TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at \$1,00 per annum in advance Abven-TISKMENTS inserted at \$1.00 per square, for three or less insertions—Twelve lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 25 cents A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

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lst Monday of January, Harrisburg 4th Monday of April, Sunbury 1st Monday of October, and in Pittsburg on the 3d Monday of October. OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES. President, - - - Abraham Lincoln, Of Illinois. Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, Of Maine, Sec. of State. - Wm. H. Seward, - New York Sec of Treas'y S. P. Chase, - - - Ohio. Sec. of War. - E. M. Stanton, - - Pennsylvania Sec. of Navy Gideon Welles. . . Connecticut. Sec. of Interior Isaac P. Usher, - - Indiana, P. M. Gen. - - Montg. Blair, - - - Maryland. Attorney Gen. - Edward Bates. - - Missouri,

Wm. Strong, J. M. heed. Sessions. Philadelphia

SUPREME COURT -Chief Justice. Roger B. Tabey, of Maryland Associate Justices-Samuel Nelson of New York, Robert C. Grier of Pennsylvania, John M. Wayne of Georgia, John Catron of Tennessee, Nathan Clifford of Maine, Caleb B. Smith of Indiana. Meets in Washington city on the 1st Monday of December.

CABINET EMPORIUM

B. K. SHOPE, CABINET MAKER, Would respectfully announce to the public that he has fitted up a shop on Cherry street, near the Episcopal church, and near Kratzer's store, where he intends to carry on the Cabinet-making business in its different branches. Having served

regular apprenticeship to the business, and workourneyman over six years, besides carryng on a shop for three years, he flatters himself hat he can render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. Having located in the Borough of Crearfield, he solicits a share of patronage, and it shall ever be his object to make o order, neat and substantial furniture-such as French Bedsteads | He will always be

common and other

and common and French prepared to furnishte orposts-Cottage, Jenny Lind, and all other der Rocking chairs of different kinds, and kinds of Bedsteads, with Teckner's Patent chairs. He will also fur fastenings-and Gard nish to order Hair, Husk, ner's Patent spring Bed-steads. Bureaus of dif-Mattresses. The above steads. Bureaus of dif-ferent kinds. Sideboards, named and many other Wardrobes, Book cases. articles will be made to Parlor and centretables, order for customers, or Breakfast and dining tashort notice, cheap for

les and the latest im CASH or exchanged for proved Extensiontables. approved country pro-Work stands. Hat racks, duce. Don't forget the Teilet and Wash stands, place, as I am prepared and every other kind of to furnish all articles at furni ure in his branch. the most reasonable rates Maple, Cherry, Poplar, Pine, Linwood, and every other suitable lumber, will be taken in exhange for furniture Cash will also be paid for good humber. B. K. SHOPE

N. B.—Coffins of the latest style made to order the short notice. Funerals attended whenever desirable Clearfield. Pa., Jan. 21, 1862

VALLANDIGHAM'S CASE.

Reply of the President to the Ohio Democratic Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 29, 1863. GENTLEMEN: The Resolutions of the Ohio

Democratic State Convention, which you present me, together with your introductory and closing remarks, being in position and argument mainly the same as the Resolutions of the Democratic meeting, at Albany, New York, I refer you to my response to the latter as meeting most of the points in the former. This response you evidently used in preparing your remarks, and I desire no more than that it be used with accuracy. In a single reading of your remarks, I only discovered one inaccuracy in matter, which I suppose you took from that paper. It is where you say. "The undersigned are unable to agree with you in the opinion you have expressed that the Coustitution is different in time of insurrection or invasion from what it is in time of peace and public security."

A recurrence to the paper will show you that I have not expressed the opinion you suppose. I expressed the opinion that the Constitution is different in its application in cases of rebellien or invasion, involving the public safety, from what it is in times of profound peace and public security; and this opinion I adhere to, simply because by the Constitution itself, things may be done in the one case which may not be done in the other.

I dislike to waste a word on a merely personal point, but I must respectfully assure you that you will find yourselves at fault should you ever seek for evidence to prove your assumption that I "opposed in discussions before the people the policy of the Mexican war."

