SICKLES WOUNDED.

REAL FIGHTING WITH BAYONETS.

When the gallant general fell his staffran to his assistance and-bore him off the field. He was struck just below the knew by a shell, and his leg so badly shattered that it hung merely by a shred. He was carried to a wheat field in the rear, where amputation was performed under the influence of chloroform; as previously described. The loss of blood, combined with the effects of the chloroform and his previous physical prostration, caused him to remain insensible for some time, but on rallying he discovered your correspondent by his side and recognized him with a "God bless you," and again sank away. Rallying again, he looked in my face, and said feebly, "Cook, in this war a man is but a cypher. God rules and directs all for the best."

HANCOCK'S VALOR.

[From the Correspondence of the Times.1]
At 2 o'clock P. M., Friday, Longstreet's whole corps advanced from the rebel centre against our centre. The enemy's forces were hurled upon our position by columns in mass, and also in lines of battle. Our centre was held by General Hancock, with the noble old 2d Army Corps, aided by General Doubleday's division of the 1st Corps.

The rebels first opened a terrific artillery bomhardment to demoralize our men, and then moved their forces with great impetuosity upon our position. Hancock received the attack with great firmness, and after a furious battle, lasting until five o'clock, the enemy were driven from the field, Longstreet's corps being almost annihilated.

The battle was a most magnificent spectacle. It was fought on an open plain, just south of Gettyswas fought on an open plain, just south of Gettys-burg, with not a tree to interrupt the view. The At o.F. M., What was left of the enemy retreated in utler confusion, leaving dozens of flaggi and Gen. Hancock estimated at least five thousand killed and wounded on the field.

The battle was fought by General Hancock with splendid valor. He won imperishable honor, and Gen. Meade thanked him in the name of the army and the country. He was wounded in the thigh, but remained on the field. POSITION AND PLAN OF THE BATTLE.

divisions.

Gen. Slocum accordingly made preparations for the work assigned. His own corps was in strong position, and determined to regain the ground lost the night before.

A division from the 6th Corps was posted on the right of the 12th, thus forming the extreme outpost of the right wing. The 5th Corps was sent over as a reserve, and Gen. Wadsworth's division of the 1st Corps took position to strengthen Howard's right where it joined Slocum's left.

On Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, Slocum's line opened a terrific fire on Ewell's men. The enemy responded in a most furlous charge, for which mode of fighting they are justly celebrated. The fighting on Thursday on the left, where Longstreet and Hill fought with most terrible desieration for three hours, and the subsequent battle on the right by Ewell, were regarded by the oldest officers in the army as the most obstinate and deadly contest of the war. Officers and men lay dead in fearful numbers. But the enemy's charge in response to Slocum's fire seemed ten times more furious.

With fendish yell and such contempt of death, during six full hours they hurled their solld masses against the well-defended lines. The National troops stood like a wall of fire, whose fiaming tongues envrapped in death whatever came near. Nothing during the war has equalled this six hours of carnage. In front of Grang's position were more rebel dead than the number of the entire list of casualties in the 12th Corps. The dead were lying literably in heaps, many hit in all manner of degrees, from a clean shot through the head to bodies torn to pieces by exploding shells.

At 10 o'clock Slocum had repulsed and driven back, the enemy at every point, and recompied his original position. The battle cassed at 11 o'clock, and there hours on the living and dead.

No matter how long pressed by the enemy, the Union troops felt, even in the front rifte-pits, that the commanding general was conversant with their situation, and would not suffer them to be overwhelmed. The officers would say to the m tongues envrapped in death whatever came near.

NSOLUBLE CEMENT!

The for more general practical mility than any invention now before the public 11 has been thoroughly test-practical mean, and proconceaded by a process of the public 12 has been thoroughly test-practical mean, and proconceaded by the process of the public 12 has been thoroughly test-practical mean, and proconceaded by the process of the second of the public 12 has been thoroughly test-practical mean, and proconceaded by the enemy at every point, and recompleted him of the public 13 has been thoroughly test-practical mean, and proconceaded by the enemy at every point, and recompleted him of the public 14 has been thoroughly test-practical mean, and proconceaded by the enemy at every point, and recompleted him of the public 14 has been thoroughly the practical mean, and proconceaded by the enemy at every point, and recompleted him of the public 14 has been thoroughly the practical mean, and proconceaded by the enemy at every point, and recompleted him of the public 14 has been thoroughly the process of the enemy at the enemy at every point, and recompleted himself the enemy at the enemy at every point, and recompleted himself the enemy at the e soldiers in gray—more marvellous to me than anything I have ever seen in war—are a ghastly and shocking testimony to the terrible fight of the 2d Corps, that none will gainsay. That corps will ever have the distinction of breaking the pride and power of the rebel invasion.

