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LAWRENCE GETZ, EDITOR.]

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1863.

FUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.] BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL, AP-ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

the North-West corner of Penn and Fifth street, ad-

A DEALS OF SUBSCRIPTION. \$1.59 a par, payable in advance. 1.00 for six months, in advance. 1.00 for six months, in advance. The explose for \$50 in advance. The explose of \$22, a \$25 stip pays discontinued at the expiration of the last part. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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[Larger Advertisements in proportion.] sentors' and Administrators' Notices, 6 insertions \$2,00 datas' Notices and Legal Notices, 8 11,60 petal Notice, as reading matter, 10 ets. a line for one

arriage notices 25 cents each. Deaths will be (2) Anriage notices 20 come sect. Jointa with so indication of the sector of the se

the first insertion. Yearly advertisers such that every three toecks-but formering their advertisements every three toecks-but former. Any additional renewals, or advertising ex-mins the amount contracted for, will be charged estruct to the haif the rates above specified for transient adver-

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BLANKS OF ALL KINDS, iastading PACCHNERY and PAPER DEEDS, MORTGAGES, losted, ARTICLES OF AGERERETT, LEASES, and a variety of AUXIONS BLANKS, kept constantly for safe, or printed to ender.

DANIEL E. SCHROEDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE WITH J. HAGENMAN, PENN ST., shove Sixth, Reading, Pa. [June 6-3m]

C. A. Leopold, A TTORNEY AT LAW.—OFFICE IN COURT Streat, first door below Sixth, Reading, Pa. May 23, 1863-19

RICHMOND L. JONES, A TTORNEYAT LAW, OFFICE WITH J. GLANCY JONES, ESQ., April 15, 1863-3mo

JESSE G. HAWLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NORTH Sixth Street, opposite the Keystone House, Reading.

JOHN BALSTON,

AT'TORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE WITH A. B. WANNER, NORTH Sixth Street. (above the Court House,) Reading, Pa. February 21, 1863-19

REMOVAL. WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to the north side of Contistreet first door below Sixth. [dec 22-tf

Charles Davis, TTURNEY AT LAW-HAS REMOVED HIS University of the office lately occupied by the Hon. David Vordon, deceased, in Sixth street, opposite the Cont base. [april 14]

Daniel Ermentrout, A TTORNEY AT LAW—OFFICE IN NORTH Sixth street, corner of Court alley. [sug 13-1y

David Neff, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Poreign and Domestic DRY GOUDS, No. 25 East Peam Street, Keading, Pa. [March 10, 1860.

LIVINGOOD'S United States Bounty, Back Pay and Pension Office,

COURT STREET, NEAR SIXTII. AVING BEEN ENGAGED IN COLLECT-H AVING DEEN ENGAGED AT COMMEN-ing claims against the Government, I feel confident itst all who have herstofore employed me will cheerfully endorse my promptness and fidelity. My charges are moderateand no charge made until oblained.

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained. DR. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE most Certain, Speedy and only Restored to DR. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE most Cartain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Discasses, Weakness of the Itack or Limbs, Strictures, Advections of the. Kidneys and Blad-der, Lavoluntary Discharges, Impolency, General Debliky, Nervousness, Dyspensia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confa-sion, of Ideas, Palplation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremut-ling, Jimmess of Sight or Giddiness, Dissays of the Haad, Throat, Nosc or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomacht or Bowels--those Ferribie Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Yonth--those succar and solitary practices more fast lo their vielins than the song of Syrean to the Mariners of Ulysce, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

aopes or anticipations, rendering marriaga, Sc., impossible **UOUNG MEDN** Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice that dreadfol and destructive habit which annually sweep to an untimely grave thousands of Young Mes of the mos exclude talents and brilliant intellect, who might other wise have contranced literating Senates, with the thunder

itranced listening Senales, with the thumas is or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call MARRIAGE,

MACHENEL AND A COLOR DE LA COL

ordanic weakings. mmediately Cured and Fall Vigor Restored. This Distressing Affection—which renders Life and Man

This Distressing Affection-which renders Life and Mar-ringo impossible-is the penalty paid by the victums of im-proper induigences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful conse-quences that may ensue. Now, who that understand the subject will pretend to deary that the power of prorran-tion is lost scenar by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent Besides being deprived of the pleas-ner of healthy offspring, the most sections and destructive symptoms to both body and minut arise. The system be-comes Deranged, the Physical and Menial Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Norvons Irritabil-ity, Dyspepsis, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Con-stitutional Desility, a wasting of the Frame, Gough, Con-sumption, Decay and Death.

Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street. Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few door from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number. Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS. No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs. DR. JOHNSTON,

DR. JOILNSTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Grad-uate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been opent in the houghtals of London, Paria, Philadelphia and else-where, has effected some of the most astonlaking cures that were ever known; many tronbled with ringing in the bead and ears when saleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at endden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent bleebing, stiezded sometime with derangement of milud; were cured immediately.

TARE PARTICULAR NOTICE Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselve by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which rul both body and mind, qufitting them for either business

Series of marriage. SE are some of the sad and melancholy effects pro by carly habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the tud Linubs, Pains in the Head, Dinness of Sight A funccular Power, Papitation of the Heart, pay , Nervous Irritability, Daraugement of the Digestive Consert Dabitity Semutams of Communities for suced by early Back and Limba

wile produced. Thorsanous of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their decliming health, losing their vigor becoming weak, pale, nervons and emaciated, having a lagallar appearance about the eyes, cough and symptom

YOUNG MEN

o have injured themselves by a certain practice indul in when alone, a habit frequently learned from ev pantons, or at school, the effects of which are nightly even when asleep, and if not curred renders marriag when asleep, and if not cured renders marriag e, and destroys both mind and body, should ap ply immediately. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country the darling of his parents, should be snatched from al

ring of his parents, should be snatched from a class and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of ang from the path of nature and indulging in a cen-sret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplat

MARRIAGE.

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote consultial happiness. Indeed, with out these the journey through life becomes a weary pil-grimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with desparts and filed with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another be-comes blicked with our pure.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE. When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasu finds that he has imbibed the secels of this painful disca-it to often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, dread of discovery deters him from applying to those wi from education and respectability, can stone befriend hi delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horr It too often happens that an ill-limed sense of shame, of dread of discovery, deters him from applying to hose who, from education and respectability, can stone beriend bin, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal mains in the head -of-

WAR NEWS! THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE Sale at moderate rates, Five fielding Lots on North Ninth street. Five Building Lots ou the west side of Moss alley, East Five Building Lots ou the west side of Moss alley, East The building Lots on the west side of Abers alory, Rest of Ninth street. Three Building Lots on the west side of North Tenth street, and Fourteen Building Lots on the east side of Moss aliey. The conditions will be made easy to purchasers, the pro-prietor being willing to leave two-thirds of the purchase

Desirable City Lots For Sale.

accord stand on the premines of secured to the purchase loody stand on the premines if secured hy Roud and lordgage, stud allow payment to be made in installments f 10, 20 and 60 Dollars, until the whole debt is paid, rovident first one-third of the purchase money is paid on elivery of the Deed. This is a rate chance for Laborers and Mechanics to secure homes, as the lots are in the neighborhood of the Steam Forge and Industrial Works; and as it is understood that all the Depots of the Junction Eathroads will be put up

of the Lots may be seen at my office, or that agner, Esq., Court street, FREDERICK LAUER. Jan 31-if] SALE OF LAND. 1,200,000 acres farm land

OF THE

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. TT IS WELL KNOWN THAT THIS COM-T IS WELL KNOWN THAT TILLS COM-pany, in the faw years since the construction of the Estitroad, has sold a large number of Farms to estiters, who, mosily in a short time, enjoyed a degrees of pros-perity, which is smillcine evidence of the quality of the soll, and the facilities for disposing of its produce. The numerous villages which have spring up in this short time size sindlents the alundant resources of the country. The land is rich PRAIRIE SOIL, often thickly wooded. Woodland can generally be purchased at short distances and how prices-sometimes of the Company. The various kinds of grain are successfully cultivated. Frail, Grapes, &c. grow rapidly, and yield abundanily and of superior quality. The fruit market is prohably the best in the Wust. For the raising of Catlle there is no better country, much has already been done for Schools. The load its sold—Wood or Frairie,—at from 6 to \$12 per acre, secording to its distances from the Railroad. At the time of parchase, only the interest of the purchase money is re-golred. For the 3 farty energy like years, likewise only the interest of the bits of the solf on the filter on the solf of \$12 per acre, secording to its distances from the Railroad. At the time of parchase, only the interest of the purchase money is re-golred. For the 3 farty energy like works of the bits re-solved. For the 3 farty energy like works of the purchase money is re-

According to be under the large to be purchase money is re-quired. For the 3 first years, likewise only the interest. At the end of the fourth year and the thrase following, each one quarter of the capital; thus after the expiration of

for The undersigned has been appointed agent, and having personally examined the land, is able to give exact information. All communications to be addressed to JOHN ENDIAICH, Agent, March 21-41] Reading F. O., Borks county, Pa.

