The Daily Dispatch.

The DISPATCH is published DAILY, (Sundays excepted) Price for mailing $10 a year; or $5 for six months; three months $2; one month $1—in advance.

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DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXV. RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1863. NO. 5.

MONDAY MORNING.....JULY 6, 1863.

The Daily Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square	1 day	$1 00	1 square	6 days	$5 00
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The Battle of Gettysburg

It is difficult to say, from the accounts which we publish to-day, (all Yankee, of course) what portion, or whether all of our army was engaged. We presume, however, that it was only a portion, as the main body is supposed not to be in the immediate neighborhood of Gettysburg.

It is evident to us, at any rate, that our troops have gained a great victory. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* cannot conceal the fact, although it lies with an ardor and an earnestness that deserved better success. We are told, in the first place, that "our troops"—to wit, the Yankee troops—maintained their position in Gettysburg, in spite of the most obstinate attempts on the part of the rebels to capture it. A paragraph or two lower, we are told that at the "end of the battle" the rebel cavalry made a dash through the town, capturing all the sick and wounded, stores, &c. Now, dashing through a town, which the enemy has held during a severe battle, to ordinary comprehensions, certainly means that the town was carried and left in the rear by the victorious party in their pursuit of a flying enemy. Again, we are told that the "rebels" were triumphantly beaten back. But a little farther on we discover that towards the close of the action these same "rebels" made an attack upon one of the enemy's flanks, and that he fell back a mile, fighting valiantly, of course, as Yankees always do—*on paper*.—Lastly, the Yankees say the affair is "indecisive," which is proof enough that they have been badly beaten. Had it *really* been indecisive, they would have claimed a decided victory. It is only necessary to remember what McClellan did at Sharpsburg to be convinced of this. That affair was anything *but* indecisive. McClellan was beaten with immense slaughter. He retreated in the night, and the next day Gen. Lee could hear nothing of him, although he shelled all the woods in the neighborhood to start him from his covert. Had Gen. Lee followed him, beyond a question he would have continued his retreat. But the force of that General was too feeble, in comparison with the enormous Yankee army, to justify the risk. After holding the battle field twenty-four hours he withdrew, and McClellan, learning the fact by his scouts, sneaked up, occupied it, and wrote: "I think I may now say that we really have gained a victory." He was so crippled, in the meantime, that he would not follow, and was removed for not doing what was impossible. Can any one doubt, after this, that when the Yankees say an affair is indecisive, they are in fact badly whipped?

But if they are not whipped, why do they clamor so vociferously for reinforcements?

The Baltimore *American* tells us that up to Thursday they had captured 6,000 prisoners; but it accounts for only 300, although General Schenck announces that 1,500 more were to come on. On Thursday there was no general battle, but heavy skirmishing, in which 5,000 prisoners, making 11,000 in all, were captured. The gallant Dutchmen who distinguished themselves by running so at Chancellorsville, it seems, demolished Longstreet's corps and captured a thousand prisoners. These lies are too gross even for Yankee credulity.

The fact seems to be that a *division* of the army has kept the whole Yankee force at bay two days, and that Gen. Lee is rapidly concentrating in the neighborhood of Gettysburg. In a few days we expect to hear that Meade's army has been defeated, and probably annihilated.

Exit Hooker.

"Fighting Joe" has disappeared at last. He has gone the way of all Yankee Generals.—He brings up the rear of that illustrious procession,—Scott, McDowell, McClellan, Pope, Burnside,—last and least, Hooker. The grim shades of the departed rise to welcome him to the infernal pit,—the Young Napoleon, probably in the advance, greeting Hooker with an iron grip of salutation, and a significant smile, suggestive of Congress committees, and bubble reputations built up by bluster and blowing, and buret at the cannon's mouth.

Poor, dead Commanders-in Chief of Doodledom—there they lie all in a row,—six green graves, and greener occupants, festering in the winding sheet of their dead reputations. Tread lightly on their ashes, Major-General Meade, successor of Hooker, and, instead of imitating their vain glorious and hollow ways, bend thine ear with humility amongst the long grass that covers their carcasses, and—

"Hark from the tombs a doleful sound,
Thine ears attend the cry;
Ye living man, come view the ground
Where thou must shortly lie."

