properly taken care of. He thought that the Government would again call to its and General McCleitan, whom he declared was the only man who could gain the services of the 30,000 vato.an troops who hav, been dicharged. He herefore offered a resolution, earnestly requesting the President to avail bimself at once of the services of General McCleitau.

Mr. Davis loped that the resolution would be postponed, as it partook of a partisan character. He made a motion to poetpone. notion to postpone.
The yeas and nays were called, and resulted as follows: Yeas 13, nays 8 ows: Yess 13. nays 8
So the resolution was postponed.
Mr. J. Hutchinson kay, Mayor's clerk, was intropoed, and presented the following
Message from the Mayor. OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1863.

To the President and Members of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: The invasion of Pennsylvania by armed forces of rebels, which took place yesterday and their rapid advance towards the interior of the State have made it necessary to a semble touncils, that they may toke into consideration measures essential to the defence of the city. of the city. Official notice has been given by Gov. Curtin that Col. Ruff, D. S. A., has been appointed by Gov. Curtin that Col. Ruff, D. S. A., has been appointed by Goneral Couch to superniemd the organization of military latthis city. A proclamation has been issued from this office, requesting all citizens to coree their places of business, and to contect themselves without delay with existing millieary organizations. The Governor has authorized a publication of notice that all citizens will be received for the present emergency, without requiring an enlistment of six months. present emergency, without requiring an enlistment of six months.

The committee of citizens entrusted with the fund subscribed during the past year for bounties to volunteers, have resolved ito pay ten dollars to every private and non-commissioned efficer, and twenty-dollars for the expenses of each company enlisted for immediate service. In view of these circumstances it will be desirable to make provision for an expenditures that may be incurred for the immediate organization of citizens, and you are requested to determine the amount, and node of disburrement. Respectfully. rement. Respectfully, ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Mr. Wetherill, of the Committee on Defence and Protection, in a few patriotic remarks, read a report of the committee, who recommenced the passage of the fol-An Ordinance to Provide for the Immediate Defence of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain that the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to provide for the enlistment, equipment, and pay of all able bodied citizens who may volunteer for the defence of the kate or city, not exceeding three months; the said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be reimbursed to the city treasury out of the proceeds of a lean to be hereafter created.

Sec. 2. The Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, with the advice of the Committee on Defence and Pracetion, is hereby fully authorized to expend the said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and to carry out the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. The warrants for the above appropriation shall be drawn by the Mayor in conformity with existing ordinances. An Ordinance to Provide for the Immediate diances.

Mr. ENICHOESON moved to amend the ordinance, by making the amount of the appropriation \$500,000.

Mr. RICHE moved to further amend, by fixing the amount at \$1,000,000.

Mr. KING Opposed both amendments. He thought that Mr. King opposed both amendments. He thought that the Committee on Detence was the proper source to originate such an ordinance; and if the sentleman who introduced the ordinance would say he wanted \$500,000, he would vote for it, or for any other reasonable amount.

Mr. WETHERIL replied. He said that the committee had based the realculation upon 10,000 men, and, if this number was raised, more money might be wanted. The Governor had called for 5,000 men, and then \$290,000 might probably be sufficient. The Bounty Fund Committee would probably contribute \$100,000 or \$15,000, and the Committee on Defence had about \$80,000 which would be used, if necessary. The Home Guards and Gray Reserves had been ignored by the committee, as these organizations existed merely in name. He had no doubt, however, that many man who formerly belonged to the Guards and Reserves would respond to the present call of their country.

call of their country.

Mr. Bright, would yote for any measure to repel the frele, but thought that the members should not be carried away so much by their enthusiasm as to vote away more of the people's money than is necessary.

Dr. UHLER was in favor of voting \$250.000,100 if it required that amount to drive the rebels from the State. The question was then taken upon the amendment of \$1.000.000, and it was lost—years \$5, nays 13.

The amendment of \$500,000 was then adopted—yeas 17, nays 4. uaya 4.
The ordinance was then passed. The ordinance was then passed.

Resolution Asking for Martial Law.

Mr. Gatherwood submitted the following:

Resolut. That as the soil of this Commonwealth has been ruthlessly invadea by a rebel foe, and not only the capital, but the metropolis, of the State is in immediate peril, that the Mayor of the city be, and he is hereofy, requested to desire his Excellency the Governor of the State to forthwith proclaim martial law throughout the State, enforce the same at all hazards, and require every able-bodied man between the ages of 21 and 45 years of aget as to noe proceed to Harrisburg for the defence of the soil and property of the chizens of the State for such term as a necessity for their services may exist.

Mr. King moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Defence and Protection. He thought the resolution ridiculous.

Mr. CATHERWOOD replied to Mr. King. He had offered. mittee on Defence and Protection. He thought the resolution ridiculous.

Mr. CATHERWOOD replied to Mr. King. He had offered the resolution in good faith. We want men now, and this is the way to get them. The State Honse bell had been rung, and if anybody had had any authority they could have taken twelve or fifteen thousand men from Independence Square. He was in favor of closing the stores, and let the men go to repei the invaders. What is our business to us if our homes are rawaged?

Mr. King wanted to know why Mr. Catherwood did not set the example and shoulder his musket?

Mr. CATHERWOOD responded, that he had contributed very liberally in support of the Government, but if aff. King would put his name down as a member of Captain Spencer Miller's battery he would sign under him.

Mr. King had nothing further to say.

The motion to refer was then voted down-yeas 4, may 31.

ATHERWoon (Dem.) again advocated his resolu-JHLER was in favor of martial law. resolution was then adopted.

A Tender of Service. mr. WETHERILL had no objection to going, provide he could have the gentleman from the Twelfth (Mr. Ni CHOLSON) to command them; but he would not tike to go under the gentleman from the Third (Mr. ARMSTRONG).

This created considerable laughter.

Mr NICHOLSON said that he should be happy to command the Chamber, but his services had been previously engaged by the tray Reserves. He mysed to amend by adding: "and that we unite ourselves with the lst Regiment Gray Reserves."

giment Gray Reserves."
A running discussion of rather an amusing character then ensued, and Messrs. Catherwood and Unler challenged Messrs. King and Armstrong to join Spencer Miller's Battery.
The smeudment and resolution were both withdrawn, Mr. King renewed the resolution. table. Not agreed to.

The debate was then renewed.

Mr. Dayrs moved to amend by adding "and that we report to Colonel kuff, who has een appointed to take charge of troops raised under the proclamations of the Mayor and Governor."

Mr. Richt opposed the resolution. He thought that Councils had civil business to attend to. The rebe's were not at our doors, as then it might be proper for Councils to abandon their business and take the field.

The amendment of Mr. Davis was not agreed to—yeas 10, nays 10.

The resolution was then adopted—veas 11, nays 9. ays 10.

a resolution was then adouted—yeas 11, nays 9.

Alterographic members, as he was aiready enrolled. The retwar granted.

British members are be was aiready enrolled. The retwar granted.

British made s similar request. He declared no mustering officer would receive him.

The Employees of the City.

Wernwell, offered a recolution instruction the Mr. WETHERLL offered a resolution, instructing the heads of departments to notify their employees that should any of them desire to enlist in the present emergency, they are at liberty to do so, and that their sale ries will be paid and their places continued.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution was adopted, Mr. Brightly proved to take up his resolution relative General mcClellan. Not agreed to—yeas 8, nays 12. The Chamber then adjourned. COMMON BRANCH.

At half past four o'clock the Council was called to order by Mr. Wilson Kerr, president.

Mr. Philip Luyz, chief clerk, read the call for the meeting as issued by the Mayor.

The same communication from the Mayor as received in telect Council was read; after which, the Chamber ook a recess to await the action of the Select Branch. Concurrence.

Concurrence.

The bill passed by the other branch having been read, it was agreed to unanimously, without discussion.

Original Resolutions.

Mr. Paintel. of the Sixteenth ward, offered a preamble and resolutions requesting Governor andrew c. Curtin to use his efforts providing for the restoration of General George B. McClellan to active service in the army for the protection of the State forces of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Leight moved the resolutions be laid upon the table. Not agreed to—yeas 14, nays 19.

A motion was made to postpone.

Mr. Leight opposed the resolutions on the ground that they should not have been effered to day. They should not pass because they ask that General McClellan shall take an inferior position to that which he has already held. Therefore, such a request is nothing more nor less than an insult.

Mr. Painter replied that if we pass the resolution we held. Therefore, such a request is nonning more nor less than an insult.

Mr. PAINTER replied that if we pass the resolution we will raise such enthusiasm in the Democratic party and the army as was never heard of before.

Mr. Harpers said he had voted not to lay the resolutions upon the table, because he desired the Democratic numbers to have a full swing If they make this the issue, and think they will be doing General accilellar a favor by asking him to accept an inferior position to that which has already been held by him, then let them pass the resolutions.

