

Great Battle at Gettysburg. Our Army Gain a Decided Victory.

A special to the New York Herald, dated Harrisburg, July 2d, says the battle of Gettysburg to-day was fierce and bloody.

At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 1st and 11th Army Corps reached Gettysburg entering from the East side of the town, and marched directly through to the West side, the cavalry force of the enemy in town galloping back as we advanced.

On passing out of the west end of the town, the enemy were observed advancing rapidly from the Chambersburg turnpike in line of battle, endeavoring to hold an advantageous position, commanding the town.

The 1st corps, under General Reynolds, which was in advance, pushed forward at a double-quick to gain the advantageous position. The enemy, under Longstreet and Hill, advanced steadily, and in a few minutes a heavy fire, both of artillery and musketry, was opened along the whole line.

The eleventh army corps under Howard was also soon in position, and for a time quite a heavy battle raged. Several charges were made by the enemy, to dislodge our forces, all of which were unsuccessful.

At three o'clock the enemy massed his entire force and endeavored to turn our right wing. General Reynolds advanced, and a heavy infantry fight ensued, which both suffered severely, volley after volley of musketry being poured into the opposing columns with deadly effect. The field between the contending armies was strewn with the dead and wounded.

At about 4 p. m. the 3d and 12th Corps also came on the field after the last repulse of the enemy, but owing to the fall of Gen. Reynolds, and the lateness of the hour, as well as the men and the desire to take care of the wounded, it was determined not to push the enemy for a renewal of the conflict.

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

Our Casualties—Gen. Reynolds Killed. While personally gallantly leading the first bayonet charge made by General Wadsworth's division, the able, popular and gallant Major General John F. Reynolds received a wound which, in less than an hour's time, resulted in death.

The Death of General Reynolds. Major General Reynolds was placing his men when he was fatally wounded, and urging them on to the support of General Buford. He cried out in his enthusiasm, "For God's sake! forward! forward, my brave boys—forward!"

Another Account of Friday's Battle. FREDERICK, July 5.—Gen. French made a move on Williamsport, and destroyed all the pontoon bridges of the rebels, having first driven away the protecting force, thus cutting off their only chance of escape.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. Our Victory Becomes Brighter. BALTIMORE, July 5.—News has been received from Meade's army up to 12 o'clock to-day. The late victory at Gettysburg gets brighter and brighter. The enemy was in full retreat towards Chambersburg and Greencastle.

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LATEST FROM THE BATTLE FIELD

Our Cavalry hold all Mountain Passes. NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 5th.—The Times says that captured dispatches from Davis to Lee, contain a refusal to send the latter reinforcements, and an imperative order to withdraw south of the Potomac, assigning as reasons, his hazardous position in Pennsylvania and the defenseless condition of Richmond.

The Times Gettysburg dispatch says that Hancock's corps which defended the centre was thanked by Gen. Meade in the name of the army and country. A Harrisburg dispatch asserts that Gov. Curtin received a dispatch from Hanover stating that twenty thousand rebels and one hundred cannon had been taken.

Paroled prisoners says that the rebels have captured 3,600 of our troops. We now have the advantage of the rebels in three main positions. Lee's whole available force is with him. The rebel Generals Kemper and Johnson are killed.

Near Gettysburg, July 6.—The rebels have retreated towards the Potomac. The rebel pontoon bridges at Dam No. 6 have been destroyed by our cavalry. Our cavalry have gone to Williamsport to destroy the bridges there.

It is feared Lee's advance reached Williamsport in time to cross an exposed Lee, yesterday, paroled about 2,000 federal prisoners. BALTIMORE July 9.—About 6,000 prisoners have been received here already, and more to come.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—A dispatch from Governor Curtin states that Couch's army is advancing in force, and is likely to render important service. The Governor is satisfied that the rebel army is in our power if we are vigorous and prompt.

WASHINGTON, July 6th, 6:30 A. M.—The following is the latest official dispatch: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 5th, 8:30 A. M.—To Maj. Gen. Halleck.—The enemy retired under cover of the night and a heavy rain, in the direction of Fairfield and Cashtown.

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PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The Press of this morning has the following special:—Gettysburg, July 5, 2 p. m.—A dispatch has just come in from Gen. Haupt, who is in advance, announcing that the enemy is rapidly retreating.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The Journal publishes the following in an extract: BALTIMORE, July 5, 11:30 a. m.—The war correspondent of the Journal has just arrived from yesterday's battle field. He states the rout of Lee was thorough and complete.

BLOODY RUN, July 6.—Jenkins has made off with his rebel cavalry. A portion of the rebel cavalry under Lee is reconnoitering the Potomac for a ford. HANOVER, July 6.—Nothing of great importance has transpired to-day. Our cavalry has not ceased to harass the enemy's rear.

Gen. Farnsworth's body was received to-day. Our scouts report that Lee is straining every effort to gain a strong position in South Mountain Gap. He is on country roads, which is almost impassable, and his men and animals are reported to be exhausted with great fatigue.

FREDERICK, July 6.—Gen. McReynolds sent forward a force to-day to discover the enemy towards Harper's Ferry. The iron bridge at that place was so far destroyed as to be impracticable for the retreating rebels.

In this case there are geographical facts that increase the difficulties.—The Potomac above Harper's Ferry makes a considerable bend northward, and Lee's line of retreat from Gettysburg to the river at Williamsport, is shorter than any route he can pursue.

Our cavalry, under General Pleasanton, is on their flank, and will not fail to strike hard. Generals Buford, Gregg and Kilpatrick are miles in front of their advance.

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Comparing various estimates which reach me, I think our captures in prisoners will reach 9,000 to 10,000. To this number is to be added the badly wounded who will be gathered up all along the line of Lee's retreat, and stragglers and deserters whom it is reported are already being gathered up by hundreds.

The rebel loss in killed and wounded can hardly fall below 12,000 or 13,000, which will swell their total loss up to 25,000, or one-third of their total of 75,000 men which Lee brought over the Potomac with him.

Of prisoners we lost none, except a few officers whom Lee was able to carry off. Three thousand of our men who fell into his hands he paroled, is of no effect, because General Meade promptly refused to agree to it. It is reported that after General Meade refused to accept the parole, General Lee sent to Couch who accepted.

ANTIETAM BRIDGE, July 9.—A. M.—The Times special says our cavalry forced the rebels advance back to Funkstown on the right, and beyond Bakersville on the left. The enemy is in force, and shows fight. There probably will be a battle tomorrow.

BOONSBORO, July 11.—The two armies are confronting each other. The rebel line extends to the river. VICKSBURG POSITIVELY SURRENDERED. 24,000 PRISONERS TAKEN! Official Report of Admiral Porter.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—An official dispatch via Cairo, 12, announces the surrender of Vicksburg and 24,000 prisoners to the victorious army of General Grant. A dispatch from Admiral Porter to Secretary Wells confirms the news. Flags are displayed all over the city. There is tremendous enthusiasm.

THE Lost Found. D. S. PATTON has returned, and is now at his room, prepared to wait upon those wishing anything in the line of Dentistry. July 1, 1863. SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS

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NETS, SATINETS, CASSIMERE, RETS, MERINO CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS, LINENS, COTTONADES, DRILLS, &c., &c. ALSO, NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, AND HABERDASHING ARTICLES.

N. B. We have but one price to all and will not be undersold. Pittsburgh, April 8, 1863.