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An To the getter up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

city: OFFICE OF THE PRESS, May 12, 1663. DFAR STR: While conversing with Mir John Campbell, the bookseller, with whom I have had business rela-term blacks, and said there was another from the pen of the press; that it would be published in a few days, and that as I might desire to horize it in the journal with which I have the hoar to be connected, he would send mea copy. This occurred some months ago, and as it was Mr Campbell's cantom in reference to all of his publications. I dismissed the matter, A short time after, probably a fortnight, while in his store. I recalled the promise, and was told that the pamphelt had not been published, nor was it likely to be. The impression I received was that it had been approximated by the start that been approximated by the start that been approximated by the start that been approximated by the start is a start by a start in the start is a start by a start by the start be and by a start by a start by a start by the start by the start by the start by a start by the start b

to be. The impression I received was that it had been suppressed. In other quarters I heard that such a pamphlet had been written, and, after heing express for sale for a day or two, was mysteriously taken out of the market; that it had been sent to some of our public reading-rooms and subsequently removed, at Mr. Reed's own solicita-tion I was further told by those who had read it that it was particularly extreme and hitter; that its publica-tion would have an excellent effect among the people. by showing the real sentiments of the men who are op-posing the Government and that Mr. Reed's own solicita-tic night of the sent of the men who are op-posing the Government and that Mr. Reed's publica-tic injure them, had induced him to suppress it. As a matter of newspaper enterprise, and, perhaps, with a view to its political effect. I med over effort to secure a copy for publication in *The Press*, offering Mr. Camp-bell a hundred dollars, if in the way of his bustimes he could chain it exclusively for our iournal. Mr. Camp-bell replied that no copies gould be prouved; that he would not sell one to me, being Mr. Head's publisher. A day or two after its newspaper publication. Mr. Reed's pamphlet rearpeared in pamphlet form, and Mr. Campbell was kind everough to send me the convin the had promised. Very truly, yours. JOHN R YOUNG. Mr. Reed's pamphlet was first given to the *public*

nd by squads, and innersection of the camp. Ind sent to the camp. Squads of men will be subsisted until companies are FINE WATCH REPAIRING honor which soldiers always appreciate-of opening mpleted by the communication of the state will copy this ad-papers in the interior of the State will copy this ad-the ball in a great fight, having afterwards moved swiftly to the right and left of the enemy, harassing attended to, by the most experienced workmen, for one year. with bill, to these Headquarters. Communications by letter will be prompky answered. GOORGE LETERARYS, Major and A. A. G., Recrifting Commissioner for U. S. Colored Volunteers. je29-tf G. RUSSELL 3% North SIXTH Street a8-6m J. O. FULLER, 3 THE INVALID CORPS. THE IN VALID CORPS. BY GENERAL ORDERS No. 105, from the War De-partment, anthority is given for creating a military organization, to be composed of such worthy officers and soldiers as may have become disabled from wounds received in service, or from disease contracted in the line of duty, and to be called the IVALID CORPS. As it is to be composed of VETERANS who have become more or less crippied in the service of their country, and have produced evidence of *worthiness*, this will be em-phatically a CORPS OF HONGE, reakoning among its numbers many of the noblest and most gallant sone of America, brave relies from every battle-aid of the war, gathered under the fostering protection of a grateful Go-vernment. Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY, No. 718 CHESTNUT Street, (Up-stairs, opposite Masonic Temple,) Has now LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK, BMBRACING HOWARD & CO.'S FINE AMERICAN WATHES, GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES, wennient. ATIONAL in its character, having no re-ference to States; hence an applicant, furnishing the ne-cessary qualifications, may be received by any provost marshal appointed under the enrolment act, whether in its own or in another State. Its officers and men will be designated, as a mark of distinction, by a uniform peculiar to themselvee, 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. FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. my27-tau22 G. RUSSELL, FINE AMERICAN G. RUSSELL, FINE AMERICAN and Imported WATCHES, Fine Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c. 32 North SIXTH Street. J. C. FULLER'S of Able-Dodied troops whose services are account in two field. One office has been open for a few weeks, for the enlist-ment of invalid discharged soldiers, at No 852 Lombard street, Philadelphia. This is now closed, and smother opened at No. 343 South THIRD Street. Philadelphia, adjoining the office of Captain LEHMAN, Provost Mar-shal of the First Congressional District. A camp has been opened near flarrisburg for the re-ception of all recruits for this corps enlisted in this State, where comfortable quarters are furnished, and the recruits uniformed, armed, and equipped. The follow-ing information concerning this corps is published by the War Department, viz: FINE GOLD PENS, THE BEST PEN IN USE. FOR SALE IN ALL SIZES. my2-3m FINE GILT COMBS IN EVERY VARIETY. Ing information concerning this corps is published by the War Department, viz: "The term of enlistment in the Invalid Gorps hall be three years, unloss sooner discharged. It is further an-nounced that no officer or eulisted man shall be entitled to or receive any pension premium, or bounty, for en-tistment or Te cultistment, or service in the invalid Gorps. Glains for pensions or bounds, which may be due to revious service, will not be invalidated by en-listment in the invalid Gorps, but no pensions can be drawn, 'or accrue to the benefit of any man, during his service in said corps, The officers and men will be orga-mized into companies of infantry, of the same strength as is now authorized by law for the United States in-fantry. IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL, terms of equality. J. O. FULLER: my22-3m No. 713 CHESTNUT Street. VULCANITE BINGS. A full assortment, all sizes and styles J. O. FULLER, No. 712 CHESTAUT Street. my22-3m The second se MUSICAL BOXES. IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES, playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Opers and Amer an Melodies. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, ap4 334 CHESTNUT Street. below Fourth. GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ABCH STREET. O. A. VANKIRK & OO. MANUFACTURERS OF OHANDELIEBS AND OTHER the ist fattation on cuty with them when the new of his arms may be necessary. "The companies of the 3d Ba'talion will be armed with gid-arms, like the 3d Battalion, and will be em-ployed in hospitals as coats, nurses, ward masters, "clerks, orderlies." Ac., &c.; the officers of these compa-nies doing the duties of military assistants at the hos-mitals." GAS FIXTURES. Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mics Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS pitals." For further information, discharged soldiers are in-vited to call at 34-3 South THIRD Street, or at the office of any provest marshal acting under authority of the enrolment act. Major let Penn's Artillery and je25-dif Sup tR. S. Invalid Corps for Phila. WHOLESALE AND BETAIL. Flesse call and examine goods DRUGS. DOBERT SHOEMAKER & OO., FURNITURE, &c. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-Northeast Corner FOURTH and BACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, MOORE & CAMPION, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 361 South SECOND Street. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of IN BILLIARD TABLES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC 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 superior to all others. "For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manu-meturers refer to their numerons pairons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their Work. mB-6m WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS. CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. OIL CLOTHS AND Dealer and consumers supplied at Je24-3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. WINDOW SHADES. SEWING MACHINES. CARRIAGE, TABLE, STAIR, AND FLOOR SINGER & CO.'S OIL CLOTHS, "LETTER A" IN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS. 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in sight of Moseby's forces; but men and horses were too much worn down to attack him or retire

