telingencer. S. R. Nilks. No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court St., Bosto

SET V. B. Pataras, the American Newspaper Agent, and Obestunt Erreets, Philadelphia, unthorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements his paper, at our lowest rates. His receipts will be paried as payments.



"CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AS THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND

ess fame shall be

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: GEORGE W. WOODWARD, OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

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

STATE EDITORIAL CONVENTION. In accordance with a resolution passed at the Editorial Convention, held in the Senate Chamber, at Harrisburg. on the 18th inst., the Democratic Editors of Pennsylva are requested to meet in the City of Lancaster, on THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF JULY, 1863.

at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consultation and united action in the political campaign upon which we have entered. A general attendance is carnestly desired, as business of great importance to the profession will come before the Convention.

GEO. SANDERSON, President. LANCASTER, June 23, 1863. Editors throughout the State are requested to copy-

## The War News.

The last week was one of excite-Union troops out of Winchester and the Shenandoah valley, and then crossed the Potomac and took possession of Hagerstown, from whence they have shown themselves so willa small body of his force penetrated ing to render. as far as Greencastle and Chambersburg in this State. At the latter

reliable information, they have not approached nearer the Capital than the town of Chambersburg. A portion of them, however, have crossed over the mountain to McConnelsburg, and have appropriated to their own use a large number of cattle and horses, but the great bulk of them remain in the neighborhood of the Potomac.

The line of the Susquehanna is strongly guarded by Union troops from Harrisburg down to Peach Bottom.

## The Latest.

The Harrisburg Patriot of yesterday has the following:

We do not pretend to state anything positively in regard either to the position of the rebels or our own disposition has been made of them | ions as follows: we are unable to say. Some of them have been sent over the river, some, we are sorry to learn, have returned around Camp Curtin and the city.

Since the above was written, (Sunday evening 9 o'clock,) we have learned the following particulars, gleaned from all the telegraphic dispatches received at headquarters:

The rebels 40,000 strong are in Hagerstown and vicinity, with eighteen pieces of artillery. Three hundred cavalry are said to be at Mercersburg, destroying property and carrying off horses, &c. An attack upon the Northern Central railroad is anticipated, and measures are being taken to defend it. We have nothing further than this from official sources—but a late dispatch from our telegraphic head, is more circumstantial.

New York and New Jersey, says the Philadelphia Age, have nobly responded to the call of the Governor of Pennsylvania for troops to defend our State from threatened invasion. They have determined to send all their available men to protect our soil, and the gratitude of every Pennsylvanian is due to Governors SEYMOUR and PARKER for the promptness with which they have acted in the present emergency. This energetic action will long be rememcarnest zeal in the service of their country.

Hon. George W. Woodward. The nomination of this distin-

uished and talented gentleman, as he Democratic candidate for Governor, will be hailed with delight. not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the entire North, as the very best which could have been made at this exciting and perilous time in the history of our country. Judge WOODWARD, in point of intellectual power, is the peer of any statesman now in public life, and as a sound and able jurist has no su-perior anywhere. Nor is there any flaw in his political character. He has always been a consistent Democrat, bold and unflinching in his advocacy of the leading principles and doctrines of the party, and his private character is without stain or reproach. He is just such a candidate as the people will delight to honor, and his triumphant election to the Gubernatorial office is a fore-

one conclusion. When Governor WOODWARD takes ossession of the Executive chair, he arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of the present National Administration will cease in Pennsylvania, as they have already done in New York and New Jersey, and the people will once more be secure in their persons and estates.

The Convention did well also in re-nominating for Judge of the Supreme Court, the distinguished Chief Justice, WALTER H. LOWRIE. This nomination will also be endorsed by the people, and his triumphant election for another term is beyond all doubt. He has borne himself well in his high office, and his personal character will bear the test of the closest scrutiny. With such standard bearers as Woodward and Lowrie we can bid defiance to all the assaults of an unscrupulous opposition, and under their auspices the State will be redeemed from Aboli-

State will be redeemed from Abolition rule.

New York and New Jersey.

These two Democratic States, says the Harrisburg Patriot, deserve the lasting gratitude of the people of Pennsylvania for the prompt and noble manner in which they responded to our cry of danger. No doubt that danger was greatly magnified by those who should have been well informed, but that fact should greatly exalt the brave men of our sister States who, under the call of their respective Governors, marched hither self, will find the moderation and mere which hier present to the most despote monarche, and made principal to the state on the proper of the United States a power hitherto wholly unknown in America, and not so plainly written down in the Federal Constitution, and in all the State Constitutions, that any person who can misunderstand it has not only presumed to exercise the power to arrest free citizens for the expression of their honest has not only presumed to exercise this power himself, with that shall only in willfully violates it, is wholly unknowthy of public confidence.

That among the rights which the Constitution provides to every citizen, is that of being secure in his life, liberty and property, so that he cannot be deprived of either without due process of law—a fair trial by a competent judge and jury of his neighbors, with witnesses to confront him and connects to confront him and connects of the people for whom all governments is made and so plainly written down in the Pederal Constitution, and in all the State Constitutions, that any person who can misunot be defend him. This is so just in itself, so necessary to the happiness of the people for whom all governments is made and so plainly written down in the Pederal Constitution, and in all the State Constitution, and in all the State Constitution, and in all the State Constitutions, that any person who can misunote be defend him. This is so just in itself, so necessary to the happiness of the pe respective Governors, marched hither to our assistance. In behalf of the people of Pennsylvania we tender to Governors Seymour and Parker, and ment, on account of a raid into the to the volunteers who so promptly ment, on account of a raid into the border of this State by some of the rebel cavalry. A complete panic was created throughout the Cumberland valley, and all sorts of exaggerated rumors prevailed, so much so that it was impossible for anybody to get at the facts. The truth of the matter is still in doubt, but we believe that is still in doubt, but we believe that the part of our authorities, civil and the rebel General Ewell drove the military, but we wish them to believe that the people cordially thank them, and under reversed circumstances would reciprocate the service

A NEW CONVERT.

others, and after expatiating upon the utility and propriety of raising and equipping nogro regiments, called upon the men of the 90th to give three cheers for the "negro policy," but there was no response except from one voice. The correspondent then goes on to say that he then ordered every man opposed to this "policy" to step to the front; but as there was no exception in the ranks, the men preserved immobility for a moment, when out stepped Sergeant Michael Meehan, of his company, and another Sergeant, whose name not given. The General immediately reprimanded them severely. Sergeant Mechan gracefully saluting the areat man. replied. "I speak only for myself. I have never disobeyed an order of my superior officers, and never shall; but I cannot cheer for principles which I"— "Take them to the guard house im-I"— "Take them to the guard house im-mediately! Take them along! No more!" exclaimed the doughty General. Subsequently, adds the writer, "he gave our men one week to reconsider and repent."