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Speplical in Family or Manufacture and power in the first three continued till be stand that come and power in the centre of the centre of the problem of the pro

SPIRIT OF THE BATTLE. [From Correspondence of the World, 1 The artillery fire continued without intermission for three hours, when suddenly, having formed under cover of the smoke of their own guns, the rebel troops were hurled against our lines by their

under cover of the smoke of their own guns, the rebel troops were hurled against our lines by their officers in masses the very tread of whose feet shook the declivity up which they came, with cries that might have caused less dauntless troops than those who awaited the onset to break with terror. Not a man in the Federal ranks filtened from his position. Not an eye turned to the right or left in search of security, not a hand trembled as the long array of our heroes grasped their muskets at a charge, and wated the order to fire. On and up came the enemy, hooting, crowding, showing their very teeth in the venom of their rage, until within thirty yards of our cannon. As the turbulent mass of gray uniforms, of flashing bayonets and gleaming eyes, lifted itself in a last leap forward almost to the mouths of our guns, a volley of shot, shell, shrapnel, and bullets went crashing through it, leaving it as a scythe. Its overwhelming onward rush was in the next instant turned to the hesitating leap forward of a few soldiers more daredevit than the rest, the wild bounding upwards of more than a few mortally wounded heroes, and the succeeding back ward surge of the disjointed remainder, which culminated in a scamper down the slope that was, in some instances, retarded by the pursuing bullets of our men.

The carnage of this assault among the rebels was town road. Large eavary rolling west watch his movements.

Early on Saturday morning General Slooum was ordered to make a reconnoissance beyond Gettysburg, and in order to feel the enemy's position. He was found entrenching himself in front of the gap. This was supposed to be a feint, and also a defence to cover his retreat.

In the morning: also, a brigade from Steinwehr's to cover his retreat.

In the morning; also, a brigade from Steimwehr's
division, 11th Corps, occupied Gettysburg, driving
out the rebel'sharpshooters.

The streets were barricaded and the place put in out the rebel-harpshooters.
The streets were barricaded and the place put in defensive condition. Gen. Lee sent a message, under flag of truce, to the effect that if the national troops were not withdrawn from the town it would be shelled. Gen. Meade replied that he would dispose his troops as best sulted his purpose; of course the troops were not withdrawn, nor was the army. The rebel army is hedged in, and will hardly escape with an organization.

The slaughter on both sides has been terrible. Fifteen thousand will scarcely cover the casualties in killed and wounded in the national army. The rebels must have suffered a loss of 25,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Rebel prisoners report Longstreet a prisoner, Gen. Gibbon announced to his troops that they had esptured Longstreet; and a member of Kilpatrick's staff says he saw Loogstreet a prisoner, mortally wounded, lying in a barn. One of your correspondents the same day saw the dead body of a Major-General in the rebel uniform in the barn alluded to. Ewell is reported wounded. Gen. Barksdale is dead, and burried in our lines.

The litizens of Gettysburg affirm that Lee is certainly wounded.

All things, are in readiness, and Meade and his army are always in a condition to fight, and because for rain will not retreat, but rather advance. With the swelling Potomac in his front, Couch and French, on his finals, and Meade's victorious army in his rear, Lee has the alternative of having his army annihilated as an army, or of surrendering to the Najional forces. Meade will give him but little time to atances, retarded by the pursuing bullets of our men.

The carnage of this assault among the rebels was so fearful that even Federal soldiers who rested on their arms triumphant, after the foe had retreated beyond their fire, as they cast their eyes downward upon the panorama of death and wounds illuminated by the sun that shone upon the slope before them, were seen to shudder and turn sickening away.

Then the 3d and 5th Corps joined in the fight. As the rebels rallied for an instant, and attempted to make a stand, they were met by such combined volleys as threatened to reduce their columns to fragments. The panic which ensued is unparalleled in any battle in which the Army of the Potomac has ever been engaged. The enemy quaited like ewes before a tempest. Their main line again receded, but numbers, palsied by the horror and tumult, fell upon their knees, upon their breasts, upon their breasts, upon their breasts, upon their faces, shrieking and lifting up clasped hands in token of surrender and appeal for mercy. General Dick Gameett's brigade surrendered almost entire, but Garnett himself, by the aid of two of his men, succeded, though wounded, in making his escape, Longstreet, who led the reinforcements which enabled the rebels to make their second brief stand, was wounded, captured, and is now a prisoner. The musletty firing slowly ceased, and the discharge of

abled the rebels to make their second brief stand, was wounded, captured, and is now a prisoner. The musketty firing, slowly cessed, and the discharge of artillery continued for a brief period, but even these reverberations finally died away.

GENERAL MEMBER MERION HEVE VOLUME'S WITH ORDINATION MEMBER MEMBER WITH WITH A STANDARD WIT

or preventing the inevitable disgrace which hovered over it.

It is said by rebel prisoners taken in the later part of the engagement that this charge was led by Lee in person. The prestige of his name and his presence occurred the prestige of his name and his presence could certainly not have added to its power or enthusiasm. Yet the cool and gallant phalanx which, secure in its position and confident in its leader, waited with a silence only broken by the occasional roar of artillery the approach of the foe, and viewed it as calmly and met it as unfalter bely as before. Back, as easily as a girl hurls the shuttlecock, did the soldiers of our gallant army hurl into chaotic retreat the hosts that came on and on, over the stones and ditches, over the bodies of fallen comrades, piling its dead in heaps and making the soil over which it trod ghastly and alive with struggling wounded. gling wounded.