What is to become of Maj. Gen. Hooker alias "Fighting Joe," and Commander-in-Chief, "with the reins well in hand," of "the finest army on the planet," it is impossible to predict. Whether, like Pope, he is to be sent to hunting Indians, or, like Burnside, to console himself for his inability to cope with armed men by persecuting and hanging the defenceless and non-combatant, remains to be seen. As for the luckless McClellan, there seems no prospect of resurrection. No emergency, however pressing, can induce the Gorilla to entrust "the reins" of the army to the retreating hero of the Chickahominy. In the meantime Lee, who has swallowed one Grand Army after another, is standing with open mouth at the gates of the enemy, asking for more. The unappeasable appetite of this man is frightful to all beholders. One Grand Army after another, with innumerable cannon, small arms, and other munitions of war, has gone down his insatiable throat and he is still unappeased, endeavoring to stay his stomach with fat valleys and Pennsylvania militia, until, in the choice vernacular of the Yankees, he can "gobble down" another Grand Army. We are fearful that Meade will not organize his larder in time for the visitation of this ravenous Virginian, and that he may find it necessary, in order to allay the pangs of hunger, to bolt Washington whole, and all its horrid contents.

On to Richmond by the Political General

Dix is the only Politician General, save Butler, who has attempted that terrible Jordan of "On to Richmond." He is one of the most prominent of the foresworn public men of the North. He was one of the most ultra of State-rights men there, and carried his sympathies with the South to an extreme that threw almost into the shade the most zealous supporters of the same doctrines in the South. When the war broke out he promptly swallowed everything he ever said about the Constitution and Southern rights, and offered his services to the Government that had crushed the Constitution and was bending all its energies to destroy the South. He sought a place in the army, and being a man of influence in New York, it was given him as a matter of policy no doubt. He has distinguished himself by his bitterness and the malignity of his measures in the department assigned to him. He has been the rival of Daniel S. Dickinson, another man of New York utterly treacherous to his former principles and declarations. They were rivals for the public honors of their State, and are now rivals in their zeal in support of the Lincoln tyranny. They belong to the same political school with Butler, who is their equal in ability and somewhat ahead of them in infamy.

What put it into the head of the great General Dix that he could take Richmond after the failure of so many educated military men, it is hard to tell. Now, if Richmond had been in New York, and there was a chance to get into it by "bargain, intrigue, and corruption," this New York politician would be a first rate tactician to guide a charge upon it. But as this is not the case, and nothing short of strategic skill and bravery, superior to any yet employed against it, can succeed, why the expedition of the great Dix is an absurdity.—We begin to suspect that Dickinson suggested it to Lincoln and caused it to be determined upon, in order to wind up his old rival. He could not adopt a better plan to settle his hash, and a New York politician could hardly forego so good an opportunity to use up an enemy!

Vicksburg Fallen—A Trick

The Yankees, desirous of infusing a little extra spirit into their soldiers, hit upon the expedient of reviving the old story that Vicksburg had fallen! How to do it was the question. There was some reluctance among the liars to venture forth with that stale falsehood. In this strait the story was ingeniously palmed off upon "a Captain of Marines!" They knew the marines would swallow it, and by reprinting the story it might help on a little the excitement in the army. In starting the report they profited by the old adage—"tell it to the *marines*, the *sailors* know better." The following is the dispatch:

REPORTED CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The *Inquirer* has the following posted on their bulletin board:

"A dispatch from Washington has just been received at the Navy-Yard, and read to the workmen, that Vicksburg has surrendered.

[*Second Dispatch.*]

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—At noon to-day a Captain of the marines, at the Navy-Yard, read a dispatch to the men announcing the capture of Vicksburg.

Health of the President.

Much concern has been felt for several days relative to the health of President Davis.—He has recently had a severe attack, and his health being indifferent at best, and he having been heavily taxed by the cares and duties of his office, it was reasonable that great anxiety should be entertained for his situation. We are gratified to be able to state that he is now convalescent, and not only able to leave his bed, but to walk about his house. He is recovering rapidly, and will, in a day or two, it is hoped, enjoy his usual strength.

The Southwest

The capture of Brashear City by General Taylor is one of the most important blows that has been struck in the Southwest since the war commenced. It is but ten miles above the city of New Orleans, and if it be held, as it can be, it will be impossible to feed the city by means of the Mississippi. Everywhere in Louisiana our forces seem to be clearing the scoundrels out. We hope to see the Confederate flag waving over New Orleans before the summer is over.

Auditor of West Virginia.

The *Sentinel* of Saturday published a letter written in July of last year by Samuel Crane, the Auditor of the fraudulent Government of West Virginia. He is a very fit person for such a Government. He was Auditor under Pierpoint, who claimed to be Governor of Virginia from the Ohio to the sea, and was a suitable companion for Pierpont. He was elected to the same office under the new Government just established, with Boreman, of Taylor county, at its head. The letter was captured by one of our men in a recent expedition to Northwestern Virginia. It is addressed to William Bennett, Clerk of Randolph county. After some business matters, he says:

"The delinquent sales of 1860 you need not copy. I may need it, or may find it at Richmond, as soon as McClellan opens the door, which I know he will in a few days."

