

This is a transcription of a few of the sections from the reprinted reporting of the Battle of Gettysburg in *New York Tribune*. (Not all details in these reports are historically accurate, but they are what was known and reported at the time.)

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FROM BALTIMORE

 Gen. Hooker reported to be Relieved—Like-wise Gen. Schenck—Geo. G. Meade said to be assigned to the Command of the Potomac Army.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, June 29, 1863.

Much excitement prevailed here last evening, large crowds thronging the hotels and entrances to the newspaper offices.

On the authority of a gentleman who professes to have left Gen. Hooker only yesterday, a statement was made to the effect that Gen. Hooker had been superseded in the command of the Potomac Army by Major-Gen. George G. Meade of the Fifth Army Corps.

A rumor prevails here that Gen. Schenck has also been relieved of the command of the 8th Corps, and that Brig.-Gen. Tyler of Ohio, hitherto in command of the defenses of this city, has been substituted in place of Gen. Schenck.

We have trustworthy information that a detachment of Rebel cavalry, numbering upward of three thousand, with seven pieces of artillery, crossed at Seneca yesterday, and are said to be between this city and Washington. Their intention is, in all probability, to cut off the supplies of the Potomac army rather than to isolate the two places.

Other rumors are in circulation, most of which gain but little credence.

N. G. S.

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STRONG POSITIONS TAKEN DURING THE NIGHT

 The Army Enthusiastic and Eager for Engagement

Special Dispatch to The N.Y Tribune.

COLUMBIA, P.a., Thursday, July 2, 1863

The battle opened yesterday morning, by severe skirmishing. The First and Eleventh Corps, supported by Pleasanton's cavalry and artillery, engaged with Ewell's forces near Gettysburg towards Bendersville. The fight continued throughout the day, with variable results.

The battle was renewed this morning, and continued up to 4 o'clock, our forces gaining upon the Rebels when our messenger left the field. Since 5 o'clock, the firing has been much heavier and more rapid, pertaining to a general engagement.

Gen. Lee's forces are said to be concentrated four miles northeast of Gettysburg. This afternoon Sedgwick's corps is reported pressing upon the rear of the enemy. The 2nd Army Corps is moving up from Hanover this morning.

The reported burning of Gettysburg by the Rebels is unfounded; only two buildings were destroyed by shell in the suburbs.

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BATTLE OF GETTYBURG

Baltimore, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

The *Baltimore American* has the following in regard to the battle of Gettysburg:

The body of Maj.-Gen. John Reynolds, killed in the battle near Gettysburg, arrived here this morning, and was taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Gildersleeve.

We regret to learn from the officers who brought down the body of Gen. Reynolds, that Brig.-Gen, Paul was killed in the same fight on the south of Gettysburg. Ge. Paul commanded the Third Brigade of the First Army Corps.

Col. Stone and Col. Wistar were both wounded and taken prisoners. Col. Wistar commanded the Bucktails—a Pennsylvania regiment. Col. Stone also commanded a Pennsylvania regiment in Second Brigade of the First Army Corps, and was acting Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade. Gen. Newton took command of the First Army Corps on the fall of Major Gen. Reynolds.

Later—We learn from the officers of Major-General Reynold's staff that our forces passed through Gettysburg at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and when a quarter of a mile west of the town encountered Gens. Longstreet and Hill, who attacked the Corps of Gen. Reynolds, which was in the advance. This corps stood the force of the attack until it was relieved by the Third Corps, and a commanding position secured. The Rebels made a strong attempt to flank the position we had gained, but were repulsed in the attempt. Gen. Reynolds and Gen. Paul fell under a volley of Rebel infantry. Both officers were mounted at the head of their troops. In the course of the conflict we fell back before superior numbers to a stronger position, and the fight ceased for the day at 4 o'clock. At the close of the evening the whole Army of the Potomac had reached the field, and Major-Gen. Meade had all the Corps strongly posted for a renewal of the battle this morning. The loss of the enemy was considered fully equal to ours.

The Army of the Potomac is in fine condition and very enthusiastic. Our loss of officers is severe. Cols. Wistar and Stone were wounded when they fell into the hands of the Rebels. Our army is regarded as better concentrated than that of the Rebels for the events of today.

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The Battle of Wednesday—Desperate Effort of the Enemy to Crash our Left Wing—A Disastrous Repulse —Heroism of the Left Wing – Capture and Death of Longstreet.

Special dispatch on The N.Y. Tribune

{ON THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, P.A., Friday Night, July 3, 1863}

One of the most desperate and furious contests of the war was fought yesterday near Gettysburg, resulting in a decisive victory for the Union forces. All unite in asserting that in no former battle of the war had so much valorous impetuosity and soldier-like discipline has been exhibited as was shown by every regiment of our troops engaged in this terrible encounter. On Thursday Lee attacked our lines, bestowing particular attention on our leftwing, at which point he seemed anxious to flank our army. Here he met with a bloody repulse; and, having found it impossible to turn our flank on the left, he next turned his attention to our right, occupying elevated and strong positions just south-east of the town, which he attacked early yesterday morning. Here he was not successful, our batteries making great havoc in his lines, which were steadily driven back beyond their former positions. Rebel prisoners stated that Ewell, who commanded the Rebel force assaulting our right, was determined to break our line, saying that he would lose every man before he would desist from his purpose.

Col. Geary, commanding a division of the 12th Corps, sent word to Gen. Meade that he could and would drive Ewell over the hills, which promise he signally fulfilled. The fight in the morning commenced quite early and continued until 10 o'clock, when the Rebel batteries were silenced, and Ewell was foiled.