OPINION OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE. In a decision made in the U. S. Circuit forces. A pretty large force of Court, at Baltimore, last week, in which he troops, probably upwards of ten declared the regulations of the Secretary of thousand, principally from New York the Treasury, with regard to the internal and New Jersey, have arrived in this commerce of Maryland, to be "illegal and city within the last few days. What | void," Chief Justice Tanky closed his opin-

A civil war, or any other war, does not enlarge the powers of the Federal Government over the States or the people, beyond what the compact has given to it in time of war. home dissatisfied, while by far the A state of war does not annul the 10th arlarger portion are quartered in and ticle of the amendments to the Constitution, which declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Nor does a civil war, or any other war, absolve the judicial department from the duty of maintaining, with an even and firm hand, the rights and powers of the Federal Government and of the States and of the citizen as they are written in Constitution, which every judge is sworn to support. Upon the whole, the Court is of opinion that the regulations in question are illegal and void, and that the eizure of the goods of Carpenter, because he refused to comply with them, cannot be sustained. The judgment of the District Court must, therefore, be reversed, and the goods

delivered to the claimant, his agent or proctor. We refer our readers to the advertisement of the U. S. Hotel, Harrisburg, in Frederick City, which appears under another column. It will be seen that this old and favorite stopping place has passed into the hands of Messrs. Coverly & Hutchison. Col. Coverly is known the State over as one who knows, in every sense of the term, how to "keep a hotel.". His partner was for several years clerk at the Jones' House and cial performance so abject and weak. formerly Clerk of the City Hotel, this city, acts in the same canacity at the United States.

LOYAL LEAGUES .- Our exchanges report large falling off from this organization in different parts of the country. The last that has attracted our notice is a card in the bered by our people, not only as the evidence Johnstown Democrat, of the 10th inst., signof their attachment to a sister State, but as ed by nineteen members, declaring that they an enduring monument to their patriotism and have been deceived and would have nothing more to with the Jacobin club.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. THE NEW CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA. The Democratic State Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 17th of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock-every county in the State being fully represented, and an immense number of Democrats from every part of the Commonwealth being in attendance. Dr. George W. Nebinger, of Philadelphia was elected temporary Chairman, and a Committee was appointed to select permanent officers, when an adjournment took place until 2 o'clock, P. M.

On the re-assembling of the Convention, the Committee on permanent organization reported Hon. FINLEY PATTERSON, of Washington county, as President, and the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. [The Lancaster county delegation had the following positions in the Convention, viz: Messrs. RAUB and KERNS on the Committee on permanent officers, Messrs. McGrann and WADE (the latter temporarily substituted in place of Mr. Ryon) Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Hiester and Carpenter on the Committee on Resolutions.]

The Convention proceeded to settle certain contested seats, and then adjourned to give the Committee on Resolutions time to prepare their report.

At 71 o'clock in the evening the Conven tion again assembled, when the Chairman of the Committee, Hon. Francis W. Hughes, submitted the following series, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the resolutions upon the state of the country, passed by the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth on the 13th day of April last, and in addition thereto, and as a further expression of our views upon public affairs, Resolve as follows: That we again renew our vows of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, the great charter for which our fathers struggled and fought, and which was established, as they themselves expressed it, "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

and posterity."

That, inasmuch as the Constitution embodies the only guarantees we have for public liberty and private right, as without it we can have no hope of protection from bloodshed, spoliation and anarchy, the man who sneers at the "Constitution as it is" proves himself to be deficient in the first e of patriotism; and any officer of the State or Federa Government who swears to support the Constitution and afterwards, with that oath on his conscience

has not only presumed to exercise this power him-self, with the moderation and mercy which his own nature might prompt, but has delegated it to many subordinates, and they again to others in overy part of the country, until its hideous presence is seen and

Resolved, That among the numerous officers to treated with a pritiality which it would be indecent even to name—and all this, in many cases, without a pretense that the victims were guilty even of a political offence, much less of any orime against the

A NEW CONVERT.

Adjutant General Tiomas was for a long time suspected of sympathy with the rebels and was even accused of communicating to them important information in regard to army movements. A hue and cry was raised against Harrisburg on Tuesday. The State and the Post Office and most places of business were removed from the capital, the Post Office and most places of business were closed, and many persons removed their families to Philadelphia and elsewhere. The Governor and General Couch made an earnest appeal for troops, and by Thursday several thousand militia and volunteers from the adjoining and volunteers from the adjoining counties and Philadelphia and from New York and New Jersey, were concentrated at Harrisburg to defend it against the threatened invasion. But the enemy did not come, and up to this time, so far as we have any reliable information, they have not reasoned from the flore and approach to the place of the Union and peril their lives in its of the continuous to the Democracy of Ohio for the manly vindication along the Boundary of Ohio for the manly vindication along the Boundary of Ohio for the manly vindication along the Boundary of Ohio for the manly vindication along the Boundary of Ohio for the manly vindication the Democracy of Ohio for the manly vindication along the Boundary of Ohio for the manly vindication the Democracy of Ohio for the manly vindication along the Boundary of Ohio for the manly vindication along the Boundary of Ohio for the manly vindication the Democracy of Ohio for the manly vindication along the Boundary of Ohio for the manly vindication along the Boundary of Ohio for the manly vindication the Democracy of Ohio for the manly vindication along the Boundary of Ohio for the manly vindication along the Boundary of Ohio for the manly vindication along the Boundary of Ohio for the manly vindication the Boundary of Ohio for the manly protation of Olemen L. Vallandipham; and was even accused of communicating to the minimal value of the minimal was represented for the

defence.