Crane, deeming the door as good as opened, proceeded in a most authoritative manner to indoctrinate Bennett with the proper feelings and policy towards guerillas and unsound persons—i. e., those who were loyal to Virginia. He says:

I labored hard to return troops to Randolph and I hope now you will all aid in capturing Bill Harper and other guerilla parties. You all have no other trouble in Randolph but guerillas. Let none be made prisoners, nor any that aid them.

Petition no more for the return of prisoners unless it be in a more justifiable case. Let those who have not been scund remain in prison. It is far better that they and their friends should suffer than guerilla parties should receive aid or sympathy from any.—The Union men did not bring on the war, and let those who did suffer. They would gladly have put in prison, or to death, if they could only have carried their point.

My best regards to my Union friends. The *Secesh* I do not care a *curse* for.

Your friend, SAMUEL CRANE.

This is a very pretty record to treasure up against the immaculate and virtuous Auditor. "Let none be made prisoners," quoth he. He will securedly stick to this injunction himself, as his flight to Ohio some day not far off will prove. Those same guerillas may audit their account with him before our own army reaches Wheeling.

Personal

Vice President Stephens, it is said, has gone to Fortress Monroe by the flag of truce boat. One story is that his business is to see about the exchange of prisoners, and another that it is to inform the Federal Government that if private property is not respected in the Confederate States, and the rules of civilized warfare strictly complied with, our forces in the North will receive instructions to retaliate in kind.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Hecla, from Queenstown, 17th ult., arrived at New York on the 29th.—The following summary is of the news from the *Herald*:

Lord Palmerston, during a speech at Guildhall, London, stated that France and England were on accord in all questions "of peace or war on the East or on the West."

Earl Russel stated in the House of Lords that the blockade maintained by the American fleet was sufficiently efficient to entitle it to be observed. He believed also that there was every desire on the part of the American Government to prevent injustice from being done to neutrals.

The London *Times* anticipates that the Emperor of France "delivered from the Mexican war," will make his "powerful voice" heard in America in favor of peace.

The official report of the fall of Puebla caused much joy to Napoleon. He forwarded a letter of thanks to Gen. Forey, in which he disclaims the idea of a permanent rule by conquest. The order for reinforcements for the army was countermanded.

The Polish patriots had gained other victories over the Russians in the field. It is said that Napoleon's intentions on the subject of the revolution are pacific towards Europe; but the situation was still very serious.

THE MOVEMENT ON RICHMOND.

RAID ON ASHLAND.

The Yankees continue their movement on Richmond. They did not, however, attack the South Anna bridge, on the R., F. & Potomac R. R., Friday night, as was reported.—They came up through King William county, on the other side of the Pamunkey, as far as Littlepage, which is three miles from the bridge above named, but did not cross the river. The "heavy firing" heard in the direction of Hanover Junction by citizens here Friday night, turns out to have been a thunder storm which visited that place.

The force at the White House, or a great part of it, has gone to Barhamsville, about two and a half miles from New Kent C. H. This is a movement to the rear. On Saturday night they sent forward a small force and drive our pickets in at the Cross-Roads. Barhamsville is about 28 miles from Richmond, on the stage road. Two or three gunboats are still at the White House.

To ascertain anything reliable with reference to the operations of the enemy in the vicinity of Hanover, is exceedingly difficult. All we know is that they were in King William and Hanover counties, in heavy force, on Saturday and yesterday, and that they were unsparingly destroying the recently harvested crops in those counties, appropriating what stock was left from their former raids, and running off the negroes.

On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, a small body of their cavalry, not over one hundred in number, made a raid upon Ashland, where they burned the station-house, wood-house and water tank, and tore up a small portion of the railroad track. This feat was accomplished without meeting any resistance, our military authorities not regarding that point of sufficient consequence to be provided with a guard. The raiders remained till nearly daylight yesterday morning, when they left, perhaps making their way back to their main body without meeting with a Confederate soldier.

The whole demonstration of the enemy is now beginning to develope itself as a reckless raid, to destroy what they can, and inflict all the mischief possible on our lines of communication.

Later.

A gentleman who left this city as an independent scout, on Saturday afternoon, and who left Hanover Court-House at half past 12 o'clock yesterday, has furnished us the following: About 7 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, he arrived at Hawes's shop, in Hanover, about 7 miles distant from the Court House. Upon inquiry, he could hear of no Yankees being in the county, save two who had crossed the river at Hanover Town Ferry, and who returned to the King William side without venturing very far. From Hawes's shop our informant went to within 2½ miles of the Court-House, where he received information from a reliable source that the enemy were in some force at the Court-House during the afternoon—their force consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry. He also learned that they had taken the road leading to Ashland, leaving a picket force at the Court-House, and stationing a heavy picket about a mile distant, in the direction of Hawes's shop.

