# BEDFORD GAZETTE

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. STATE TICKET.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD. OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE, OF ALLEGHENY.

COUNTY TICKET

ASSEMBLY,

B. F. MEYERS, Bedford Bor. PROTHONOTARY,
O. E. SHANNON, Bedford Bor

JOHN ALDSTADT, St. Clair.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE. SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford Bor.

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The Invasion.

When the present unhappy war began, the Federal Administration called for men and money to be used in "putting down the rebellion." These means were forthcoming to agreater extent than ever the official calls demanded. The finest army that ever trod the soil of America, sprang into existence, almost as if by magic, in response to the requisition of the Federal authorities. This grand body of men has been frittered away by the imbecility of the Administration, until but a few scattered regiments of those who originally composed it, remain in the field. A million of men have been sacrificed and a billion and a half of money expended, and as the result of this stupendous outlay of life and treasure, we behold the invasion of our own State, the devastation of our fields, the plunder of our merchandise, the burning of our workshops and our very State Capital at the mercy of the rebel army. True, we may expel the invader from our soil; nay, even at this writing he may be hurrying back to his entrenchments South of the Potomac. But how will this compensate Pennsylvania for the immense loss she has sustained through the criminal mismanagement at Washington? How will ence of rebel troops, repay us for the terriwhole army will make up to the people of Pennsylvania what they have lost by the short but bloody campaign in the State. A mere expulsion of the enemy places the military situation on the Potomac just as it was at the commencement of the war. By this nothing would be really gained, either for Pennsylvania or the Union, except the ground upon which the invader had set his foot. We look, therefore, to those who direct military matters, for the early capture or destruction of Lee's army. If they fall in this, the war will be prolonged indefinitely and Pennsylvania will have made her last great sacrifice in vain.

## The News

We publish such accounts of the recent terrible fighting near Gettysburg, as we have been able to obtain from the most reliable sources. Exaggeration seems to be the order of the day, and, to confess the truth, deliberate falsification appears to be getting quite popular with those who give us the news. We vouch for nothing reported in regard to the late battles. Our own opinion is that the war in Pennsylvania is about to end as the invasion of Maryland terminated last year—the fighting near Gettysburg being about parallel to that at South intain, Antietam and Sharpsburg. The losses on both sides are very heavy. Our troops have evidently taken more prisoners than the enemy. The killed and wounded, on both sides, may be nearly equal, but we incline to think that in this respect the rebels lost more heavily than our army. In

uffered most severely.

From the Southwest the news is "mix ed." A telegram has been received, purporting to have been sent by Com. Porter, to the effect that Vicksburg surrendered on Saturday last. We have been assured so often that Vicksburg had fallen, when it still held out, that we hardly know whether or not to give credence to this despatch. A few days more will confirm the news, if it be true. In Louisiana the rebels have overrun the Teche country and also the Attakapas, lately in our possession. They have likewise captured Brashear city, with 1000 prisoners and a number of cannon, and, it is said, are threatening New Orleans.