Occasional shelling occupied the time from ten in the morning until one in the afternoon, but skirmishing was carried on briskly as on the preceding day, our skirmishers occupying a position a quarter of a mile in advance of our front line. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the ball was opened by the Rebels in our front, nearly south of the town, and from that time until 4 o'clock the cannonading on both sides was early incessant.

Gen. Meade's headquarters, which were just below our rear line, and opposite its center, received during the battle flying visits from thousands of monster shells, round shots, and rifle balls; but although almost every shell exploded all along the road on which the small frame building occupied by him was situated, neither himself nor any of his staff were injured. Men and horses passing along the road were torn to fragments by shells, but Gen. Meade seemed regardless of his personal safety, and was riding along the lines, attended by two orderlies, and guiding and directing every movement. Demoralized officers and men, of whom there were on this occasion but very few, were halted and sent to the front by him, and ordered to remain until the termination of the fight. The day previous his horse was killed under him, the canister shot grazing his pants and passing through the flap of the saddle. He seemed perfectly sanguine of success, and his appearance denoted that should he fail in driving the enemy, he intended to hold his position at all hazards.

The fighting in the center, between one and four o'clock, was terrific, the missiles from the Rebel lines rushing through the air with an abandon which seemed quite refreshing to our veterans. Charging across the open plain, Rebels advanced toward the crest of the ridge of the hills occupied by our troops, who counter-charged down the slope, every time driving the enemy nearly back to his former position on the high ground to the westward of Gettysburg and inflicting the most severe slaughter upon him. In one of the charges two companies surrounded a house and barn in the valley, capturing in the sortie seventy Rebels, who had used these buildings as breastworks.

Our batteries, meanwhile, kept up continuous roar, sending shot and shell into the Rebel masses in the valley, and frequently scattering them in the wildest confusion. They were reformed, however, but only to be again shattered and broken by the desperate and irresistible charges of our infantry, aided by our artillery. Our men were nerved to the highest pitch of

enthusiasm during the fight, and cheer was heard above the din of the battle as our brave fellows rolled back at each assault the ragged legions of the enemy. Men with severe wounds, when being carried from the field to the hospitals, were heard cheering as the intelligence that we were driving the enemy was communicated to them. One with a ghastly wound in the face, forgetting for the moment his suffering, swung his cap when our men cheering and giving a heartfelt "Hurrah!" said, "I'll be with you again tomorrow boys! I'll be with you tomorrow!"

At 4 o'clock the storm of battle had ceased, and only occasional shells and minie balls gave evidence of the existence of the enemy. We had driven them from their battleground, which was literally covered with their dead and wounded; had captured three thousand prisoners among whom was the Rebel Gen. Longstreet; had killed Gen. Marshall, and it is reported, Gen. Lowe; and had taken fully twenty stand of Rebel colors.

The gallant and dashing Gen. Hancock was wounded by a musket ball in the thigh. His wound is severe but not dangerous. A large nail was extracted with the ball from his wound, and must have been driven by the ball from the fence in front. It is to be hoped that his wound will not incapacitate him from active duty, as his service in the army is invaluable.

Brig. Gen. Gibbon received a serious wound in the shoulder from a rifle ball. He has been in command of the 2nd Division of the Second Army Corps, and is an experienced and able officer.

Two Rebel colors were taken by the 1st Delaware Regiment, two by the 8th Ohio, three by the 19th Massachusetts, and four by the 14th Connecticut. Our men never fought so well as today. In fact their discipline and bravery are everywhere mentioned with admiration. Major Gen. Butterfield was slightly wounded by the fragment of a shell during the engagement.

The fighting was mainly in the center, and there was no firing on the right and but little on the left. Gen. Longstreet died soon after being captured, at Gen. Meade's headquarters. Rebel prisoners admit a great defeat today, but assert that they achieved a victory over our forces yesterday.

The fight will probably renewed tomorrow, and the 4th of July celebrated by more signal defeat and perhaps annihilation of Lee's whole army. The troops are greatly exhilarated by their success and desire to strike another and more stunning blow to the enemy.

Saturday, July 4th, 11:30 a.m.- Heavy cannonading was heard this morning by persons who left early, and it is supposed the battle of yesterday was renewed today. Our lines advanced during last night over the battlefield, and Gettysburg was occupied without opposition. It is believed that Lee is

endeavoring to retreat by the way of the South Mountain Pass. The enemy can escape only by miracle.

T. C. G.

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VICTORY.

With a joy and gratitude that have had no parallel since the war began, we announce the complete, overwhelming, magnificent victory of the Army at the Potomac, under its noble leader, Gen. MEADE, over all the Rebel forces of Gen. Lee. That army, long held inactive, persistently educated in defensive tactics, and injured to defeat under incompetent leaders, has at length splendidly vindicated not merely its courage, but its immeasurable superiority to the proud legions that hitherto defeated not it, but the Generals who are unworthy to command it. In the most terrible conflict of the war, the Army of the Potomac has won the most decisive success. The republic whom its valor preserves, wreathes its living heroes with imperishable garlands, and mourns amid its joy the gallant dead, who died that the nation might live.

Out of the thick darkness the day has dawned. Battles are yet to be fought, Lee is yet to be annihilated as well as defeated, the remnants of Rebellion everywhere are to be trodden under foot. But we believe the beginning of the end is come. The military power of the Rebellion has received a blow from which it can never recover. Let the Nation which is thus rescued unite in thanks and praise to the God of Battles, whose arm is not shortened that it cannot save, and who in the end is on the side, not of the strongest battalions, but Justice, Humanity and Freedom.