Finding it impossible to get to the Court-House, and being advised in the neighborhood not to stay at any house, our scout and one or two associates bivouacked for the night in a woods, about half a mile distant from the first line of the enemy's pickets. Between 9 and 10 o'clock they heard heavy firing in the direction of South Anna Bridge, which continued at intervals until after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He could not distinguish anything but artillery firing, though he thinks there may have been infantry engaged.

On Sunday morning, ascertaining that the pickets had been withdrawn, with his party he cautiously proceeded in the direction of the Court-House; upon reaching which he found the enemy had left; and, also, that the force that had taken the Ashland road the evening previous had returned and recrossed the river at Littlepage's bridge. On their return they were heard to remark that they had not found the capture of Hanover Junction as easy a matter as they had anticipated. Along the road they asked for milk for their wounded, from which it is inferred they sustained injury by the firing the night before.

Leaving the Court-House, our informant went down to Littlepage's bridge, which he reached in time to see it enveloped in flames, the enemy destroying it after them. From a prominent position he could see, on the King William side of the river, a train of wagons extending, he thinks, over a mile in length.—This train, he was informed by citizens, had been there a day or two.

At Hanover Court-House he was informed by a reliable citizen that the force of the enemy that passed that point on Saturday afternoon consisted of eight regiments of infantry, four companies of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. He is confident that at 1 o'clock yesterday there was not a Yankee in Hanover county, unless as a prisoner.

Information received in the city from other sources, states that the enemy attacked South Anna bridge at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, killing two of our men, wounding several, and taking eleven prisoners. They were repulsed, but with reinforcements renewed the attack at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when they were again repulsed and driven off, with what loss is not known.

THE COTTON TRADE TO NASSAU.

The following is a statement of the receipts of cotton at Nassau by steamers from Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah, and other Confederate ports, from January 1st to June 24th, 1863:

Total by steamers from Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah	28 704
Received by sailing vessels from Atlantic ports	667
Received from Matamoras	2 704
Grand Total	32,075

The following is a statement of the exports of cotton from January 1st to June 24th, 1863:

Exported to European ports	23,817 bales.
Exported to ports in the United States	2 695 bales
Total exports	26,412 bales.
On hand	5 663 bales.

It will be seen from the statement of receipts of cotton in Nassau that 2,704 bales came from Matamoras, in Mexico. This cotton is all transhipped to New York by the firms who are engaged in the Matamoras trade. Since Jan. 1st, 2,381 bales of this Matamoras cotton has been shipped to the North, and 313 bales, a late arrival, remain on hand. By subtracting the exports of Matamoras cotton from the general cotton exports, we shall arrive at the following:

Exported to European ports	23,817 bales.
Exported to ports in U. States	204 bales.

It is presumed that none of the cotton sent to Bermuda finds its way to the United States, unless it is transhipped from England, which is not likely now, as it commands a better price in Liverpool than in New York.

The only steamers laden with cotton captured by the Yankees this year were the Duore and Cherokee. The sailing vessels captured have been much more numerous.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

We are under obligations to the Signal Corps for Northern papers of the 29th and 30th ult. The most important news it contains is the removal of Fighting Joe Hooker from the command of the Army of the Potomac at his own request. The following is Gen. Hooker's farewell address to the Army of the Potomac:

HEAD'QRS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Frederick, Md., June 28, 1863.

General Orders, No 65.

In conformity with the orders of the War Department, dated June 27, 1863, I relinquish the command of the Army of the Potomac. It is transferred to Major-General George G. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer, who has nobly earned the confidence and esteem of the army on many a well-fought field. Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as the commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion. The sorrow of parting with the comrades of so many battles is relieved by the conviction that the courage and devotion of this army will never cease nor fail; that it will yield to my successor, as it has to me, a willing and hearty support. With the earnest prayer that the triumph of its arms may bring successes worthy of it and the nation, I bid it farewell.

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General.

The *Herald*, in a double-leaded editorial announces the retirement of Gen. Hooker and the appointment of Gen. Meade "with no ordinary feelings of gratification." It eulogizes Gen. Meade's military qualifications and forbears to "deal harshly" with Gen. Hooker, who has displayed his patriotism by requesting to be relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac.

A telegram from headquarters says that "nothing could have exceeded the surprise occasioned by this announcement"—the change of commanders. "Gen Hooker was deeply grieved," etc.