THE FIELD AFTER THE BATTLE. [From Correspondence of the Times,]
Rebel officers with whom I have conversed frankly Rebel officers with whom I have conversed frankly admit that the result of the last two days has been most disastrous to their cause, which depended, they say, upon the success of Lee's attempt to transfer the seat of war from Virginia to the Northern Border States. A wounded rebel colonel told me that, in the first and second days' fight, the rebel losses were between ten and eleven thousand. Vesterday, they were greater still. In one part of the field, in a space not more than twenty feet in circumference, in front of General Gibtons' division I counted seven dead rebels, three of whom were piled on top of each other. And close by, in a spot not more than fifteen feet square, lay fifteen "graybacks," stretched in death. These were the adventurous spirits, who, in the face of the horrible stream of canister, shell, and musketry, scaled the fence wall in their attempt upon our batteries. Very large numbers of wounded were also strewn sround, not to mention more who had crawled away or been taken away. The field in front of the stone wall was literally covered with dead and wounded, a large proportion of whom were rebels. Where our musketry and attillery took effect they lay in swaths, as if mown down by a scythe. This field presented a horrible sight—such as has never yet been witnessed during the war. Not less than one thousand dead and wounded lay in a space of less than four cares in extent, and that, too, after numbers had crawled away to places of shelter.

General Meade's headquarters, which were just below our rear line, and opposite its centre, received during the battle flying visits from thousands of monster shells, round shot, and rife balls; but, although almost every shell exploded all along the road on which the small frame building occupied by him was situated, neither himself nor any of his staff was injured. Men and horses passing along the road were torn to fragments by shells, but Gen. Meade seemed regardless of his personal safety, and was riding along the lines, attended by two orderlies, and guiding and directing every movement. Demoralized officers and men, of whom there were on this occasion but very few, were halted and sent to the front by him, and ordered to remain until the termination of the fight. The day previous his horse was killed under, him, the canister shot grazing his pants and passing through the flap of the saddle. He seemed perfectly sanguine of success, and his appearance denoted that should he fail in driving the enemy, he intended to hold his position at all hazards. GENERAL MEADE.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

THE MEN. Our men were nerved to the highest pitch of enthusiasm during the fight, and cheer after cheer was heard above the din of battle, as our brave fellows rolled back at each assault the ragged legions of the enemy. Men with severe wounds, when being carried from the field to the hospitals, were heard oheering, as the intelligence that we were driving the enemy was communicated to them. One, with a ghastly wound in the face, forgetting for the moment his sufferings, awung his cap when our men were cheering, and, giving a heartfelt "Hurrah!" said, "I'll be with you again to-morrow, boys! I'll be with you to-morrow!" DEATH OF GENERAL WEED.

DEATH OF GENERAL WEED.

A more ardent soldier was not in the service, and a purer patriot has not lived. He sacrificed his life through love for his profession and devotion to his country; and the sacrifice, dearly as he loved life and friends and fame, was made willingly, as gathered from his remarks subsequent to receiving his fatal wound. "I lay down my life willingly," he observed to several standing about him; "I only hope its close will be the dawn of successive victories to our arms, and a speedy end to this terrible war." He was hit evidently by a rebel sharp-shooter. The bullet struck his right arm, inficting a slight flesh wound, and thence passed into his lung. He lived some time after receiving his wound, and was conscious until within a very few moments before breathing his last. A great and sublime soul as well as true soldier—for a more noble, generous man never lived—was passing from its clayey portals amidst showering shell and whistling bullets.

HOW LIEUT. HAZLETT WAS KILLED. HOW LIEUT. HAZLETT WAS KILLED. officers, and was tenderly beloved by all the men under his command. His remains were brought to Wilmington yesterday morning, in charge of his brother, who will convey them to the home of his friends in Kennett

HOW LIEUT. HAZLETT WAS KILLED.

In trying to eatch the final words of General Weed, Lieutenant Hazlett was kneeling, and bent his head close to General Weed to receive his dying command, when a bullet, the unseen messenger of death, hit him in the forehead, and, falling on the bosom of his friend and associate, he breathed his life away without a word or groan. It was a touching spectacle to those witnessing it. Such, however, are some of the natural incidents of war.—Lieutenant Hazlett graduated at West Point in 1861. Though young, he was a most thorough and efficient as well as brave and popular officer. He was attached to General Griffin's old battery at the time of the formation of the regiment, and ever since the promotion of the latter to a brigadier general has been in command of the battery. He was unmarried, and has a mother at Zanesville, Ohio. I should have stated above that General Weed also was a single man. He was engaged, however, I am told, to a beautiful and accomplished young lady in Harrieburg, Pa.; and the last letter he ever wrote, written in lead pencil, seated in his saddle, was addressed to this young lady fifteen minutes before he was shot. He gave me this letter to mail for him.—Correspondence Herald.

A TERRIBLE HAYOC—DOUBLEDAY'S FALL. A TERRIBLE HAVOC-DOUBLEDAY'S FALL,

A TERRIBLE HAVOC—DOUBLEDAY'S FALL.