You say? "Expunge from the Constitution this limitation upon the power of Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and yet the other guarantee of personal liberty would remain unchanged." Doubtless if this clause of the Constitution, improperly called as I think a limitation upon the power of Congress were guarantees would stand with that clause our of the Constitution, but how they stand with that clause remaining in it, in cases of rebellion or invasion, involving the public safety. If the liberty could be indulged of expunging that clause, letter and spirit, I really think the constitutional argument would be with you.

My general view on this question was stated in the Albany response, and hence I do not state it now. I only add that, as seems to me, the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, is the personal liberty are conserved and made available in the last resort; and corroborative of this view, is the fact, that Mr. Vallandigham, in the very case in question under the advice of lawyers saw not where else to go but to the habeas corpus. But by the Constitution the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus itself may be suspended when in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may re-

You ask in substance whether I really claim that I may over-ride all the guarantied rights of individuals, on the plea of conserving the public safety-when I may chose to say the public safety requires it. This question, divested of the phraseology calculated to represent me as strugling for an arbitrary personal prerogative, is either simply a question who cases of rebellion or invasion. The Constitution contemplates the question as likely to occur for decision, but it does not expressly declare who is to decide it. By necessary implication, when rebellion or invasion comes. the decision is to be made, from time to time : and I think the man whom, for the time, the people have, under the Constitution, made the Commander-in-Chief of their Army and Navy, is the man who holds the power and bears the responsibility of making it. It he uses the power justly, the same people will probably justify him; if he abuses it, he is in their hands, to be dealt with by all the modes they have reserved to themselves in the Constitu-

The earnestness with which you insist that persons can only in times of rebellion be lawfully dealt with in accordance with the rules for criminal trials and punishments in times of peace, induces me to add a word to what I said on that point in the Albany response. You claim that men may, if they choose, embarrass those whose duty it is to combat a giant rebellion and then be dealt with only in turn as if there were no rebellion. The Constitution itself rejects this view. The military arrests and detentions which have been made including those of Mr. Vallandigham, which are not different in principle from the other. have been for Prevention, and not for Punishment-as injunctions to stay injury-as proceedings to keep the peace-and hence, like proceedings in such cases and for like ressons, they have not been accompanied with indictments, or trials by juries, nor, in a single case, by any punishment whatever beyond what is purely incidental to the prevention. The original sentence of imprisonment in Mr.

of it was made as a less disagreeable mode to him of securing the same prevention.

I am unable to perceive an insult to Ohio in the case of Mr. Vallandigham. Quite surely nothing of this sort was or is intended. I was wholly unaware that Mr. Vallandigham was, at the time of his arrest a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, until so informed by your reading to me the resolutions of the Convention. I am grateful to the State of Obio for many things, especially for the brave soldiers and officers she has given in the present national trial to the armies of the Union.