The resolution to postpone was lost.—ayes 17. nays 19.
A motion prevailed, that the further consideration of the resolution is the postponed until next Thursday.
This was agreed to.
Martial Law. The resolution from the other branch, requesting the lovernor of the State to proclaim martial law, wa ead. The ayes and nays were called—ayes 19, nays none. Phe following are the ayes:
Messrs. Aregood, Barrett. Bumm. Cavin. Comly,
eawell, Eckstein, Gray, Harper, Hodgdon, Leigh,
oore, Peale, Rafanyder, Simpson, Stokely, Sulger.

eyfor. Those present not voting are as follows: Messrs. T. F. Adams, Baird, Barger, Bower, Craw-rd, Lamb, Loughlin, McDonadd, Nickels, Painter, aul, Quin, Williamson, Wolbert, Wright, Kerr, Presi-urt. On motion, adjourned for want of a quorum-aves 4 THE MERCHANTS IN COUNCIL.

After the reading of the commercial report yesterday, the assembly at the Corn Exchange was addressed by Henry Budd, Esq. in relation to the present invasion of the State of Pennsylvania by the rebel army. Mr. B. adverted to the apathy existing in the community at a time fraught with more danger to this city and the Commonwealth than at any other since the commencement of the war. He called upon individuals to recognize the necessity of personal and immediate exertion to repel the invaders; that every man should become the centre of a sphere, which uniting with its kindred bodies should move in harmony to the consummation of a single object demanded by the emergency. No other means would meet the occasion; the danger was imminent. The defence of Pennsylvania at this moment depended upon the patrotism and prowess of her own sons; upon the patrotism and prowess of her own sons; and, so far as the duties of this assembly were presently concerned, he called for immediate action, suggesting that the fund now in the hands of an existing regimental committee be appropriated to facilitate the efficiency of three companies of volunteers already organized, under the title of the "Corn Exchange Guards."

exchange Guards."

Mr. A. G. Cattell approved of the remarks made by the speaker, and moved that all the funds in the lands of the committee be appropriated to meet the exigencies of the case.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The committee then met and voted \$1,000 for imnediate use. The meeting then adjourned. BOUNTY FOR ENLISTMENTS.
A special meeting of the Crizens' Bounty Fundommittee was held at noon yesterday, at the room the Board of Trade. It was unanimously of the Board of Trade. It was unanimously

Resolved. That he sum of ten dollars, in addition to
pay from the Government, be, and the same is hereby
appropriated to each officer and private of every milliary company that is now or may be organized in Philadelphis, and received into the service of the State or of
the United States, for any length of time they may be
required for the present emergency: provided, that the
said amount hereby appropriated shall not exceed the
sum of one handred and fifty thousand dollars.

Resolved. That the sum of twenty dollars be, and the
same is hereby, appropriated to each military company
from Philadelphia, received into the service of the State
or of the United States, for the present emergency, for
the payment of advertising and other incidental company expenses, to the extent of not less than sixty two
men.

THOS, WEBSTEEL, Chairman.

LOUIN BLONGETT. Secretary. THE CITY ARSENAL.

The City Arsenal, at Broad and Race streets, used for storing the arms and military equipments belonging to the city was thronged with eager inquirers, and presented a scene of busiling activity. Everything is in the most perfect order and ready for use at a moment's notice. The improvements made in the arrangements since last fail have rendered it a model establishment, and one of which the city may justly be proud. There are arms and equipments belonging to the city stored here sufficient to fit out six thousand men. All that is now wanted are the men. Yesterday the ammunition was to be brought from the magazine, so that the troops will leave in complete trim for action. The musets and rifles in the armory have all undergone thorough inspection; and are in perfect order. THE CITY ARSENAL.

THE MILITARY.

THE MILITARY.

THE MILUE RESERVES IN THE FIELD.

A meeting of the board of officers of the Second Regiment, Blue Reserves, Col. W. W. Taylor, who were in service last fall as the Eighth Regiment P. M., was held on Monday evening last, at which time all the companies of the regiment were represented; and each responded in such a manner as to assure us that in a day or two they will be able to leave with a full complement of men. The companies represented were as follows:

Company A—Captain Elwood B. Davis.

Company B—Captain William M. Main.

Company C—Captain J. T. Audenried.

Company C—Captain J. T. Audenried.

Company E—Captain W. Ivins.

Company E—Captain W. Ivins.

Company F—Captain J. Marks Biddie.

Company G—Captain J. Marks Biddie.

Company G—Captain J. Marks Biddie.

Company H—Captain J. Milios Shoemaker.

Company H—Captain John Dobbon.

Company K—Captain John Andrews.

The proclamations of the President and Governor were read; and, after considerable discussion, the regiment resolved to offer themselves for three

months, the majority thinking they could sooner recruit their commands for this itime than for six months, and thus give the services of a regiment at the earliest date. This action was at once telegraphed our Governor; This action was at once telegraphed our Governor; the regiment is now accepted; the recruiting is going on vigorously at the armory, Board of Trade building, Fifth street, above Chestnut; and they expect to leave in a day or two for the field.

This regiment was in active service last fall, and was constantly in the advance.
The commissioned officers of the 9th Regiment P. M., Colonel John Newkumet, met at the City Arsenal at noon yesterday. Out of ten companies nine reported. The services of the regiment will be tendered at once.
The old corps of Washington Grays, Captain Alexander Murphy commanding, will respond to the call of the Governor. A committee will be in attendance daily at the armory in Franklin Hall, Sixth street, below Arch, to give information and enrol applicants.

sixth street, below Aren, to give information and prof applicants.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Lee, Jr., late of the Sist P. V., wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks. Vs., has applied for and expects to obtain immediate permission from Governor Curtin to raise a regiment for State defence. His late brethren in arms, and all who may desire to join his regiment as officers or privates, will call at his office, 109 North Sixth street.

Col. William B. Mann desires all of his friends Sixth street.
Col. William B. Mann desires all of his friends who wish to go with him to the rescue of the State, and drive back the insolent foe, to meet at the County Court House at ten o'clock his morning.
At ten o'clock last evening a committee, representing between fifty and sixty men, employees of the Mint, called at the headquarters of Col. Ruff, at City Hell, Fifth and Chesthut streets, and tendered their services, which were accepted. The full number, eighty men, will probably be made up this monning. The company will meet at Shinn's, Broad street, above Chesthut.
One Sundred picked men, from the police force, all well drilled, were reported in resdiness last evening, and will go early this morning.
The First City Troop reported last evening their readiness to proceed at once. An arrangement for horses was made between them and Col. Ruff.
The streets last evening were alive with thousands, we may say tens of thousands, of people. Recruiting was going on with great alacrity. With banners flying, and drums beating, and men cheering, the streets were kept in continual excitement. Recruiting quarters were opened in different places.
We learn that a number of the workmen in the different foundries held impromptu meetings last evening, and will probably make their appearance at the general headquarters of Col. Ruff this morning.
Captain Henry Dufrene, late of Billy Wilson's

at the general neadquarters of Containing.

Captain Henry Dufrene, late of Billy Wilson's Zouaves, now in command of Company B, Colonel Small's regiment, will leave to-day, at one o'clock P. M., for Harrisburg, with 134 men.

The Gymnast Zouaves, Co. A, 20th Regiment, P. M., earnestly invite recruits to their organization; quarters at the Custom House and Pennsylvania Bank building. This company is under excellent command, and is gathering intelligent members.

bers.

The Washington Grays, late under Gen. Frank Patterson, and one of our most experienced and popular organizations, will receive recruits at their armory. Franklin Hall, Sixth street, below Arch. Citizens are called to repair at once to its ranks for the defence of the capital.

Colonel Geo. H. Crosman, assistant quartermaster, has notified Capital Martin, the storekeeper at the Schuylkill Arsenal, that any of the employees who may wish to respond to the call of the Governor for troops may join any organization they desire, and, after their return, their names will be placed upon the roll as formerly. desire, and, after their return, their names will be placed upon the roll as formerly.
Yesterday morning Colonel Gray, of the Philadelphia City Guards, received a despatch from Governor Curtin, informing him that his regiment was required at once. Colonel G. will leave, with his command, for Harrisburg to-day.

O. H. Needles desires to form a company for the Washington Gray regiment. He will receive recruits at his store, southwest corner of Twelfth and Race streets. As a member of the "Grays," he hopes the citizens of the Tenth warf will respond with zeal and alacrity. Recruiting for company C. Captain Geo. P. Mokeding, of this same regiment, is also going on at the Receiver of Taxes' office. Eight of the clerks in the office have enrolled their names.

ames. Col. Dennis Heenan, commanding 2d (Irish) regiment, has received a despatch from Adjutant General Russell ordering him to report at Harrisburg with his regiment forthwith. In accordance with this order the regiment is expected to leave immediately. Officers will report the strength of their commands at headquarters, Falstaff Hotel, Sixth these tabout Chesturt. commands at headquarters, Falstaff Hotel, Sixth street, above Chestnut.

