



THE HISTORY OF THE WAR

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 21.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

If the most insane Abolitionist in the country will reflect for a moment upon the present condition of our public affairs, he must come to the conclusion that the discontent and apprehension, everywhere manifested by the people, are but the natural consequences of the blunders and infamies of the national Administration.

THE CLAIM OF THE MEADE FAMILY.

It is said that the Meade family, to which the Commanding General of the army of the Potomac belongs, are entitled to immense sums of money from the Government, owing to some international States and Spain, the Government of the latter country having originally borrowed the money from Gen. Meade's father, who was a Pennsylvania man.

The Dangers of the Battle Field.

The "Warrior" writes: "There are many dangers connected with a battle and the battle of the 21st of July, was no exception in this respect. The explosion of shells, which burst with a thunderous roar upon the percussion caps of the rifles, was a very real and deadly danger to the soldiers.

Neither Prudence nor Prudence Could Save Them.

The Boston Herald writes: "The Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury of the present Administration, in a speech made by him in Ohio August 26, 1867, said, in referring to a resolution of the House of Representatives, 'We have a right to have our state laws obeyed. We don't mean to resist federal authority. Just or unjust laws we will obey. We will not resist federal authority. We will not resist federal authority. We will not resist federal authority.'

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

On Wednesday, July 20th, the battle of Gettysburg was fought. The Union army, under the command of General Meade, defeated the Confederate army, under the command of General Lee. The battle was one of the most important in the Civil War, and it resulted in the Confederate army being driven back to Virginia.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

The battle of Gettysburg was fought on July 1st, 1863. It was a decisive battle in the American Civil War. The Union army, led by General Meade, defeated the Confederate army, led by General Lee. The battle was a turning point in the war, and it resulted in the Confederate army being driven back to Virginia.

Casualties of Lee's Army.

Me Losses 42,500 Men.

The Baltimore American of last evening says: "A Union General Howard of the United States Army, who was at Baltimore this morning and had an interview with Major General Schenck. Upon unquestionable authority he reports the following casualties of Gen. Lee's army at Gettysburg: killed 11,000, wounded 8,000, and taken away by him, 4,000 buried by the federalists, and 17,000 taken prisoners; captured at Falling Waters, of Gen. Pettigrew's command, 1,000 prisoners and 4,000 killed and wounded—making an aggregate of 42,500 of Lee's army.

Gen. Sibley's Expedition Against the Indians.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, says: "Gen. Sibley's expedition was sixty-five miles from Fort Abernethy last week, and he has returned with a large number of Indians. The expedition was successful in driving the Indians from their winter quarters, and in capturing a large number of their horses and mules. The Indians are now being driven to the south, and are expected to be captured in the near future.

The Retreat of Lee Across the Potomac.

Mr. Thomas O'Harter, belonging to the detective corps of Postmaster Marshall McMillan, arrived in Baltimore yesterday morning. He had been with Lee's army during its retreat across the Potomac, and he has seen and heard many things which are of great interest. He says that the army was in a state of great confusion and disorder, and that the soldiers were in a state of great despair and hopelessness.

The Battle on Friday.

On Friday the enemy's center, occupying an almost impregnable position on the mountain near Gettysburg, was the scene of a desperate battle. The Union army, under the command of General Meade, was engaged in a fierce struggle with the Confederate army, under the command of General Lee. The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a moral victory for the Union army.

Artillery Fighting.

It should be understood that from the first the enemy from his chosen position on the mountain, and a half-mile long line of guns, poured a steady and accurate fire upon the Union army. The Union army, in turn, poured a steady and accurate fire upon the Confederate army. The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a moral victory for the Union army.

How Lee's Retreat Was Managed.

The correspondent of the Richmond Whig, of the 11th inst., writing from Winchester, July 20th, compresses the history of the battle of Gettysburg into the following brief space. Of course it is a Southern version.

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The Battles of Gettysburg.

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New York, July 20.—Yesterday was a quiet Sunday. The various wars were as usual, and the streets were filled with the slight exhibition of disorder. The streets were filled with the slight exhibition of disorder. The streets were filled with the slight exhibition of disorder.

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On Thursday, the 16th inst., at Trinity Church, New York, a marriage took place between Miss Nellie J. Parker, of New York, and Mr. John J. Parker, of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Parker, and was attended by a large number of guests.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MILITARY NOTICES.

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