NEW GOODS! UST OPENED, AT THE STORE OF THE

subscriber, a general assortment of dry goods. MOURNING SILKS,

BLACK TAFATTE, for Ladies' Circulars and Costs. FIGURED BROWN SILES, DESIRABLE STYLES MOZABIQUES, FRENCH MERINO FOR SHAWLS, DOUBLE-FOLD MERINO Do. CHALLIES-DELAINS, LAWNS-FRENCH GINGHAMS,

CALICOES---MUSLINS. COTTONADES AND JEANS, MERINO, CASSIMBRE NANKINETTS, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, PAPER AND CAMBRIC MUSLINS, FRENCH CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. HICKORY STRIPES AND CHECKS, COLORED AND BLEACHED FLANNEL,

IRISH LINEN AND MARSEILLAISE, FAEMERS' DRILLINGS AND CORDS, PATENT THREAD, SPOOL COTTON, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEF#, SHAWLS, COATS, CIRCULARS, BALMORALS AND HOOP SKIRTS. PARASOLS AND SUN SHADES,

UMBRELLAS. &c., &c. All of which will be sold at reasonable prices-bellev ag that a mimble surparcy will go farther than A SLOW minimum call und see, and get the value of goods fo he worth of your money.

DAVID NEFF. 25 PENN STREET, READING tuge 20.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS! BURTS

BUIS, ANTS, &c.,

VALUABLE PREPARATION.

FOR IT NEVER FAILS.

EXTERMINATO



A Full Description of the Battle of Gettysburg.

The Battle-Field-The Slaughter-The Condition of the Town.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia An

Gerrysburg, July 7, 1863. The battle of Getrysburg will be one of the longest remembered of all the battles of this war. It is the only contest yet fought upon Northern soil. It repelled an invasion. It was sanguina-ry and desperate. Both armice had good po-sitious, and, what is most momelous in war, sitions, and, what is most spomalous in war, both occupied such advantageous ground that neither could drive the other away. At different times during the battle each commanding gener-al contemplated a retreat. One made it, but the other did not. Both Lee and Meade wished to act on the defensive, but misapprehensions made each attack at different times, and both attacks were defeated. Poor Reynolds lost his life when driven back from his advance on Cashtown; and Barkadale fell as Longstreet's Grand Division Barksdale fell as Longstreet's Grand Division was repulsed in their fierce attack upon the Cemetery. Each commander, too, relied upon

Cometery. Each commander, too, relied upon reinforcements to accomplish his purpose. Meade received his, but Lee got none. Eighty thous-and men fought on each side, each army support-ed by at least a hundred cannon; and the losses may be safely stated at one-fifth of the whole number engaged. Gettysburg, a small inland town, has become as famous as Waterloo. PREVIOUS TO THE BATTLE.

The great landmark of the battle field is the outh Mountain. This runs almost north from larper's Ferry until it enters Pennsylvania, and Harper's Ferry until it enters Fennsylvans, and then it curves gradually around towards the northeast, and sweeps off to the upper Susque-hanna. There is a valley on each side of it. Hagerstown is the principal city in the western one and Frederick in the eastern. Entering Penn-South Mountain.

ylvania, we have Chambersburg to the west of he mountain and Gettysburg to the east. the two valleys curve around to the northeast, we find Carlisle in the western one, north of Gattysburg. There is no railroad running slong the eastern valley; the Cumberland Valley road, however, runs the entire length of the

other. After the battle of Chancellorsville was fought,

both armies lay for some time quietly watching soun armies in y for some time quietly watching each other at Fredericksburg. Then silently and secretly General Lee began his movements. He hurried away with the principal portion of his force before the Federal army knew it. Up along the southern bank of the Rappahannock, through Culpeper around the bases of Battle-make Mountains, his army marched as wiftle sinke Mountains, his army marched as swifty as was possible. He passed west of the Bull Run Mountains, sending cavalry to Thoroughfare Gap and Aldie to watch the passes. His troopers had numerous skirmishes with Federal cavalry on the eastern side of the mountain. Still Lee marched on He passed between Leastburg and marched on. He passed between Leesburg and Harper's Ferry with part of his force. The re-mainder crossed the Blue Ridge into the Shenaumainder crossed the Blue Klüge into the Shenan-doah Valley, which is but a continuation on the south side of the Potomac of the Chambersburg Valley. He pounced upon the astonished Mil-roy at Winchester. On and on his twoicolumns marched, until both reached the Potomac. The lower one with the smallest force, crossed beroy at winchester. On and on his twogeolumbs marched, until both reached the Potomac. The lower one, with the smallest force, crossed be-low Harper's Ferry, and the main body passed the stream at a dozen different fords and bridges between Sharpeburg and Williamsport. The lower one entered Frederick, and the upper Hagerstown; and afterwards the different raids through the Pennsylvania valleys were made, resulting in such great destruction of property. It was not until General Lee had secured through the Pennsylvania valleys were made, resulting in such great destruction of property. It was not until General Lee had secured good start that General Hooker discovered the movement. Then began those great long marches which tested the endurance of the Federal sol-