Early last evening the captains of two companies of well-drilled colored men called upon Mayor Henry to ascertain whether the services of colored soldiers would be accepted. The Mayor at once brought the subject to the attention of Colonel Ruff, who immediately replied, "Certainly. Get your men together, and well-drilled officers will be appointed to take charge of them." The captains went away and last eventure and two inventors. went away, and last evening a call was issued. It is supposed the companies, one hundred and fifty astrong, will be ready to start westward at an early hour to-day.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The Howitzer battery, six pieces, Captain E. Spencer Miller, has been shipped to Harrisburg, while the magnificent 20 pounder Parrot battery will soon follow.

The battery of 12 guns, organized at the Navy About 12 o'clock last night the "Invalid Corps," of this city, marched up Chestnut street, and were loudly cheered as they marched along. These men were fully equipped and armed, and will leave at an early hour this morning. TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

To the Citizens of Philadelphia:

The undersigned is instructed by the General Commanding the Eastern portion of Pennsylvania, to furnish transportation for all troops from this visinity to Harrisburg. The emergency is most pressing, the time is very short. The call is for the mislita of Pennsylvania, and for the present emergency some organization is necessary, and the smallest organization, that by companies, is adopted. Troops, then, will be received only in companies of eighty men, including the non-commissioned officers. Battalions and regiments will be formed at Harrisburg. Battalions of four or six companies, or regiments of ten companies already organized, will be accepted and forwarded immediately; but the emergency is too great to admit of any delay for the purpose of organization beyond that of company organization. Transportation is already provided, will continue to be provided for all, and will be furnished to captains of companies on their personal application to Col. Ruff, U. S. A., at the office of the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, and it is particularly requested, by the General Commanding, that application for transportation of troops from Philadelphia will not, in any case, be made to him, but in all cases to Colonel Ruff. TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

Colonel Ruff.

Captains of companies are requested by the Governor of the State to report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the State, the number of men in their respective companies, when they start, and by what road hence to Harrisburg. Captains of

where road nence to Harrisburg. Captains of companies will, on their arrival at Harrisburg, immediately report in person to the Adjutant General of the State. Arms and ammunition will be furnished at Har-risburg; Pa. C. F. RUFF, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A. Mayor's Office, City of Philadelphia, June 16, 1863.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863.

YESTERDAY was a historic day in our State. The people were again brought to see the dangers of invasion, and the presence of an enemy on the soil of Pennsylvania was made the occasion for a magnificent demonstration of the people. Although we had been told that the desperate, dispirited, and hungry rebels were contemplating an invasion of the capital of the State, it was to us something too terrible to be believed. And so, resisting the voice of prudence and cau tion, we waited calmly until the danger began to approach our borders and the enemy was upon our soil. The occupation of Chambersburg has been followed by stern and enthusiastic defiance in every loyal Northern State. As Americans, we are rejoiced to see that the public virtue still lives, and that, notwithstanding the harsh and bitter voice of faction, the spirit of patriotism has not forsaken our people. The action of those in authority deserves all praise, and while we could have wished that Governor CURTIN had not found it phia for seeming apathy, we are convinced that in the hour of trial our city, which has sacrificed so much for the cause of the Union, will not be found wanting.

As we understand the situation, as it appears at midnight, there is less ground for alarm than prevailed during the day. The rebels have occupied Chambersburg, but bewond that point no force is known to be advancing. The wires were working through to Shippensburg and Carlisle at midnight, although the rumor on the street was that those towns had been abandoned to the enemy. This suggests to us that the rebels have too great a dread of HOOKER to divide themselves in his front, and that, while they might rejoice in the opportunity of occupynot dare to do so with a powerful army on | we crush that army, we not only virtually their line of communications. This is a hopeful view, and we give it as the most cheering theory that can be suggested. At will result in its downfall. And, critical the same time the danger is so imminent, | though our own situation may appear, we that nothing but the utmost energy and per- have never had a more splendid opportuseverance will save us from disaster. Our nity of striking a fatal blow at Lee's army own good swords must be our shields, and Pennsylvania must defend herself. New chance? York and New Jersey have nobly come to our rescue. We thank them for their lovingsaid that the citizens of a sister State were holds the Susquehanna, Philadelphia be first in defence of our own homes.

HONOR TO NEW YORK! Her Governor time for partisanship is at an end. Her galparing to resist the invader. This is the true spirit of brotherly love. But while the city of New York is doing so much to save our State, what is the city of Philadelphia doing ?

Philadelphia now is a coward. His home Philadelphia? works and entrenchments, with the spade and the musket, he must defend his home and his family. The Susquehanna is a new anvil, let the plough rest in the furrow.

Intervention. There is not much chance that France will agitate the question of intervention in American affairs. But, at the same time, it

must be confessed that the success (such as it is) of the French at Puebla is a point against us of the Union. Whatever gives any European Power a locus standi in North America has a tendency to weaken the influence of the United States. What turn affairs may take in Mexico is as yet but a matter of speculation. France started into the Mexican war, we have always thought, with the definite purpose of obtaining a foothold in North America-nay, of obtaining it, by conquest or treaty, by violence or payment, and Sonora, so close to the Pacific and also so near to our California, is known to have been the desiderated territory. The noble resistance of Puebla must have dispossessed the French of the idea that the Mexicans were not fighting men. It took the French fully twenty months to advance half way between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, and other twenty months may elapse before (if ever) that metropolis be occupied by foreign troops. With the chances of an European war on the tapis, Napoleon is as likely as not to abandon his Mexican enterprise; but should he proceed, taking the city of Mexico, and erecting Sonora into a French colony, his long-cherished desire for intervention may mature into action. But for our Civil War, it is improbable that NAPO-LEON should have been permitted to do in Mexico what so much resembles rendering the Monroe doctrine an obsolete nullity. As for "intervention"—it means war between the United States and the foreign Power that may attempt to force it upon us. We question whether France would risk such a contingency. If Lord Russell and The Times are to be credited, England will steadily decline any co-operation with France, tending to acknowledge the inde-

pendence of the South. THE BLAZING RUINS of Greencastle should be a beacon-light to summon us to arms, and a signal to warn us of our danger. The enemy comes with fire and sword, and must be met with fire and sword. The post of danger is the post of duty. It is not a time for discussion, or recrimination, but for action-prompt, energetic action. Past differences, of whatever nature, sink into insignificance in the present hour of emergency. As loyal men, whose most cherished interests are at stake, our common peril should be our common bond of union. If we would save our Commonwealth from shame, our homes from the torch of the invading enemy, and our fair fields from devastation, we must respond at once to the call of the Government, and hasten to protect the threatened points, and drive back the audacious foe. LEE, by his desperate movement, has invited destruction. Let us precipitate such overwhelming numbers upon his advance as shall delay it until, strengthened by reinforcements from adjoining States, we can assume the aggressive, and crush the rebel

army. IT IS NOT A TIME for panies, but it is a time for serious alarm. If we would not have the theatre of war transferred from Virginia to Pennsylvania, we must arise and resist the advance of the enemy. Hitherto we have remained tranquil and undisturbed in the midst of a gigantic war. We have been too confident-too much assured of our own security—when we should have been arming and drilling. Now that the danger is upon us, let us endeavor to repair the mischievous results of our neglect and apathy. Promptitude, energy, and unanimity may get avail to save us, and if any disaster or disgrace should overtake us, the responsibility must rest with ourselves.

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the history of the war, we are seriously threatened with a realization of its horrors. We have looked upon this struggle for national life as something afar off, and hundreds of miles away. We have been accustomed to read of it in the newspapers, and to make it a prominent theme of conversation. We have been waiting to hear of battles in far-distant States, when we should have been preparing to fight battles at home. When will we realize that our enemy is in earnest in waging war upon the Government, and that all his hopes of success are based upon its destruction? IF ANY of our citizens have remained in

apathy, during the past two days, under the impression that the rebels are merely making another raid, and that the danger to be apprehended is but temporary, it is ime for them to be disabused of such a fallacious idea. The enemy is coming with his whole force, and brings with him all the paraphernalia of war. He means to make one more desperate struggle for the State of Maryland. The single proclamation of the rebel General TRIMBLE, inviting Maryanders to arise and join his army, is sufficient proof of this statement, if any proof were needed. The peril of Maryland is the peril of Pennsylvania. Let us exhibit the same high courage which our sons and brothers have displayed on countless fields, and we may not only avert the peril, but turn it to

THE SUCCESS of General LEE's aggressive movement would mean the fall of our national and State capitals, as well as of Philadelphia and Baltimore, the most important and densely populated cities of the Union, with the exception of New York. Rapine, pillage, wantonness; the sacking of cities, towns, and villages; the destruction of all public and private property—these are the fruits of rebel invasion. Men of Pennsylvania, upon you devolves the sacred duty of meeting the invader and driving him from your soil! Will you accept that duty and act up to all its requirements?