Resolved, That as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound analety for its fate, we claim, and will exercise, the right to consider, discuss, as-

Resolved, That as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound analety for its fate, we claim, and will exercise, the right to consider, discuss, ascertain and urge in becoming terms upon the people and the constituted authorities, whatever measures will, in our judgment, be most likely to please and keep the whole nation and Union together under one federal government.

Resolved, That when this war began we had the solemn pledge of the federal administration and of the party which placed it in power, as expressed in the resolution passed by Congress on July 22d, 1861, that it "is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of everthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cases?" But the federal administrative setting the several states unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to hese objects are accomplished the war ought to ease." But the federal administration, acting ander the influence of a small faction of ultra Ab under the influence of a small faction of ultra Abolitionists, always opposed to the Union and without the consent of the great mass of the people, has totally changed its ground, avowing and proclaiming its purpose to be wholly different, and thus it has greatly allayed our just hope of peace.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention amid frantic shouts of applause.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Governor.

The first ballot stood:

William H. Witte,
Hiester Clymer,
William B. Franklin,
George W. Woodward,
Jeremiah S. Black,
William Bigler,
John Cessna. John Cessna, George Sanderson, George W. Cass, The eighth ballot stood as follows: Hiester Clymer, William H. Witte, William H. Witte, 51
George W. Woodward, 19
William B. Franklin, 7
Hon. F. W. Hughes arose, after this result had been announced, and said that he was authorized to withdraw the name of William H. Witte in favor of George W. Woodward.
The ninth ballot stood as follows:
Hiester Clymer, 53
George W. Woodward, 75
Nimrod Strickland, 5
Hon. George W. Woodward having received the largest number of votes, was declared the nominee of the Convention, (tremendous cheering) and he was afterwards declared the unanimous nominee of the Democratic party of the State for Governor of Pennsylvania.

ennsylvania.
Victor E. Piolett moved that Water H. Lowrie be nade the nominee for Judge of the Snpreme Court by acclamation, which was agreed to amidst the

A JUDGE'S OPINION OF A JUDGE.-Judge Comstock, of New York, wrote an excellent letter to the Ohio Democratic State Convention, wherein occurs the following note worthy paragraph;
"I take the liberty, on this occasion, of

mentioning in an especial manner the most humiliating of all the circumstances connected with the outrage inflicted on constitutional rights in the person of your fellow-citizen. Mr Vallandigham. I refer to the base and servile decision of a federal judge, in refusing to turn the great writ of liberty to redress that monstrous wrong. I have never read a judithe old Coverly Hotel. Mr. Samuel Robinson, author escapes the impeaclment which, in my udgment, he deserves, he cannot escape that indignant condemnation which is certain to overtake him and all judges, who, in times when liberty is in peril, shall prove false to constitutional duty and their official oath."

> CARRY THEM FOR YOUR DEFENSE .- A box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers can be carried in your vest pocket. They stop a cough in five minutes, and sore throat in an hour, and cure a cold in one day. 25 cente a box. At Kauf-man & Co's., No. 1 East Orange street, Lancaster. Pa.

The news from Virginia is startling.-Fredericksburg abandoned, Lee's army at Culpepper, thirty thousand Confederates passing through Thoroughfare Gap, Winchester surrounded, Martineburg occupied, the

Potomac crossed; Poolesville, Hagerstown and Chambersburg, Pa., in possession of Lee's advance; such in brief is the record of the last few days. What a week may bring forth no one can foretell, but to all appearances it is big with great events and of battles which will decide the fate of armies and of cities heretofore unvisited by war.

No American citizen can contemplate the present position of military affairs in Virginia without a sense of profound humiliation, if not of despondency. Twenty-eight months ago, when the rebellion burst into hideous life, the present Administration found itself in possession of a regular Government, an army, navy, full command of the seas, untold wealth, the workshops of the nation, and all the men it needed. On the other hand, the insurrectionary Government had none of these advantages; it lacked everything to put an efficient army in the field; while doubt, hositation, and even open opposition were to be feared by the Rebel chiefs from the bulk of the Southern people. But after the representations are reached to proper the Southern people. But after the reached the feared by the Rebel chiefs from the bulk of the Southern people. But after the reached the southern people are reached to please the southern people are reached to the southern people a the Southern people. But after two years of war, what do we find? A united South, well-trained armics, and leaders of undoubted genius and skill; while, through the weak-ness and violence of the Federal Administration, the North, if not divided, is discontented; its main army in Virginia, dispirited by its thrice repeated disasters under the generalship of incompetents, to-day comnanded by a general who has not the fidence of the soldiers or his country. Then look at the result of the two years' fighting. The weak and despised South still threatening the capital of the wealthy and

It is idle to speculate, as yet, what the designs of General Lee are in the movements is, that his army is in motion in a north-westerly direction, and that it is moving with wonderful celerity. One thing, however, is certain: There can be no invasion either of Pennsylvania or Western Virginia and Ohio, unless he first cripples Hooker's army There may be cavalry raids, with infantry supports, across the Potomac and many mile to the north, but an actual invasion by a heavy column of Confederate troops will not be possible with a great unconquered Union army on the south side of the Potomac. We shall doubtless hear of the Confederate army in force at many different points during the coming week, but unless all probabilities are violated General Lee's real object will be to get General Hooker's army in such a position that he can attack it with advantage, before he ventures upon moving any considerable part of his main force either across the Potomac or Ohio.

populous North!

If the Washington reports are to be credited. Ewell's and Longstreet's corps are now in the Shenandoali valley, while Lee, with his centre and right wing, are near Culpeper, moving to the northwest. It is also reported that General Hooker was on Saturday last at Beverly Ford, and that his intention was to march directly upon Lee's base of supplies at Culpeper, with a view to force a fight with the remnant of the Confederate army at that point and cut off Lee's communication with Richmond. This would be a hazardous movement with the enemy in force upon his right flank and within reach of his rear, but it may be attempted. The recent cavalry fight may have been a reconnoisance preparatory to this movement, but prudence would seem to dictate a retreat of the army to Alexandria and Washington, with a view to covering Maryland from invasion and

threatening the flank of the invading force. A battle between the Union and Confeder ate armies in Virginia should be avoided if possible, unless the former has every advantage of numbers and position. The Confederates are confident and ably led, while the Federal army is not in good heart and has no confidence in its commander. The battle would be half won for Lee while this state of value General Hooker. He has proved himpolitical offence, muon less of any office away of the bark the linn-heart-laws.