[VOL. XXIV-NO. 13.-WHOLE NO. 1977.

up the bill on the other side, could see the Semi-nary towards the northwest. Further to the right is the Gettysburg College, also on the eminary Hill.

Beginning at the left hand, the Confederate line rested on the little stream; then ascended the resteu on the fittle stream; then ascended the hill and ran along a stone fence, which had been made into a rifle pit. As it approached Gettysburg it curved around, crossing the Cham-bersburg and Emmettsburg roads and the road to Carlisle, and passed the seminary and college, between which it crossed a serpentine railway leading into the town, called the "Tape-worm." The ridge continued the spite length is front The ridge continued the entire length, its front, except in a few cleared spots, being covered with timber. The line must have extended at least ight miles.

The ridge occupied by the Federal troops was half enclosed by the other. It was an inner circle, and was made up of much higher and bolder hills than the water one. The Federal left rested also on the little stream and ran along a rocky ravine, then ascended the Cometer Ilil, and so on in a semicircle over one round-topped wooded hill after another until it was topped wooded fill after abother unit it was lost on the right in the mazes of a thick forest. Meade's line was about five miles in length, and in the battle, beside the higher ground, he had all the advantages of interior lines, and also was in a friendly country. His headquarters were on a wooded knoll, a mile east of the cemetery. Away off behind the Confederate line, and curving around in a larger circle still, was the

THE BATTLE.

In all the contests excepting the opening one, the enemy attacked. On Wednesday morning, General Reynolds, with the Federal advance, approached the town from the southeast, the enemy evacuating it on his arrival. He passed hrough and out on the west side towards Chambersburg. He marched several mile met by the enemy in strong force, and after a slight contest was compelled to retire. The enemy pushed him very hard, and he came into the town on a run, his troops going along every available road, and rushing out on the east side, closely followed by the enemy. Ode of his brigclosely followed by the enemy. Offe of his brig-ades came along the "Tape-worm" with a Con-federate brigade on each side of it. All three were abreast, running as hard as they could— the two outside ones pouring a heavy fire into the centre, out of which men dropped, killed or wounded, at almost every footstep. This Federal brigade, in running that terrible gauntlet, lost half of its men. General Reynolds was killed, and Gettysburg was lost; but the Federal troops succeeded in mounting the Cemetery IIIII. and succeeded in mounting the Cemetery Hill, and the enemy ceased pursuing. At night the enemy encamped in the town and the Federal troops on the hill.

the hill. During Wednesday night and Thursday morn-ing the two armies were concentrating on the two ridges, which were to be the next day's lines of battle, and by noon on Thursday each general had a force of eighty thousand men at his diserates in the town erected barricades, and had their sharpshooters posted in every available spot, picking off Federal soldiers on the hills to the north of the cemetery. The cannonade was fierce and incessant, and shells from both sides dew over into the devoted town. Beyond killing and wounding, breaking trees and shattering houses, and making an awful noise, however, this cannonade had but little effect on the result of the battle. Both sides fourcht with erest