### The Grand Ovation to Gen. Milroy. In the crowded state of our columns last

week, and owing to the bustle and excitement

oncerning the apprehended approach of the rebels, we were unable to do justice to the magnificent ovation given by some of the citizens of this place to Maj. Gen. Milroy. We beg pardon of our readers and particularly of those who got up and managed the grand reception of the brave and victorious general, for our shortcoming, and will now endeavor to make all proper amends. We consider the splendid entertainment given to Gen. Milroy, by our intensely patriotic citizens, as very eminently right and proper. A good general ought always to be encouraged by the people for whose welfare he fights. The splendid achievements of Gen. Milroy, since his connection with the army, de serve especial commendation, and it is right and ust that loyal people encourage him to further efforts to immortalize his name and bless his country. His brilliant exploits as a military man are so numerous and shed such luminou ustre upon the national arms, that we feel entirely unable to portray them in all their radiant glory. We can only name some of them, leaving their own splendor to illumine the public mind in regard to the great merits of the illustrious man whose vigorous intellect conceived and whose strong arm executed them. We need hardly refer to the conspicuous part played by Gen. Milroy, in the grand triumphal march of the army under Gen. Fremont upon Richnond, during which Stonewall Jackson was killed and the rebel army routed, and which vould have ended in the capture of the rebel apital had not McClellan foolishly driven the hole of Jeff. Davis' forces back to that doomed city and immediately between Fremont and its beleaguered walls. We must, however, not forget one very notable victory over the rebellon gained by Gen. Milroy in Western Virginia. In the city of Wheeling there was published a rebel newspaper called The Press, which insisted upon supporting the Constitution of the United ates and upon the execution of the Federal laws and which favored the restoration of the Union as it was made by Washington, Madison and Hamilton. Now, Gen. Milroy, fearing less this rebel sheet might bring the Constitution into disrepute and might endanger the cause of the old Union, (of which he is heartily in favor), suppressed it in the most summary manner and thus cut off the right arm of the rebellion in Western Virginia. This brilliant feat of the military genius of Gen. Milroy, at once liberated the people of Western Virginia from the thraldom of political discussion and thenceforward all who talked and voted did so in favor of New Virginia and the Union as they ought to be, according to the gospel of President Lincoln. Having secured freedom of speech and of the press to the people of Western Virginia, Gen. Milroy's great talents were required in a the mere fact that we are clear of the presspace or we would gladly give a detailed account ble damage inflicted upon the property of a of the glorious triumphs which crowned the doing this act of simple justice to Captain Aldvery large portion of our people? Nothing arms of the victorious general from Wheeling stadt, we hear that the Inquirer clique are seshort of the immediate capture of Lee's even unto Winchester. Suffice it to say that stonewall Jackson having evacuated the Shenandoah Valley, Gen. Milroy entered it in tri- der him unpopular where he is not personally umph. Fortifications had been erected at Win- known. Out upon the dastard trickster that chester by Joe Johnston, strengthened by Jackson, made stronger still by Banks, and finally the works were considered of so peculiarly intricate and labyrinthian a character, that it was doemed necessary to have a first class general in command there, for fear they might not be properly manned and the defenders might be placed on the wrong side of the ditch. Accordingly Gen. Milroy was assigned to the performance of this difficult task. The General immediately set about his work and soon had things in excellent order. The enemy not making any demonstrations upon him, he was at leisure to mature plans for the capture of Richmond and the annihilation of the rebellion. He soon hit upon an excellent programme. As his plans are now almost fully developed, there can be no harm in giving them to the public. Knowing that Lee intended attacking him, he determined to fight him a little while, and, then, in order to draw Lee's forces after him, to retreat with about one-fifth of his command, mainly cavalry, into the State of Pennsylvania, leaving the remaining four-fifths of his forces, and all his cannon, munitions, and supplies to fall into the hands of the rebels, in order to whet their appetite for pursuit. Having drawn them into the mountains of Pennsylvania, Governor Cur- as a bribed, bought, corrupted man! Such a ren tin would call out the militia, who were to down from the hills. Caught in this trap, how could a single rebel escape? Then it would be

General Milroy's time to march upon Richmond.

Knowing a secret opening through the moun-

tains, he and his army would quietly steal forth,

tained from the reports, the Union army their mercy. Now, the loyal people of Bedord, convinced as to the great military talent of Gen. Milroy, and appreciating in all its vast ness and grandeur, the wisdom of the General's plan for the capture of the rebel eapital, could do nothing less than give him an ovation. We are only sorry that the War Department, with its usual meddlesome disposition had to inter fere with Gen. Milroy's plans by relieving him of his command, and thus to dash the hope and the joy of our loyal people.