Resolved. That free government cannot exist without a free press, and the Constitution of this State, as well as that of the United States, has declared that it shall be free. Those persons therefore in office or out of office, who attempt to suppress books and newspapers by violence, are the enemies of this government and ought to be themselves suppressed.

Self a ususing fonce.

The parts of which he cannot keep under his own eye. is beyond his grasp; it confuses him, and he loses the vigor and celerity which distinguished his movements when under the command of a superior general.—New York World.

The fanatical anti-democratic and antiommon sense theories of the abolition party are about played out. They played "log cabin" and "hard cider" in Harrison's time -a very nice play and as harmless as it was nice, because the sensible men of their party were then for the Constitution. At a later date they played "Maine law," but their law never became the main law of the land and in main was abandoned. Following this they hit upon the Know Nothing question, and knowing nothing in State matters they accomplished nothing to benefit the people and nothing was the final result. Next came " bleedng Kansas," and Kansas bled in quantities to suit the market and the financial condition of the aid fund in Massachusetts. After bleeding and bleeding, it finally bled out, and died from the total loss of had blood. Next came the Wide Awakes, who, unlike their former professions now professed to be sharp They widened the breach in the Union and waked up all the jealousies of the nation, and having thus played "wide" and "wake" their lamps went out and their new party went to sleep so sound that Gabriel's trump vill never wake them up again in that form. Next came the "no party.;" after having exhausted all the names that could be thought of, they concluded to try it awhile without a name, and thus nameless and soulless, this 'no-party" with no law but many prophets and their day. The opiates administered at the ballot box last fall out them to sleep again and they now wake up not exactly in league with the Constitution, which Garrison save is " league with death and a covenant with hell." but in the abolition league, which seems to be a league with the everlasting, irrepressible, wooly headed negro. This league performance is doubtless the end of the show intended to be like the winding up jackass thing to laugh at, but not a desirable performance to be mixed up in. These abolition feats

d out .- Allentown Democrat. From the Chicago Times, June 14.

of ground and lofty tumbling are about play-

RESISTING THE CONSCRIPTION IN ILLINOIS. One of the enrolling officers of this city was yesterday rolled in the mud by a score of in-furiated matrons. Another was beaten by a broomstick. Another was chased by a pack of famished dogs, let loose upon him by an enraged dowager. Still another was treated to a douche of filthy slops thrown from a second story window. And ascending still farther in the gamut of the enrolling officer's tribulation, we find last of all, that Joel Lull, who does the earollment business in the seventh ward is the sickest victim of the lot. He has tried a week, and has learned, to his profound satisfaction, that the business is not precisely what he had anticipated. Perhaps it is be cause his weak nerve, do not enable him to face the fury of woman's wrath. At any rate he does not seem disposed to endure such torture, nor is he inclined to throw up his newlyadopted means of livelihood. A few days ago Joel Lull visited a house at the corner Polk and Halstead streets, in his sub-district, and was driven therefrom, as he states, by Mrs. Ellen McCaffrey, who came towards him with a boot-jack, or a cudgel, or some-thing of that sort, which he is unable exactly to describe. The woman was arrested and held for trial in the sum of \$1,000.

The War in Mississippi.

CHICAGO, June 11.

A special Memphis despatch, of the 8th inst., says: The steamer Luminary, from Young's Point, with dates to Friday evening, June 5th, 8 o'clock, brings the following: which dates to Findly overling, June out, o o clock, brings the following:
General Kimball, with 3000 men, was sent up the Yazoo river to Saluria, 30 miles below Yazoo City.
He arrived there on the 4th, and learning that a rebel force under Gen. Wirt Adams was not far off, rebel force under Gen. Witt Adams was not far off, marched immediately to meet him. At 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning, he came up with the pickets of the enemy, and a brisk fight ensued, lasting 30 minutes. The enemy gave way, and a total rout ensued. Our loss was one killed and seventeen wounded. We captured one hundred prisoners.—Their loss in killed and wounded was considerable. The rebels were 2000 strong.

There is no perceptible change in affairs before the enemy's works at Vicksburg. Gen. Johnston is still reported on the Big Black, endeavoring to cross below the bridge with an army of 20,000. General

still reported on the Big Black, endeavoring to cores below the bridge with an army of 20,000. General Osterhaus was watching his movements, with a sufficient force to checkmate any demonstration he might make.

A rumor was in circulation that Pemberton had

requested General Grant to permit the women and children to pass the lines. Over 300 head of cattle and mules have been turned loose on account of the searcity of forage.

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE EXCITEMENT OF THE LAST WEEK .- The reported invasion of the State and occupation of the tow of Chambersburg by a portion of the Confederate Caval caused a good deal of excitement in this city in the ear

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF LANCASTER COUNTY, LANCASTER, June 16, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.
The citizens of the townships of Fulton, Little Britain, Colerain, Bart, Sadsbury, Eden, Paradies, Selisbury, Drumors, Providence, Strasburg, Leacock, Barl, Earl East and Earl West shall rendezvous at Peach Bottom Ferry.
The citizens of the townships of Martic Peques, East and West Lampeter shall rendezvous at McCall's Ferry.
The citizens of Conestoga and Lamesster townships shall rendezvous at Shenk's Ferry.
The citizens of Manor and Millersville shall rendezvous at Safe Harbor.

Nafe Harbor.
The citizens of Columbia B-rough, East and West Hemp d, Manheim, Manheim Borough, Mount Joy Township I Borough, Warwick, Riizabeth and Rapho shall renvos at Columbia.

or pick.
Officers will be assigned to the command of the several

Columbia Borough and the line of river to Marietta is laced under the command of Major Haldeman. Headplaced under the command of Major Haldeman. Head-quarters at Columbia.
The line of the river from Marietta to the Dauphin county line is placed under the command of Lient. John-son, Co. H., 135th P. V.

son. Oo II, 135 h P. Y.