THE CANNONADE ELSEWHERE. This storm of pitiless iron was by no means hurled theadquarters alone. It was Lee's grand attempt o shatter and break our centre, preparatory to the another foot. On the morning of the sixth they ioined Buford at Boonsboro', having lost only four

POSITION ON THE CENTRE.

to take care of itself, and pushed forward to destroy the wagon trains of the enemy, diverting their at-tention from serious points of attack, to dash into the contest at the most critical period, and to turn the scales of victory, and in the end to start upon the heels of the retreating foe, and give him either battle or annihilation. Your correspondent, leaving to others the chronicling of the main struggle with the infantry and artillery of both sides, has confined his attention in the Pennsylvania' invasion to the or rations of the cavalry arm. By no portion of the army was the rebel invasion greeted with such feelings of welcome and enthusiasm as by the cavalry. The Army of the Potomac, knowing that its organization can never be dissolved till the dissolving of the rebellion, and feeling, too, the importance of hastening, with all possible speed, that consumma-tion so devoutly to be wished, were rejoiced, every man of them, when they learned that Gen. Lee had seriously meditated an invasion of the North. No obstacle was placed to their advance. Gen. Hooker quietly permitted the movement, conscious that the result would be disaster to an army that had never fought but upon their own chosen ground and behind their own fortifications. When the Potomac, was crossed, and while the North was filled with alarm, the soldiers in the Army of the Potomac were rejoicing that at last their opportunity had approached to meet the lebel army face to face, and on The cavalry occupied the advance in the army which followed the rebels in their march northward. Our heroic soldiers, with their new and gallant commander, reached the border line of Pennsylvania or Tuesday night, June 30. On Wednesday morning, General Buford, with his cavalry forces, met the enemy near Cashtown, and engaged them during the day. The enemy approached with their cavalry, artillery, and infantry, in such numbers that our forces were in the end obliged to retire. General Reynolds coming to the relief inspirited our men, and they're-solved to again push forward. An effort to gain Gettysburg Heights was at once made, as to hold them was of the utmost importance. The enemy meanwhile, was advancing fast upon the town General Reynolds got one division of his corps en-gaged, and afterwards his whole corps. The 11th Army Corps, approaching by the same road, came opportunely to the assistance. After the death of the gallant Reynolds, General Howard, who now assumed command, took possession of the whole range of hills commanded by the approaches to Gettysburg, through Emmettaburg, Taneytown, and Baltimore. This position was held until the rest of the army came up by different roads. The details of the three days' fight have already been described by the correspondents with the main army, and I need not here repeat it. General Meade personally superintended on Thursday, and his presence had the happiest effect. The movement to turn our left was a failure. On Friday they paid their respects, in turn, to the right wing, General Slocum, and here, too, their movement was not only a failure, but resulted in fearful decimation to their ranks. But let me speak more particularly of the part taken in the contest by the cavalry. General Kilpatrick, than whom no general is braver or more popular with this army, superin-tended the fighting on the flanks during the three days of fearful struggle having previously whipped Stuart at Hanover. When the enemy were about to etire, the cavalry were ordered to move on their fank and rear, with a special eye upon their wagon trains. They moved from Huntsville toward Gettysburg, striking the Gettysburg pike at a point where was located a rebel train of 200 wagons on our right flank. General Kilpatrick sent forward some skirmishers to attack the rebels supposed to be in the vicinity. The wagon train was burned, and no force was met to fight or to imprison, all having fied to a place of safety. No rebels were found in Emmetsburg, and accordingly we pushed westward over the Catootin mountains, which are this side of the South Mountains. While passing over the ridge, a large force of the enemy were discovered on the right flank. The 1st and 6th Michigan Regiments were moved onward to hold them in check, while the whole column continued their march. The rebels had one piece of artillery, but they fired only three ounds, and then tested the strength and agility of an effective arm of their service—their legs. Our orces charged upon the retreating rebels, who made good their escape because of the darkness of the night. The night had set in thick blackness, and fighting was necessarily at a disadvantage. The charge, however, was continued to Ridgeville, seven niles, and was not concluded till daylight next norning. Brig Gen. Robinson was captured during the night, and his whole brigade that had stampeded n the darkness. Their wagon trains also fell into our hands. These were loaded with ample supplies that had been stolen from the farmers of Pennsylvania. The wagons were immediately burned, for they could not be allowed to impede the progress of our victorious dragoons. Those which were not fired, were so demolished as to be unserviceable. The spokes of the wheels were broken, the wheels themselves detached, and the spirit of locomotion crushed within them. There were about six hundred wagons in all. Singularly to say, none were loaded with ammunition. Our forces, realizing the danger of delay, provided for the sending to Frederick of the rebel prisoners, and then recommenced their march. From Ridgeville, they moved on to Smithburg, arriving there at noon. As General Kilpatrick was completing the arrangements end off his prisoners (who were safely escorted away), General Stuart pounced down with great velocity upon the men of the

the ranks. but not so quick that every would desirely scaling ness. When addressed he turns suddenly upon his heel, and is all attention. The more you see of him command, with all his cavalry. Gen. Kilpstrick