The Copperhead Barn-burners of St. Clair or Napier applied the torch to the barn of Mr. Blackburn in St. Clair township and consumed it and its contents. Cause—he is a Union man. Mr. Blackburn requests us to say, that he is under many obligations to his neighbors for the almost superhuman efforts to save his other property.

property. The above wholesale falsehood we find in th last issue of the Bedford Inquirer. The bad taste exhibited in this editorial morceau, we, of course, excuse, as nothing better could be expected from the low and grovelling creature who enned it. The slander upon the Democracy of St. Clair and Napier, intended to be promulged by this reckless lie, we hurl back upon its inventor, and ask him to clear the skirts of his own party, of the black stain of the riots, malicious mischief and arson, in the perpetration of which, Abolition rowdies, instigated by men like him, have been engaged ever since the be ginning of the war. Let this precious apostle of law and order, sweep before his own door, let him put on sackcloth and ashes for the crime to which he has endeavored to incite the law less in his own party, and when he shall have purified himself and those for whom he pretend to speak, of the smell of Abolition mobs and Jacobin riots, let him utter his suspicions of the Democracy of St. Clair and Napier. Until

then, let shame bid him hold his peace Lest better men than the Jacobin knave wh prints articles like that above for mere politica effect, may be misled by this bold canard, we shall add a few words in refutation of the charg of arson brought against the Democracy of St. Clair and Napier. Two barns and a saw mill have been burned in the townships referred to. Whether these buildings were burned acciden tally, or were fired by an incendiary, is a mat ter of conjecture. But, the Bedford Inquire eems to think that these fires are attributable to incendiarism; nay it goes so far as to charge the Democrats ("Copperheads," in Abolition parlance) of St. Clair and Napier, with being he incendiaries. Now, if the editor of that sheet knows the guilty parties to be Democrats, why does he not name them, why does he not nake information against them and have them punished? Will he oblige the public, as well as the men whose property has been consumed, by publishing the names of these barn and sawnill burners? He must do it, or he falters in his duty as a citizen! He must give the names, or stand a self-convicted slanderer! We challenge to do it.

In regard to the burning of Mr. Blackburn's barn, the Inquirer might have stated, on the authority of Mr. Blackburn, himself, that one of the men who are styled "Copperheads" by the Jacobins, Mr. Jesse Conner, of St. Clair, worked harder and more efficiently to save the burning building and the dwelling and out houses near by, than any other man on the ground. In fact, Mr. Blackburn declares that to the efforts of this Democratic neighbor of his, he owes the preservation of his house and much valuable

Again, the slanderer of the Democrats of St. Clair and Napier, might have stated what he knew to be true, viz: that Capt. Aldstadt, the Democratic nominee for Sheriff, exerted himself continually and unremittingly to allay the spirit of opposition to the enrolment, which seemed to be rife in these two districts. But instead of would thus endeavor to take advantage of a fair and honorable opponent! But let these hounds bay on! They are upon the track of game that will give them some sport before they get thro'

#### with the chase. Mark the words! Look out for Roorbacks.

culation in regard to independent candidates against the Democratic ticket. This, that and the other man, it is rumored, is being groomed and rubbed down for the Abolition scrub-race. There is not a word of truth in any of the stories now affoat to the effect that certain persons hitherto acting with the Democratic party intend to be independent candidates at the coming election. They are all canards put in circulation by the Abolitionists. True, some of the Jacobin wire-pullers have been endeavoring to induce some three or four Democrats to permi themselves to be used by them, but their propositions were spurned and rejected. However it matters not to the Democracy, whether their enemies take their candidates from their own or from our ranks. The Democrat who deserts his party and forswears his principles, at this late day, and suffers himself to be run as a candidate against the Democratic ticket, will be known tin would call out the militia, who were to block up the passes and gaps with rocks rolled than the worst original Abolitionist in the county. We know hundreds of honorable and fair dealing "Republicans" who would not touch any such Judas. But let our friends be on the look-out for all kinds of roorbacks about the Democratic nominees. Tom Pepper couldn't shut up the place of their exit, and with the "hold a candle" to the lies that will be circulated by the Abolitionists, in order, if possible, rebel army thus imprisoned in a kind of natuthe loss of officers, so far as can be ascer- ral Fort Lafayette, Richmond would soon be at to damage our county ticket.

## Latest News.

orrespondence of the Philadelphia Age, ritte from Gettysburg on Saturday last, we earn hat our army took 5000 prisoners in all the ate bittles and the enemy about 3,500.