movement. Then began there of the Federal sol-which tested the endurance of the Federal sol-diers. Twenty and thirty miles a day General Hooker's army journeyed, from Fredericksburg to the mouth of the Monocacy, crossing the Polo-mac near there, and waiting for further informa-tion. Lee made the Antietam field his quarters, there Wooker halted at Frederick. On Thursday night, fearing that the ener had flanking parties which might turn his rear General Meade had serious intentions of retreating, and he called a council of war. The advice of some of his generals, however, and the capture of the courier, with dispatches from Richmond from which it was learned that the enemy could receive no reinforcements, made him decide to remain. On Friday morning General Lee did not desire On Friday morning General Lee did not dosire to make the attack. He saw the superiority of the Federal position, and wished to entice them out of it, and down into the valley. With this design he withdrew all of his sharpshooters and infantry from Gettysburg. The descried town lay there a very tempting bait, but General Meade's men hid quietly behind the fences and trees, and banks upon the hills. They could look down into the atroats and see averything which trees, and banks upon the huis. Incy could loss down into the streets and see everything which was in progress. They saw the enemy march out and retire to the seminary, but made no ad-vance, and the Confederates gained nothing by the movement. A parting salute of musketry, however, from a knoll porth of the cemetery, ac-colorided the Confederate retreat. For some celerated the Confederate retreat. For 80**m**e time the town had scarcely a soldier in it. Scores of dead and wounded men and horses, with broken wagons, bricks, stones, timber, torn clothing and abandoned accoutrements, lay there. The fright-ened inhabitants peered out of their windows to see what the armies were doing to cause such a luil, and almost afraid of their own shadows, they last and away and crouched in corners and cel-lars at the sound of every shot or shell. General Lee's evacuation had no effect. Meade was neither to be entired into the town nor into the valley. Enough dead bodies lay in the fields and streets to give him a warning of what happened to poor Reynolds two days before, and he wisely determined to stay where he was and lef events shape themselves. The enemy soon became impatient. They could wait no longer; and after much solicitation from his subordinates, General Lee permitted General Longstreet to send his grand division on a charge upon the cemetery. The Federal soldiers were on the alert. They were hid behind their embankments, some kneel ing, and some flat on the ground. The Con-federate artillery opened. It was as fierce canonade as the one the day before, but instead of being spread all over the line, every shell was thrown at the cemelery. Experienced soldiers brown at the construct Experienced solutions soon divined what was coming, and in every portion of the Federal line the cannon were di-rected towards the valley in front of the ceme-tery. All were ready. Amid the furious fire from the Confederate cannon, scarcely a Federal shot was heard. The artillerists, implements in hand, crouched in the little ditches dug behind their centro. hand, crouched in the nittle diches dug behind their cannon. With arms loaded, the infantry awaited the charge. It soon came. From the woods of short, scrubby timber and the rocks near the seminary there rose a yell. It was a long, loud, unremi-ting, hideous screech from thousands of voices. At the yell, the Federal cannon opened. Soon the energy's columns emerged from the woods. They came on a rush down the hill, waving their arms and still screeching. They climbed fences and rushed along, each one bent upon getting first into the cemetery. The cannon roared, and grape and canister and spherical case fell thick among them. Still they rushed converd hun-Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia This Strablishmetry OPFENS GREAT This descense is a constrained of the constrained and the constrained and the constrained the constr

of the town. In front there is a rather steep declivity to the valley, then a gentle ascent, covered with low, scruby timber and pieces of rock, to the Seminary Hill, a mile distant. Here was the Confederate line. As the gazer stood amid the broken tombstones he coold see the entire field. The valley, the debateable ground, stretched around from right to left, almost a semicirie. He could look over the tree-tops and little patches of wood, and passing his eys up the hills on the other side, could see the Semihotter. The tight swayed back and forth. One moment the enemy would be at the railings of the cemetery; then a rush from the Federal side would drive them down into the valley. Then, with one of their horrid screeches, they would

with one of their horrid screeches, they would fiercely run up the hill again, into the cemetery, and have a fierce battle among the tombstones. It was the hardest fight of the day, and hundreds were slain there. Reckless daring, however, will not always succeed. Several attempts were made to take the place, but they were not successful; and late in the afternoon, leaving dead and wounded behind them, the enemy's forces slowly retreated up their own hill and into their woods Secia. They were not routed. They can scarcely again. They were not routed. They can scarcely be said to have been driven. They had made an attack and been repulsed, and after renewed at-

attack and been repulsed, and after renewed at-tempts, feeling that it was useless to try any more, they retreated. It was now General Maade's turn to make an attack. Though they had lost heavily, his soldiers felt elated. They saw hopes of a victory, and were ready to do almost anything to secure it. Although there had been so fierce a bathe in the valley below Geitysburg'vet the town was as quick and as