eaving the main army

others, were here last night, but left again this mornit is not proper for me to state. The object of General Meade's visit was to ascertain from General French, the commander of this post, the disposition of the latter's forces, and how they can be rendered serviceable in the coming struggle Generals French and Meade were in con many hours, and their interview will result happily for the service. Last night the following "Circular" was issued to the army: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 7, 1888, ORDERS. July 7, 1868. July 7, 1868. It is with much satisfaction that the Major Gene-ral Commanding announces to the army under his command that he has received official intelligence that Vicksburg was surrendered by the enemy to General Grant on the 4th instant. By command of Major General MEADE. S. F. BARSTOW, Assistant Adjutant General. This was cond nown to the bareau but This was good news to the brave soldiers, who are already flushed with victory of their own achievement, and it spread like wildfire through Another battle of Antietam must yet be fought, before the Army of the Potomac closes up its record. The rebels are gathering their scattered hosts, and will make another stand in the Boonsboro valley. They cannot escape another contest of arms, for their retreat being cut off across the Potomac; they are in a strait such as no army has sold on been in before. If they should be again defeated, and par-ticularly if they should experience another Gettys-burg, the end of the rebellion may be confidently predicted. The task is not yet completed, and it is folly for our people to persuade themselves of this belief. The generals of our army deprecate the over-exaggeration respecting the "death-blow" of the rebellion. One of them remarked to-day, in the presence of General Meade, "Well, I see the news papers are sgain telling us that the rebellion is rushed, that the war is ended.". "Well." said another, "it is the character of our people to exaggerate ; we are always extremists." There is no one who feels more the responsibility of the hour than Gen. Meade. He knows the tenacity and the endurance of the enemy, which must yet undergo another trial on the soil of Maryland, before it can be truthfully said that the "rebellion is crushed." Officers whose position entitles their opinions to respect affirm that the next battle with the rebels will doubtless be the bloodiest of the war. It will be the last convulsive gasp of the giant, and its mighty roar will resound through the land. The popularity of General Meade with the army and people bids fair to equal even that of McClellan. He is not yet known personally to the army, some of the brigadiers even not yet having formed his intimate acquaintance. His name, however, is resounded on all sides with eulogy and enthusiasm. At last, a leader has come worthy of the confidence of a noble army. As General Meade rode through Frederick yesterday afternoon, it was whispered about from neighbor to neighbor; soldiers conveyed the news to brother soldiers, and anxiety followed surprise. That feeling of natural ouriosity which impels us all to go out of our way even to look upon a distinguished man was indulged in by citizen and soldier alike. He stopped at the United States Hotel, and was soon visited by a deputation of the ladies of the town. On being presented, woman's feelings were expressed in woman's style. "God bless you, General," they would say, and with an emphasis that showed the words issued from the heart. They asked him to accept their bouquets and wreaths in token of the patriotism of Frede rick. "I thank you," said General Meade, "not for myself, but for my soldiers ; they have won the victory, and to them belong the laurels." General Meade turned to his staff officers, and to General Pleasanton remarked, in the approbation of the ladies, "One of these for you, Pleasanton; not only a brave, but a bachelor." General Meade shook the ladies all by the hand, and expressed the pleasure he felt in meeting them. General Meade is exceedingly affable in conversation, easily approsched, and of lively, engaging manners. With no outward pretensions to superiority, he preserves a dignity which is noticeable beneath his careless exterior. His form is gaunt and thin, impressing one with an idea of bodily tenacity rather than strength, and a capacity to endure fatigue that we could not predict of a more robust and invincible figure. His high-top boots and loose blouse are bespattered with mud, and, were it not for his shoulder straps and intelligent face, it would be difficult to distinguish that he was not a private in the ranks. His face is almost covered with beard, and his neck displays a leather stock that might have been used in the days of hi ancestors. He is otherwise as collarless, and his face is colorless, being of a ghastly pale, with thought, study, and anxiety marked upon every lineament. His mind speaks through his eye, and tells you at a glance that before you stands a man who is equal to any responsibility, and not afraid to meet it in any hape. His nose is of the aquiline bend, which is the most prominent feature of the face. He apears a restless and nervous man, quick to move, but not so quick that celerity would destroy stead

Pleasanton, General Ingalls, General Williams, and

who were taken pris It was impossible to bring off the captured horses nd these were turned over to farmers who had lost their own by Lee's soldiers.

Napoleon often achieved success. Wherever that array of guns was pointed there the air was laden with the hurdling missiles of death. Every tree, every shrub, every blade of grass beat before the blast. Through the thick rolling smoke cloud that separated the contending hosts shell after shell crushed on its fiery way. Man no beast could stand before it. Huge gaps were cut in our lines, and battery after battery hushed its fire, disabled by the rebelguns. Nearly two hours of this cannonade, and then came the charge which was so nobly re-pulsed. The Battle Field near Gettysburg. Correspondence of New York Herald.] GETTYSBURG. July 6. TRACES OF THE STRUGGLE AT THE CEMETERY.

TRACES OF THE STRUGGLE AT THE COMPETERY. Monuments and headstones lie here and there overturned. Graves, once carefully tended by some loving hand, have been trampled by horses' feet until the vertiges of verdure have disappeared. The neat and well-trained ahrubbery has vanished, or is but a broken and withered mass of tangled brush-wood. On one grave lies a dead artillery horse, fast decomposing under the July sun. On another lie the torn garments of some wounded soldier, stained and saturated with his blood. Across a small head-stone, bearling the words, "To the memory of our beloved child, Mary," lie the fragments of a musket shattered by a cannon shot. In the centre of a space enclosed by an iron fence, and containing a half dozen graves, a few rails are still standing where they were ferected by our soldiers and served to sup-port the shelter tents of a bivouacking squad. A family shaft has been broken in fragments by a shell, and only the base remains, with a portion of the effects of the *feu d'enfer* that was poured upon the effects of the *feu d'enfer* that was poured upon the decal. Other lead were added to those who are reat-ing here, and many a wounded soldier still. Hyes to the mertific context above those allent graves. TOSITION OF CEMPTERY HILL-TIS'INFORTANCE. The hill on which this cemetery is located was the POSITION ON THE CENTRE. This bill was made artificially strong during the night, after the first assault, by the erection of seve-ral redars, behind each of which was agun. These were sufficiently high to prevent their being carried with ease by the enemy. In addition to the artille-ry in this position there was a considerable number of guns held in reserve. This position of the line received special attention, as it was the key to our whole position. Should this be carried our defeat would be certain, as it would separate our wings from each other. The defences that were thrown up still remain, but the guns were in the road in pur-suit of the retreating rebels. The hill commands a full view of the town and of the whole region of the fight. Far on the left the mountains stretch away to the Potomac, and on the right the Susque-hanns. The green fields and darker forests look as peaceful as if they had mere heard the sound of contending armies. Nearly two hundred thou-shot men met here three days ago in mortal combat, and to day there is a Sabbath-like still-nes. ness. POSITION OF OUR SHARPSHOOTERS.

POSITION OF OUR SHARPSHOOTERS. Dur sharpshooters in some localities occupied nevel positions. One of them found the half of what had once been a hollow tree with a hole left by the removal of a knot facing directly towards the ground where the rebels advanced. He was thus provided with a convenient loophole from which he could fire upon the enemy. Another found a nook between two rocks about two feet wide by six or eight long, and as many high. The end of this mode was towards the rebels, and filled up with smaller stone. It made a fine spot for a sharp-shooter to occupy. It was held to good effect by one of our marksmen, as three or four dead rebels in front of the position give evidence. Every con-ceivable corner was filled with a sharpshooter al-ways on the lookout for the foe. It was this fact that operated to slay the rebels in larger numbers. Their loss on the right was very heavy, though not as much so as on the left. The hill on which this cemetery is lossed was the centre of our line of battle and the key to the whole position. Had the rebels been able to carry this point, they would have forced us into retreat, and the whole battle would have been lost. To pierce the whole battle would have been tost. To pierce-our lice here was Lee's great endeavor, and he-threw his best brigades against it. Wave after wave of living valor rolled up that slope only to roll back again under the deadly fire of our artil-lery and infantry. It was on this hill, a little to the right of the cemetery, where occurred the charge of the famous brigade of Louisiana Tigers. It was their boast that they were never yet folled in an at-tempt to take a battery, but on this occasion they suffered a defeat and nearly annihilation. Sad and dispirited they mourn, their repulse and terrible losses in the charge. THE BATTLE GROUND BEFORE US. THE BATTLE GROUND BEFORE US. so much so as on the left.