Gen. Meade's headquarters are no Fredrick; Gen. Lee's at Hagerstown. The rebel imboden holds both sides of the Potomac at Wiliamsport, where he repulsed Gen. Fren divisin, on Monday and Tuesday.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—The Democrats of Son rset county have put in nomination a full tick et conposed of the best men in the county. A. J. Cdborn, Esq., one of the leading members of the Somerset Bar, is the nominee for Assem bly. Should he be elected, he will represent the county with great credit to himself and to his onsituents. W. J. Baer, Esq., was recomenled as a candidate for the Senate

Capt. T. H. Lyons, of this place, has sucsected in raising a company of cavalry, under the call for six months service. The company left for Harrisburg on Wednesday last. Capt. Lyons is a brave, energetic, good-looking and enthusiastic soldier, and we hope he may pass through the storm of war without a scratch or

The Keystone Guards, from Wilmore Cambria co., under command of Capt. Hugher and Lieut. Barbour, numbering 68 men, are now stationed at Pattonsville Gap. We were fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of Lieut. Barbour, whom we found to be a gentleman in all respects and every inch a soldier

The loss of a hand, excitement, 4th of July, Government Printing, &c., compel us to lay over for a week. There will be no paper issued from this office next week.—Bed. Inquirer.

"Government Printing!" That's what's the natter! Patriotism for sale cheap at the Inquaer office; "Government Printing" taken in pay ment! No wooder Durborrow's voice is for war

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Richard Leo, Cabinet maker, &c., in this ssue. He is a young man of energy and steady habits and merits a share of the public pat-

DICKINSON COLLEGE-The exercises preliminary to the annual commencement at Dickinsor College, Carlisle, came off last week, the danger of a surprise by Jenkins' horse thieves to contrary notwithstanding. The Junior prize contest was held in Rheem's Hall, on Monday evening, June 23d. There were twelve contestants. The Gold Medal was awarded to Sebas tain Brown, Clarkesville, Md. His oration, upon the subject of "National Reform," is said to have been a masterly effort, exhibiting scho-lastic attainments of the first order. The Silwer Medal was carried off by Moses A. Points, Bedford, Pa. Subject—"Conflicts as a Means of Development." This oration also won high encomiums from the large and intelligent audience in attendance.

We find the above in the Harrisburg Patriot. & Union, of a late date. We con gratulate our young friend, Points, on his success, for we are quite sure he deserved it.

A GOOD TICKET .- The Democratic Conven A Good Ticker.—The Democratic Convention of Bedford county placed in nomination the following excellent ticket: Assembly, B. F. Meyere; Prothonotary, O. E. Shannon; Sheriff, John Aldstadt; Associate Judge, Maj. Samuel Davis; Treasurer, James B. Farquhar; Commissioner, George Rhoads; Poor Director, Henmissioner, George Rhoads; Po eloquent speaker, an honest man and a worthy citizen. He will add strength to the Ticket, and from the confidence we have in his courage and ability, we feel sure that the people will find in him a standard bearer well worthy of the times. With this ticket, Bedford county is good for 1,000 majority .- Somerset Democrat

as such a step is in the midst of such important movements, in the present case it would have been criminal, under the circumstances, for the administration longer to withhold the order;

and the only regret in connection with the mat-ter is that it was delayed so long.

Gen. Meade enters on his position under cir-cumstauces of the most painful responsibility, and is therefore entitled to, as he doubtless receives, the sympathy as well as the prayers of the whole people. His duty is like that which devolved on Gen. McClellan a year ago, when re-called to command the army for the defence of the capital. Hooker has permitted the enemy to gain every advantage of position, and to riot for a long time in the richness of Southern Pennsylvania. He doubtless leads a spirited well fed and comfortable host. They move on as if to the certainty of victory. Under these circumstances, if Gen. Meade fails, he will by no means deserve censure or loss of confidence, for every energy, every nerve, and in which we can only hope that he will do his duty, and we must leave the rest to a higher power than men can control. An evening paper, with the most profound blindness to the true state of affairs, warns him not to do as McClellan did at Antietam. We shall be content, jubilant, if he wil ed hosts across the Potomac. Let us hope for that much. The hour is one of deep anxiety. The fate of the nation may hang on the result. It becomes all to be earnest, patient and hopeful.