The 2d Corps occupied the centre, and the position which withstood the last convulsive attack of the rebels was commanded by General Hayes. The enemy followed their artillery with a tremendous infantry assault under the rebel General Anderson, coming up in masses, sometimes in close column by division. Our men stood like serried hoats, and on came the enemy, crowding, shouting, and rushing toward our guns like infuriated demons. There was no waver in our lines. On came the rebels, while the canister from batteries told fearfully among their dying ranks. Now they are within twenty yards of our guns, and volley after volley of shot and shell and whizzing bullets go crashing down among them, dealing death and scattering the motley ranks to die or surrender.

The slaughter was fearful, and there were a few men of the enemy who did not find even a grave near our guns. The 3d and 5th Corps now joined in the fight. Gen. Hill's division alone took ten battle-flags as this last move of the enemy burst upon our centre. A panic seemed to seize them. Men laid down on the ground to escape our fire, and hying there they supplicatingly held up white pieces of paper in token of surrender. In this repulse we took seeveral thousand prisoners, and crowds of rebel stragglers came into our lines, giving themselves up in deepair. tragglers came into our lines, giving themselves up n despair. General Hancock's corps now flanked the field, when crowds of disorganized rebels threw up their arms and surrendered, while the field, strewn with rebel wounded, flattle-flags, and arms, fell into our relet wounded, nattie-nage, and arms, tell into our possession.

The result amounted to a rout. Cavalry has been sent out to harvest the stragglers. General Hayes is said to have covered himself with glory. General Doubleday fell fighting gallantly, saying, as a ball pierced his heard, "I'm killed! I'm killed!" General Hancook thinks he is not killed, but seriously wounded. And thus "night has drawn her mantle over another bloody day, but a day so bright with deeds of heroism and grand results, with patriotic devotion and sublime death, that the page of history shall glitter with that light.—Correspondence Tribune. PARTIAL LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED. WOUNDED.

Lieut. Dayton L. Card, commanding Co. E, 108th New York, was killed instantly by a shell. His body presented a ghastly sight. He was struck in the middle of the breast by a missile, which exploded, and tore him literally in two. Half of his face was also torn away by a fragment of shell.

Col. Adolph Van Hartung, 74th Penn., leg. Col. Francine, 7th New Jersey, badly wounded in thich

thigh.
Lieut. Col. Price, 7th New Jersey, wounded in leg.
Capt. Hesley, 6th New Jersey, seriously.
Lieut. Leach, 1st Michigan, killed. EIGHTH NEW JERSEY. EIGHTH NEW JERSEY.

Capt. Edwin C. Nichols, Co. G., severely in thigh, Capt. Andrew H. Davis, Co. H, thigh.
Lieut. Henry Hartford, Co. F, shoulder.
Lieut. Lambert, Co. A, foot.
Lieut. Browne, Co. B, leg shattered.
Lieut. Andrew Mandeville, Co. D, slightly.
Col. Ramsay, slightly.
Capt. Dorrity, Petit's Battery, killed.
Lieut. Walker, 6th New York, killed.
Capt. Caldwell, Gen. Caldwell's staff, wounded in leg. leg.
Lieut. Col. Steel, 7th Michigan, killed.
All of the field officers of the 1st Minnesota were wounded, Lieut. Col. Adams mortally.
Lieut. Repes, 20th Massachusetts, killed.
Major Baird, and Lieuts. Haskell and Witter, General Hancock's staff, wounded.
Capt. Farrel. provost marshal, 1st Minnesota Regiment, wounded, since died.
Capt. Shreves, 69th Pennsylvania, wounded.
Capt. Lockhart, 69th Pennsylvania, wounded.
Lieut. Borland, 69th Pennsylvania, wounded.
Lieut. Stewart, 69th Pennsylvania, wounded.
Col. Devereaux, 15th Massachusetts, killed.

THREE CENTS.

PENNSYLVANIANS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Colonel Taylor, 1st Buoktails.
Colonel O. Kane, 69th.
Captain John Matthews, company L, 62d.
Morris Kelly, company L, 62d.
Lieutenant Colonel Ischindry, 69th.
Captain Little, company I, 62d.
Lieutenant Mank, company K, 62d.
Lieutenant G. McDowell, company G, 62d.
John Matthews, company L, 62d.
Captain McBride, 72d.
Lieutenant Jones, 72d.
Lieutenant Hulings, 72d.
Captain Helly, 74th.
George Kimmey, company C, 150th.
Henry Yocum, company C, 150th.
WOUNDED.

WOUNDED.

R. Fananan, company M. 52d, nand. J. C. Y. Inter. company H. 62d, hip. Coppond W. H. Chnnas, company H. 63d, kig. Andrew Runken, company H. 63d, thigh. Copporal John G. Weet, company H. 62d, and the sat Captain L. M. Bellzhoover, company H, 62d, arm nd breast.

Colonel Baxter, 72d, arm. Lieutenant Boland, 72d, Lieutenant Stuart, 72d.

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THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG. Explosion of a Mine—A Fort Occupied.