Gottysburg, yet the town was as quiet and as much descried as ever. Shells flew over it, and now and then one of its houses would have a wall cracked or a roof broken, but neither force wall cracked or a roof broken, but neither force possessed it. General Meade turned his atten-tion there. The day was waning and the battle had lulied, and he determined, if possible, to drive the enemy out of the seminary. His troops were placed in order, and charged down the hill and into the town. They ran along every street, chasing a few of the enemy, still hid there, be-fore them. They came out upon the west side, along the "Tape-worm," and the Emmetisburg and Chambersburg roads, and ascended the enemy's hills amid a storm of grape and shell. At the seminary the Confederates were not very At the seminary the Confederates were not very strong. They had weakened that portion of the line to make their attack further to the south, time to make their attack further to the south, upon the cometery. They had but few cannon; and though they resisted some time, they finally retreated from the edge of the hill and abandoned the seminary. The Federal troops did not chase them. The land back of the seminary was rather flat, and cut up into grain fields, with here and there a patch of woods. The rifle pits on the brow of the hill proved an effectual aid to the Federal soldiers in mainteining their ground. Federal soldiers in maintaining their ground; and as they lay behind the bank, with the ditch in front, they could pick off the stragglers from the retreating enemy. There was but little se-rious fighting after this, and night put an end to Friday's struggle, the Confederates having re-tired about a mile on the north, near the seminary, and a half mile on the south, at the little stream During the night the dead in the streets of Gettysburg were buried, and the wounded on all parts of the field were collected and carried to the rear. On the next morning General Meade expected another attack ; but instead of making it the enemy retreated further, abandoning their

expected another attack; but instant of means it the enemy retreated further, abandoning their entire line of battle, and the pickets reported that they were entrenching at the foot of South Mountain. The Federal army was terribly crip-pled and sadly in want of rest, and no advance was made, although pickets were thrown out acress the enemy's old line of battle, and towards the place where they were building entrench-ments. All the day was spent in feeding and resting the men. Gettysburg was turned into a evast hospital, and impromptu ones were made at a dozen places on the field. The rain came, too, and with it cool air and refreshment both from wind and rain. No one could tell what the the mens were doing : every picket reported that and with it cool air and retreasment both from wind and rain. No one could tell what the enemy were doing; every picket reported that they were entreaching, and the night of the 4th of July closed upon the field with it in Federal the army with renewed strength. J. C.

THE LOSSES. It is very difficult to make any estimate of the

head and foot boards. At his bead, written with a lead-pencil, is the following inscription : "BRIG. GEN. BARKSDALE, "McLaw's Division, Longstreet's Corps. "Died July 3d. "Wound in left breast-left leg broken. "Eight yoars a Representative in Congress."

At the foot, written in the same hand, is : "Gen. Barksdale, C. S. A."

At the Confederate General's feet, and almost At the Confederate General's feet, and almost touching him, it lies so close, is the grave of a stain Federal officer. The headbeard tells us it is Captain Foster, of the 148th Regiment Penn-sylvania Volunteers. At the Captain's feet is the grave of N. M. Wilson, a Sergeant of the 11th Massachusotts. There they lie, New England, Pennsylvania, and the South, two of them bitter enemies during life, but sleeping their last sleep together on the soil of the other's native State.

THE RESULT.

So far as the fight was concerned, neither army can be said to have gained any material advan-tage. To retreat from a field and leave it in the ensury spossession is technically a defeat, and it may be conceded therefore that General Meade gained a victory. Still, Lee's army was not driven away. It was not routed. It voluntarily fell back at a time when no one was fighting it. Lee began to dig and to retreat at the same time; and so well did he hide his manœurres, that he secured thirty-six hours start in his retreat He secured thirty-six hours start in his retreat. He retired down both sides of the South Mountain, retired down both sides of the South Mountain, and on Sunday afternoon, while pursuit was commenced, there were several skirmishes. Lee got safely away, and unless the high water in the Potomae stops him, or he does not wish to cress, he is by this time safely over with the greater part of his army. Gen. Meade is not able to intercept him, and all ideas of his cap-turing a host of fleeing invaders are foolish. Still, General Meade has done the best he could. He is a modest unpretending have offi-

could. He is a modest, upretending, brave offi-cer, and has acted wisely and well. He has done all that lay in his power, and it would be the greatest injustice if fault were to be found with him now because General Lee's army was not routed or taken. The invasion is over. The frightened people of the North can now brasthe routed or taken. The invasion is over. The frightened people of the North can now breathe freely. Although millions of dollars of property has been destroyed, and nearly the finest por-tions of Adams county ruined, yet the enemy is out of the State, and we are once more secure. Thousands of people are going to the battle-field. Every house and shed and stable in Get-tysburg is turned into a lodging house. Every conceivable wheeled vabile which can carry passengers is dragged to the battle-field. The country for fifty miles around seems to have turned out to view the sad relics of one of the fiercest battles of the war.

de until oblained. WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD oct 18-ff] Attorney at Law, Court St., Reading, Pa.