The Abolition Enmity to McClellan-

We are informed by a gentleman of unimpeacl able veracity that a certain very prominent Republican and Government attache in this city, declared a day or two ago that "rather than see McClellan recalled he would prefer to see Lee's army in full possession of Philadelphia, and the Southern Confederacy entietly trium-

phant."
We do not choose to name this man, who is well and widely known, but the fact of his making this declaration can be established beyond question.—Evening Journal.

Something worth Noticing-

Something worth Noticing.

There are three regiments that have lately been preparing for the State defence. Two are Democratic and one is Republican. Col. Charles J. Biddle's Democratic regiment secured six hundred men in twenty-four hours. Col. Alfred Day's Coal Regiment, also Democratic, secured seventeen hundred in two days. The Union League has been drumming for a week, with all the aid of money and position, and its regiment is still a skeleton. The people know who is with them, and where to find their best officers.

—Evening Journal.

League Patriotism.

League Patriotism.

Captain George W. Curtis of West Philadelphia, is raising a Cavalry company. He already has fifty-three men—all obtained by his own exertions. Understanding that the Union League of the Twenty-fourth Ward has raised six thousand dollars to aid in raising troops, he went to certain officers of the league to ask some assistance. He did not want any bounty proport for his men, but simply desired means to money for his men, but simply desired means to defray incidental expenses, for printing, music,

The Leaguers refused his request, saying that "none but members of the League could get any of that money." We are assured by a gentleman conversant with the facts that this is a true statement of the case. Comment is unnecessary.

#### Emancipation in Missouri.

The bogus Convention of Missouri, which The bogus Convention of Missouri, which was elected (?) under bayonet rule, and which really represents only about one-fourth of the people of the State, has passed an act emancipating the slaves, and declaring that the State shall be free in soven years. "All slaves, however, will be held in servitude until 1876.

All slaves over forty years of age will be held during their lives and all under twelve years of age till they are twenty three. After 1870 no slaves can be sold or removed from the State, and, of course, no slaves can be brought into the

slaves can be sold or removed from the State, and, of course, no slaves can be brought into the State and held in slavery." If Missouri ever becomes a *free* State again, this bogus legislation will, doubtless, be reversed. It is simply Abolition humbug, fraudulent, illegal and infamous, as all Abolition acts are.—Eve. Journal.

Desperate Battle at Gettysburg. Interesting Details of the First Day's Battle. DEATH OF GENERAL REYNOLDS.

#### Heavy Losses of the First and Eleventh Army Corps.

The First Onset-Death of Reynolds. The First Onset—Death of Reynolds.

Baltimore, July 2.—About half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, as the first Army Corps passed through Gettysburg, on its way northward, its advance encountered the enemy's skirmishers, posted in by-streets and out of the way places. These were quickly dislodged by our skirmishers, and the column proceeded.

When our advance reached a point about a mile north of the town, it came upon the enemy under General Rubll, commanding the right

under General Buhll, commanding the right of General A. P. Hill's Corps.

General Reynolds was immediately notified, and he rode to the front, where he found the ad-

and he rode to the front, where he found the advance of the two armies engaging each other, principally upon the right of the road. The fight at first was almost entirely an infantry engagement, as the nature of the ground was such as to preclude the use of artillery upon either side. General Reynolds, seeing that he could not use his artillery to any advantage, rode out to an eminence a short distance from the road to find a place to plant a battery, when he received a volley from some sharpshooters posted in a thicket close at hand. His horse became unmanageable, wheeled and reared, and at the same time a ball struck the General in the back of the neck, passing downward, severing the spinal column, and killing him instantly.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 1.—The 1st Corps of Gen. Reynolds had been engaged with the enemy probably about two hours when the 11th arriwed on the ground, hurrying up to meet the noise of battle towards us. So far the 1st corps had appeared to have the advantage, but about the time of our arrival the rebels had partially succeeded in turning their flank.