You claim, as I understand, that according-

ly to my own position in the Albany response, Mr. Vallandigham should be released, and this because, as you claim, he has not damaged the military service by discouraging enlistments, encouraging desertions or otherwise; and that if he had, he should have been turned over to the civil authorities under the recent acts of Congress. I certainly do not know that Mr. Vallandigham has specifically and by direct language, advised against enlistments, and in tavor of desertion and resistance to drafting. We all know that combinations, armed in some instances, to resist the arrest of deserters, began several months ago; that more recently the like has appeared in resistance to the enrollment preparatory to a draft; and that quite a number of assassinations have occurred from the same animus. These had to be met by military force, and this again has led to bloodshed and death. And now, under a sense of responsibility more weighty and enduring than any which is merely official, I solemnly declare my belief that this hindrance of the military, including maining and murder, is due to the course in which Mr. Vallandigham has been engaged, in a greater degree than to any other cause; and is due to him personally in a greater degree than to any other one man. These things have been notorious, known to all, and of course known to Mr. Vallandigham. Perhaps I would not be wrong to say they originated with his especial triends and adherents. With perfect expunged, the other guarantees would remain knowledge of them be has frequently, if not the same; but the question is, not how those constantly made speeches in Congress and beembiles; and if it can b shown that with these things staring him in the face he has ever uttered a word of rebuke or counsel against them, it will be a fact greatly in his favor with me, and one of which, as yet I am totally ignorant. When it is known that the whole burden of his speeches has been to stir up men against the prosecution of the war, and that in the midst of resistance to it, he has not been known in any instance to connsel against such resistance, it is next to great means through which the guarantees of impossible to repel the inference that he has counseled directly in favor of it. With all this before their eyes, the Convention you represent have nominated Mr. Vallandigham for Governor of Ohio; and both they and you have declared the purpose to sustain the National Union by all Constitutional means. But of course they and you, in common, reserve to yourselves to decide what are Constitutional means, and unlike the Albany meeting you omit to state or Intimate that in your opinion an army is a Constitutional means of saving the Union against a rebellion, or even to intimate that you are conscions of an existing rebellion being in progress with the avowed object of destroying that very Union. At the same time your nominee for Governor, in whose behalf you appeal, is known to you and to the world to declare against the use of shall decide, or an affirmation that nobody shall an army to suppress the rebellion. Your own decide, what the public safety does require in attitude, therefore, encourages desertion, resistance to the draft and the like, because it teaches those who incline to desert and to escape the draft to believe it is your purpose to politicians, that they may secure the interests protect them, and to hope that you will be- of slavery by overturning the institution of come strong enough to do so. After a persoual intercourse with you, gentlemen of the committee, I cannot say I think you desire this effect to follow your attitude, but I assure you that both friends and enemies of the Union look upon it in this light. It is a substantial hope, and by consequence, a real strength to the enemy. It is a false hope, and one which you would willingly dispel. I will make the way exceedingly easy, I send you duplicates of this letter, in order that you, or a majority of you, may if you choose, indorse your names upon one of them, and return it thus indorsed to me, with the understanding that those signing are thereby committed to

the following propositions, and to nothing else: 1. That there is now a rebellion in the United States, the object and tendency of which is to destroy the National Union; and that on your opinion, an Army and Navy are constitutional means for suppressing that rebellion.

2. That no one of you will do anything which n his own judgment, will tend to hinder the increase or favor the decrease, or lessen the efficiency of the Army or Navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress that rebellion; and

3. That each of you will, in his sphere, do all he can to have the officers, soldiers and seamen of the Army and Navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion, paid, fed, clad, and otherwise well provided and

And with the further understanding that up on receiving the letter and names thus en-Vallandigham's case was to prevent injury to dorsed, I will cause them to be published, the military service only, and the modification which publication shall be, within itself, a want in winter.

revocation of the order in relation to Mr. Vallandigham.

It will not escape observation that I consent to the release of Mr. Vallandigham upon terms not embracing any pledge from him or from others, as to what he will or will not do. I do this because he is not present to speak for himself, or to authorize others to speak for him; and hence I shall expect, that on returning, he would not put himself practically in antagonism with the position of his friends. But I do it chiefly because I thereby prevail on other influential gentlemen of Ohio to so define their position as to be of immense value to the army-thus more than compensating for the consequences of any mistake in allowing Mr. Vallendigham to return, so that on the whole the public safety will not have suffered by it. Still, in regard to Mr. Vallandigham and all others, I must hereafter, as heretofore, do so much as the public service may seem to require. I have the honor to be respectfully yours, etc., A. Lincoln.

Effect of Treason Stamped Upon our own Soil. Perhaps the very best result that could have happened in the progress of the war, was the invasion of Pennsylvania, and with that the threatened devastation of the entire northeast. It needed this to convince the people of the North that the leaders of the rebellion were fighting for something more than their "constitutional rights." As long as-the traitors were confined to their own soil to wage their battles against the Government, they held a sort of position in which they commanded the sympathy of some good but ignorant men, and tought as if they really were contending for a principle of right. But when Lee crossed the Potomac, he and his ragged followers passed the Rubicon, and from the moment the feet of the slave driver touched free soil, his fate was sealed. Hereafter the Democratic twaddle concerning the constitutional rights of of Pennsylvania has unvailed the true scheme of the invader. His own corfession, that he "constitutional rights," and presents the oband murder. One of the monstrous promises made to the rebel army was, that when Pennsylvania was fully invested and secured, her coal mines were to be fired and in the blaze of these the business and even the soil of one of the richest portions of the State were to be consumed. The conception of such a plan, to write nothing concerning its being put into practical operation, was worthy the hearts of men battling to overthrow a free and prosperous government, that they might secure the privilege of bartering in the flesh of an inferior and an abject race. Those who have been sympathizing with the traitors may possibly derive