[Correspondence of the Missonri Remblican]

NEAR VICKSBURG, June 27.—After patient mining and almost constant sharpshooting and artillery practice until tibecame monotonous, the tedium was broken yesterday by the blowing up of a rebel fort, and the occupancy of half of the your troops till the present time. Yesterday it was whispered about that there was something upon the tapis. There was no word, but indications, like one sees of rain before the storm; it may be a tornado, or merely a shower. At 4 P. M. a mine that had been laid a few hours before, though the labor of digging had been going on for a week or two, under Captain Hickenlooper, an engineer of General-McPherson's staff, exploded.

When the mine exploded immediately under the rebels, many were blown into the air, and the hole left allowed the 45th Illinois and the 7th Missouri to enter. The fort had been rent asunder, leaving a bank of earth across the middle, behind which the rebels field. For a time there was a hand-to-hand encounter, until the combatants had secured themselves, each on his own side of the breastwork.

This left only an earthen bank of about eight or nine feet between them; neither dared to scale the space for fear of sharpshooters, who were in pits within twenty-feet of them, our riflemen in the one and rebels in the other. Now the contest rayed severe for the possession of the other side. Colonel Maltby, of the 45th, attempted to have a piece of timber placed on top to shelter his men the better. The rebel cannon was so close that its muzzle almost reached the timber. At its first fire the Colonel, with several of his men, was swept away, he receiving severe contusions. All the line and several field officers were killed or wounded. The rebels threw over hand-grenades and ignited four-pound shells; this they could do without showing themselves. Our men profited by this, and threw over six twelve, and even twenty-four-pound shells. Of course, the slaughter was great. The 45th alone lost in k Explosion of a Mine-A Fort Occupied. Lieutenant Boland, 72d.
Lieutenant Stuart, 72d.
Captain Shruac, 72d.
Captain Cook, 72d.
Captain Cook, 72d.
Captain Davidson, 18th.
Lieutenant Hindman, 18th.
Captain Hall, 91st.
Captain McDonald, 1st Bucktails, head.
Lieutenant Colonel Miles, 3d, right thigh.
Lieutenant Colonel Miles, 3d, right thigh.
Lieutenant Colonel Dwight, 149th.
Captain Sell, Provost Marshal, 83d, leg amputated.
Major Mitzel, 74th, missing.
Captain Myer, 74th.
Lieutenant Roth, 74th, missing.
Lieutenant Roth, 74th, missing.
Lieutenant Newmeyer, 74th, missing.
Lieutenant Newmeyer, 74th, insising.
Captain S. A. Macker, company I, 155th, arm.
Lieut. D. Ellion, company H, 155th, shoulder.
Lieutenant J. H.-Foster, company K, 155th, leg.
R. P. Shields, company K, 155th, hip.
Sergeant J. J. Dovle, company E, 99th, left leg.
A. R. Peters, company G, 31st, hand.
Corp. Jas. Moynahan, company G, 91st, fracture of elbow. Corp. 7 ss. moynaman, company G, 918t, fracture of elbow.
Corp. F. Weaver, company B, 156th, foot.
John Pratt, 3d, head, slightly.
Patrick Hurley. 3d, abdomen and head.
Charles McMullin, company H, 99th, hip.
George Horlan, company D, 108th, head.
Sergeant Charles Glaze, company C, 62d, head.
A. Karragen, company O, 62d, head.
B. Larimer, company C, 62d, head.
Corp. J. F. Nevers, company M, 62d, knee and arm.
Captain S. Herr, company M, 62d, foot.
M. Shineman, company M, 62d, thigh.
W. Bugers, company M, 62d, thigh.
R. Fanahan, company M, 62d, thigh.
L. C. Y. Inter, company M, 62d, hip.

and breast.

Captain John H. Murray, company M, 62d, Wrist.

Captain D. Greintz, company L, 62d, foot.

Captain S. Conner, company H, 62d, wrist.

Lieut P. Morris, company M, 62d, wrist.

Lieut. P. Morris, company M, 62d, knee.

Lieut. Patterson, company F, 62d, thigh.

Captain Fellker, company B, 62d, thigh.

Lieut. McClain, company B, 62d, ankle.

Lieut. McClain, company B, 62d, ankle.

Lieut. Johnston, company C, 62d, back.

Sergeant Gohen, company C, 62d, thigh.

J. H. Little, company B, 18th, sabre cut in hand at d shoulder. id shoulder.

Wm. Smith, company I, 18th, shell in hip.
E. Jefferies, company A, 18th, gunshot in arm.

Wm. Cole, company A, 18th, sabre cut.

John Herrick, company B, 18th, sabre cut in head.

John Montgomery, company F, 18th, sabre cut in head. FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI

orse. S. Rodebaugh, company M, 18th, bruise in face and S. Rodebaugh, company M, 18th, bruise in face and head.

S. Jones, company F, 18th, gunshot in back.

— Conner, company D, 18th, sabre cut in head.

M. B. Maswell, company G, 18th, contusion, back.

Moses Harrison, company A, 18th, contusion, head.

Shadrack Tellars, company H, 18th, back and face.

Corporal Isaac Giener, company K, 142d, shoulder, Jeremiah Reed, company F, 15th, leg broken.