that operated to slay the rebels in larger numbers. Their loss on the right was very heavy, though not so much so as on the left. .REBEL BOASTS. A Baltimore correspondent, writing on the 7th inst, makes the following statement upon the su-thority of a gentleman from Emmettsburg, but who is well known and much respected in Baltimore: During Saturday the columns of General Lac's army were passing through Emmettsburg, and also on the country roads north of that place, from near Gettysburg, across the South Miountain, towards Hagerstown. The movement was made in perfect order, and without haste or the least confusion. My informat related many little circumstances that oc-curred on the march, all showing the deliberation with which it was made. He was placed under close surveillance by General J. E. B. Stuart on Sunday, and informed that he could not quit the town. Other-wise no restrictions were placed upon his actions. On that day be had a long conversation with Gen. Stuart. That officer informed him that he had no doubt the Northern newspapers would claim the result of the battles of the three proceeding days as a victory, be-cause Gen. Lee had retired from before Gettyslurz. "But," asid he, "before three days more they will play abother tune. In those engagements Gen. Lee has accomplished exactly what he intended, and if the Union surs follows us now it will be they who will never return to their capital, and not we. I can tell you this much, Gen. Lee is not retreating, and will not leave the north side of the Potomac until he has accomplished that for which he crossed that stream." Gen. Stuart had at Emmetheburg 16,000 cavalry, in splendid condition. They left that place in the Gout dendition. They left that place in the Gout dendition. I an unable to say now whether Gen. Lee's army has moved as far as Hagerstown or not. But this I know: that if he desired to do so on Saturday or Sunday he could and has done so; for the report that the passes in the South Mioun-tain were held by Union troops is entirely in THE BATTLE GROUND BEFORE US. From the summit of this hill a large portion of the battle ground is spread out before the spectator. In front and at his feet lies the town of Gettysburg, containing in quiet times a population of four or five thousand rouls. It is not more than a hundred yards to the houses in the edge of the village where the contest with the rebel sharpshooters took place. To the left of the town stretches a long valley, bounded on each side by a genily sloping ridge. The creat of each ridge is distant a good three-fourths of a mile or more from the other. It was on these ridges that the lines of battle on the second and third days, were formed, the rebel line being on the ridge to the westward. The one stretching directly from our left hand, and occupied by our men, has but little timber upon it, while that held by the rebels can boast of several groves of greater or less extent. In one of these the Pennsylvania College is embowered, while in another is seen the Theological Seminary. Half way between the ridges are the ruins of a large break building burged during the anexagement and while in another is seen the Theological Seminary. Half way between the ridges are the ruins of a large brick building burned during the engagement, and dotted about here and there are various brick and frame structures. Two miles at our left hand rises a sharp pointed elevation, known to the inhabi-tants of the region as Round Hill. Its sides are wooded and the forest stretches from its base across the valley to the crest of the western ridge.

the valley to the ercst of the western ridge. THE VALLEY BETWERN THE RIDGES. It must not be supposed that the space between the ridges is an even plain, shaven with the scythe and levelled by the roller. It rises and fails gently, and with little regularity, but in no place is if a teep of ascent. Were it not for its ununiformity; and for the occasional sprinkling of trees over its sur-face, it could be compared to a patch of rolling prairie in miniature. To the southwest of the fur-ther ridge is seen the mountain region of Western Maryland, behind which the rebels had their line of retreat. It is not a wild, rough mass of mountains, but a region of hills of the larger and more inaccessi-ble sort. They are traversed by roads only in a few localities, and their passage, except through the gaps, is difficult for a single team and impossible for an army. EVIDENCE OF HOT WORK.

EVIDENCE OF HOT WORK. The same is the second Moving to the left I find still more severe traces of artillery fighting. Twenty-seven dead horses on a space of little more than one agre is evidence of heavy work. Here, are a few scattered trees, which heavy work. Here are a few scattered trees, which were evidently used as a screen for our batteries. These trees did not escape the storm of shot and shell that was rained in that direction. Some of them were perforated by cannon shot, or have been completely cut off in that peculiar splintering man-ner that marks the course of a projectile through green wood. Close by where this fighting took place are piled a large number of muskets and cartridge boxes that have been collected from the field. Oon-siderable work has been done in thus gathering the debris of the battle but it is by no means complete. Over all the ground are scattered muskets, bayonets, and sabres, our own being indiscriminately mingled with those of the rebels.

THE MEANNESS OF GETTYSEURG. BURIAL PLACES OF THE FALLEN BURIAL PLACES OF THE FALLEN, My next advance to the left carries me where the ground is thickly studded with graves. In one group I count a dozen graves of the 20th Massachu-setts, near by those of the 137th New York, and close at hand an equal number from the 12th New Jersey. Care has been taken to place a headboard at each grave, with 'a legible inscription thereon, showing whose remains are resting beneath. The headboard is usually made from the remnant of a box that may have served its purpose and become needul as a box no longer. In a few instances they appear to have been made from fresh lumber, with special reference to their present use. On one board

means of couriers, ever since that date. THE MRANNESS OF GETYSBURG. [From Correspondence of the Times.] - And apropos to this, let me make it a matter of un-deniable history, that the conduct of the majority of the male citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding county of Adams, is such as to stamp them with dis-honor and craven-hearteid meanness. I do not speak hastly. I but write the unanimous sentiments of the whole strmy-an army which now feels that the doors from which they drove a host of robbers, thieves and cut-throats, were not worthy of being defended. The actions of the people of Gettysburg are so sordidly mean and unpatriotic, as to engender the belief that they were indifferent as to which party was whipped. I will give a few instances. In the first place, the male citizens mostly ran away, and left the women and children to the mercy of their enemies. On their return, instead of lending a helping hand to our wounded, and opening their houses to our famished officers and soldiers, they have only manifested indecent has to losses indicted by both armies. One man yesterday pre-sented a captain with a bill for *eighten rais* which his men had burned in cooking their coffee. On the streets, the burden of their talk is their losses, and speculations as to whether the Government can be compelled to pay for this or that. Almost entirely, they are uncourteous, but this is plainly from lack of intelligence and refinement. Their charges, too, were exorbitant; hotels, \$2.60 per day: milk 10, and 15 cents per quart; bread \$1; ARTIFICIAL DEFENSES. The line of breastworks continues. From the centre of our position, far away to the extreme left, our men threw up hasty defences, from which to re-sist the rebel attack. Wherever stone fences were found they were taken advantage of to form a part of the line. Where these were not at hand the rails from fences were heaped up and covered slightly with dirt. Where these were to the proper direction works of earth and trees were thrown up, behind which the men were to fight. They extended nearly to the base of Round. Hill, and into the tim-

charge which should possess him of the key to our position. It was a brilliant plan, and one in which Napoleon often achieved success. Wherever that UNIONISM IN SHELBYVILLE.