comfort from the contemplation of this Satan--Having had a practical taste of what the slaveholders' war means, the people of Pennsylvania, and particularly those of the district invaded, will be able hereafter to treat the rebellion as it deserves. Pennsylvania was able to see for herself of what a rebel army consists. Our people could hear from the lips of the invader, what the rebellion meant-why the rabble of the south were armed, and by whom they are led on to invade and desolate the North. A miserable clique of politicians conspiring solely to advance their own interests. The aristocracy of the South, resting their claims to superior social and personal excellence on the privilege which they enjoy of bartering in human flesh, backing up these freedom. Joined to these are the armies in the field, a specimen of which we had in the rabble which Meade drove back. These are the interests and the elements of rebellion. Our people have had a fair chance to see and feel all the effects of this. They cannot bereafter be misled on the subject. They have had explained to them, with practical vividness, why the Democratic politicians in the north sympathize with the schemes of the leaders in this revolt. And thus the bubble has been bursted, and this "revolution," as it was first called, stands forth exposed, a base plan to destroy the purest and holiest form of free government ever devised by human minds.

"My opponent, Mr. Speaker persists in saying that he is entitled to the floor," said a member of one of our State Legislatures, but whether it is so, or not, I shall not inquire. All I have to say, is, that he will get floored if he interrupts me again."

Good lawyers, like good ministers, are the salt of a nation; but a one-horse lawyer is a nuisance in any community.

In consequence of the dearness of other material, painters are using cantas-back ducks. They take them internally.

The more ignorent some of us are, the more will we try to make the people believe we are

No people are capable of self-government who will first count the cost of their liberties. The man that provides not in summer must

THE BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG-A Full and Graphic Account of the Three days' Conflict, by an Eye-witness

As a connected narrative of the memorable battles fought on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July, near Gettysburg, in Adams county, Pennsylvania, will be valuable for reference, we think the following carefully written account from the Pittsburg Gazette, will be acceptable to our

Gen. Meade took command of this army on Sunday, the 28th ult. At that time his headquarters were at Frederick, and Lee's at the southeast, and consequently in the rear retreat. The army of the Potomac began its issued to the several corps to move early in the evening, and on the morning of the 29th our whole brilliant and hopeful host was in motion toward Pennsylvania. The First, and Third and Eleventh corps encamped on Tuesday at Emmettsburg; the Second and Twelfth also pitched their tents near by .

The First Corps, under Major General Reynoles, and the Eleventh under Major General Howard, started for Gettysburg, Reynolds in command, where they arrived at 10 o'clock A. M. The First corps, in the advance, marched directly through the town. The enemy was discovered posted in a wood to the westward, near the Lutheran Theological Seminary. The beginning of the three days' conflict was at hand.

THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY. One who has been in the presence, who now sits among the echoes, and whose brain teems with rushing memories of a conflict so recent and so vast, may well pause before attempting to indicate its magnitude or describe its progress. Rash as the advance of Gen. Reynolds has been pronounced by many brother officers who now lament his death, I question whether it was not after all for the best. It served at once as a reconnoissance, showing the enemy's exact position and probable force, and as a check upon any offensive movement which that enemy might have been intent upon. It secured the army of the Potomac the the South will be rejected. The campaign commanding position on Cemetery Hill from which the battles of the two succeeding days were chiefly fought, and which, had the rebel commander anticipated the engagement, came with fire and sword to devastate and de- he would doubtless have secured for himself. stroy the property and lives of the people of Not less, perhaps, than the skill of the gene the North, fixes the standard of Southern rals who directed the battle on our side, gave us the victory. When, therefore, the heroic First corps and its fated commander placed themselves in the terrible dilemma of Wednesday morning they won a knowledge by their sacrifice worth all the world to us thereafter. The corps marched in the following order: First division, under Gen. Wadsworth; Third division under Gen. Doubleday; five full batteries, under Col. Wainwright; Fourth division, under Gen. Robinson.