A dispatch from Washington to the *Herald*, dated the 29th, says the main reason for the removal of Hooker, was a radical difference of opinion between him and Gen. Halleck as to the value of Maryland Heights as a military position during the present active operations.

Hooker was the sixth commander of the Army of the Potomac.

The following is the situation article from the *Herald*, of the 29th:

The enemy is pressing closely upon Harrisburg. Gen. Lee's whole army is undoubtedly in Pennsylvania. His own headquarters are at Hagerstown, Md., from which he is directing the movements. Gen. Longstreet's corps crossed near Williamsport on Saturday. A great battle is impending at Harrisburg today. Last night the rebels were within three miles of the city, and heavy firing was going on all day. This was probably the outposts, skirmishing as the enemy advanced.

Mechanicsburg was surrendered by our troops yesterday morning, and immediately occupied by the rebels. They also took possession of York, our troops clearing out before them. They have done serious damage to the Northern Central Railroad, both at York and Hanover Junction. They have burnt two bridges at York Haven. The splendid bridge across the Susquehanna at Columbia, a mile and a quarter long, which cost a million of dollars, was burned by our troops under Col. Frick, yesterday.

The utmost consternation prevails throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and at last there appears to be a disposition on the part of the people to rally for their defence. Fugitives, however, keep pouring into Harrisburg, Lancaster, and other cities, in a state of complete terror, bringing their cattle, merchandize and household goods with them.

The rebel Gen Ewell has issued an order to his troops at Chambersburg, urging the necessity of vigilance and discipline in the army, and prohibiting all straggling, marauding, or plundering, on pain of the severest penalties. He says that all the material which the army requires will be taken under the military rules which govern civilized warfare, and absolutely prohibits all individual interference with private property.

A train of one hundred wagons, loaded with supplies, and nine hundred mules, were captured by the rebels near Rockville, Md., yesterday. Several officers, who were on their way to join their regiments, were also captured.

A rebel force, which is said to be 7,000 strong, and composed of three brigades of cavalry, is reported to be moving eastward towards the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They are reported to be commanded by Fitzhugh Lee. It has been ascertained that they passed within 11 miles of Washington, on the north side, and it is presumed that they are striking for the trestle work upon the railroad between the capital and Annapolis Junction.

Refugees who arrived yesterday report that quite a panic exists in Richmond. Only a very small guard was left there, and many of the citizens were leaving and going to Staunton.

The clergymen in Philadelphia have offered their services to the Mayor to work on the fortifications.

From the White House, on the Pamunkey river, we learn the full details of Col. Spears's operation to the South Anna, the capture of the rebel General Fitzhugh Lee, a rebel Colonel, a blockade-running Captain, and over two hundred other prisoners. Lee was captured at the house of a friend while he was trying to recover from his wound received at Kelly's Ford. A skirmish occurred at Hanover C. H., where our troops came out conquerors. A rebel baggage train on the way to Richmond, and of great value, was captured and destroyed, and with over a thousand saddles.

The *Herald*, of the 30th, has the following:

The enemy had not advanced on Harrisburg at latest accounts. Skirmishing at various points on the south side of the Susquehanna was going on yesterday, at Oysterville and Maysville especially. All our forces were within the defences at sunset yesterday. The rebels had torn up the track at Marriettasville and Sykesville, thirty one miles from Baltimore. The damage at the latter place is but slight.

General Early has levied on the authorities of York for $150,000 in greenbacks, 40,000 pounds of fresh beef, 200 barrels of flour, 30,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 pairs each of shoes, stockings, coats, and hats, 30 bags of coffee, and large quantities of sugar and groceries. Gen. Early says "we will occupy the place permanently."

The defenders in the entrenchments at Harrisburg are prepared for an attack to-day.

The enemy is reported crossing the river at Bainbridge on pontoons, with the intention of cutting the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

The greatest alarm and activity prevail in Philadelphia. The Mayor and Gen. Dana have issued stirring proclamations, appealing to citizens to prepare to defend their homes. There was a great panic in stock yesterday. The coal dealers held a meeting, and resolved to close their collieries until the crisis has passed, to enable the miners to volunteer. The merchants resolved to raise one million dollars for home defence. The Board of Brokers raised $25,000, to be divided among five hundred men, who may enlist for the emergency. A line of entrenchments will be commenced around the city of Philadelphia to-morrow. The splendid bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia, valued at $157,000, was burnt on the 28th, to keep the rebels out of the town.

The rebel cavalry are committing considerable depredations upon cattle and horses around Washington city, at Drainsville and Long Bridge. They have also made their appearance at numerous points in Montgomery county, Md., on Sunday and yesterday, seizing all of the finest horses to take the place of their jaded animals.