Arriving on the ground, General Howard as-sumed command and immediately made his dis-positions for the battle. The 1st Corps was at THE New Commander.—The removal of Gen. Hooker from the command of the Army of the Potomac 'at his own request," was not without good and immediate cause. The necessity for the step was only too manifest to those who were aware of the facts. Unusual as such a step is in the midst of war on the right and the off of the letter the Tartine right.

The 2d Division was held as a general reserve.

General Schurz, being in command of the 11th
Corps, endeavored to take the position indicated but owing to the flank of the rebels on the right of the 1st Corps, we were not able to reach the favorable point desired. The rebel corps of General A. P. Hill had, so far, engaged the 1st Corps. But at this time General Ewell's Corps of twenty-five thousand men arrived by the Rock road. It was this overwhelming which was to be met by seven thousand which was to be met by seven thousand men.
Before they had reached an advantageous defensive position, the rebels had batteries so posted
that our columns moving up on an air line
afterwards were exposed to a destructive cross
fire. General Barlow, on the right, with the lst afterwards were exposed to the right, with the 1st fire. General Barlow, on the right, with the 1st Division, made a most desperate effort to take and hold the position assigned him. The brave general, it is said, while riding along in front of his line encouraging his men, while the skirmishers were firing, was hit by a musket ball, and severely wounded in the thigh or groin. The division fought bravely and lost heavily, the briance of Col. Von Gilsa holding its position firmgade of Col. Von Gilsa holding its position firm-ly, and that of General Ames doing well. The 3d Division, General Schimmelpfennig, was meanwhile striving nobly to hold the position it was directed to hold, immediately on the right of the 1st Corps, and on the cleared part of

of the 1st Corps, and on the cleared part of the hill between the seminary and the position of General Barlow.

The losses in the division show how well it fought. 'The brigades were commanded by Colonels Krzyzanowski and Von Amesberg. Colonel Von Amesberg had two horses shot under him, but escaped uninjured. Colonel Krzyzanowski was hurt, but not disabled, by his horse falling with him. Colonel McGroarty, of the 61st Ohio, behaved with his usual distinguished gallantry, but escaped as if by a miraguished gallantry, but escaped as if by a mira-cle. Colonel Brown, of the 157th New York, held an isolated position of particular peril. The regiment lost eighteen of twenty six officers and three-fourths of its men. Lieutenant Col.
Arrowsmith, a noble officer of this regiment,
was killed. Every regimental commander of

Krzyzanowski's brigade was killed or wounded. The 82d Ohio, Col. Robinson, lost eighteen officers. The 26th Wisconsin lost all but one of its officers. This regiment last fall joined General Sigel at Fairfax with nearly the maximum number, and then appeared splendid. It has been in two fights— Chancellorsville and Gettysburg—and came out with less men than are required to form a company. The 74th Pennsylvania brought off sixteen men. Captain Dilger's battery did splendid execution, constantly changing position as circumstances required.

At one time he dismounted an entire rebel battery; at another, rushed up to two pieces in front of our line to assist Colonel McGroarty, who had daringly advanced his regiment

Our right flank was completely turned, and ou our right mans was competery turned, and ou-left at the same time. So superior was the ene-my's force. The 1st Corps was giving way, and the 11th found it impossible to maintain its position. The 1st Division retired in good order, and the 3rd fell back nearly at the same time.

General Shimmelpfennig's two aids, Cap-tains Shelten and Klenker, had their horses shot under them. General Schimmelpfennig's horse was shot under him on the retreat, and he was

was shot under him on the retreat, and he was captured. It is presumed that he was wounded, possibly killed, before being taken.

The two divisions fell back slowly, pansing occasionally, and endeavoring to stom the rebel advance. At this juncture the 1st brigade of General Steinwehr's Division was ordered up. This brigade was commanded by Col. Coster, and the force engaged consisted of three small regiments. The brigade formed on the right of Pennsylvania College, a little below the foot of the Washington street. The brigade was too late to more than check the rebel advance for a few moments. They were scarcely formed for a few moments. They were scarcely formed when they were attacked by three rebel columns and completely enveloped on the right. Col. Coster and his men did all that brave men could

Coster and his men did all that brave men could do: but it was so late when they were called out that it was scarcely worth while for them to be slaughtered by the artillery and infantry force to which they were exposed.

