THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1863. We can take no nonce of anonymous commumications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, i will be paid for.

FROM Baltimore we hear that Harper's Ferry thas been evacuated—Maryland Heights alone being defended. Gen. Milroy was lately in Baltimore in defended. Gen. Schenok, and left af diwards conference with Gen. Schenok, and left af diwards correspondent we learn that Mangadd is rapidly arming for defence, and the antit of the people is worthy of the occasion.

Troops are still going rapidly forward to the defence of the State. The reports which come to us fence of the State. The reports which come to us

LEE'S army was last reported in the Shenande Valley; Hooker's, in his pursuit, in the neice is hood of Manassas. We have a report th Ewell moving towards Maryland and Pennsy and Hill's in the advance with Stuart's cava in 1842, and gaing tiles before Richmond and at pointed brigadith's division, Franklin's corps.
took part in decame major general of volunteers.
Antictam has arriven from Port Royal, with He altunter and staff. General Hunter, in a er, announced that he had retired tempo from command of the Department of the ith, to be assigned to particular duty in another

Quincy A. Gillmore. HON. JOHN BROUGH WAS yesterday nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Union Convention at Columbus. He had retired from politizs for fifteen years, when lately, at the carnest call of his fellowcitizens, be took a stand against the disaffection in Ohio, in a speech of great effect. Mr. Brough was distinguished as a journalist, years ago, and is connected intimately with the great mercantile interests THE widow of the late Colonel Kimball, killed in North Carolina, writes to the editor of the Herald,

gratefully declining offers of money, but adverting with indignation to the conduct of a pretended relie mittee, who have misappropriated a large sum of money for her benefit. THE proceedings of the Democratic Convention. at Harrisburg, form a main feature of our news today. Such a meeting at Harrisburg, in the present time of alarm and peril, derives peculiar interest from remarkable circumstances. The resolutions, though at variance with the policy of the Administration, do not advocate peace on any terms. Judge Woodward has been nominated for Governor, and Chief Justice Lowrie for Supreme Judge. THE political troubles in Prussia are not mending. Parliament summarily dismissed, the press crushed and the army illegally increased, show unmistakable hostility between the people and the King. The municipality of Berlin have addressed the King to restore the press and re-establish the constitu-

entreats the Emperor Alexander to end the present bloodshed by making Poland an independent nation. united to Russia by ties of dynasty and fellowship. Poland will not be satisfied with an administrative autonomy; it requires a political life. Brigadier General A. L. Lee, of Kansas, is at ent in New York, where he is seeking medical advice in regard to the very severe wound received by him in the assault at Vicksburg on the 14th ult. General Lee was struck by a ball in the cheek, the ball passing out at the back of his neck. THE Peteraburg Express of Saturday says the Yankee gunboats ran up the Chickahominy on Fri-

day and unloaded two thousand troops on the west e, which looked as though they were going to advance on Richmond, or scare them so they would THE Government of Venezuela, now temporarily administered by General Paez, has contracted with certain parties in New York to run a semi-monthly of Laguayra, in Venezuela, for a term of thirty THE division artillery of the Army of the Poto-

mae has been broken up and organized into a reserve for the whole army, except five batteries selected from each corps, which have been organized into artillery brigades, one to each corps, THE report of General Hurlbut's supersedure, at Memphis, by General Washburne is discredited Washburne, we have heard, was to take command QUITE a number of private donations, consider able in amount, have lately been received by the 26th, asserts that on the 20th the French army was within forty miles of the city of Mexico. M. DU CHAILLU writes to a gentleman in New

THE INVASION.

The announcement that the rebels have abandoned Chambersburg is the most gratishows us that, with General HOOKER in the rear, LEE will not make an invasion of the State. The occupation of Chambersburg vance upon Carlisle or Shippensburg shows, in the first place, that there were no rebels but an advance division, or, what is almost

ticipation of a great battle, he has recalled his troops. Whatever the complicated strategy of the past week may mean, it is certain that no definite movement will be ginia, and in a few days it must take place.