> a mile south of the Semmary. The enemy opened fire upon it with such fierceness as forced the batteries to retire, which they commenced doing in good order. Gen. Wadsworth immediately came to their aid; two of his regiments, the 2d Wisconsin and the Twenty Fourth Michigan, charged the rebel infantry, forcing them in return to retire. The batteries assumed an excellent position further in the rear, which they held during the day. Gen. Reynolds now rode forward to inspect the field and ascertain the most favorable line for the disposal of his troops. One or two members of his staff were with him. The enemy at that instant poured in a during the forenoon, it was apparent that the cruel musketry fire upon the group of officers; a bullet struck Gen Reynolds in the neck. wounding him mortally. Crying out, with a voice that thrilled the hearts of his soldiers. Forward! for God's sake, forward!" he turned for an instant, beheld the order obeved by a line of shouting infantry, and falling into the arms of Capt. Wilcox, his aid, who rode beside him, his life went out with the words, "Good God, Wilcox, I am killed."

A portion of our artillery took position half

The command of the corps devolved upon Gen. Doubleday, who hurried to the front, placed it in position, and awaited a charge which it was seen the rebels were about to make. An eminence whereen stood a piece of woods was the important point thence forth to be defended. The rebels advanced and opened fire from their entire line. They were instantly charged upon by Meredith' Western brigade, who, without firing a shot, but with a tremendous cheer, dashed forward with such swiftness as to surround near ly 900 of the foe, who were taken prisoners. A strong column immediately advanced a gainst us from the woods, and, though voley after volley was poured into them, did not waver. Their proximity and strength at last became so threatening that the brigades of the Second division were ordered to make another charge, which was even more successful than the first. Their momentum was like an avalanche; the rebels were shot, bayoneted, and driven to partial retreat, more than two regiments falling into our hands alive. Our ranks suffered fearfully in this demonstration, and it was evident that such fighting could not long go on. The Eleventh corps now made its appearance, and its General (Howard) assumed command of the forces. Steinwehr was ordered to hold Gettysburg and Cemetery hill-all his artillery being placed in the latter position. The other two divisions of the Eleventh corps, under Shultz and Barlow, then supported the First corps, on the right, in time to resist the desperate charges by Ewell's troops. A third charge was now made by the entire rebel force in front, which comprised the corps of Hilland Ewell, sixty-two thousand strong. The shock was awful. The superior number of the foe enabled them to overlap both our flanks. threatening us with surrounding and capture. Their main effort was directed against our left wing, and notwithstanding the gallant fighting done by our soldiers at that point, they at last obtained such advantage that Gen. Howard was forced to retire his command through the town to the east, which was done in good order, the compliments of the rebels meanwhile falling thick among it, in the shape of the shells, grape and canister. The two corps were placed in line of battle on Cemetery Hill at evening, having withstood during the entire day the assaults of an enemy

outnumbering them three to one. Not with

ficers and soldiers of those corps contemplate Grash! with discharges deafoning, ter-

the day's engagement and await the onset . they believed was to come. Their comrads lay in heaps beyond the village whose spires gleamed peacefully in the sunset before them. Reynolds the beloved, and the brave, was dead, and Zook slumbered beside him. Barlow, Paul, many field and scores of line officers had been killed. The men of the First corps alone could in few instances turn to speak to the ones who stood beside them in the morning without meeting with a vacant space. The havoc in that corps was so frightful as to decimate it fully one-half, and that in the Eleventh corps-nobly rescued from the suspicion which rested upon it beforewas scarcely less great. Yet the little army flinched not, but stood ready to fall as others had fallen even to the last man. With what Hagerstown. It will be seen that he was in a thrill of relief Gen. Howard, who had sent messenger after messenger during the day of the foe, imminently threatening his line of to Slocum and Sickels, saw in the distance at evening the approaching bayonets of the campaign from that moment. Orders were | Third and Twelfth corps, only they can tell who fought beside him. Those corps arrived and assumed positions to the right and left of the First and Eleventh Corps on the heights about Cemetery Hill at dusk-The enemy made no further demonstation that night. Geu. Meade and staff arrived before 11 o'clock. The commander then examined the position, and posted the several corps in the following order : The Twefth (Slocum)on the right, the Eleventh (Howard) next, the Second (Hancock), First (Doubleday), and Third (Sickels) in the center, the Fifth (Sykes) on the extreme left. The situation was brilliant commanding. For almost the first time in the history of this army's carreer belonged the advantage in the decisive battle which ensued