Cilinens equipped and ordered as above are designed for the defence of the county, and may arrive at the places of rendeavous singly, in equads or companies, and report to the commanding officer of the line, who will report the same direct to the officer commanding defences.

As the honor and safety of Lancaster county depend upon a prompt obedience to this order, the Commanding officer earnestly trust that it may be forthwith respected.

By command of

EMLEN FRANKLIN.

ENDORSEMENT OF WOODWARD AND LOWEIE.—The meeting the Democratic Central Clob, on Thursday evening last, tivithstanding the intense heat of the weather, was life large and enthusiastic. The chair was occupied by notwitostanning the intense near of the weather, was quite large and enthusiastic. The chair was occupied by Mr. William McComsey. Short and effective addresses, heartily endorsing the nominations of Woodward and Lowrie, and urging the Democracy to raily to their support in their might, were made by Dr. Welchens, Capt. Wise and Mayor Sanderson. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Alfred Sanderson, were enthusiastically and offered by Mr. Alfred Sanderson, were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Central Club of the City and County of Lancaster cordially endorse the nominations, by the Democratic State Convention, of those eminent jurists and statesmen, Hon. George W. Woodward and Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, for Governor and Supreme Judge; and that the Democracy of the City of Lancaster will roll up an old fashioned majority for the nominees in October next.

d, That the Executive Committee of this Club be

DEATH OF DRUM MAJOR SHINDLE.-JOHN P. INDLE. late Drum Major of the 79th and 122d Regiments, V., died at his residence, No. 153 East King street, this y, on Wednesday last, of hemorrhage of the lungs. He d been ill since the 122d left Harrisburg. Mr. Shindle had been ill sloce the 1221 left Hartsburg. Mr. SHINDLE was the principal tenor drummer of the Fencibles' Band, and as such had few equals. He was a genial, wholesculed, companionable fellow, the life of every circle in which he moved, and his death will be long regretted by a legion of friends. His funeral took place on Saturday afternoon last, and was attended by the Fencibles' Band, the Drum Corps of the 1224, and statement of the 1224, the Fencibles, Jackson Rifles and a large number of citizens. Peace to the ashes of as gallant a soldier as ever lived.

THE SOLDIEP'S Proposer.

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND .- Our readers are familiar with the names of Mrs. and Mr. Graham, of Louis-ville, Ky., whose deeds of kindness to the sick and wounded soldiers at Louisville are known to every one who had a friend or relative in the army of the west. Mr. Graham and his family arrived in this city a few days ago, and are stopping at Michael's Hotel. Mrs. Graham is a native of this county, and was some time ago, the recipient of a handsome testimonial from the Patriot Daughters of this city, as an acknowledgement of her kindness to sick and this county, and was some time ago the recipient of a handsome testimonial from the Patriot Daughters of this city, as an acknowledgment of her kindness to sick and wounded soldiers from Laucaster. Owing to the unsettled condition of that section, and the heavy cares which have been pressing upon him for the past year. Mr. Graham has closed up his business interests in Keutucky, and will probably make Laucaster his home. He will find himself and family among friends whether as guests or citizens.

—The above is clipped from the Express of Friday evening. We are requested by a gentleman, who is thoroughly conversant with the whole matter, to state that it was not the Patriot Daughters who presented Mrs. Graham with

FIRE IN THE WOODS .- On Wednesday forenou last, a fire broke out in the woods on the river hill in Martic township, near McCall's Ferry, which did very considerable damage. It originated from a coal pit on land belonging to John Armstrong. The collier was absent from his pit at the time, and when he returned the fire had acquired such headway owing to the long continued drought, that it was impossible to stop it, and it burnt and extended until a late hour in the night, over-running several hundred series of woodland belonging to running several bundred acres of woodland belonging to Mr. Armstrong, Wm. McCoo, Frank Groff and others, killing the standing timber and sprouts, besides concuming 200 cords of wood in rank and come 20 cords of wood belonging to Mr. McCuo. The fire was at length checked by starting fresh fires and burning towards the approaching flames.—Friday's Express.

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD .-- A new READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—A new schedule will go into operation on this road on Monday next, 29th inst. Two tratis will be run daily cach way, between Columbia and Ephrata. The first, will leave at \$20 a.m., and arrive at Ephrata at 10.50 a.m. Returning will leave Ephrata at 340 p. m., and arrive at Columbia at 20 p. m., and arrive at Ephrata at 320 p. m. Returning, will leave Ephrata at 320 p. m. Returning, will leave Ephrata at 60 a.m., and arrive at Columbia at 1.20 p. m. and arrive at Ephrata at 320 p. m. Returning, will leave Ephrata at 600 a.m., and arrive at Columbia at 7.45.

This arrangement will accommodate the large traval to Ephrata Mountain Springs during the summer. Besides, the train leaving Columbia at 1.20 p. m will connect at Landisville with the Fast Mail East, on the P. R. R., thus accommodating passengers who wish to reach the city before night, and the York passengers and others from the neghborhood who are now compelled to lay over at Columbia several hours. This will prove a great convenience to the public, who will doubtless duly appraciate it. The travel over the Reading and Columbia Railroad is likely to be an important item.

LIEUT LYNAN MISHLER -The remains of LIEUT. LYMAN MISHLER.—The remains of this gailant officer reached this city on Thursday evening last. Lieut. M. was attached to the 5th U. S. Infantry, and it will be recollected was killed at the battle of Valverda, in New Mexico, on the 21st of February, 1862. His remains were interred on Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, at Woodward Hill. The funeral was attended by a detachment of the 1294 Regiment, P. V., Lieut. Springer commanding, accompanied by the Fensibles' Band, Lodge No. 49, A. Y. M., and an immense, concourse of citizons. The exercises at the grave were deeply impressive and solemn. Licut. MISHLER graduated at West Point in 1860, and had gained a high reputation for gallantry, efficiency and courage.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for July has been received—a capital number. It contains thirty articles, and saventy five embellishments. Peterson is hard to beat. Gonz's Lany's Book for July has been received, and is brimfull of interesting matter. The colored fashion plates, six in number, are exceedingly beautiful The pattern plates are numerous and varied. There also two engravings, which are executed in the finest style.