UNIONISM IN SHELBYVILLE. It has long been known that the main portion of the population of Shelbyville was thoroughly Union at heart. This, in fact, has been a matter of con-press. On this score, a letter-writer in a late num-ber of the Atlanta Confederacy says: "On the train coming down I was told that a short time ago the newly-elected town and county officers of Shelbyville were called upon to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy before assu-ming their public functions, and that they unanimously refused the test. It is assuredly a very distressing di-lemma, indeed, for a man's homestead to be situa-ted on the debatable ground between the two great armies, uncertain what changes of position to-mor-row may produce. As mine host at Shelbyville suid, within a few months he had been under the rules-first, of the Confederates, before the battle of Murfreesboro; subsequently under that of that hum-bug Roseorana, and now under General Bragg again - and that it behooves a man of sense either to take he multet and join the side of his choice, or elee heep his mouth shut with regard to his political opinions." AN EPOCH-MAKING EVENT.

STATES IN REBELLION.

Blind Vindictiveness.

A refugee from the States in rebellion recently arrived in Beaufort, N. O. He is a German by birth, claims to be a citizen of Maryland, and says he is, and has ever been, a Union man. He ap-pears quite intelligent, and much confidence is placed in his statements. When he left Wilmington there were seventeen steamers-blockade runners-lying at the wharves there, five of which are owned by the rebel Govern-ment. All of the steamers had brought in valuable cargoes. One brought in one hundred pieces of brass field artillery, which he counted on the wharf himself, together with the field carriges, caissons, harness, etc.; another came in loaded entirely with powder; another brought, with other merchandise, three hundred cases of Enfield rifles. Several brough cargoes of bacon. which hadfound its way there from. Cincinnut via New York, Liverpool, Nassau, and Bermuda. He was told a few days before he left an army of one hundred thousand men a year. The wharves and warehouses were full of shot, shell, provisions, and clothing, all of Eoglish manufac-ture and produce, or purchased by them for the rebels. The male population there is mostly foreign. All the natives fit for military duy had voluntarily gone or had been conscripted into the rebel armies, ex-cept those who buy and sell to the rebel Govern-ment.

ept those who buy and sell to the rebel Govern-

The Cape Fear river is lined with batteries, and they have four schoners loaded with stone to sink in the chancel if iron-clads, of which they have

in the channel if iron-elads, of which stone to mink in the channel if iron-elads, of which they have great fear, attempt to go up; and at a narrow place in the river they have a heavy cable all ready, with buoys attached, which they can stretch across the river in an hour. Abreast of it, on each bank, are neavy batteries. The only defences of the town are on the river. There are but few troops in the vi-cinity. Theriver batteries and cable he had himself seen, also the schoners.

seen, also the schooners.

STATEMENT OF A REFUGEE.

The Petersburg Express of the 2d contains this

AN EPOCH-MAKING EVENT. AN EPOCH-MAKING EVENT. It is rarely that we are able to mark historically the precise point at which great events in the march of progress take their origin. But I think such an epoch making event was marked yesterday. While Gen. Roscorans and staff were riding down from Beech Grove to Manchester, the General passed the word along the line to his staff officers to invite all pegroes met on the march to come in to us and we would give them protection. This is an interest-ing fact as marking the first official inauguration of the amarchanion policy by a military anthonity.

ing fact as marking the first official inauguration of the emancipation policy by a military authority. This is certainly a great advance from the time when commanders would fie up the poor black parials who rought refuge within their lines. I shall never forget the moment when, on a glo-rious balmy morning of June, marching through the lovely glades and groves of Tennessee, our co-lumn, bearing the resplendent orifiame of freedom at its head, was thrilled with that electric utterance of our good and great commander.

a more general publicity than its author originally in-tended, has procured a copy, and it will be found below, as follows." Tour readers will now be able to judge how far the statements of your correspondent are sustained by competent testimony. In conclusion, let me say that what I have now written you has not been seen by your corres-pondent. The *juds* which the testimony establishes were matters of notoriety here. In severolunteered the present letter from a simple instinct of justice to a friend. I have for many years been one of your subscribers, and I cheerfully bear witness to the accuracy and good faith of your cor-respondent in his official relations with you. I trust that your interest in him will be a sufficient motive for your publishing what I have now written. When Mr, Reed, leaving the issue which he raises with your correspondent, goes so far out of his way as to express the hope that "he does more justice to others than he has done to" him, he sitrs a chord of indignation in many breasts long friendly both to himself and to the person whom he now wrongs. Of all persons living, your correspondent is the last person to be charged by Mr. Reed with injustice to him. When, in his introductory notice to the lectures of his lamented brother, Professor Henry Reed, Mr. Reed, as editor, refers to the grief of Philadelphia for. his brother's loss, and adde, that "no graceful expression or ad of sympathy to his a family was withheld," we, in Philadelphia, remember well uho planned and carried through the munificent compliment, at once a tribute to the dead as a benefit to the living, to which reference is there made. HORACE BINNEY, Jr. 227 South Sixth street, Philada, May 19, 1863.

Blind Vindictiveness. The Petersburg Express of the 2d contains this charming specimen of termagancy and spite: "The tone of the Northern papers, just received, encouragis us to expect the happiest results from the visit of our army to the rich valleys of Penn-sylvania. Everything, according to the enemy's own accouts, is going on delighfully there. The broad-brims and sleek Dutch farmers are in a state of splendid alarm and confusion, stampeding and skedadding in every direction, whilst the spurit of armed resistance is at a truly low ebb." * * * * "The truth is, that this invasion of the North by one of the fisest and most powerful armics ever organized, led on by the list generals of the age, will very soon open the spust of the worked and migguided people there to the stupendous magnitude of their folly in inau-gurating and prosecuting this war. They will now be made to know and feel what war is. Its perils and its horrors will confront them at their owind dors, which was the last of their expectations when they embarked in it. Their actual experience of its consequences in the capture and couranting turbances in their own domicils, will have a most selutary effect upon them. Already are have a most solutary effect upon them. Already in they con-naving involved them in such losses and distresses as this invasion is daily subjecting them to. If Ewell, in Stonewall Jackson's style, pushes on his columns to Harrisburg and Philadelphia, the popular fury against Lincoln will be charmingly increased, until u will be intense cough to tear him to pieces." STATEMENT OF A REFUGEE. [For The Press] "Vicksburg Is Ours !" BY J. O. BLYTHE, M. D.

Or as the swell from off the seas, In summer showers, Fall softly on the ears of men

Hist! listen ! catch the sound again-"Vicksburg is ours !"

O'er sea-waves heating on the shore, 'Bove thunders e'en the storms are o'er, O'er cataracts in headlong roar,

High, high, it towers. "O'er all the breastworks and the mosts The Stary Flag in triumph floats.