"MUCH DANGER makes great hearts most resolute." In this alarming crisis, it remains for us to practically exemplify the language of the poet. In the "courage never to submit or yield," which marks the true soldier, the men of Pennsylvania are as brave as any soldiers in the land. They may be undisciplined, and poorly armed, but they will not shrink from any danger, nor hesitate to give battle to any force that LEE may bring against them. Let the same spirit animate all our people, and our State will not only be saved, but the insolent enemy, who has dared to press its soil, with the design of ravaging and laying waste, will either be captured or dispersed, and Richmond will be ours!

THE EVENTS of the next few weeks, or perhaps the next few days, must have an important bearing in determining how long the war shall endure. Upon the fate of LEE's army depends not only the fate of Richmond, but the fate of the whole of Virginia, ing and holding Pennsylvania, they would North Carolina, and South Carolina. If restore those States to the Union, but, in al probability, we strike a blow at the rebellion which, before the lapse of many months, than now presents itself. Why should we not improve it while yet we have the

Who would think of business now? It is no time to buy and sell and make merkindness, but, at the same time, let it not be chandise. If LEE occupies Harrisburg and comes a menaced city, and our homes so many camps and stockades. Then war will be around us, with noise, and blood, and has acted like a man who knows when the death, these fair highways so many barricades, and the hills of our beautiful Schuyllant Seventh is now in Harrisburg, and side | kill long lines of embattlements and fortifiby side with our brave Pennsylvanians, pre. | cations. All this may now be met and pre-

vented. IN NEW YORK the bells rang at midnight, and men took up arms. In Cincinnati the stores were closed and business suspended In Pittsburg the people are fortifying the city. In Harrisburg thousands of men are THE able-bodied man who remains in throwing up works. What are we doing in

THE time to talk has passed. It is now the time to act! Stop the loom, silence the Thermopyle, and Sparta's worthiest sons The enemy comes. Let us go forward and are those in arms along its banks.

This is no time for recrimination. It is easy to say what might have been, but it is cowardice, weakness, the play of children. to stand chattering and scolding. To arms Lay aside all business, all care, all responsibility, and rally around the flag of our Commonwealth.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, June 16, 1863. Runaway Slaves. On Sunday night some slaves in the neighborhood of Annapolis stampeded, taking with them a wagon and cart, with horses, and a portion of their personal effects. They travelled all night, and at various points on the road were reinforced until their numbers reached seventy-five. Yesterday morning they were stopped near the lone old fields by a party styling themselves patrols, armed with shot guns and pistols, but the party of slaves massed themselves and pushed on, the patrols attempting to stop their progress, etc., driving them from the trains, and when about one mile from Fort Meigs, they fired into the fugitives. They, as is said by one of the slaves, returned the fire, and several other shots were discharged. The party of fugitives broke and fled, and the patrols also dispersed. So far as is known, two men and one woman of the fugitives were killed and five wounded. The remainder have reached Washington. One of the fired a building on Monday night, and burned every men, supposed to be connected with the attacking party, has been arrested and committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

The following named gentlemen compone the poard which met yesterday to settle the question of precedence of rank raised by Gen. Butler, as heween himself and Major Generals McClellan, Fremont, Banks, and Dix, namely: Brigadier Generals Totten, Meigs, and Martindale; Col. Townsend. Judge Advocate General Holt, and Capt. Scott as Cannonading at Thoroughtare Gap. On Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, cannonading was heard in the vicinity of Thoroughfare Gap, near which the headquarters of Gen. LEE are supposed

The Ranking General.

Naval Orders. Surgeon GILCHRIST has been ordered to the San Jacinto, as fleet surgeon of the Eastern Gulf block ading squadron. Chief Engineer KIMBALL is ordered to special duty at New York. Reports from Baltimore. [Special Despatch to The Press.]

BALTIMORE June 16.—A new cavalry regiment

is being formed by order of General Schenck. Governor Bradford has issued a proclamation stating that the quota of Marvland will be organized into eight regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and one regiment of cavalry. The City Councils, in answer to a call of Mayor Chapman, met to night and appropriated \$400,000 for bounties, each volunteer to receive \$50. The Baltimore battery, commanded by Captain Alexander, covered the retreat of our forces at Ber ryville. It was lost three times, and finally retaken by the 6th Maryland Regiment.
General Daniel Tyler, who commands at Harper's Ferry, is amply provisioned, and will hold out to the

Gen. Kenly is in command at Marvland Heights A gentleman who witnessed the passage of the rebels through Hagerstown says they numbered 8,000 men. They destroyed no property there. They approached by Front Royal and Stanton road ilroy cut his way out with five regiments, including the 87th and 88th Pennsylvania Regiments. We had no artillery, and were unable to cope with the rebels. Our force reached Harper's Ferry after Milroy. Our men left their knapsacks behind them. The force which attacked Milroy consisted of two full brigades. All is quiet at Frederick. There are no trains running on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, beyond Monocacy. The road, however, is

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. ondence of The Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15, 1863,

started from Suffolk on Friday night, has not reforce which proceeded to the Blackwater but rest assured it ought to be sufficient to capture all the rebels and their fortifications if they would only fight; but General Davis' brigade, which deserters state to have been stationed near Blackwater bridge. have gone, two weeks ago, to swell the ranks of Lee leaving only Jenkins' brigade, which was forthat locality. One of the deserters describes the fortifications as unsubstantial; says they will only contest the passage of the bridge; as soon as our troops force a passage over that, they will retreat as fast as possible, to avoid capture. Heavy firing was reported to have been heard in the direction of the 13th New Hampshire were reported to have sharply trenchments on the Blackwater, our generals should direct their attention to the bustling town of Weldon, situated about twenty-five miles from Franklin. burg road leading to Richmond, Seaboard and Ro-Railroads. Through this town flows the principal portion of the sustenance which maintains the army about Richmond. This place once in our hands, and the communications by these five great railroads severed, the loss to the rebels would be incalculable and irrevocable. Conversing to-day with a deserter learned_what-a business place Weldon was, yet, strange to say, there never has been any large force

from Suffolk. The great majority belonged to the 2d Mississippi Regiment and some to the Louisiana Brigade. A very intelligent conscript informed me how utterly impossible it was for the war to last much longer. The spirit of their leaders is bitter ticle, neither have they lost confidence in their Con- arrive here. pendence, they cannot help seeing it is further from material of the South was now in the army; at first, there was much chivalry in the ranks, but they were all gone—not one left to support the dignity of the common soldiery. Disgust, disease, and death took hold of them first. What was left procured substitutes at ruinous prices; so that, while we wax stronger and stronger, the rebels continue to grow fainter and weaker. The rebel Major Hill, who was wounded a Chancellorville, and captured near Gatesville, by ome of Major Stratton's command, arrived here this afternoon. It appears he was not so hadly reached his home, and the first night of his honeyhim from his newly-wedded bride, and the youthkeep up the semblance of an invalid, and though h did not marry his wife under arms, yet he stood at her side with crutches under his arms. No sooner had he got to Suffolk, than he cast his wooden supports away, and it would puzzle one of question-

A new Union paper has been started in Norfolk.

been sick or emaciated.

NEW ORLEANS.

General Sherman in a Critical Condition NEW YORK, June 16 .- Advices per steamer Fulton state that a telegram was received at New Oreans on the morning of the 7th instant, announcing Hudson at 2 o'clock that morning. Gen. Sherman was in a critical condition, his les having been amputated. The hospitals at Baton Rouge are filled to over flowing with sick and wounded from Port Hudson, and it was feared that the extreme heat may prove fatal to many. All the troops except three regiments have been vithdrawn from the Teche country and sent to Port The river was falling fast, and some of our heavydraught vessels will be obliged to come down.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The steamer Fulton, from
New Orleans on the 7th, arrived at this port to-day.

Guerillas Dispersed. LOUISVILLE, June 15.—Captain Hare, of the dounted Provost Guard, attacked Hines' guerillas at Wilson's creek, near Boston, on Saturday, killing 4, capturing 5 prisoners, 25 horses, and a lot of rifles and equipments. The Federals met with no The Missouri Convention.

day Mr. Smith, of St. Louis, introduced an ordinance providing—

First. No slaves shall come into the State for permanent residence therein: Second. On the 4th of July, 1670, slavery shall cease forever in the State of Missouri. Third. That the Legislature may by law declare the political status of free persons of color, and provide by just and laumane system of apprenticeship to be exercised through the country so as to prevent such persons becoming a public charge. A committee of one from each Congressional district was elected by the Convention to consider all plans and propositions for the emancipation of the slaves of Missouri.

Mr. Drake called up his emancipation resolution, offered yesterday, and made a lengthy speech, but failed to get a direct vote of the Convention thereon.