Jeremiah Reed, company F, 15th, leg and thigh.

John Trumbull, company F, 15th, right shoulder,

George Allen, company F, 167th, finger.

J. W. Smelker, company F, 167th, finger.

J. W. Smelker, company I, 150th, arm.

Daniel Raull, company I, 150th, arm.

Jacob N. Beal, company F, 142d, leg.

Lieutenant G, B. Parkins, company C, 150th, leg.

Stenhen E. Miller, company B, 143d, arm.

E. E. Sagen, company C, 150th, right hand.

Corporal Benj. H. Wisler, company D, 121st, elbow and shoulder.

Daniel Birchard, company K, 149th, ankle.

Charles Wm. Lewis, company G, 149th, hand.

Corporal Samuel Herr, company M, 62d, feot.

W. P. Byers, company M, 62d, leg.

David Richmond, company K, 62d, arm.

J. J. Raugh, company D, 62d, thigh.

Corporal A (Cassady, company D, 62d, arm.

Oaptain Math. Hall, company E, 91st, arm.

These officers' names are from returns to division commanders: weeks been scouring the country back of Milliken's Bend, Lake Providence, and Goodrich's Landing. On Monday morning they made a sudden descent on the plantations in this region, abandoned by their owners, and being worked by loyal men, and also upon the outposts. They had it pretty much their own way all day, and destroyed everything from the Bend to Goodrich's that could be destroyed, killed quite a number of the negroes employed in cultivating the ground, and drove the remainder, several hundred, into the interior as captives. The loss in property was large, as the plantations were well supplied with everything necessary for carrying on the work. A large number of buildings were burned, and those plantations which had been let by the Government were visited with special vengeance.

At Lake Providence we had a garrian consisting of the 1st Kansas, 16th Wisconsin, 25th Illinois, and 200 or 300 regro troops under General L. Reed. In all, less than 1,000 men. These were attacked in the forencon by a portion of the robels, the majority of whom were cavalry, and, after considerable fighting, our troops were compelled to retire before superior numbers, to some cotton breastworks, erected near the line of the river. The rebels after a few more volleys of muskerty then retired, it was supposed, for the day, but they soon returned with several pieces of artillery which they had concealed in the woods, evidently not thicking they would be required. With these they opened on the breastworks at long range, and after a few shots advanced, and would doubtless soon have been at close work had not a couple of the iron-lad gunboats arrived from above. The levee being low the gunboats at long range, and after woods. The fighting during the forencon was not very bloody, and the entire loss to all the regiments in killed, wounded, and missing, was not over forty or fifty. No loss in the negroes the removal to the reconstant of the removal and missing, was not over forty or fifty. No loss in the negroes had not so over forty or fi ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA, Captain James Ashworth, Co. I, severely. Captain J. F. Sterling and Lieuts. James Ruth and West Funk, wounded. Captain Clapp, missing. ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND FENNA.
Col. R. R. Cummings and Lieut. A. G. Tucker,
mortally wounded and prisoners.
Lieuts. Frank Powell, Hurst, Swank, Heffley,
Walter Houston, and Hoffman, wounded.
Captains C. R. Evans, A. Grimm, Dunsbee, and ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-PIRST PENNSYLVANIA Lieut. Col. G. F. McFarland, wounded and prisoner. Captains Stone and Weider, and Lieuts. Seaman, Reber, Mirker, and Yost, wonnded. Captains Gray and Bolts, Surgeon Blakesiee and Assistant Surgeon Kaufman, missing. Correspondence of The Press.]
Sir: Col. Chas. Frederick Taylor, of 1st Pennsylva.

nia Rifle Regiment, (Bucktails,) who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, was a native of Chester county, Pa., and a brother of Bayard Taylor, the elebrated author and traveller. He was, by profession, a civil engineer, having received a liberal education at the Michigan University, where he graduated in the year 1858. After finishing his aca demic course, he spent several years in making a tour of observation and study through the north of Europe. Shortly after his return home, and during the year 1861, he recruited a company of picked men, composed of personal friends and acquaint ances, in the immediate vicinity of his home. He first saw service in Western Virginia, under McClellan, where he won the approbation of his General, who was pleased to notice him in his reports. He was captured with Lieutenant Colonel Kane, of Philadelphia, at the fight at Harrisonburg, Va., but was paroled immediately afterwards. Be-fore being taken he received four bullet holes through his clothing, but escaped unharmed. He was subse quently wounded and had a horse shot from under him at the battle of Fredericksburg, while taking part in the desperate assault upon the enemy's works at that place. Colonel Taylor was killed by a bullet piercing his heart while leading a charge, at the head of his regiment, against the enemy, on last Friday evening. His regiment was among the Pennsylvania Reserves, and was posted with them, in the fiercest o the fight, on our left, near the Broadtop ridge. He was much respected and esteemed by all his brother

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND PENNA.

THE LATE COL. TAYLOR

Square, Chester county, Pa. EMMETTSBURG, MD., July 2, 1863. To the Editor of The Press:
Sir: Having had occasion to pass through this now much dilapidated town, I could not but observe, and with pleasure, the valuable co-operation in the necessary arrangements to secure the welfare of a moving army, which was rendered us by a col-legiate institution whose name and fame are wide-spread. It is unnecessary to say that I mean Mount St. Mary's College, whose location is close by.