Some few of them showed themselves as near Washington as Silver Spring, five miles from the city. They stopped the stage which connects with the railroad at Laurel, and took the horses.

The army of Rosecrans continues to advance at different gaps of mountains. His forces have had severe skirmishing with the enemy, in every case with success. The rebel Gen. Cleburne is reported killed at Liberty Gap.

The latest news from Vicksburg is to the 22d of June. The cannonading on the 20th was terrific from the army and the gunboats. The siege was progressing favorably.

The movements of General Johnston continue wrapt in mystery. He has gone beyond the Big Black, and is reported to be moving South. All the rivers and streams are rising.

All the bonds given by captains of captured vessels to the commander of the privateer Taconey have been found on board the schooner Archer, and are now in possession of the authorities.

Gold is quoted in New York at $1 47½; middling cotton 71.

THE LATEST.

GREAT BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG

The Yankees Claim Not to be Defeated and to have Captured Six Thousand Prisoners—The Confederates Hold the Field—Yankee Generals Reynolds and Paul Killed—Heavy Loss of the Federals—The Grand Battle Expected Friday, &c., &c.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. W. W. MACLURE for a Baltimore *American* of Friday evening last, the 3d inst. It gives the particulars of an important battle fought on Wednesday and Thursday last, between our troops under Generals Longstreet and Hill, and the enemy under Gen. Reynolds, who was killed. We give a summary of the news:

THE FIRST DAY'S BATTLE.

The Baltimore *American* has the following account of the first day's battle:

It appears that at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, (the 1st inst.) the 1st and 11th corps of the Army of the Potomac reached Gettysburg, entering from the East side of the town, and marching directly through to the west side, the cavalry force of the enemy falling back as we advanced. On passing out of the West end of the town, the enemy was observed advancing rapidly from the Chambersburg pike, in line of battle, towards the town, evidently endeavoring to hold an advantageous position commanding the town. The first corps, under Gen. Reynolds, was in the advance, and pushed forward at double quick to secure 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 Federal and Rebel lines. The 11th army corps, under Gen. Howard, was also soon in position, and for a time a heavy battle raged. Several charges were made by the enemy to dislodge our forces, all of which were unsuccessful.

At 3 o'clock the enemy massed his entire forces and endeavored to turn our right wing. Gen. Reynolds advanced to meet them, and a heavy infantry fight ensued, in which both parties suffered severely, volley after volley of musketry being poured into the opposing columns with deadly effect. In the charge Maj. Gen. Reynolds fell, mortally wounded, and died soon after being conveyed to Gettysburg. He was, as usual, leading his corps, and in the thickest of the fight. Gen. Paul, commanding the 3d brigade of the 1st army corps, was also killed on the field, and Cols. Wistar and Stone fell, severely wounded, and were taken prisoners by the enemy. The field between the contending armies was strewn with the dead and wounded, and it is said that the enemy suffered fully as heavily as we did though it is not known what was their loss in officers.

The effort to flank our right wing entirely failed, and we held the prominent and commanding position for which the struggle was made at the close of the fight, which ceased for the day about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.—At this time two more corps of Gen. Meade's army reached the field, and during the night the main body of our army was in position to meet any demonstrations that the enemy might make in the morning, or to advance on him, as the Commanding General might decide.—The 1st army corps nobly maintained its position against the effort to flank it during the day, and never faltered for a moment, when its gallant leader fell, mortally wounded, in the hands of the enemy. A great and decisive battle was considered imminent, and, notwithstanding our severe loss in officers, the advantages of the day were regarded as decidedly with our forces.

The army was in fine condition, full of enthusiasm for the coming battle, and confident of success. General Meade had also, it was thought, concentrated his forces to a greater extent than the enemy, a large portion of whose army was still scattered up through the Cumberland Valley.

Col. Wistar commanded the Pennsylvania "Bucktails," and Col. Stone also commanded a Pennsylvania regiment, and both were in the 2d brigade of the 1st army corps. Col. S., at the time of receiving his wound, was acting as Brigadier-General of the brigade. General Newton took command of the 1st army corps on the fall of Gen. Reynolds.

Gen. Paul commanded the 3d brigade of the same corps, and was a most efficient officer.

Some gentlemen connected with the press who arrived here last (Thursday) evening, from Gettysburg, having left before daylight in the morning, represent the condition of affairs at the close of the fight on Wednesday evening to have been still more favorable and promising of a successful issue than the previous information we had received. They state that the rebels had held Gettysburg for some time previous to the approach of our army, and had not only occupied but had commenced fortifying the hills west of the town, where they proposed to check our advance towards Chambersburg and the mouth of the Cumberland Valley.