Mr. Breckinridge also spoke to his resolution. Mr. Breckinridge also spoke to his resolution.

During the session several plans of emancipation were introduced, which, together with those introduced this morning and yesterday, were referred to the Committee on Emancipation.

Base-Ball Match. NEW YORK, June 16.—The following runs were made to day in the base-ball match between the Athletic and Mutual: ATHLETIC. MUTUAL. Blockader Ashore. New York, June 16.—The United States bark Armanda went sahore in a gale, on May 27th, while on the blockading service. Most of her stores were removed; all her guns spiked, and the vessel blown tup; to prevent the rebels using them. The crew and officers were saved. THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Sradual Reduction of the City-Johnston and Breckinridge Reported at Yazoo City in Strong Force-Rumored Reinforcement of the Garrison-Affairs Culminating. MURERESBORO, June 15.—[Special to the New York Times.]—A letter in the Knoxville Register, of the 9th, from Meridian, says that the proclamation the still from merician, says that the proclamation of Governor Pettus and General Johnston, urging the people of Mississippi to rise en masse and take up arms, will add little strength to the Southern armies. A few counties will respond nobly to the call for volunteers, but, from all the indications, it call for volunteers, out, from an the indicastons, as will be found impossible to arouse the population generally. The Mississippians, in many instances, em Vicksburg as already lost. The Chattanooga Rebel of the 13th contains an ac count of matters near Vicksburg, from a gentleman lately from Central Mississippi. It says it has been generally known that Johnston's army was concentrated at Jackson, with little artillery, means of transportation, and commissary supplies. We have the strongest assurances, however, that these deficiencies have been supplied. Johnston has his right resting on the Yazoo river, near Yazoo City. and his left at a point on the Southern Railroad

MURFREESBORO, June 15 .- The Memphis Appea of the 11th says that Kirby Smith started up the Tensas on Thursday week, and that during the absence of Gen. Banks he could easily move from the Upper Tensas to Milliken's Bend. VICESBURG, June 5. Deserters report that our bombardment is destroying the city rapidly. A shell house in the square containing commissary stores. It must prove a serious loss to the rebels. Two hundred negroes are reported to have been sent out of the city yesterday. Reason, the scarcity of provisions. Last night another sortie was made by the rebels on McClernand's line. The firing was sharp for a few minutes, when they withdrew inside the fortifications.

for a tew minutes, when they withdrew inside the fortifications.

All reports of our capture of enemy's forts, since the 23d ultimo, are untrue. We are fortifying all approaches on the rear flanks. No ordinary force can attack us successfully now, and every day adds to our ability to maintain our position against Johnston and compel the surrender of the city.

A despatch from Indianapolis, June 11, states that Colonel Balwig, just returned from Vicksburg, reports that Grant could take the town at any time within three hours; but he delays because he has some ulterior object, which, Colonel Balwig thinks, looks to the annihilation of Johnston or Pemberton. Colonel Balwig declares that in front and rear everything is in Grant's power. Troops were constantly being shipped up the Yazoo.

SATARTIA, ON THE YAZOO RIVER, FORTY MILES AROYE HAINES' BLUFF, June 6, 1 o'clock P. M.—Gen. Blair's troops returned from here to Vicksburg nearly a week ago. They stripped the Yazoo Valley of all subsistence, diving before them the live stock and burning the grain. Five hundred cattle were driven to Haines' Bluff.

Gen. Kimball's command arrived here by transports three days ago. They have thrown out picket as far as Mechanicabure.

There was slight skirmishing yesterday between

ports three days ago. They have thrown out picketer as far as Mechanicabure.

There was slight skirmishing yesterday between the enemy's cavalry and our troops, in which we lost between 30 and 40 in killed and wounded.

To-day, the enemy appeared in such force in the neighborhood that Gen. Kimball believed himself unable to maintain his position, and sending his baggage by river, commenced falling back on Haines' Bluff by land.

Generals Johnston and Breckinridge are reported at Yazoo City, twenty-five miles above, eight divisions strong. Part of Bragg's army are supposed to be here.
All the transports are below now, and the gunboats are moving slowly down, covering the reboats are moving slowly down, covering the retreat.

There is no enemy in the immediate vicinity of the fleet. If the rebel force prove as strong as reported, a battle is imminent near Haines' Bluff, which place we shall hold at all hazards.

All boats have been destroyed on the Yazoo river, thus cutting off what rebel troops are between that and the Mississippi river.

General Grant arrived at dark, expecting to find General Kimball here, and returned immediately. Affairs are culminating.

[From the Savannah Republican of June 9.]

We are informed by a gentleman who arrived last

We are informed by a gentleman who arrived last night, who had a conversation with an officer on the train yesterday, direct from Vicksburg, which place he left a few days ago, that General Johnston had succeeded in crossing the Big Black, and that, by a maneuvre in which he deceived the Federals, who concentrated their forces in expectation of an immediate attack from him, succeeded in reinforcing the carrier of Vicksburg with garrison at Vicksburg with a force under Gen. W. H. T. Walker. Four Federal generals are known to be kil'ed. among them Gen. Sherman.

[We are informed that a private despatch from a Union source confirming the above information was received in this city yesterday. Its publication was

MILLIKEN'S BEND REINFORCED. ST. Louis, June 16.—News from Vicksburg to the siege which was still progressing. Gen. Dennison, in command at Milliken's Bend, has been largely reinforced. He has started an expedition to Richmond, La., to attack McCulloug who is reported to have near 6,000 men, Nine hundred and fifty sick soldiers, mostly from Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, arrived here to-day.

They go to Jefferson Barracks. HARRISBURG.

The Fight at Hagerstown—Surrender o and State Archives—Arrival of Fugitives Speech of Gen. Cameron. HARRISBURG, June 16.—A train of one hundred wagons, which left Martinsburg on Sunday, arrived here this morning in safety.

The rebel advance this morning is five miles this

side of Chambersburg.

Colonel Smith, commanding a regiment of infantry at Hagerstown, fought the rebels yesterday an hour and a half, when, being surrounded, he was forced to surrender. Up to this time no troops have arrived here, but they are hourly expected. The banks removed their deposits yesterday, an workmen were engaged all night in removing the des are that no Democratic Convenion will be held at the present time. side of the river, bringing in all their horses and

Working parties are still busy on the opposite side of the river preparing works of defence.

The Government officials expect the rebels to arrive opposite the city to-night or to-morrow morn-The people in the interior are thoroughly arouse by the peril of the State capital and within the next twenty-four hours thousands of militia will probably Last evening, at a meeting of citizens in the Courthouse, General Cameron made a speech, in which he said, that while he had great confidence in the effi-ciency and ability of the present Commander of this Department, he thought it would be well if the au thorities would place the militia of the State in the hands of such a wan as General McOlellan and General Franklin, in whose leadership the people had every confidence. General Cameron assailed the Administration, saying that Pennsylvania-had furnished thousands of troops to carry on the war, but now, when her soil was invaded, the au-

thorities at Washington refused to aid her in the hous of peril. He called upon the Governor to send ard the loyal men of the State. The refugees are now coming in by thousands. The railroad depot is crowded with women and children waiting for transportation East. The train that starts at 2 o'clock will not be able to take more than half that are prepared to start. Some of the Democratic delegates to the Convention rom the West refused to come any further than Altoona last night, and returned home. Most of the merchants are packing up their goods and shipping them as rapidly as possible. Adams Express is overrun with freight. All the troops that were at Carlisle Barracks have rrived here, and the Government buildings will undoubtedly be destroyed.

chance for a successful defence of the line of the Susquehanna is almost hopeless. THE PIRATES.

o defend the capital have not made their appear-

ance. If the rebels continue their advance, the

The Pirate Tacony near Delaware Bay Gunboats sent in Pursuit. Cunboats :ent in Pursuit.

LEWES (Del.), June 15.—The rebel privateer Tacony, or Florida No. 2, was seen on the morning of the 14th (yesterday) northeast of Indian River Inlet, distant about fifty miles. The British schooner Arctic, which she boarded on the 13th, left the Breakwater yesterday and proceeded up.

The bay is well dotted with brigs and schooners, all apparently in ballast trim, bound up. Wind light from northeast. AARON MARSHALL.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The following steam gunboats left this port yesterday: The Seminole, Dai Chung, Vriginia, Tuscarora, Kittaning, and Adela. Four others follow to-day. Several other steamers have been chartered by Admiral Paulding to join the pursuit of the pirate Tacony.

MORE CAPTURES.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.]

Lewes, Del., June 14.—This day I put a pilot on board the British schooner Arctic, Captain Patterson, from Port of Spain for Philadelphia. Capt. P. states that he was boarded on the 13th inst., Cape Henlopen bearing northwest, distant forty miles, by the rebel privateer Tacony, now styled Florida No. 2, who permitted me to proceed on account of being British. British.