In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania —Rights of Marrier work and the little period population of the supremental period population of the supremental period population of the property was claimed by Mrs. Breneman. One portion of the property was claimed by Mrs. Breneman, under a purchase at Sheriff's sale of her husband's property, who was then and is now insolvent. The money was furnished by her father and some friends of the family, and the property bought by them at said sale for the use of Mrs. Breneman and her family, and put into her possession. The other portion, consisting of grain in the ground, she was entitled to under the will of her father, which gave her, for her sole and separate use, the rents, incomes and profits of the farm devised to her during life. These were the facts.

The Court below charged that if the property was bought at Sheriff's sale for the use of Mrs. Breneman, with money furnished by her father and some friends of the family, although prior to the act of 1848, it was not liable to lovy on an execution issued by her husband's creditors; and, as under the will of her father, she was to enjoy the income of the farm devised to her for life, the grain which grew on the same was also protected.

The Court also allowed the declarations made at the time of buying the personal property, by the persons purchasing the personal property, by the persons purchasing the personal property, by the persons purchasing the presents and the property is the same, to be given in evidence. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Court also blowed the declarations made at the time of buying the personal property, by the persons purchasing the same, to be given in evidence.

The defendant charged fraud, and this fact was fairly submitted to the jury. Two successive verdicts negatived this charge, and the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Court below. fithe Court below.

A. Herr. Smith, Esq., Attorney for Mrs. Broneman Sepjamin Herr, Esq., Attorney for Daniel Hess. PASSENGER AND MAIL SCHEDULE.—The dif-

ferent Passenger Trains on the Pennsylvania Raiiroac leave this city as follows: LEAVE RASTWAND.

Through Express.... Through Express. 1.21 a. m Fast Line...... Harrisburg Accommodation. Lancaster Accommodation...

lows:

ABRIVALS.

Through Mail from the East—1.21 a. m. and 2.23 p. m.

Through Mail from the West—3.30 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.

Way Mail from the East—10.55 a. m.

Way Mail from the West—9 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.

Fouthern Mail from Baltimore and Washington, 2.25 p. m. HOURS FOR CLOSING MAILS.
Eastern Through Mail, for Philadelphia, 1.30 p. m. and 8 p. m. Way Mail East, for Philadelphia and intermediate office at 8a. m. New York and Northern and Pastern States, 1.30 p. m. For Harrisburg, and Cumberland, Franklin and Perry counties, at 10 a. m. and. 8 p. m. Northern Central, Juniata and Western New York, at 10 a. m. Yay Mall West-For Landisville, Salunga, Mount Joy. it 10 a. m. ibia, York, &c., at 10 a. m. more and Washington, D. C., at 1.30 p. m. and 8 p. m. Pitisburg Through Mail at 1 30 p. m. and 8 p. m. For Columbia, York, Marietta and Harrisburg at 10 a. m and 5. p. m.

President Lincoln has written a letter in which he says that he regrets the necessity of Mr. Vallandigham's arrest and banishment, and will be glad to discharge him, provided the public safety will not suffer by it. At the same time he intimates that if he had

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

STATE EDITORIAL CONVENTION. Agreeably to a call published generally in the Democratic newspapers of the State, a Convention of the Democratic editors of Pennsylvania met in the Senate chamber of the Capitol at Harrisburg, at 8½ o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

On motion, the Convention was organized by the appointment of Hon. George Sanderson, of Lancaster, President; Colonel Levi L.

Tate, of Columbia county, and General James P. Barr, of Allegheny county, Vice Presidents, and Thomas J. Ham, of Wayne county, Barr, of Allegheny ecretary. Mr. Sanderson, on taking the chair, briefly

spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you heartily for the honor you have just confer-red upon me, in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this meeting, and it gives

me pleasure to say that the Democratic editors of Pennsylvania constitute a body of men with whom I am proud to be associated. Gentlemen, the power of the press, at all times great, is one which at this time, is fraught with vast importance to the people of our Commonwealth. It is emphatically the fourth power in the State. the Executive and the Judiciary constitute the three powers, but the press, and especially the Democratic press, is more potent than either, or all combined, inasmuch as it car make and unmake Legislators, Governors and Judges, and is the "power behind the throne greater than the throne itself." Free speech and a free press—the right to speak, write and publish to the world our honest opinions

-are cardinal principles in the creed of every free American citizen, whether aturalized or o the manor born-a right "mestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only"-which, come weal or come woe, can never be surrendered to the dictum of tyrants and dictators whether in power or out of power. These are my honest sentiments, fearlessly expressed, and I feel sure that, at the same time, I am giving utterance to the sentiments of all my orethren of the Democratic press, when I say

that, come what may, come adversity or prosperity, we shall claim this liberty at the risk of our lives. We are in the midst of exciting and terrible events; but we must not falter in the bold and faithful discharge of our duty as conand faithful discharge of our duty as conservators of the Republic. It is true the second reign of terror is upon us, yet more fearful and tyrannical than the first reign of terror during the administration of the elder Adams; but we must not quail before the minions of despotism. The Queen of England with two regiments of cavalry and a battery.

The Rebel Force at Harper's Ferry.

An official telegram from General Tyler, at Harper's Ferry, says the enemy has an infantry and artillery force of 7,000 or 8,000 at Williamsport, while the cavalry are running into Pennsylvania. Gen. Kelly telegraphs from New Creek that the rebel Gen. Imboden is before Camberland, Md., with two regiments of cavalry and a battery. could not retain her throne for twenty-four hours, if she attempted to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, prevent the right of the press to criticise the acts of her government, or suppress the freedom of speech. And shall we, in this free State of Pennsylvania, have less liberty than they? Shall we basely bow the knee to the iron heel of despotism, and confess ourselves to be unworthy of the glori-ous heritage of freedom bequeathed to us,

under the blessing of Heaven, from our patriot forefathers? No, never-never is the response in every true-hearted American som. The Democracy, as one man, give an indignant negative to the interrogation, and conservative portion of our Republican friends take up the fearless response and say never-no, never!

Gentlemen of the Democratic press, we have an important duty to perform in this alarming crisis of our public affairs. The Convention to-day will place candidates in the field, who must be elected, or all will be lost If we discharge our duty faithfully they will be triumphantly elected, and our noble old Commonwealth will stand forth to the admiring gaze of the world, "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled" from the tyranny that surrounds us. Some of us, in the past two years, have been threatened with personal violence; others have been ruthlessly dragged from their homes and imprisoned, and others have had their printing presses and type destroyed by a cowardly Abolition mob. But these things are of the past, and they will not dare to repeat them when we elect a Demo-

which called it together.