The movement of Gen. Reynolds and the rapidity with which he advanced after entering the East end of the town took them somewhat by surprise, and he soon obtained the prominent position which the rebels were fortifying. The fighting through the balance of the day was in a futile attempt on their part to regain this important position, from which they were frequently repulsed.

Early in the afternoon both Longstreet and Hill combined their forces for a grand effort to turn our right flank, when Gen. Howard's 11th corps, (the Dutch corps,) which broke and ran at Chancellorsville, dashed in to regain their lost laurels, and most nobly did they repulse these two veteran corps of the rebel army. The repulse was so complete that no further attempt was made by the enemy during the balance of the day, and night closed in with our holding the position chosen by the enemy to give us battle from. The 3d and 12th army 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 exhaustion of 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, ready to push the enemy so soon as day should dawn.

Gettysburg is just 25 miles east of Chambersburg, over a fine rolling country most of the way, which will doubtless be the scene of the great battle of the rebel invasion.

From one of the officers who came down in charge of prisoners, who arrived last night, who left Gettysburg Wednesday afternoon, we have accounts *not so favorable as those given by other parties.* He describes the fight on that day *as rather unfavorable to our arms, and states that the enemy held the field at the close of the day, our forces having fallen back after the fall of Gen. Reynolds;* that the attack of the enemy was so sudden and unexpected that both the corps of Hill and Longstreet were for a time engaged with Gen. Reynolds's corps, and that the 11th corps took but little part in the battle.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

The *American* learns from parties that left Gettysburg at noon Thursday, that up to that time everything was progressing favorably for the Federal arms. It says:

Up to that time they assert that over *six thousand prisoners had been captured*, and sent to Union Bridge for transportation to Baltimore. At nine o'clock last night a train with 800 prisoners, the first instalment of those captured, arrived at the Baltimore depot, and shortly after Gen. Schenck announced from his headquarters that those then in Baltimore and at the Relay House, which would soon be in his possession, amounted to 2,300. We learn that nearly 1,000 of these prisoners were captured on Wednesday evening by the 11th army corps in their gallant charge on Longstreet's corps. They are said to have at first slightly faltered, but their officers cried to them to "remember Chancellorsville," when they rushed into the fight with a fury that was irresistible, and the whole line of the enemy gave way before them.

During the early part of Thursday, up to noon, at which hour our informant left, there had been no general battle, though heavy skirmishing had been going on all the morning, resulting in heavy loss to the enemy and the capture of nearly 5,000 prisoners. In all these skirmishes, which were conducted under the direction of Gen. Meade, our arms were entirely successful; but the enemy studiously avoided a general engagement, and it was thought there would be none before to-day, when it was said to be the intention of Gen. Meade to press the enemy along the whole line.

The prudence and skill displayed by Gen. Meade in the management of his army and the strategy evinced by him in coping with Lee, had already won the confidence of his troops, and his presence along the lines drew forth the strongest demonstrations of attachment. The army evinced a determination to win at all hazards, and had been strongly impressed by their officers with the dreadful consequences that would ensue to them and the country if a disaster should occur to our arms in the coming conflict.

The *enemy was rapidly concentrating his troops* yesterday from the Cumberland Valley towards Chambersburg, and General Meade's *whole army had reached the field of battle.*—If Gen. Couch presses on the enemy down the Valley with his troops from Harrisburg, which is confidently expected, we may look for a glorious result.

THE FIGHTING ON WEDNESDAY—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing under date of Wednesday, July 1, 8 o'clock A. M., says:

This morning, early, the First and Eleventh army corps, which had been during the night encamped near Emmettsburg, advanced—the 1st corps marching in the following order: 1st division, under Gen. Wadsworth; 3d division, Gen Doubleday; these followed by five full batteries under Col. Wainwright; bringing up the rear was the really splendid division of Gen. Robinson—this corps having been in the advance during the whole time of our march from Falmouth, were the first force of infantry to reach Gettysburg, and to come up with and fight the enemy.

During the day this corps had been under the direction of Gen. Doubleday, Gen. Reynolds being in command of the right wing, comprising the 1st, 3d, 11th and 12th corps.

When some three miles from town, and while quietly marching along, the sound of heavy and rapid cannon firing was heard coming from the direction beyond Gettysburg. Almost at the same instant Capt. Mitchell, a gallant aid upon Gen. Reynolds's staff, came dashing down the road with orders to the various division commanders to push forward their divisions as rapidly as possible. The order was given to *double quick*, which was instantly obeyed, and kept up until the intervening space where our batteries were engaged was passed over. These batteries, two in number, were a part of the artillery belonging to General Buford's division, and were stationed some half a mile to the South of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, while the opposing force were stationed and snugly entrenched upon the East side of Marsh Creek, and about the same distance from the Seminary as were our own forces.—The latter was the first to open fire, and were for a time compelling our batteries to retire from their position. This they were quietly doing, and in good order, when the division of Gen. Wadsworth came to their support, the two able regiments, the 24 Wisconsin and 24th Michigan, rushing up and driving from in front of them the infantry force who were making desperate efforts to capture the pieces. When these supports arrived the batteries again took up a commanding position, which they were enabled to hold during the day.