We have no very definite intelligence from the Army of the Potomac. As was announced in our special Washington despatches several days ago, however, the line of the Rappahannock has been abandoned, and the aggressive movements of the rebel army have rendered a change of base on the | given in its favor—not the least important of as an evidence of LEE's superior general- itself of this potent element the rebellion King's Message, it should be noted, was ral Hooker, but he has not succeeded in outmarchship, as one or two of the New York papers | will speedily be crushed, and not till | brought in by Mr. von Bismarck. It is affect to regard it. He has made a daring, then. The principal argument against and what now appears to be, to some ex- it is based upon prejudice against cotent, a successful movement, it is true; but it | lor. Why that should have any more was because he could not avoid it. It is an | weight with us than with the English evidence rather of his desperate condition, | or French, we have never been able to unthan of his profound military genius. For | derstand. Both those nations employ-cothe sake of slightly imperilling General Hooker's line of communication, he has altogether abandoned his own; for the sake | preserve their nationality, why should weof merely threatening Washington, he | not do so, to preserve our existence as a naleaves Richmond almost wholly at our tion? Rev. John McClintock, D. D. mercy. This, in brief, is the situation of the Paris correspondent of The Methodist, affairs, so far as immediately concerns the (whose services in both France and Eng-Army of the Potomac. We do not look | land have been most useful to the United upon it as alarming; but, on the contrary, regard it as favorable in the extreme. Pennsylvania and Maryland may be invaded; our National and State capitals may be menaced, but it is impossible for any rebel army, however large, or however skilfully manœuvred, ever to gain a permanent foothold on our soil. The patriotic spirit of the North, as evinced in the present uprising of the people, and the noble action of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, is our reliance in time of peril, and our assurance of security. But, with the utmost promptitude, it requires days to collect troops and organize armies, and throw up fortifications, and the enemy, meanwhile, with his cavalry, may traverse the State, burning, pillaging, and destroying; and, though he destroys for nothing, and pays for all he takes, his very presence upon loyal soil is a pollution and disgrace.

Apart from this consideration, the enemy's raids generally turn out to be more harmless than the first accounts would lead by the Administration; and we confidently us to suppose. Such, we anticipate, will he the case in the present instance; but it in the meantime, the war shall have been might have been otherwise, had our people been allowed to remain incredulous and apathetic. It was because the citizens of Pennsylvania evinced a determination to overthrow of this wicked rebellion of sladefend their State that the necessity for de. very. God seems to have placed these peofending it has in great measure passed ple at our disposal, and it would be madness away. We hope it has altogether passed on our part any longer to reject their aid. away. By this time there should be a sufficient force concentrated on the banks of called to the sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brothe Susquehanna to hold in check LEE's gabs. &c., to be sold this morning, by oatalogue, at entire army, or at least to assume the aggressive against his advance. It is not merce streets.

our purpose to counsel our authorities or citizens to relax any of their efforts for the common safety, or to convey the idea that our position is no longer such as should excite anxiety and solicitude.

We have been too self-confident heretofore; and hereafter, if we err, it should be in behalf of prudence and safety. Nevertheless, we feel much less apprehension for Harrisburg since the call of Governor Curtin has awakened such a hearty vicinities—at Hagerstow., Westminster, and neighboring places in Maryland—none of which show, as yet, a disposition to retire from the trontier. The apparent belief is, that they will maintain a neighborhood to the border, from which, at will, they can make raids, or await the disposition of their main army. The border cannot yet be regarded out of danger. It is probable that a large force of volunteers will be marched to defend the Cumberland vallers.

From Baltimore we hear that Harper's Ferry

The world. We should resent an attack on the food of the world. We should resent an attack on the food of the world. We should resent an attack on the world that world is a surface of the famine, powerty, and pledged himself before God and the world is case which are sadly apparent all around to defend. One hundred and fifty years the ments the enemy may attem with the sworn to maintain and the laws he had pledged himself before God and the world disease which are sadly apparent all around to defend. One hundred and fifty years in gand wrong, decapitated Louis the Six teenth and exiled his family. These examples had very little indignant people of England science. Charges the first as a royal criminal, traitor to the Constitution he had sworn to maintain and the laws he had pledged himself before God and the world disease which are sadly apparent all around to defend. One hundred and fifty years have in grand wrong, decapitated Louis the Six teenth and exiled his family. These examples had a large force of voluntain and the laws he had pledged himself before God and the world disease which are recept himself, resident in Ireland disbelieve co-operation of the resistance of the famine, powerty, and pledged himself before God and the world disease which are sadly sworn to maintain and the laws he had pledged himself before God and the world with the mile has twenty months. Few persons, except himself, resident in Ireland disbelieve to defend on the laws he had pledged himself before God and the world with the mile has tw

for our homes; in each case, we struggle for the sacred cape of liberty.