The crew of the Confederate bank stated that they left. Mobile six weeks ago, and sighted Cape Henlopen Light-House 11th inst., on which day and the following they burned five vessels. The privateer shows no guns, and hoists the American ensign at her neak. er peak. Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

her peak.
Yours, &c.,

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.]

PERNAMBUCO, May 16.—The privateer Florida captured the brig Clarence, from Rio de Janeiro for Baltimore, with 250 bags coffee, on the 7th of; May. She placed twenty men with a swivel gun on board and sent her crulsing. On the 8th May the Florida arrived off Pernambuco and got permission to enter to repair machinery, and receive 140 tons. coal. Great anxiety was feit here for the safety of the bark Azelia, momentarily expected from Philadelphia, and, doubtless, would have been captured had the Florida been refused permission to come in. The Azelia arrived here at 11 A. M., 12th instant, and passed the Florida with her colors flying. Thousands of people were on the being up, she steamed out of port same day. The American consul has chartered the British brig Mary Garland to carry to New York about 150 seamen, who arrived here from Fernando de Noronha, where they were landed by the privateer which took them from captured vessels. Rebel Address to Maryland. We learn from late Richmond papers that the rebel General Trimble has issued the following

order:

HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY DISTRICT, June 3, 1863.

Major General J. R. Trimble having been assigned to the command of the Valley district of the Department of Northern Virginia, invites all citizens of Maryland, in or out of the army, to join the Maryland troops now serving in this district, with a view to increase the organization from that. State to a body formidable by its numbers and gallantry.

Under this command every Marylander will have a field for the display of that devotion and bravery in the cause of the South which it is well known they possess, but, which have heretofore been much obscured by their separation into almost every brigade of the army. gade of the army.

Marylanders should bear in mind that upon them-Marylanders should bear in mind that upon themselves must rest the honor and renown of bringing their State into the Southera Confederacy, and of avenging the wrongs inflicted upon her sons and daughters by the Goths and Vandals of the North, who, true to the instincts of their race, have done more outrage to the feelings of humanity, to Christian civilization, and to Christian freedom, than any nation of this enlightened age.

Let us hope the day is near when as Marylanders, with mary do our part to avenge these wrones. we may do our part to avenge these wrongs.

By orderness. Major General TRIMBLE.

W. CARVEL HALL, A. A. G.

order:

SECOND EDITION FOUR O'CLOCK A. M. HARPER'S FERRY INVESTED

Dur Forces Strongly Fortified on Maryland Heights.

BY THE REBELS.

AFFAIRS AT HAGERSTOWN AND FREDERICK.

ENLISTMENTS. OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM VICKSBURG. THE GARRISON SHORT OF PROVI

SIONS AND AMMUNITION. THE BOMBARDMENT CONTINUED. JOHNSTON AT CANTON AND YAZOO CITY.

THE LATEST—THE REBEL CAVALRY AT CHAMBERSBURG TWO THOU-SAND STRONG, UNDER GENERAL JENKINS-PREPARATIONS TO AD-VANCE-ROBBERIES OF THE RE-BELS. HARRISBURG, June 16-Midnight-De-

spatches received up to this hour from Shippensburg, eleven miles this side of Chambersburg, show that the rebels are still at the latter place, but in force not exceeding two thousand cavalry, with no infantry. General Jenkins, who commands the rebel forces, ordered all the stores in Chambersburg to be opened at nine o'clock this morning, which was complied with. The merchants were forced to take Confederate money in payment for their goods. At 1 o'clock to-day the rebels were drawn

up in line of battle on Col. McClure's farm anticipating an attack. The rebel cavalry to-day occupied Littletown, 11 miles from Gettysburg, but at last eccounts they had not advanced beyond

that point. The rebel officers at Chambersburg stated that they were only waiting for infantry, when they would move forward. The authorities here doubt this statement, and are inclined to believe that they will not attempt to move farther North. The farmers in the valley are sending their horses and cattle into the mountains to avoid their falling into the hands of the rebels. The rebels are gathering up all the negroes that can be found with the intention of taking them along. So far as heard from, private property has been respected. Last night they burned the railroad bridge across Scotland creek, six miles this side of Chambersburg. The excitement here is subsiding, although hundreds of women and children left the city during the day. Several citizens, on leaving, were hooted and groaned by the crowd assembled at the dépôt. The troops are not responding to the call

with that promptitude which those who know the position of affairs here would de-Major Sees, master of transportation, has made arrangements, with all the railroads in the State, by which troops assembling for

the defence of the State will be furnished with transportation on application to the officers of such companies. The authorities have information, which has not been confirmed up to the present time, that the rebels are at New Market, Pa., with a force of 20,000 or 25,000 men. The hotels are filled with delegates to the

Democratic Convention, which meets tomorrow. Clymer and Witte are the two most prominent candidates for Governor. The friends of both are hard at work. The Governor of New Jersey has tendered Pennsylvania the services of many men, which have been accepted.

The 7th New York will arrive to-night, to be followed by three or four other regiments from the same State. THE LATEST.

NO REBELS AT CARLISLE OR SHIPPENS-HARRISBURG, June 16-10 o'clock P. M .- The telegraph offices at Carlisle and Shippensburg are still open, and business is being transacted with them as usual. As Shippensburg is twenty miles beyond Carlisle it is evident that the rebels are

not advancing with much rapidity, and there is to-night a fair prospect of securing the capital against attack if the rebels advance so far. FROM HARPER'S FERRY. BALTIMORE, June 16.—The trains did not un to Harper's Ferry to-day, none going beyond Frederick Junction. The road beyond that point being unprotected, the movement of trains was not deemed prudent. Telegraphic communication with the Ferry is still open, and, as far as ascertained, all is quiet along the line.

Harpers Ferry is invested by the rebels, on the Virginia side. We have a large force on Maryland Heights, which is strongly fortified. The garrison have extensive supplies of stores and ammunition, and can stand a long siege. Fugitives from Hagerstown report that he rebels have picketed all the roads, not permitting any one to pass. The force that passed through were all cavalry, under Jenkins and Imboden, and did not exceed 2,500. All was quiet at Frederick up to 5 o'clock this evening, though the people were greatly

excited, and hundreds were leaving. The Baltimore Councils to-day appropriated \$400,000 for bounties. Enlistments are going on rapidl**y.** All our military companies have tendered their services to the Governor and been ac-

The City Guards will go on duty at Fort Marshall to-morrow. All our volunteer companies are meeting to-night and receiving new recruits. Recruiting parties are parading the streets. A gentleman who left Hagerstown this morning informs the American that he counted the rebels as they passed through, and that they were all cavalry and mounted infantry, having two brass howitzers. They numbered 2,500. They committed no depredations, and Jenkins, who was in command, issued an order that the property of no Marylander should be disturbed. They took several horses, and promised to return them as they returned. They said they would be in Harrisburg by Tuesday night. A farmer, who arrived from the neighborhood of Greencastle, Pa., said that the rebels had stolen eight horses from him, killed all his cows, and burned his barn and outbuildings. He said that as soon as they passed the Maryland line they commenced ourning and pillaging. It is reported that another force of several thousand infantry passed towards Pennsylvania by another road, about eight miles

Washington, June 16.—Official advices from Vicksburg, dated the 11th inst., have been received here. They are of the most cheering general cha-Our artillery and mortars continue at intervals t play upon the town.

Three females, put outside the city by Gen. Pem berton, assert that the garrison is short of ammunition, and provisions are scarce, and not to be bought at any price. The garrison is subsisting on quarter rations, mainly consisting of corn meal and peas. The women and children seek shelter in caves, from our shot and shell, which fall heavily on the city, and consequently few lives are lost among The enemy occupies Canton and Yazoo city in

FROM VICKSBURG.

further west.

considerable force. General Milroy's Retreat from Winchester—Official Despatch. WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following official despatch has been received from General Milroy at Harper's Ferry. I am in, with the greater part of my command. The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about 15,000 rebels and twenty pieces of artillery They carried my outer works by storm at six o'clock on Sunday evening. I spiked all my guns on Sunday evening, and left with the whole of my command at one o'clock on Monday morning, bringing away all my artillery and wagons, but was inter-

cepted by an overwhelming force with artillery four his side of Winchester, on the Martingh road, and, after a desperate fight of two hours, I cu ough. We were pursued by a large cavalry forc who picked up a number of my weary boys. I think my loss will not exceed 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

EUROPE. Later by the Steamer Scotia.

Later by the Steamer Scotia.

New York, June 16.—The steamer Scotia has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 6th instant, and Queenstown to the 7th.

In the absence of American news the English Journals are very quiet on American affairs.

The bark Inca arrived at Liverpool, had on board two of the crew of the bark Henrietta, of Baltimore, destroyed by the Florida near the equator.

The ship Oneida, from Shanghae for New York, was captured and destroyed about the same time by the Florida.