At the conclusion of his remarks, which

vere repeatedly greeted with applause, the Secretary was directed to record the names of such Democratic editors as were present, together with the several journals represented them. The following names were handed J. B Sansom, Indiana Democrat. Levi L. Tate Columbia Democrat Benjamin Whitman, Erie Observer. A. E. Lewis. Philadelphia Evening Journal

E. S. M. Hill, Lackawana Register. James F. Campbell Johnstown Democrat J. Hodgson, West Chester Jeffersonian. W. Rosenthal, Reading Adler. Amos G. Bonsall, Juniata Register. M. Hannum, Luzerne Union. Thomas Chalfant, Danville Intelligencer. Josiah Cole, Correspondent and Democrat. William H. Hutter, Easton Argus. George Sanderson, Lancaster Intelligencer. D. H. Neiman, Easton Sentinel.

A. L. Ruhe, Allentown Democrat. Nelson Weiser, Independent Republican. J. Irvin Steel, Blairsville Record. William W. Keenan, Greensburg Democrat O. A. Traugh, Hollidaysburg Standard. J. S. Sanders, Berwick Gazette. James P. Barr, Pittsburg Daily Post. A. J. Glossbrenner, Philadelphia Age. Albert Owen, Huntingdon Monitor.

Meeser, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia Sun Valentine Hay, Somerset Democrat. Henry Ward, Patriot and Union. Dr. J. D. Mendenhall, Doylestown Demo

J. Gunday Winegarden, Lewisburg Argus R. W. Jones, Waynesburg Messenger, Harvey Sickler, North Branch Democrat. P. Gray Meek, Bellefonte Watchman. Wm. M'Knight, Mercer Register. E. G. Roddy, Genius of Liberty. H. G. Smith, Fulton Democrat. Thomas J. Ham, Wayne County Herald.

On motion, a committee of five—consisting of the following named persons: J. B. Sansom, James P. Barr, Colonel Levi L. Tate, O Barrett and A. J. Glossbrenner—was appointed by the chair for the purpose of preparing business for the Convention. On motion of Nelson Weiser, Esq., a vot f thanks was tendered to Capt, Wm. P Brady, Librarian of the Senate, for his kindness in opening the hall of the Senate, and also for his courteous deportment during the

ession of the Convention. On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet again at the same place on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.

SECOND DAY. THURSDAY, June 18, 1863. The Convention met agreeably to adjournment, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and was called to rder by Col. L. L. Tate, in the absence of Mr. Sanderson, the President of the Conven-The other officers were in their places. On motion, the Secretary was instructed to secord the names of such additional delegates to the Convention as might be present. The following names were presented:
J. George Ripper, Pittsburg Democrat.
J. S. Todd, Democrat and Sentinel, Ebens-

burg. Truman H. Purdy, Northumberland county

D. W. Moore, Clearfield Republican. David Fister, Geist der Zeit, Kutztown. Franklin Weirick, Selinsgrove Times. J. B. Sansom, chairman of the committee on preparing business for the Convention, sub mitted a verbal report.

On motion of Nelson Weiser, amended by

Henry Ward, an Executive Committee of seven was appointed for the purpose of con-ferring with the State Central Committee, with a view to perfecting an arrangement by which a more perfect concert of action be-tween the local presses of the State will be secured, and greater efficiency in the conduct of political campaigns attained, and to transnecessary to further the interests of the associ-

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Nelson Weiser, George Sanderson, Henry Ward, R. W. Jones, Thomas Chalfant, Truman H. Purdy and James P.

Following the appointment of the above exercised his own discretion he would not committee a general discussion ensued upon have ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham the specific duties of the same, as well as committee a general discussion ensued upon the specific duties of the same, as well as upon other matters relating to the interests of brigade, lasting till night. Our forces pus

the party which came before the meeting, after which, on motion of H. G. Smith, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. George Sanderson President of the Convention of editors of the State of Pennsylvania, be requested to appoint an early day for the assembling of the Democratic editors of the State at Lancaster, and we hereby urge upon our brethren the importance of their general

response to the call. On motion of Mr. J. S. Sanders, it was Resolved, That the Democratic editors of the State of Pennsylvania cordially endorse and ratify the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention in the nomination of the Hon. George W. Woodward for Governor, and the Hon. Walter H. Lowrie for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.

After which the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President of the Con-

(Signed.) Тномав J. Нам, Sec'y. MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held immediately on the adjournment of the Convention, Hon. James P. Barr was chosen President, and Henry Ward Secretary.

After the transaction of business, the committee adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman.

## WAR NEWS

The Excitement Subsiding at Harris

HARRISDURG, June 17.

The aspect of affairs, so far as we can judge by the reports from the border, seems to be this:

The corps of General Ewell (Stonewall Jackson's successor), is massed at Williamsport, Md., while the rest of the robel force occupy Hagerstown and such other points as leave them free to operate either against Harrisburg or Baltimore.

Apprehensions are entertained by the people of Altona, and other points of the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the rebels will strike for the West, and then go back to their own soil by way of Pittsburg and Wheeling.

The fortifications constructed on the hills opposite Harrisburg are considered a sufficient protection for the city, and an offensive movement on our part is not unlikely. HARRISBURG, June 17.

the city, and an electric action of the likely.

The panic is now over here, and the people are disposed to underrate the danger of the line of the Susquehanna becoming the seat of war, though there is high authority for stating that such an attempt may be made by Lee. The Rebel Force at Harper's Ferry.

Retreat of the Rebels from Chambers.

No doubt whatever exists as to the presence of the enemy at Chambersburg up to about three c'olock this afternoon, when they retreated, it is supposed toward Hagerstown.

The telegraph operator is now at Chambersburg, and communitation has been re-established.

HARRISBURG, June 18—14 o'clock, A. M.