At all ever we can protect our own State; and know that the brave men of fence of the State. The reports which could name concerning the invasion are conflicting and nume rous; but it is thoroughly confirmed that the rebels were at Chambersburg, and Scotland, five miles be were at Chambersburg, and Scotland, five miles be were at Chambersburg, and Scholage. Later are yound, where they burned a bridge. Later are postmaster of Chambersburg telegraphs to Post grants with General Hooker and the Army naster Walborn that he may send the mails, as the of the Potomac. As we before remarked. we regard the chances of success as extremely favorable. The grand opportunity has at length come. The enemy's forces, by all accounts, are divided, and stretch over a great extent of country. Our own throne, and may even overthrow his

over a great extent of commands compactant the proposal p which will be decisive—it is impossible at this necessarily, with a limited knowledge of the

LEE, thus increasing his army to one hundred and fifty thousand men." The Herald. statement altogether, but fears there may be ome truth in it. We may regard it as improbable; but while we have the highest confidence in the vigilance of General Rose-CRANS, we must, nevertheless, feel somewhat solicitous. Lee's army was never in a more desperate condition than just after the buttle of Chancellorville, and regarding the safety of Richmond—the right wing of the rebellion-of paramount importance, he may have taken desperate means to restore its efficiency. In fact, we have no knowtional order of affairs.

The Archbishop of Warsaw, in the character of more than two weeks since we had intelligible to without possessing the power to vote upon quarter, which we then believed to be Newbern or Charleston. That intelligence has never been discredited, and likewise seems plausible. On the other hand, we know that General Hooker's army has been

weakened to some extent by the return of regiments whose term of service had expired. Still, we do not shrink from the arbitrament of the coming struggle. In the upon the old battle-ground of Manassas we look for victory; and if our expectations are fulfilled, Virginia will no longer be the battle-ground of the war, but, redeemher position in the Federal Union. Colored Troops.

The magnitude of the war in which the Government is now engaged was not originally comprehended by even our most sagacious statesmen. When the first gun was fired on Fort Sumpter, a call was made by President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand troops—a number which, in comparison with any former army of the country, was so vast that the Administration and the propose confidently believed it would be sufficient to quell the rebellion. Time, however, has shown the fallacy of that opinion. Hundreds of thousands of men have since been equipped and put into the field, and hundreds of thousands have given up their lives for their country, and yet the rebellion continues-shorn, it is true, of much of its strength, and restricted to narrower limits, but yet a living fact—hopeful, if we may

place any reliance in the boasts of rebel journals and rebel leaders, of final success. That the Government has not been as successful as it hoped to be, and as the was itself a hazardous undertaking, and friends of the country predicted it would be, the fact that no attempt was made to ad- | the most loyal must admit. Why it is so, | we shall not at this time discuss. Many reasons might be given, none of which would remedy the failures of the past, nor perhaps be of any advantage in the future. as probable, that the movements of Hooker | We should not, however, ignore the lessons in the neighborhood of Manassas have of the past two years. During that period given Lee cause for alarm, and that, in an. if any one thing has been more plainly taught than another, it is-that if the Government would speedily and effectually crush vices of the colored people—not only the free colored people of the North, (who, from the made until another battle is fought in Vir- first, were eager to fight for the country,) but of the contrabands of the South, who in this war can take but the one side. To this two years ago, are opposed to the employ-

against the measure, whilst many can be lored troops; and if they can do so, more, perhaps, to extend their dominions than to States, and whose letters are among the best foreign letters published in this country,) under date of May 19th, writes as follows on