The suspected Confederate steamer Lord Clyde was searched, by order of the British Government, before she left Cardiff. Nothing contraband was found, and a protest was entered against the search and a claim made for damages. The steamer sailed the instant the search was over.

The Brazilian minister had left London for Paris. In the House of Commons, Mr. Crawford asked if a claim for damages had been made in the case of the schooner Will-o'-the-Wisp, seized in Mexican waters, near Matamoros, last July, by a Federal cruiser, but released by the court at Key West.

Mr. Layard said that the statement involved a question which had not been proved, and was liable to doubt—namely, that the vessel was seized in Mexican waters. The Prize Court decided that the vessel should be released, but thought there were sufficient grounds to warrant the seizure, and refused to give damages. The only course for the owners was an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Court.
The negotiations were nearly completed for a transfer of the Hudson Bay Company's rights to the British Government. The protocol settling the succession of the Greek brone on Prince William of Denmark, has been

turone on Prince William of Denmark, has been signed by the three protecting Powers, and the Dantsh Minister left London on the 15th.

The oilicial Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Anglo Saxon was progressing at Liverpool.

Mr. Seward, in response to the invitation to join diplomatic action on the Polish question, refused, on the ground that America cannot deviate from non-intervention. on-intervention.
The Polish insurrection is active. It is supposed that the Opposition in the French Legislature will have twenty-five members. The voting in Paris shows a great gain for the Opposition.

The King of Belgium is seriously ill.

The papers and the municipality of Berlin protest against the ordinance gagging the press. The municipality will address the King on the unconstitutional state of affairs. The Crown Prince, in a speech at Dantzic, repudiated any concession with the press ordinance, but declared his faith in the King.

Commercial Intelligence.

ordinance, but declared his faith in the King.

Commercial Intelligence.
(By the Steamer Scotia.)

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The sales of cotton for the week amount to 34,000 bales, including 10,500 bales to speculators, and 6,500 to exporters. The market closed dull at a decline of %d.

The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 5,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export, and to speculators, the market closing quiet but unchanged.

The following are the quotations:

New Orleans.

Start. Middlings.

New Orleans.

Start. The Manchester markets have a downward tendency.

LEVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—

Breadstuffs still continue to declane. The weather

LEVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—
Breadstuffs still continue to decline. The weather has been favorable for the cops. Messrs. Wakefield & Co., and Bigland, Athya, and others, report flour quiet but steady. Wneat dull, and declined 2@3d. Red Western and Southern are quoted at 3@10s. White Western and Southern, 10@11s. Corn declined 6d@1s; mixed 3s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions are steady. Pork has a downward tendency. Bacon still declosing. Butter nominal. Lard steady at 37@3s. Tallow quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Tallow quiet but steady and the steady and the steady and the steady and the steady. Ashes quiet but steady. Rosin inactive. Spirits of Turpentine advancing; sales at 105s. Sugar still advancing. Coffee dull. Rice quiet but steady thissed Oil steady. Cod oil, no sales. Petroleum firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 92@92%. The bank decrease during the week amounted to £74,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central. 31%@ 30% per cent. discount; Eric Railroad, 69%@60%; New York Central, 70@73.

THE LATEST. THE LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, June 6.—It is a holiday to-day on Change, being the Queen's birthday.

The Berlin journals, which protested against the recent press ordinance, have received the first warning.
The Russians were defeated with heavy loss at Goochoroy, and the same portion of the troops were again defeated the following day.
QUEENSTOWN, June 7.—The Three Powers have sent an ingent note to Aussia, sainty for a lept-sentative government, a general amnesty, and an immediate cessation of hostilities in Poland. The steamer America arrived here on the 6th. Liverpoot, June 6.—The sales of cotton to-day 4,000 bales, closing unchanged. Surets were easier. Breadstuffs dull, but steady. Provisions quiet and

From San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Arrived, ship Mary L. Sutton, from New York. Sailed, bark Sala, for Hong Kong, with \$130,000 in treasure, and California produce valued at \$40,000.

The Rev. O. Reynor has been nominated by the Union party as delegate to Congress from Washington Territory.

The brig Curlew brings Japan dates to the 13th of Union party as delegate to Congress area. The brig Gurlew brings Japan dates to the 13th of May. The native merchants of Kanagawa were selling their stocks of goods as fast as possible, and at low prices, being anxious to leave the State before the 26th; when, they appear to centere, a war will be commenced by France and England against Japan. The foreign residents of Kanagawa are preparing to transfer themselves and effects on shipboard on the earliest symptoms of danger. PEREMPTORY SALE.—Will be sold by Thomas & Sons, Tuesday next, June 23d, at the Philadelphia Exchange, handsome residence, No. 505 South Ninth street, with stable and coach house in the rear; lot

amined any day previous to sale, from 9 to 1 o'clock. THE CITY. The Thermometer.

JUNE 16, 1862.
6 A. M. 12 M. 8P. M. 6 A. M. 12 M. 8P. M.
675/2. 68 ... 68 67 ... 79
WIND.
NNW ... NE ... NE ... NW ... NW THE FLORAL FAIR at Concert Hall was THE FLORAL FAIR at Concert Hair was again thronged, yesterday and last evening, with a brilliant assemblage. All are delighted, on visiting it, at the splendor of the scene. In the evening the tables fairly glitter, with bead-work, glass, and silver ware, while the quantities of nowers perfume the large and richly-decorated hall. Table No. 6 represents the "Penn Relief Association." It is well supplied with fance roads, as well as numerous articles

large and richly-decorated hall. Table No. 6 represents the "Penn Relief Association." It is well supplied with fancy goods, as well as numerous articles for domestic use. On this table the useful and ornamental are well blended, in addition to "comforts" for the inner man. Table No. 3 represents the "Citzens" Volunteer Hospital." It, like the others, is tastefully decorated, has numbers of hancing baskets, wreaths, flowers, and silver ware. Ladies zealous in promoting the objects of the fair are in attendance, who, in their manners, are social and agreeable. Table No. 10, in style of erection, is different from the others. The front is a Gothic arch of evergreens. This "style" does not admit of decoration; hence its beauty is in its plainness. It is well supplied with caskets, needle-work, cashions, and bouquets of natural flowers. One monster bouquet on a pedestal of evergreens attracts considerable attention. At the back of this table is a profusion of fiags enetreling the word "Germantown," which hospital it represents. Their refreshment table is in the lower saloon. On it, also, are some attractive bouquets. Table No. 11 represents the Nicetown Hospital. It is beautifully decorated, well supplied with vases, hanging baskets, wax fruit, and bouquets. We would suggest to our readers to visit the hall during the day and examine the numerous handsome articles on the tables. This afternoon there will be another levee for school children; this evening an-ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

or a revolver, in the third story of the rear part of the boarding-house at the southeast corner of Third and Evelina streets, above Spruce, attracted general attention in the neighborhood, and created great excitement and alarm in the house. On rushing to the room occupied by a young married man named Edwin Kerr and his wife, he was found lying on the floor mortally wounded, and she on the bed bleeding freely. He shot his wife first, but it seems she was only slightly wounded. He then put the revolver to the side of his head, and pulled the trigger. The ball glanced, without entering his skull. He then placed the muzzle to his breast, fired, and fell mortally wounded, the ball penetrating the region of the heart. Jealousy is alleged to be the cause of the rash and cowardly act. He and his wife had been boarding for several months at the house wherein the tragedy was enacted. He appeared to be of a very jealous disposition, but it is thought the green-eyed monster certainly made the meat it fed upon in this instance. Physicians were speedily called in to attend the unfortunate parties. THE STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FESTI-THE STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL, which is to be held this evening, in the lecture room of St. John's Episcopal Church, corner of Brown and St. John streets, is to raise funds to pay off some indebtedness necessarily incurred in the improvement of the edifice. This church is one of the oldest Episcopal churches in this city. The Gospel privileges that so many there have enjoyed in its palmiest days should induce them now to come forward in this its hour of need. Special efforts have been made by the noble ladies who have the matter in charge to-make this feast of good things an incident to be remembered with pleasure in days hereafter. We trust to see a large attendance, not only of the youth and beauty of the northern section of the city, but also those of more mature years, who in former days attended services at this sanctuary. Tickets for the festival (which is only for this evening) can be bad at the door, or of Miss Maria Wolbert, No. 716 North Second street, above Coates — a lady noted for her piety, worth, and zeal in good works. CINCINNATIANS -The Committee of City

CINCINNATIANS.—The Committee of City Councils held a meeting last night amid the sound of rolling drums, and the stirring scenes of the times, to make arrangements to receive a deputation of the authorities of the Queen City of the West. It was announced that they had started from Cincinnativesterday, and were expected to arrive at half-past ten o'clock this morning. Quarters have been provided for them at the Continental. Ten gentlemen are coming. A special invitation has been tendered this party to visit the New Thearte, on Chestnut street, this evening. street, this evening. SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—The school SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—The School boards of the sections named elected controllers yesterday as follows:

First. ward, James S. Stawart; Second, Dr. Geo. W. Nebinger; Third, Charles Welsh; Fourth, P. A. Fagen; Fifth, Thomas Fitzgerald; Seventh, R. W. Richie, M. D.; Eighth, Edward Shippen; Ninth, James Freeborn; Seventeenth, William O. Kline; Twenty-third, Nathan Hilles; Twenty-fourth, William F. Cooper. FIRE.—The alarm of fire, about half past

CORONER'S CASE.—The name of the German who died in one of the cells of the Fourteenth-ward station house during Monday night was Shaner.