The Army of the Potomac, to a great extent, passed along here, a day or two ago, and the large buildings of the college, with its ample fields and full supplies of provisions, were placed at the dis-posal of our surgeons, in case of necessity. The fact is so conspicuous, that you will excuse this re-ference to it. This army has so long lived in a barren country, and without sympathy where there was plenty, that the contrast is worthy of mention. It were well were all our colleges and schools, especially those whose pupils represent all sections of the country, so national, so unbiassed and sympathetic as Mount St. Mary's College, of Emmetts

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, J. M. D. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Some late writers in the daily papers speak of the Cumberland valley, in which the two counties of Cumberland and Franklin lie, as "the Valley of the Cumberland," which would lead their readers to suppose that there is a Cumberland river running through it. running through it.

Cumberland county is the sixth oldest in the State and originally comprised all Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna river outside of York county, which is the fifth oldest county in the State.

Cumberland county was crected in the year 1749-50. Franklin county was formed from it in 1784 from the southeastern part of Cumberland county. The original settlers of the Cumberland valley were Irish Presbyterians, called the Scotch-Irish of Pennsylvania. They were encouraged by the Penns to settle in the frontier counties of the province on account of their hardy and warlike character. Many of the descendants of these early settlers are in all the western counties of Pennsylvania, and in every Western State. It is to be regretted that the present occupants of the valley are so inferior in cou-

sent occupants of the valley are so inferior in courage to those of 1763. Either the old stock has all moved westward, or its descendants have been apoiled by the introduction of inferior races.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1863. The Soldiers at Peach Bottom. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: A correspondent, who signs himself "S.," writing to The Press, from Oxford, under date of July 2. asserts that the "body of three hundred mobilized citizens" at Peach Bottom Ferry "are drunk all 2. asserts that the "body of three bundred mobilized citizens" at Peach Bottom Ferry "are drunk all the time." The force at this place is composed largely of young men from the city of Lancaster and neighborhood, who left lucrative situations and comfortable homes, at an hour's notice, in defence of the State. They have reputations at stake, and do not care to allow such a reckless statement as this to pass by uncontradicted. The force guarding the ford have now been here over three weeks, and were among the first, if not the very first, to respond to the call of the Governor. For their general deportment, I would refer to any of the eitizens of the neighborhood, who are daily visitors to the camp. That there have been cases of intoxication is not denied, but there is not more than in any other camp of the same number of men in the State.

This post is under the command of Major Thad Stevens, late of the 122d Pennsylvania, which greatly distinguished itself at Chancellorville. With the raw material at hand he has succeeded in throwing up rifle-pits at all the vulnerable points of the editor of that copperhead journal, the York Gozettle, tramped eight weary miles to meet the invaders and surrender the town. Whether J. B's tin beford, and every precaution has been taken to prevent the rebels crossing here and committing depredations upon the people of Oxford as well as elsewhere. I am, air, very respectfully yours.

JUSTIOE.

CAMP BOYD, PEACH BOTTOM, July 4.

course, the stangater was great. The 45th alone lost in killed and wounded over sixty out of two hundred.

General McPherson and General Logan superintended it in person. General Legget had charge of the brigade. The 45th remained there until relieved by the 20th Illinois, they until relieved by the 20th Illinois, they until relieved by the stat, and they in turn by the 23d Indiana; they by the 45th again; they by the 55th Illinois, and at 2 A. M., to day, the 45th were placed in again. At P. M., of to-day, our forces still held it, and to night will plant artillery there. This secured will command other works and enflade ride pits that gives us a half mile more of the enemy's front, and may open the way to Vicksburg. Our loss will probably reach three hundred; of course, we cannot form an idea of the loss of the enemy, but from the heavy firing on our side, both from Leggett's brigadis and the scarce a groan scanges them, and never a murnur. Men came in holding a hand that was literally torn off, holding it in with a smile. While the surgeon was dressing their wounds the merry jest went round, as though joy, not misery, was there.

Brigadier General Burbridge, of Kentucky, had stationed three regiments of infantry in rife pits on the left of this fort, about a mile distant, with instructions to have their pieces sighted on the rebels works in front of them at 3 P. M. At the appointed time the explosion was heard, and a thousand rebel heads peered above, and crack went as many rides from our men. The loss must have been great to the rebels.

from our men. The loss must have been great to the from our men. The loss must have been great to the rebels.

They have been firing empty shells for two days. It must be a grave necessity that induces them to save their powder.

It may not be amiss to remind you that their works are on each hill between us and the city—a distance of over a mile. As we take one there remains yet another in its rear, and so on to the city. A fortunate accident may occur to enable us to take them rapidly, after driving them from the first. We are as confident of victory as though the wreath which is woven were in our hands.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. [Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

MEMPHIS, July 1, P. M.—The steamer Luminary, which left Chickssaw bayou Monday noon, has just crived with interesting news.