"Some of the good people at home who have not got over the prejudices engendered by the long domination of the slaveholding aristocrats in American politics, seem to have a profound horror of colored men in uniform. It would so such persons good to spend a few days in Paris just now. The lions of the hour are the Spahis and Tirailleurs of Algiers, who are nothing more nor less than colored troops. A corps of them has recently come to Paris, where they are to Co duty, for the first time, in the garrison of the metropolis. Crowds follow these sable or half-sable warriors wherever they appear, not in mockery, but in genuine admiration of their stalwart forms. the metropolis. Crowds follow these sable or half-sable warriors wherever they appear, not in mockery, but in geruine admiration of their stalwart forms and soldierly bearing. A detachment of them has been appointed as a body guard for the young Imperial Prince, and they make a brilliant show every day in their gay uniforms, escorting the lad's carriage. She journals notice their movements every day. The Siecle, of this morning, in announcing the arrival of a new battalion of the Tirailleurs, reports them as 'holding a middle place between the white man and the negro; though many of them are much noire negro than white. All are dark-skinned.' Not a man of them would escape being sold as a slave in Alabama, if found at large there without papers or protection. The superior officers of these colored regiments are all Frenchmen; the lower officers are half frenchmen and half Africans.'

the subject of "Black Troops:"

We rejoice that the policy of organizing colored troops has been fully inaugurated hope that before the end of the year-unless, brought to a close—we shall have at least two hundred thousand negroes fully armed, equipped, and drilled to take part in the Auction Notice.—The attention of buyers 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auction cers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Com-

Peel on Immigration.

The most unfortunate among men in high station, which heavy responsibilities and fluctuating rights, are more than the properties of Past. It is the general fault of have tarry rulers, to whom the People are that the raye duties to fulfil as well as rights are privileges to enjoy. Every thing for maselves is their motto in too frequent than the properties of the properties of public odium and hatred. The present Chief Secretary of Ireland is the eccentric Sir Robert Peel, a gentleman of some ability and a large quantity of native brass. He has rendered himself of Political Troubles in Prussia. for tances. In modern European history, native brass. He has rendered himself obresponse in every quarter of the State, at out on the historic page. Because he go-feel confident that Pennsylvania is protect her own soil against any With the land sacrificed Charles the First as a royal

two great warning examples loom carkly the world. We should resent an aback on Hagerstown with the same self-sacrificing zeal with which we would meet an attack on Philadelphia. In each case, we struggle in France at this moment. Frances of The States. in France at this moment; Francis of Naples and Otho of Greece, with a long retinue of Italian Arch-Dukes, would still | Russell, in an impertinent letter to Mr. be in power; Austria would not have to Adams, our Minister to London, accused lament the loss of Lombardy, and the Es- | the United States Government of employing tates of the Church Would not have dwindled | persons to recruit, in London, but eventually down to the limited territory around Rome, over which the Pope continues to hold sway solely by aid of French bayonets If these examples had been of use, the King of Prussia would not have brought | with such increased impetus that extra steam-

cavalry at his disposal. Still, although the suggest, has held his Legislature at dagger's present aspect of military affairs in Virginia | point. This body consists of two Chamseems to promise a victory—and a victory bers, one of Nobles, one of Deputies, each over by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, with equal rights. The Aristocracy, as gedistance from the theatre of operations, and, nerally happens, side with the ruling bodied laborer who would promise to enlist power. The People's representatives have dispositions and combinations of troops, to taken their stand upon the Constitution of confidently predict the result. We know the Kingdom (such as it is), and upon the that there is no better general than HOOKER; Laws. Last year, when the King wished and that there has never been a braver or to augment his army by raising it to what is so promised ranged from \$400 to \$500 per more effective army than the Army of the | called a war-footing, the Chamber of Depu-Potomac; but we know, also, to our own | ties declined granting a Budget which incost, in several memorable instances, that | cluded a financial item of considerable skill and bravery go for naught against ad- amount for this purpose. The Eudget reverse fortune or overwhelming numbers. A | jected, the King prorogued his Parliame. t. correspondent of the New York Herald is and proceeded to lay on taxes and collect and a practising lawyer of some repute, informed "that Bragg's forces have joined revenue, just as if the Legislature had continued to give him the power to do so. The Nobles adhered, for the most part, to the itself, does not profess to believe this King. In the recess, his Majesty, on his the Irish? Sir ROBERT PREL'S reply was, Czar, by which he agreed to take active part, under certain circumstances, in putting down the Revolution in Poland. When the Legislature met, the Deputies passed resolutions strongly condemning this treaty. As of discovering whether recruiting was going before, their protest was a brutum fulmen against the King. As before, too, the Nobles have voted approval of the attitude taken by the King and his Ministry on the truths. PEEL, with a whole army of intel-Polish question. If the split rested here, it would be formidable, but worse remains land, would surely have been informed, at