The rebels had two batteries playing upon our right flank and rear almost from the time the 11th Corps first arrived on the field. The ubiquitous Dilger, with his battery, was on Col. Coster's left, in the road, on an eminence. It did terrible execution with grape and canister on the advancing rebels. The 82d Ohio was supporting this battery, and it was here that Col. Robinson was wounded and taken prisoner.

Our men retreated slowly through Washington street, the rebels closely pursuing and being in advance of many of our troops on the east side of the town. Captain Dilger's battery unlimbered at the foot of the street and gave the rebels a parting charge of grape.

It is a wonder that the rebels did not press us more closely. While passing slowly, and densely packed, artillery, infantry, and ambulances, along this street up the hill, a battery planted where Captain Dilger'swas last stationed would have enfiladed this street completely. Captain Schiermen's battery, which did excellent service during the day, was especially

cellent service during the day, was especially efficient, while planted on the hill above two batteries of reserve artillery, in protecting their

As we passed through town, shot, shell and sometimes striking the houses. A shot rico-chetted over a regiment in front of me and pierced the wall of an inhabited house. A bullet grazed the ear of Captain Newcomb, with whom I was riding, and struck a horse

near us. ear us.

The ladies of Gettysburg deserve especially operable mention. While we were retreating honorable mention. While we were retreating they came out upon the sidewalks, with compo-sed though anxious faces, and offered our soldiers everything needful in the way of refreshments. The shot were whistling meanwhile: but they appeared elevated by noble impulses above the sentiment of fear. They took the most tender care of our wounded as well as
those of the rebels who were captured during
the day. How we grieved to leave their interesting town in the possession of aebel soldiers.

We fell back to a position south of the town

cemetry, which General Howard had first selec-ted as the only good position that we could se-cure. The rebels did not seem to think it best to dislodge us. The enemy occupied the town on our retirement, and their sharpshooters were stationed on the houses near us.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 .- A special Harrisburg dispatch to the Bulletin says:—"Nothing is yet known as to results of the battle, but the impression prevails that a great and decisive battle of the campaign has been fought in the neighborhood of Cashtown, on the road between Gettysburg & Chambersburg. It is believed that we have suf-Chambersburg. It is believed that we have suffered heavy losses in officers and men, but Lee has been so crippled as to place him on the defensive. Yesterday Gen. Meade assumed the offensive. The day previous Lee had attacked us, and was repulsed with heavy loss.—Lee holds a gap in South Monutain, near Chambersburge, through which he expects to escape if defeated.

Dispatches from General Meade. DISPANCIES FROM GENERAL MEGAGE.
WASHINGTON, July 5th.—The latest official
dispatch received here up to this hour (4 P. M.)
from General Meade, is dated Headquarters
Army of the Potomac, 7 A. M., July 4th,
which merely states that the enemy had withdrawn from his positions occupied for attack
on Eviden. The information in the progression. on Friday. The information in the possession of General Meade at that hour did not develope the character of the enemy's movement whethe it was a retreat or manœuvre for other purposes

WASHINGTON, July 5-P. M .- The following dispatches have been received:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Ju-

ly 4th—noon.—To Major Gen. Halleck, Gen. in Chief: The position of affairs is not materially changed since my last dispatch of 7 A. M. We now hold Gettysburg. The enemy has abandoned large numbers of his killed and wounded on the field.

wounded on the need.

I shall probably be able to give you a return
of our captures and losses before night, and a
return of the enemy's killed and wounded in our

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General,

## Lee's Pontoon Bridge Over the Potomac Entirely Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 5th .- The following im-Department:

FREDERICK, July 4, 8 P. M.—To Major General Halleck, General in Chief: - An expedition eral Halleck, General in Chief:—An expectation sent by me last night has just returned having entirely destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge over the Potomac, at Williamsport, capturing the guard, a lieutenant and thirteen men.

WM. H. FRENCH, Major General.