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Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel. \$60 A MONTH !- We want Agents at \$60 a Pencils. Orientul Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address, May 9-Sm] SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. B. FRENCH, Proprietor. REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS OF ALL kinds, for sale by barrel or pound, at PEOCOCK'S, june 27 40 South Fifth Street.

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Washington and Baltimore, frightening every one in both cities, and then General Lee began ROACHES, RATS, MICE, BED

that bold and daring movement which has as-tonished the world. As swiftly as possible he marched up the Cumberland Valley. One strong marched up the Cumperiand Villey. Une strong column went through Chambersburg to Carlisle; another came east through the South Mountain to Gettysburg and York and Columbia. The North was more frightened than ever. After the first raids there had been a lull, but a new fear soized all, and many of the farmers loaded on their hardbury of the farmers loaded or their household goods and descritcd the threatened country, hastening to the east bank of the Susquehnna. The enemy's columns,

however, retired, one to Gettysburg, and the other to Chambersburg. Thus matters stood on Sunday, June 28th.

Sunday, June 28th. Suddenly the Administration relieved General Hooker of his command. He ordered the evacu-ation of Maryland Heights, where by just such an invasion last year Colonel Miles and nine thousand men were captured. Halleck forbade it. Hooker asked to be relieved, and he was re-lieved. lieved. At three o'clock on the morning of June 29th, an officer who had ridden post-haste from Washington entered General Meade's tent. He woke Meade with "General, I bring you trouble, worke measure with "deutral, i bring you to toto, and handed him an order to take command of the army. At daylight Meade found himself the leader of a force of which, beyond his own corps, he knew but little, and with which he was expected to drive from Pennsylvania a triumphani enemy, flushed with victory, loaded with booty, and led with consummate ability. With many misgivings General Meade took command, and marching north until he struck the turnpike from Baltimore to Gettysburg, he turned north-

westward to find the enemy. The Administration was frightened-so much so that for almost the first time since the war began it forgot political schemes to attend to the wants of the army. Every available soldier was gathered from Fortress Monroe and North Caro lina. General Heintzelman's reserve in the en trenchments of Washington was depicted to add to Meade's force, and the Federal army marched to Getysburg about eighty thousand strong. At ten o'clock on Monday morning, June 20th, General Foster's North Carolina troops passed

control routers rottin Carolina troops passed through Baltimore, and made what haste they could towards Gettysburg. The removal of General Hooker was the first blow which the enemy received, and Mcade's march towards Gettysburg was the second.

They had confidently relied on meeting a fatigued Federal army, exhausted by long marches and commanded by an officer in whom confidence was impaired, on the comparatively flat country near York. . They scarcely expected to have a battle further west.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

On Wednesday morning, July 1, General Rey-nolds, with twenty-five thousand men, the ad-vance of the Federal army, approached Gettys-burg from the southeast and began the great R kinds, for sale by barrel or pound, at proceedings of the Southeast and began the great processes of the South Pitch Street, for sale by arrel or pound, at proceeding of the South Pitch Street, for sale by a the Pitch Street and the South Pitch Street and the most prominent spot provide Several miles west of Gettysburg, is the great landmark, and the most prominent spot near the town is the hill upon which stood the proceeding of the store of th

It is very dimetuit to make any commute of the losses in any contest, but from all that can be learned the number of killed, wounded and cap-tured of the Federal army will scarcely exceed the New-York Journal of Commerce, of Friday fifteen thousand. The enemy's loss was about the same. There is no reason why it should ex-

seed that of Gen. Meade, and none which should head us to place a lower estimate upon it. As to prisoners, it is more difficult to judge, but as there were no instances of any entire commands there were no instances of any entire commands surrendering, the only men captured being de-serters, and stragglers and wounded, who either lagged behind or lay upon the field, the two ar-mies have been equally depleted by captures. The Confederates, however, paroled nearly all whom they took, and these are still with Gen. Meade. Of captured Confederates there seem to have been about six thousand.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