Spread all your banners in the sky, The sword of vict'ry gleams on high, Our conq'ring eagles upward fly, And kiss the stars ; For Liberty the Gods awake, And hurl the shattered foes a wreck

The Northern arms make strong to break The Southern bars. The flaunting flag, the rebels' trust,

With sword and halberd there to rust And rot to shreds; No more from its dishonored grave To flout defiance to the brave,

High o'er their heads. All honor to the brave and true

And from the ramparts vict'ry drew Where Vicksburg cowers ; And o'er the trenches, o'er the slain.

Through iron hail and leaden rain, Still plunging onward, might and main,

Wave, wave your banners in the sky, The glory give to God on high,

Who nerved the arms that struck the blow, Which, in defeat o'erwhelmed the foe, And laid his frowning bulwarks low,

For The Press.

"Killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2d."

Mr. Reed's pamphlet was first given to the publi in the columns of the Sunday Dispatch of December 14th, 1862, with the following introduction :

In the columns of the Sagaday Dispatch of December 14th, 1862, with the following introduction: "Within two or three weeks the Hon. William B. Roed. ex-minister to Chinas, gave to the world a pamphist which he styled his." Vindication." This document had a very limited circulation, but two or these being carefully circulated couly among the select few who sympathize with Mesers Jeff Davis and William B. Feed, and with whom the latter scaredy needed any vindication. After the production had gone to the world its author seemed to think better of the matter, and he set to work to call in and destroy his diterary backling. "The pam philets were sought for and suppressed, and, finally, not a single or work a disporter was believed to lat better a science. The Sunday Dispatch, with a landable desire to save so precious a document from heig lest to the world and for the purpose of giving it a more general publicity than its author originally in-tender, has procured a cony, and it will be found below, as follows." Your readers will now be able to judge how far the

Hark ! borne upon the southern breeze, As whispers breathed above the trees,

Strains sweetly indistinct, and then-

And heroes thunder from their throats " Vicksburg is ours !"

Lies trailing in the bloody dust,

Who proudly our broad banners wave

Who fought the bloody battles through,

Made Vicksburg ours.

In lofty praises far outvie All other powers,

Made Vicksburg ours!