In rear of the position to taken up, and to the right, the division of Gen Wadsworth was drawn up in line of battle, with the division of General Robinson holding the second line. A special attack, emboldened by their partial success in driving from position the batteries, attempted another charge, with the object of seizing the pieces, when the brigades of the 24 division, with fixed bayonets, made a charge upon them, and such as were not killed were taken prisoners. Two entire regiments—a Tennessee and Mississippi regiment—were then bagged.

Immediately after the arrival and going into position of the first corps, the eleventh, under the amiable and brave Gen. Howard, who had been in the rear and marching on the same road as the first made their appearance, marched directly through the town and at once formed a line of battle on the right of the Chambersburg road and some half a mile west of the college, which is located at the extreme end of the town. After some three hours of artillery duelling the rebels commenced to retire. There were massed two infantry corps, and in this formation a pursuit of their retreating column was commenced. After driving them back towards the mountain, something over a mile, soon after four o'clock it was discovered that with an extensive force of infantry and cavalry, they were endeavoring to turn our left flank, with a view probably to get between us and our supply trains. Before this being noticed, and it being evident that our reinforcements, the 3d and 12th corps, who had been anxiously inquired after during the entire day, were not yet up, no other alternative was offered us than to retire to the East of the town, and take up a better position upon the top of a hill and along the line of road leading to Emmettsburg. This was done, but in admirable order, no unusual haste being apparent, while at the same time all ammunition and supply wagons as were up to the front were sent to the rear.

A little after 4 o'clock the 3d corps, under command of General Sickles, came upon the field, and went into position upon the left of that held early in the morning by the 1st corps. The Twelfth, under General Slocumb, as well, arrived about the same time, and were stationed upon the right of the 11th corps. After those two corps, as well as those who had borne the heat and burthen of the day, were formed in battle array, they made an advance, and with but little resistance succeeded in driving the rebels from the town, and back into the position they first occupied early in the morning. In this manner, and in these locations, both armies are resting for the night.

The Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps are moving this way, and by morning will be up and ready to do battle with us.

While the later mentioned movement was being made, the enemy kept up a continual rain of shot and shell upon the town, and when ceasing their cavalry dashed through the town, capturing all stray parties there congregated, together with the wounded, who were occupants of, and the surgeons and nurses who were in attendance in, the many hastily organized hospitals there located.—While the firing was in progress some few buildings were set on fire, but the town not being compactly built only such buildings as were struck by the shells were consumed.

A REBEL BRIGADE CAPTURED.

They also made an effort to capture a wagon train on the left and rear, and in attempting this movement nearly a whole brigade of rebels were captured, among them Brigadier General Archer, of the Rebel Army, formerly of the United States Army.

So rapidly were the rebels reinforced with fresh troops in their attempt to turn the left of the first corps, that it obliged the order to be given to fall back a distance of perhaps a mile, fighting the whole time.

GEN. REYNOLDS KILLED.

While personally gallantly leading the first bayonet charge made by Gen. Wadsworth's division, the noble, popular and gallant Major-General John F. Reynolds received a wound which, in less than hour's time, resulted in death. The missile which robbed us of one of the brightest ornaments of our army, as well as one of its bravest and most useful members, was the sharp-pointed Minie rifle ball, it having entered the back of the neck, coming out at the temple.

Among other prominent officers killed is found the name of Gen. Paul. Gen. Wadsworth is severely wounded. Gen. Robinson, for the third time, had a horse shot under him. While among the names of officers of less rank who are more or less wounded, are found those of Col. Bates, of the 13th Massachusetts; Col. Leonard, of the 13th Massachusetts; Col. Fairchild, of the 24 Wisconsin; Col. Root, of the 94th New York; Capt. Robt. Williams, of the 12th Massachusetts; Lt. Thomas, Acting Aid to Gen. Buxton; Capt. Cass. Hovey, of the 12th Mass., Aid to Gen. Robinson, and Adjt. Weaver, 9th Penn.

Among those captured are the names of Dr. Nordquist, Medical Director of Robinson's division, and Capt. Fred. Gerker, of Philadelphia, of the same division. In the confusion occasioned by the charge of cavalry, and our approach to many hospitals being cut off, it is impossible to obtain a correct list of casualties. Our losses, though, are