The heights on which our troops were posted sloped gently downward from our front. The line stretched in a semi-circle-its convex center towards Gettysburg, the extremes toward the southwest and south. Ledges on the interior sides gave our soldiers in some instances a partial shelter from artillery. Every road was commanded by our cannon, and the routes by which Lee might otherwise soonest retreat in case of his defeat were all in our possession. At every one weaker than others reserves were judiciously posted, and the cavalry-an arm of the service scarcely brought into play in some recent and destructive battles-protected both our flanks in immense numbers.

Thus the great army lay down to sleep at midnight, and awoke on the morn of a day more sanguinary than the last.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY. On what a spectacle the sun of Thursday rose, the memory of at least that portion of our forces who witnessed it from Cemetery muzzle of fifty cannon pointed towards the hills beyond the town From the bluffs to the right and left additional artillery frowned, and away on either side, in a graceful and majestic curve, thousands of infantry moved into battle line, their bayonets gleaming like serpents scales. The roofs of Gettysburg in the valley below, the rifs of woodland along the borders of rock creek, the orchards far down on the left, the fields green and beautiful, in which the cattle were calmly grazing, composed a scene of such peace as it appeared was never made to be marred by the clangor of battle. I strolled out to the cemetery ere the dew was yet melted from the grass, and leaned against a monument to listen to the singing of birds. One note, milder than the rest, had just broken from the throat of an oriole in the foliage above me when the sullen rattle of musketry on the left told that skirmishing had begun. Similar firing soon opened along the entire rebel line, and although no notable demonstration was made enemy was feeling our strength preliminary

to some decisive effort. The day wore on tall of anxious suspense. It was not until four o'clock in the afternoon that the enemy gave voice in earnest. He then began a heavy fire on Cemetery Hill. It must not be thought that this wrathful fire was unanswered. Our artillery began to play within a few moments and hurled back defiance and like destruction upon the rebel lines. Until six o'clock the roar of canon, the rush of missiles and the bursting of bombs filled all the air. The clangor slone of this awful combat might weil have confused and awed a less cool and watchful commander than Gen. Meade. It did not confuse him. With the calculation of a tactician and the eye of an experienced judge he watched from his headquarters on the hill whatever movement under the murky cloud which enveloped the rebel lines might first disclose the intention which it was evident this artillery firing covered. About six o'clock p. m., silence, deep, awfuily impressive, but momentary, was permitted as if by magic to dwell upon the field. Only the groans unheard before of the wounded and dying, only the murmur-a morning memory of the breeze through the foliage, only the low rattle of preparation for what was to come, embroidered this blank stillness. Then, as the smoke beyond the village was lightly borne to the castward, the woods on the left were seen filled with dark masses of infantry, three columns deep, who advanced at a quickstep. Magnificent! Such a charge by such a force-full 45,000 men, under Hill and Longstreet-even though it threatened to pierce and annihilate the 3d Corps, against which it was directed, drew forth cries of admiration from all who beheld it. General Sickles and his splendid command withstood the shock with a determination that checked, but could not fully restrain it. Back, inch by inch, fighting, falling, dying, cheering, the men retired. The rebels came on more furiously, halting at intervals, pouring volleys that struck our troops down in scores. General Sickles, fighting desperately, was struck in the leg and fell. The 2d Corps came to the aid of his decimated column. The battle then grew fearful. Standing firmly up against the storm, our troops, though still outnumbered, gave back shot for shot, volley for volley, almost death for death. Still the enemy was not restrained. Down he came upon our left with a momentum that nothing could check. The ri-fied guns that lay before our infantry on a knoll were in danger of capture. Gen. Hancock was wounded in the thigh, General Gibbon in the shoulder. The 5th Corps, as the 1st and 2d wavered anew, went into the breach with such shouts and such volleys as made the rebel column tremble at last. Up from the valley behind, another battery came rolling to the beights and flung its contents in an inout griet, not without misgiving, did the of- stant down in the midst of the enemy's ranks