Colonel C. F. Taylor,

These goods will be sold to Dealers and Manufacturers	FAMILI OLWINU	they could not be allowed to impede the progress of	shape. His nose is of the aquiline bend, which is	showing whose remains are resting beneath. The	from which they drove a host of robbers, thieves and	Male a W - A - Class - A www	"Killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2d."
at prices much below the present price of stock.	AND	our victorious dragoons. Those which were not	the most prominent feature of the face. He ap-	headboard is usually made from the remnant of a box that may have served its purpose and become	cut-throats, were not worthy of being defended. The	The Late Siege of Vicksburg. The most wonderful piece of work in this cam-	He fell as many a hero falls.
TITONA S DOTTED	LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.	fired, were so demolished as to be unserviceable.	pears a restless and nervous man, quick to move,	useful as a box no longer. In a few instances they	actions of the people of Gettysburg are so sordidly mean and unpatriotic, as to engender the belief that	paign, and what must render the siege of Vicksburg	Untimely, in the fearful fray,
THOMAS POTTER,	Send for a pamphlet and a copy of "Singer & Co.'s	The spokes of the wheels were broken, the wheels	but not so quick that celerity would destroy steadi-	appear to have been made from fresh lumber, with	they were indifferent as to which party was whipped.	among the great sieges of history, is the enormous	Who only asks where duty calls.
MANUFACTURER OF OIL CLOTHS AND	URZELLA."	themselves detached, and the spirit of locomotion	ness. When addressed he turns suddenly upon his	special reference to their present use. On one board	I Will give a lew instances.	amount of labor performed in the entrenchment and	Then bravely leads the ordered way,
WINDOW SHADES,	I. M. SINGER & CO.,	crushed within them. There were about six hun-	heel, and is all attention. The more you see of him	the comrades of the dead soldiers had nailed the back of his knapsack, on which his name was	In the first place, the male citizens mostly ran away, and left the women and children to the mercy	mining operations. Sebastopol, to which this must bear a strong natural resemblance, may have seen	Undaunted by the battle storm.
339 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and	jelö.3m No. 810 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.	dred wagons in all. Singularly to say, none were loaded with ammunition. Our forces, realizing the	the more you like him. The Army of the Potomac has known him only two weeks and he is their	painted. On another was a brass plate, bearing the	of their enemies. On their return, instead of lending	something like the number of guns bearing mon it.	"Come on, come on, my boys," he cried :
49 CEDAR and 95 LIBERTY Streets, New York.	SEWING MACHINES.	danger of delay, provided for the sending to Frede-	idol	soldier's name in heavily stamped letters.	a helping hand to our wounded, and opening their	and the quantity of iron hurled back and forward, but in the elaborateness of the engineering work we	Dismayed they saw his reeling form.
my12-2m		rick of the rebel prisoners, and then recommenced	The spy, Richardson, who was hung here on Sun-	ARTIFICIAL DEFENCES.	houses to our famished officers and soldiers, they have only manifested indecent haste to present their	doubt if its equal has been seen on either side. The	But conquered where their leader died.
	THE "SLOAT" MACHINE.	their march. From Ridgeville, they moved on to	day, as I informed you in a previous letter, had	The line of breastworks continues. From the centre of our position, far away to the extreme left.	bills to the military authorities for payment of losses	labor of the forts and pits is prodigious, especially	· 제품 · 제품 · 이상 · 영향자와 회사를 가지 않는 것 같아. 이 가격 · 이 · ·
CLOTHING.	WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT	Smithburg, arriving there at noon. As General	made a full confession of his guilt. He was a resi-	our men threw up hasty defendes, from which to re-	inflicted by both armies. One man vesterday pre-	if we consider that it is temporary for the slege. The enemy had leisure to select his position	And now he sleeps the endless sleep ;
TOTAL FITT TAT	NEW STYLE HEMMER, ERAIDER.	Kilpatrick was completing the arrangements to	dent of Baltimore, where he was well known as a	sist the rebel attack. Wherever stone fences were	sented a captain with a bill for eighteen rails which his men had burned in cooking their coffee. On	where all the advantages would inure to his side	Nought shall disturb that blest repose.
JOHN KELLY, JR.,	and other valuable improvements.	send off his prisoners (who were safely es-	street pedler and declaimer of small wares. Upon	found they were taken advantage of to form a part of the line. Where these were not at hand the rails	the streets, the burden of their talk is their losses.	and where all the drawbacks would be to ours. His	Though friends may sigh, and kindred weep,
가지는 가지 않는 것은 것은 것이 있는 것이 있 같은 것은 것은 것은 것은 것이 있는 것	ALSO,	corted away), General Stuart pounced down	his person were found complete drawings of the de-	from fences were heaped up and covered slightly	and speculations as to whether the Government	forts were on the best sites and well constructed ; his pits overlooked chasms and natural obstacles.	His heart no pain nor sorrow knows.
TAILOR.	THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES.	with great velocity upon the men of the	fences of Baltimore and of the topography of this	with dirt. Where these did not run in the proper	can be compelled to pay for this or that. Almost entirely, they are uncourteous, but this is plainly	His magazines and paths were all selected and built	Young hero, rest! thy strife is o'er,
- 홍수는 가슴 전에 있는 것 같아요. 이 가지 가지 않는 것 같아요. 가운 것이 같아요. 나라		command, with all his cavalry. Gen. Kilpatrick	region, with particular information of the positions,	direction works of earth and trees were thrown up, behind which the men were to tight. They extended	from lack of intelligence and refinement. Their	before we came. Notwithstanding all these mani-	And thou hast gained a sweet release;
WAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTNUT STREET	Agenty-Vas CHESTSUT Street. mh8-tf	immediately brought his men into position to meet	strength, and movements of all portions of the Army	nearly to the base of Round Hill, and into the tim-	charges, too, were exorbitant; hotels, \$2.50 per	fest advantages, he has, by the superior force of our artillery, been driven from point to point, until	The bugle's blast, the cannon's roar,
	DATING TIMOR AND A	the attack, and without any artillery duelling, the	of the Potomac; also, a letter from a citizen of Balti-	ber that skirts that elevation. They were thrown	day; milk 10 and 15 cents per quart; bread \$1,	now he has not more than half a dozen guns' which	No more shall break thy spirit's peace.
	PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.	whole of Stuart's command was repulsed. Kilpat-	more, addressed to Gen. Ewell, endorsing Richard-	up on Wednesday night, after the 1st and 11th Corps had been driven back through the town. It was	and even \$1.50 per loaf; twenty cents for a ban- dage for a wounded soldier ! And these are only a	he can use, bearing on the land forces and there sites	WESTDALE, Delaware county, Pa. D. B. S
EDWARD P. KELLY'S.	TAMES S. EARLE & SON,	rick, if not his men, believed that Stuart intended	son's reliability, and stating that he would impart	Gen. Meade's plan to compel the enemy to make an	few specimens of the sordid meanness and unpatri-	ated so far within the works that their efficacy is	CONTROL AT STOLET NO. Co. at 11
이 집에 있는 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 같이 많이	JAMED N. PARILLE & DUN,	not a precipitate retreat, but a sudden movement on	very important oral information, &c., also, passes	attack, and for this purpose the works were thrown	otic spirit manifested by these people, from whose	impaired. If the rebels had amnunition abundant (and they have not), it would be difficult for them to	GENERAL SICKLESGen. Sickles, his friends will be gratified to learn, is doing well. After re-
143 South THIRD Street.	IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF	the flank. Instead of this, the rebel general, con-	from General Ewell and General Johnson, and other	up. At the same time the rebels were not idle.	doors our noble army had driven a hated enemy. I wish it to be understood that the facts I have stated	fire, as every gun which we could see could be offect	ceiving his wound and undergoing amputation, he
그 성장에 가지 않는 것이 가지 않는 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같이 많이 많이 했다.	LOOKING GLASSES.	vinced of that prudence which is the better part of	papers, implicating several citizens of Baltimore. He at first denied having any papers about him, but	They threw up a line of over four miles in length, in some cases constructing it with great care. For	can be fully substantiated by many officers high in	tually silenced by a concentration of artillery such	was conveyed to Washington by a crooked route, to
Where he presents to former pairons and the public . the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if not en-	이 이렇게 가장 그는 것이 같은 것이 있는 것이 같은 것이 같이 많이	valor, took to flight, and was soon out of sight.	when they were found in his boot, he said that a	much of the way their works partake more of the	rank, as well as by what I personally saw and expe-	as the world has rarely seen. We have guns of all sorts and calibres, from the monster 11-inch	avoid the enemy. At one house in Pennsylvania the wounded man was obliged to pay five dollars for a
perior, to any in the city-the skill and taste of himself	DIL PATHTINGS.	Kilpatrick then moved on to Boonsboro, and joined the cavalry forces of Gen. Buford. Here it was ar-	person named Dorsey gave them to him at this place.	nature of permanent defences than they do of a for-	hienced. This is Adams county, a neighbor to Cop- perhead York, which is still nearer the stupid and	columbiada, under Captain Selfridge II S. A. to	night's stay. After his arrival at Washington he
and BDWARD P. KELLY, the two heat Wetlows of the 1	ENGRAVINGS.	ranged that a movement should be made upon the	After making a confession, he stated that he had a	tification that is designed to be merely temporary. It was evidently their supposition ou Wednesday	stingy Berks.	the captured iron 6-pounder. They have one 15-inch mortar, which hitherto they have	showed symptoms of exhaustion, which gave rise to