THE ARMY HOSPITALS.—The number of

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPH(A. June 16 1993.

The greatest excitement prevailed in Third spect today. The exciting rumors of invasions, and the argent appeals of the Governor for troops, eatleded most people that there was danger threatening, but as to the mearance of opinion; and just in proportion as these considerations swayed the general mind, so did gold fluctuate between 141% at the opening, 149% at non, and 149 at the close. Many operated on the principle that every rumor was exaggerated, and that there was no real necessity for urgency; they were free sellers at the existing rate, while others took everything in the shape of gold that was offered, on the supposition that where there was so much smoke there must be some fire:

The presence of a large number of the cashiers of accountry banks on the street also added to the gener. Or citement, as it at once became knopen that they roughed the funds of their respective involutious along a the tass. Penboylvania currency was no a flurry for a while, and rose to 14 cont. discount. Maryland currency was a clidedly unpopular, and some of the brokers were getting 102 each the content and some of the brokers were getting 102 each the content, and some of the brokers were getcidedly unpopular, and some of the brokers were get-ting 10 % cent. for it. Although there was no real neces-sity for this exceptiant figure, still, as the period is in-certain when matters will be settled, they think they certain when matters will be settled, they think they ought to prepare for a delay. Government securities, considering the excitement, hold their own repearship well, at one time this morning selling at 108%; 103, however, was steadily bid. The seven thirties and new one-year certificates fell off a fraction.

The Stock market was very much excited and prices ruled irregular, the tens of the market being for a decline. State fives fell off to 102; City sixes were steady; Reading sixes, 1870, sold at 106; the convertibles at 107%; Camden and Amboy State, 1889, at 104; 1870 at 107%; Tioga Railroad sevens at 103, Chester Valley ovens at 40; North Pennsylvania slaw at 31%; Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgages declined 1; second do. %; Susquebanna Canal sixes sold at 50; 31 was bid for Schuyl. quebanna Canal sixes sold at 60; 84 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation 1882's-a decline of 4 % cen Reading shares fell off to 51%, a decline of 1%; Catawissa preferred declined %; the common advanced %. Philadelphia and Erie declined %; North Pennsylvania 14; Minehill 14; Pennsylvania 2; Long Island rose 2; Beaver Meadow declined 1; 49 was bid for Little Schuyl-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Passenger raliways were not in demand, prices being generally steady.
Susquehanna Canal declined 1/2; Schuylkill Navigation 1/2; the preferred 1. 70 was bid for Morris. Bank shares were unchanged. The market was inactive at the close.

Drexel & Co. quete Government securities, &c., \$ 22 follows:
United States Bonds, 1881...
United States of Indebtedness...
United States 7 3-10 Notes...
Quartermasters Vouchers...
Orders for Certificates of Indebtednessmall certificates...

The New York Bank statem of as follows with that of last donday:

The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The market opened without much animation, and closed with strong indication of improvement. Cyvernments are quiet; railroad bonds dull, and railroad vernments are quiet; rairrosa boinds and, and rairrosa shares dell.

The chief interest was in Harlem, which advanced 2 per cent; in Hudson River, which declined K; in Pitteburg, which occlined 1½, and in Galona, which is steady at last evening's inside rates.

The following table shows the principal movements of the market as compared with the latest quotations of yesterday evening:

Tues, Mon. Adv. Dec. Adv. 1%

Gold this morning, on the news of the movements in Maryland and Penneylvania, opened at 1894, and after various spasmodic movements suuk to 148 at the nraticall. It subsequebtly rose and fell, as various described from Washington, and as we go press the quotation for the moment is 1824. The loan market is active at 7 per cent, but some houses who are doing but attile business have money of fered to them at 6, and even lower.

Exchange is dull at 161@16145, but little is doing, it consequence of the derangument in the gold markes.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 16.

[Reported by S. E. SLAYMARER, Philadelphia Exchange.]

FIRST BOARD.

341 Reading R. ... ch. 614, 5000 U S 6s S1 reg C&P.104

200 do ... 55, 614, 3 Beaver Meadow. 78, 100 do ... 55, 614, 1000 Penna R lst mort. 113

30 Penna R. ... ch. 614, 1000 Penna R lst mort. 113

30 Schuy Nav Pref. 244, 230 Stag Canal. ch. 14

50 do ... Pref. 245, 230 Stag Canal. ch. 14

50 do ... Pref. 245, 230 U S 6-year opt. 1005, 50

50 do ... Pref. 245, 230 U S 6-year opt. 1005, 50

50 do ... Pref. 245, 230 U S 6-year opt. 1005, 50

50 do ... Pref. 245, 200 U S 6-year opt. 1005, 50

50 do ... Pref. 245, 200 U S 6-year opt. 1005, 50

50 do ... 20dvs. 114, 23 Spracy 35, rime 1 105, 50

50 do ... 20dvs. 115, 230 Tioga R 75. ... 103

5 Lehigh Riv S6 pd. 18 500 Ches Valley 73. 43

EFTWEEN BOARDS

2000 Cam & Amb 6s S9.104 1000 Reading 6s 70. ... 106

150 Schuy Nav Pref. 244, 50 Phila & Eric R. 24

100 North Penna R. ... 124

28 Reading R. ... 504, 14

29 Sprach Seading R. ... 504, 14

20 Catawissa R Pref. 224, 100 Catawissa R Pref. 224 Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 16.

Semi-weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

June 16-Evening.

favorably on the markets generally. Flour continues very dull. Wheat is also dull. Corn and Oats are more active. Querettron Bark is lower. Cotton is firm, but active. Quercitron Bark is lower. Cotton is firm, but there is very little doing. There is a good demand for There is a moderate business doing in Provisions at pre FLOUR.—There is very little demand for export or home use, and the market is dull; \$0 out 3.000 bbls sold, including 700 bbls Weetern extra family at \$600, 75. \$2 bbl, and 1,000 bbls City Millis on private terms. The realiers and bakers are buying at from \$5.5000 for superfine; \$600 for extra and extra family, and \$7.5008.50 \$3 bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rey Flour is bot for largy prands, according to quality. ** Ry Flour is selling in a small way at \$5 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bot. Corn Mest is in denand at \$4 for Pennsylvania Meal, and \$4.12\(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) mand at \$4 for Pennsylvania Meal, and \$4.12\(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) where the principle of the property of the prop

egicted: GUANO.—There is less doing; sales of Peruvian at Compan. Sambrero at \$35045; and Super Phosphate of are quoted at \$1 4(@1.50 \ M.

MOLASKEE.—There is a fair inquiry, and the market is firm: sales of 300 hhds Gaba at 35@67 for clayed, and 46@46 for Muccovado, on time.

NAVAL STORES.—Common Rosin is scarce, and commands \$2\$@30 \ bbi, which is an advance. Prices of Tar and Pitch are nominally unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine is in steady request at the advance noted last week; small sales at \$3.55@3, 60 \ gallon, now held higher. Fire—The alarm of fire, about half past seven o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the burning of the roofs of two dwellings, No. 516 and 518 New Market street, above Coates. The buildings are owned by Michael Andrew, and are occupied by several German families. The houses were completely flooded with water, and the household effects of the occupants were greatly damaged. There is no insurance upon the furniture. The only injury to the buildings was the destruction of the roofs, and the loss is covered by insurance: The total loss will be about \$500.

Artillery For Home Defence—We learn that the armory of Company A, 1st Regiment of artillery (H. G.), No. 1733 Market street, will be open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Recruits are wanted at once, to serve during the present emergency. The company expect to leave for Harrishurg this evening, under command of Lieutenant Perkins.

FATAL ACCIDENT—David G. Vandeveer, aged nibeteen, years, who accompanied an excursion of the Broad and Brown streets Baptist Church on Monday, was killed by being knooked from the top of the cars, in consequence of being struck by the stone work of the bridge over Darby oreak.

Coroners's Case.—The name of the courts and who died in one of the cells of the Pourteenth-ward station house during Monday night was Shaper.

The above Hospitals of the pour teenth-ward station house during Monday night was Shaper.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour. 11,750 box. Whest. 5,500 box. Gorn. 5,500 box. Oats. 9,000 box. 9,000 box.