The robust under Lasking water the Chambers

The robels, under Jenkins, evacuated Cham burg at one o'clock yesterday, taking the road towards Hagerstown. The authorities here are now in telegraphic communication with Chambersburg During the stay of the rebels there all private property was respected, except so far as cattle and the necessaries of life were Jackson's old division, under Ewell, is reported to be at Hagerstown.

Information was received by the authorities late to-night, that Imboden was at Cumberland with two

regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, with artillery. Wheeling may be their destination.

Troops for the defence of the State are arriving rapidly.

Movements of Lee and Hooker.

Washington, June 15.

There has been considerable stir in the city today, in connection with the various reports, both of
fact and faction, in regard, to war movements, but in
view of all the surroundings, the excitement is not
of that character which denotes either local tropidation or general alarm. The large numbers of sick
and wounded brought up from the Army of the Potonne, which is a measure rendered more necessary. and wounded brought up from the Army of the Po-tomac, which is a measure rendered more necessary by the transfer of the operations more westwardly in following up the confederate forces, kept the ambulances through all yesterday up to this morning busy in conveying them ito the different hospitals about the city. The hospitals at Acquia Creek and about Falmouth will, of course, be abandoned for the present.

The Retreat from Falmouth .-- The Losses of Milroy's Army.

rights of the State against federal aggression, but the constitutional rights of every citizen in the broad limits of the Commonwealth. Let us be firm, therefore, in the discharge of the duties devolving upon us, and a brighter day will dawn upon our beloved country on the second Tuesday of October next.

Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me, I shall desist from any further remarks, so that the Convention may proceed with the business which called it together.

A large part of Gen. Milroy's Division was captured. The whole of the regiments at Perryville, with an entire battery. Milroy lost all of his cannon, wagons, tents, &c., &c. The remnant of his forces are safe at Harper's Ferry. The Rebels at McConnellsburg, Penn-sylvania.

MCCONNELLSBURG, Pa., June 19.
A detachment of Gen. Jenkins' forces of mounted infantry, under the command of Col. Ferguson, entered this place at 4 o'clock this morning.
The robels opened all the stores, helping themsolves to boots, shoes, hats, and everything else they could possibly varry. could possibly carry.

The town was completely taken by surprise that the citizens were unable to hurry their horses to a place of security, and large numbers of them fell into the hands of the rebels. They also drove away about \$12,000 worth of cattle. One of their numbers of the country and the country and the country about \$12,000 worth of cattle. ber, in attempting to capture a horse was shot through the neck by some unknown person. This so exasperated his companions that they threatened to burn the town, but they finally desisted. They completely gutted the telegraph office, carry-ing away with them the instrument and all the

messages. The operator succeeded in making his escape.

The rebels retreated in the direction of Hancock. Interesting from Baltimore--Operations of the Rebels at Hagerstown.

of the Rebels at Hagerstown.

BALTIMORE, June 19.

A gentleman who left Hagerstown on Thursday afternoon reports having passed through the rebel pickets on the road as far east as Boonsboro and vioinity, and says that Hagerstown itself seems to be permanently occupied by some 3,500 troops, mainly from North Carolina, under General Rhodes.

A Major Osborne is acting as Provost Marshal, from whom papers have to be obtained to leave town.

The Washington Hotel and others are crowded with their officers, who are paying \$4 per day in robel money.

ebel money.

The force that have gone into Pennsylvania are The force that have gone into Pennsylvania are under General Jenkins, and are said to be returning, bringing with them a large number of negroes, who they allege had been run away from their masters in Virginia and Washington county, Maryland. Those belonging about Hagerstown were being returned to their robel owners, and those said to be from Virginia were sent back under a gaard. It was said that a considerable infantry force was posted on the Maryland side near Williamsport, some seven miles from Hagerstown; but of this our informant could not positively speak.

It was reported that another infantry force was located near Antietam or Shepherdstown, and about to cross. oross. The position of General Ewell, or the main body

of his corps, seems to be unknow From Frederick, Md. FREDERICK, M., June 19.

Considerable excitement prevails here.

Nearly all the prominent Union citizens have
left, and the invalid soldiers in the hospitals recorded.

moved.

Everything is quiet above. The enemy was in possession of Hagerstown last night, their pickets extending in the direction of Funkstown.

The report that the rebels have appeared at South Mountain is incorrect.

Sharpsburg and Boonsboro are undisturbed, though the enemy visited Middletown.

The stores have been emptied of most of their contents and preparations made for an early appearance of the rebels. General Lee's Advance.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Midnight. Advice from below state that Gen. A. P. Hill's advance guard, consisting of Hampton's Legion, was advancing towards Dumfries, and that one regi-ment has made his appearance at Stafford Court House House.
Combining these facts, intelligent officers draw

Combining these facts, intelligent officers draw the conclusion that Lee is advancing upon the Army of the Potomac in three columns; his right under Hill, by way of Occoquan and Wolfe Run Shoal; his centre under Ewell, by way of Thoroughfare Gap and his left under Longstreet by way of Leesburg.

In this connection it is only necessary to say that such disposition has been made of our army by Gen. Hooker, that no surprise can possibly take place.

The families of many officers who were visiting the field are returning hither to-day, and there are other indications of an approaching conflict. A few hours will probably develop further movements and intentions on the part of Lee's forces, which are now said to be upward of 90,000 strong. Scattering reports of guns were heard in the direction of Aldie yesterday, and were renewed at intervals this morning. Nothing has as yet been heard of the result.

From Vicksburg-The Progress of the Stege.

Sr. Louis, June 19.

Sr. Louis, June 19.
The Demograt has received a dispatch from Vicksburg, as follows:
At 2 °clock on last Saturday morning our approaches from Gen. Sheriman Excipts were pushed to the rebet riffe pits, and to within twenty yards of one of their bastians.
The rebet threw lighted shells over the parapets on our approach, and received twenty-three hand grenades, twenty of which exploded, driving the rebels out.

rebols out.

On Briday, the rebels cut away the timber in the rear of the lines, and opened on us with an 11-inch shell and two or three siege guns.

Gen. Logan silenced their mortar with his 30-pounder Parrott's and 92-pounders.

Thirteen of our gunboats patrol the river between Helena and Young's Point.

The gunboat Marmora destroyed the town of Eunice on Saturday. Eunice on Saturday.

From the Army of the Potomac. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.