eity-at prices much lower than any other first-elass esta-	PORTRAIT.	rear of the rebels who were reported in large force	wife and children living in Baltimore, and requested	night that they could compel us to make the attack.	Of course there were some bright exceptions to	fired with impunity, happily without much	apprehensions; a measage was sent to Mrs. Sickles to repair thither, which has since been counter-
blishment of the city.	PIOTURE, and	at Williamsport, endeavoring to escape across the	that they should be informed of his wretched fate.	They looked for an assault with inferior numbers	this conduct, and one or two that came to my notice, I desire to allude to it here, for they richly deserve	damage. We have six of the same calibre	manded. General Hooker paid him a visit, and he
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,	PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES	Potomac. On the 8th, Gen. Buford moved, his som		upon their army, in a strong position of their own choosing. Their expectations in this particular	it, having interspersed a bright oasis in this desert of	firing at will, but we anspect with similar results.	was admitted : the two grasped each other's hands.
	PHOTOGRADIT AT DILAG	mand from Boonsboro on the Williamsport nike	1991 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 - 1992 -	were not fulfilled.	shameless indifference and discourtesy-a shameless-	This is the marvel of the contest that while our men are moving about continually, and our horse-	he checks of the iron hearted veteran, and he
At 704 MARKET Street, BLACK CASS, PANTS, 45.50, At 704 MARKET Street, BLACK CASS, PANTS, 45.60, At 704 MARKET Street,	EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND	and attacked the enemy wherever found. Gan Kil.	DARING ADVENTURES OF CAPTAINS	C. EFFECT OF THE WHITWORTH PROJECTILE.	ness which refused Miss Dix and her lady nurses board, because they "didn't want to be troubled with	men gallowing in plain sight of the two lines the	turned away. Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin also
	OATTEDY OF DURINGS	patrick moved his division from Hagerstown to	DAHLGREN AND OLINE-THE CAPTURED DESPATCHES FROM DAVIS TO LEE-A	Moving still to the left, I found an orchard in	boarders."	rehels can only fire. after a tedious stratagem, an	called, as is generally known. According to present
BLACK CASS, PANTS, 50 50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLGG & YAN GUNTEN'S. No. 704 MARKET Street.	GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,	Boonsboro at the same time, and soon became en-	REMARKABLE NARRATIVE.	which the fighting appears to have been desperate in the extreme. Artillery shot had ploughed through	NOBLE EXCEPTIONS.	occasional shot. We overpower them so completely that at no point except the disputed fort, can they	indications it will not be many months before Gen. Sickles will again be in the saddle. His surgeon
IDIOU & VAN GUNTEN'S. NO. 701 BIAKKET Straat	isitf SIG CHESTNUT Street. Philadelphia	gaged with a brigade of the enemy, commanded by	FREDERIOK, Md., July S. 1863.	the ground in every direction, and the trees did not	In honorable contrast to this sordidness was the conduct of Professor Stoever, and his smiable wife.	fire regularly. If they construct loop:holes our gun-	has declined proffered assistance, because of the im-
TRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S. No. 704 MARKET Street	DRAIN PIPE. 4STONEWARE	Col. Harris, of the 10th Virginia Cavalry. To meet	The following incidents are not without interest	by any means escape the fury of the storm. The-	As many as twelve wounded Union soldiers at once	ners knock them into one, and tumble off their sand-	proved condition of the patient; and application
RIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. RIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.	DRAIN PIPE from 2 to 12-inch hore.	the attack, Gen. Kilpatrick charged with the 18th	at this time :	long balls of iron, said by officers present to be a modification on the Whitworth projectile, lay every-	lay upon his dining-room floor, receiving from him-	bags, or if by chance during the night they have a few pierced, no sooner do they show the ends of	has already been made for a Palmer's patent leg, to replace, as early as can be permitted, the limb lost
mh22.6m	2-inch bore 25 Cents per yard	Pennsylvania Cavalry, and were highly successful.	Captain Cline, of the 3d Indiana Cavalry, on the	where scattered. The rebels must have been well	self and Mrs. Stoever constant care. His spacious yard was for days a free ordinary, where our men	their muskets through, than a ratiling fire is noured	at Gettysburg.
	8 do 30 do do.	The fight was for a while quite desperate, and there	28th of June, the day General Meade assumed com-	supplied with this species of ammunition, and they	ate their fill, without money and without price not	at the aperture. Thus are they kent in perpetual	
YO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE	đ do	was heavy loss on both sides. Captain Chauncey,	mand of the Army of the Potomac, went into	evidently used it with no sparing hand. At one time I counted twelve of these bolts lying on a space	only, but with that hearty and cheerful welcome	terror and silence by this triple guard. They cannot afford to fight against such odds. Life and strength	THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK In every East-
RURAL DISTRICTS.	BYELY Variety of connections hands, trans, and homen	of the staff, was in this engagement seriously wound-	Hagerstown with eight men, and captured Lee's	not fifty feet square. I was told that the forest in	which so reanimates the weary. In his cellar he concealed three Union officers for three days while	are too precious, because so limited, to waste in this	ern State preparations are making to execute at once the draft, for which lists are now ready. On
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at heir Country Residences with	Every variety of connections, bends, traps, and hoppers. We are now prepared to furnish Pipe in any quantity, and on liberal terms to dealers and those purchasing in	ed. Gen. Kilpatrick detailed Gen. Coster to flank	messenger and a guard of thirteen men, together	rear of our position was full of these shot that	the town was in possession of the rebels_anxioue-	unprofitable way. For every one of our men wound-	Monday next the drawing is to begin in New York
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF	arge quantities.	the enemy on the right. Gen. Buford opened on the	with despatches and a mail from Richmond.	passed over our heads in the time of the action. The rebel artillery fire has heretofore been excel-	IV determined to save them from arrest and the	ed, they must have three, so that, in the long run, they must be reduced by casualties alone.—Corres-	We hope not an hour's delay will occur anywhere.
	ORNAMENDAT CUINNEY MODE	enemy with his guns with terrible effect. Gen. Kilpatrick moved forward to assist Buford. He as-	On the 1st instant, accompanied by the dashing	lent, but I am told that on the present occasion it	Libby Prison. His wife fed them stealthily du-	pondent Missouri Republican.	Let the whole country unite with the Government in raising and sending forward reinforcements at
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &O.	mental designs. warranted to stand the action of coal	signed, meanwhile, Col. Richmon's brigade to hold	Captain Dahlgren and twenty men, Cline went to	was not accurate. Why it was so is difficult to	ring that time. This generous man encountered Mr. Wilkeson while cearching for his son's body,	la se	once for the army. Lee must be pursued and de-
ALBERT C. ROBERTS.	and, of the weather in any climate.	Stuart in check at Hagerstown. He at once moved	Greencastle, and captured Lee's private orderly and	explain.	and overcame him wholly with his tender outpour-	GEN. LONGSTREET There are very contra-	stroyed; Rosecrans must be supported against
my21-tf CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS	A great variety of Ornamental Garden Vases in Terra	down the Williamsport turnpike, and attacked the	his entire escort, who had very important des-	EFFECTE UPON WHEAT FIELDS.	ing of sympathy and offers of service. He subse-	dictory reports in regard to Gen. Longstreet. Lieut. Col. Wass, of the 19th, who was wounded by the	Bragg; blow must follow blow without delay. We can force, the rebels to lay down their arms, and
	Cotta, classical designs, all sizes, and warranted to	enemy, drove in their left, and fighting them on the	patches from Jeff Davis to Lee, together with orders	A mile from our central position, on the crest of the hill at the cemetery, was a field of wheat, and	quently sought him out and compelled him to come to his home and take food. The next day, as Mr.	concussion of a shell, and who arrived home this	bring every State back to its place in time to re-
AKE SUPERIOR INGOT COPPER,	Stand the weather. Also, Fancy Flower Pote, Hanging Baskets, and Garden Statuary. Philadelphia Terra Cotta Works.	right, to join Gen. Buford. It was getting late in the	to Lee's various generals, muster and pay rolls, and other army matter. The most important of these	near to it a large tract, on which corn was growing	Wilkeson was passing the Professor's door to an	morning, states that when he left, Longstreet was	ceive the congratulations of the friendly world next
from the Amygdaloid Mine, in store and for sale in womantities to suit, at	Philadelphia Terra Cotta Works.	afternoon and the brigade at Hagerstown, confronted .	papers was a letter from Jeff Davis to Lee, and	luxuriantly before the battle. The wheat was fear-	undertaker's, he placed his little son on the watch	within our lines at the point of death, and had re-	New Year's morning, if only we show proper energy
uantities to suit. at WOMRATH'S, 1e20-6m* 415 ARCH Street.		by greatly superior numbers, was obliged to retire.	showed the weakness of the latter, and had a favor-	fully trampled by the hurrying feet of the dense	for him, and as Mr. W. returned, he went out and tenderly forced him in, and showed him a room pre-	quested that his watch and spurs might be sent to Gen. Meade's headquartersResion Journal.	and zeal. Therefore, let there be no delay about the draft, Evening Post.
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