Gen. Grant's army is working hourly, night and day, bombarding and sharpshooting. All are sanguing of success.

guine of success,

Col. Melancthon Smith, of the 45th Illinois, has died from the effects of his wound. A body of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from one to three thousand, has for a couple of weeks been scouring the country back of Milliken's Bend, Lake Providence, and Goodrich's Landing. ing, under date of June 23: "A spy has come into our lines who had been sent into those of the enemy last summer, nearly eleven months ago, by Commodore Porter. This was his first opportunity to escape. He says they have sixteen thousand men, or tals well filled with sick and wounded. They had two whole days' rations, which had to last them eight days. He also states that Pemberton tells his men that Kirby Smith holds Milliken's Bend, and has cut off our supplies; that Old Price holds Helens, and that Joe Johnston will attack us in the rear, on Wednesday next, with a force that will liberate them in a short time. But Pemberton is mistaken. can help or extricate them from the prison. We have been heavily reinforced, from Burnside, Herron, Smith, and other sources, so that there is no fear, from the rear, and the fall of Vicksburg is only a matter of time."

Rebel Fears for Richmond.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, June 20.]

The divisions that constitute the army corps of veteran soldiers for the garrison of Richmond are enured to fatigue and fighting. Victorious in many engagements over their enemy, they will meet him again in the famous fields of the Chickahominy and the Seven Pines, should General Dix advance upon the city. But of this we confess we have but little fears. The absence of Gen. Lee's army would seem to invite the enemy to attack Richmond; its apparent defenceless condition would make it appear easy to be captured. But Gen. Lee is well known to the officers commanding the United States army; his habit of doing well all that he has to do, as well as leaving undone nothing that will contribute to his full success, is perhaps better understood and appreciated by the enemy than ourselves. Gen. Dix well knows that Richmond would not be left defenceless, even with the positive certainty of the capture of Washington city. The importance of Richmond to the Confederacy is too well understood by the enemy for them to seriously believe it left in a defenceless condition.

With these facts before us, we repeat, we entertain Rebel Fears for Richmond. with these facts before us, we repeat, we entertain very little fear of any serious advance by General Dix upon the city. But we do apprehend an attempt to march across the country from the White House to Aquia Creek, or even by Gordonsville and Culpeper to Hooker's army. The destruction of the railroads and devastation of the country would be inducement enough to take this route in reinforcing Hooker.

inducement enough to take this route in reinforcing Hooker.

That army that now garrisons Richmond is competent to meet the enemy, nay, more, to advance towards Washington, and play an important part in the capture of that place. General Dix will be so closely and vigilantly watched as to be unable to dodge off in the direction of the Upper Pamunkey, His present position is one of safety; protested by gunboats, and contiguous to his transports, he will not, we presume, be attacked by the garrison of Richmond, though the military lately organized by Brigadier General Custis Lee is fully competent to defend the city if the garrison should be sent to defend the city if the garrison should be sent to drive Dix to his transportue advance of General Dix to the White House, the Confederacy would have today from eight to ten thousand less troops in service than now swell its ranks. The patriotic rally of the citizens has been beyond precedent even in this war. The gay and happy boy, the man of business, the old men even, of the city, have nobly stepped forward, and enrolled themselves. Behind the excellent defences of Richmond, with its thirty-five hundred trained artillerists of Col. Rhett, these citizens can hold the city against Gen. Dix, without the aid of the army corps that has been assembled around the city.

The garrison of Richmond may, therefore, be concity.

The garrison of Richmond may, therefore, be considered a splendid reserve for the army of Gen. Lee. It may, with safety, move on Washington as soon as General Custis Lee has perfected his newly organized force in drill and manual. The militia of Virginia, lately called out by her Governor, will soon swell the ranks to eighteen or twenty thousand men. men. Imagine the consternation at Washington when the Imagine the consternation at Washington when the news that thirty thousand Confederates were approaching the city by the Warrenton pike. Hooker engaged in hunting up Lee, would be unable to detach a force to meet this new army, organized and mobilized by General Dix's opportune appearance at the White House. We again urge all citizens and the militia of the State to hasten forward their organizations, in order that the army corps now around Richmond may take the field.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY ABOUT RICH-MOND.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 1.]

As we before started, the amount of our authentic intelligence is very limited. From what we deem trustworthy sources, we learn that the enemy, number unknown, still occupy the White House and Tunstall's Station, on the York River railroad. At Laneaville, on the King William side of the Paminskey and three miles from the White House, there is said to be another encampment, containing several thousand men. The Yankee cavalry who left the White House Monday morning are believed to have halted at this place. It is possible that they may on yesterday have moved as high tup the river as Hanover town; but we have heard nothing of such a movement, except the statement of the man who tells of the forty thousand, which has been mentioned.

There was an unpleasant report last evening. tells of the forty thousand, which has been mentioned.

There was an unpleasant report last evening, which we hope may prove untrue, that several of the Home Guard of King William had been caught and hung by the Yankee cavalry. We were unable to trace the origin of the rumor.

We may here state that intelligence, believed to be authentic, has been received here, that the Yankees, after getting General William H.F. Lee to the White House, sent thin immediately to Washington.