My visit to the field was made this (Tuesday) morning, and it presented a wonderful though sorrowful spectacle for the curious. Most of the dead had been buried, but many were still lying about, few, however, being Federal soldiers. Every fence was knocked down, and every house or shed upon the field or around it had its win-dows shattered, its walls torn out and its roof in Every fence was knocked down, and every house or shed upon the field or around it had its win-dows shattered, its walls torn out and its roof in tatters. The fences had all been torn down by passing and repassing troops, or else they had been carried off boilty to make barried en torn to be being of the ter-tion of the termination of the ter-rible error into which they have been plunged by their political leaders. It is probable that the present state of affairs will increase the boldbeen carried off bodily to make barricades or breastworks. The stones previously scattered over the surface of the ground had been collected in piles for rifle pits. Nearly every tree had limbs torn from it, and all bore marks of bullets. Some had their bark striped off in shreds by the wind of passing shells. The ground was tramped into a bog, and was covered with every conceivable thing-old broken muskets, bayonets and ramrods, pieces of wagons, broken wheels, cartridge boxes, belts, torn clothing, blankets fragments of shells, and sometimes unexploded Iragments or sneis, and sometimes unexploated ones, bullets, cartridges, powder-everything used in war or by soldiers, was scattered around in plenty. The grain and grass, which once grew there, was almost ground to a jelly. Every-where could be seen traces of the carnage. Hun-dreds of dead horses, still unburied, lay on the field or d in horsey places and snot distant from

dreds of dead horses, sull undurses, isy on the field; and in boggy places and spots distant from the town, many of the men were still unburied. There is something impressive about a dead man on a battlo-field. To see him lying there, man on a battle-held. To see him fying there, with his hands clenched, his teeth set; and his limbs drawn up, with ramrod or musket firmly held—lying just as he was standing when the fatal bullet struck him, teaches a sad lesson. To the terrible end of battle. To know that at this fence where so many lie, a tug of war was had for hours—to feel that that tree whose bark is

stripped off, showing red stains on the inner wood, has received the gushing blood of some poor soldier, is by far the best teacher of war's evils. And when, after all is over, men still lic on the damp ground, undisturbed as they fell, with hawks and crows and buzzards sailing lazily

over them—their countenances bearing an expression of herror as the blassing bloodsho pression of horror, as the blearing, bloodsho eyes, the blackened face and the contorted fea

tures, turn up towards you-when all this is seen, and the fact that thousands like them have lain there before is impressed upon the mind, a

last, contains the following :

HOW TO SECURE PEACE.

"It is by no means certain that the present is a propitious moment for entertaining definite plans of peace. If our policy had been such as to raise a Union party in the South, to foment to raise a Union party in the South, to foment differences of opinion there, we have no doubt that this momont we should hear a loud call for peace from within the revolted States. The same individual sufferings and pains which we have spoken of as operating here, are felt there with equal intensity. We know that in various parts of the South are mutterings of discontent, pro-phecies of failure, and secret longings for peace and union. We know that in Georgia it is not uncommon in private circles to here the South. and union. We know that in Georgia it is not uncommon in private circles to hear the South-ern Confederacy spoken of as a very dubious af-fair, and the return of Georgis to the Union as a possibility in the future. We hear similar reports from North Carolina, and we have reason to believe that in other portions of the Southern States there are more on these of the ness and strengthen the influence of these persone. Still, as heretofore, it is plain to us be-yond dispute that a policy should be adopted which is calculated to increase the number of such persons, and to hold open to all the people of the South the manifest advantages of union and passes over disunion and war. There are sensible people in the Southern States. They are not all gone mad. The Government of the United States has in its hands a tremendous power over these persons, and by using and aid-ing them, a vast power over the unity of the

Southern States and people. A wise course on the part of the Government now, might be pro-ductive of the most glorious consequences. "If such a course could be adopted as would restore the union and peace, is it not the duty of the Administration to pursue it? Can any man, except one who has become insame on a one idea man basilet as to the ameniate the set idea plan, hesitate as to the propriety, the wis-

dom, the duty in such a case ? "The radical men are surely crazed who pro-pose to change the object of the war and proselimbs drawn up, with ramrod or musket firmly held—lying just as he was standing when the fatal bullet struck him, teaches a sad lesson. To see scores of them is more impressive; and that, with the awful desolation and havoc and ruin on all sides, shows far too plainly for delicate senses the terrible end of battle. To know that at this

hard fought fields to attempt it. "The instant that there is an opening for peace and union, that instant must be seized, and the opening enlarged. Until it comes the soldiers are ready for battle, the people are ready with sscriftces as heretofore. But these soldiers must not be wested. These secifices are ready and not be wasted. Those sacrifices are sacred, and must not be profaned."

THE LATE GENERAL REYNOLDS.

Pennsylvania is called upon to mourn the loss of one of her truest and bravest sons. Major General JOHN FULTON RETROLDS was killed in the