without possessing the power to vote upon | cruiting. Only a single case occurred—and any question, constitutionally possess the that was detected at once. A shabby-genright of attending in the Legislature, there | teel person was found, near the city of Cork, to propose and defend Government measures, and, if needs be, give an account of wished to emigrate to this country, such their stewardship. Since September, 1862 | payment being nominally to secure good the head of the Prussian Ministry has been | berths on board-ship, and this person, ap-HERR OTHO VON BISMARCK-SCHOEN-HAUSEN, President of the Council of State, a man of ability and energy, hating the great battle shortly to take place-perhaps people, and devoted to the King. On several occasions during the present session | in the House of Commons must be characof the Legislature Mr. von BISMARCK has audaciously insulted the Chamber of Depu- hood. ties, sometimes even with low personalities ed and disenthralled, will be restored to and abuse. The President of the Chamber did his duty by authoritatively informing him (the Prime Minister) that no Deputy could be allowed to use unparliamentary language, and that a Minister of State, permissively speaking in that legislative chamber, must equally respect the conventional rules of decorum and propriety. In a struggle which ensued between the President, or Speaker of the House, and the King's Minister, the latter was defeated, whereupon the Minister made his exit, in high dudgeon, assessed our reputies that he should not again trouble them with his

presence until the President should change his ideas of parliamentary "order." This_scene took place on the 11th May. Since then, the Ministry addressed a letter to the Chamber, declaring that they "have not asked that the President should relinquish his right of interrupting their speeches. but only that he should declare that he has no disciplinary privilege, especially that of calling the Ministers to order." The Chamber replied to this, by passing a resolution refusing to make any alteration in a resolution adopted on the 15th inst., rejecting the demand of the Ministers to be exempted from the rules of the House, and summoning them to attend its sittings as required by law. The Chamber further resolved that, until the Ministers resumed their seats, they would not proceed with the question of the reorganization of the army, and resolved that the debate on the address to the Crown should be placed upon the order of the day for the next sitting. But, on May 19th and 20th, the Ministerial representatives of the the rebellion, it must avail itself of the ser- Marine department were present at the meetings of the Committee on the Budgetmuch to the surprise of the Committee. On the 21st Mr. von Bismarck attended in the Chamber of Deputies, and read a message from the King, haughtily reproving the opinion the people are being rapidly edu. members for having indirectly approved cated. Very few loyal people now, what- of the conduct of their President, which ever may have been their prejudices one or | conduct the King denounces as "in violament of colored troops. Nor should they istry," not corresponding with the dignition of the Constitutional rights of the Minbe. Not a single good reason can be given ty of the Crown, and which should at once be put an end to. This Royal part of General Hooker absolutely neces- which is the now pretty general opinion, ferred to a pro forma committee, "as the sary. We do not think this should be taken that when the Government once fully avails! Ministers had misinformed the King." The not expected that the Chamber of Deputies will yield one tittle of its inherent right not to allow any one to use unparliamentary language within its walls. Either the King must accept defeat, by admitting that the speaker has the right to call an unruly orator to order, or he must end the crisis by proroguing or even dissolving the Parliament. But, in the present feeling of the Prussian people—the millions, not the nobles-a general election would probably leave the King without a solitary supporter in the Lower House. Even to prorogue the Parliament, leaving the Budget a second

time unvoted, would be a dangerous coup d'état on the part of the King. We have gone somewhat into detail in this matter, because if a Revolution should take place in Prussia, (and feelings, which create events, lead that way,) it may precipitate an European war. The Czar is nephew of the King of Prussia, and the Queen of England's eldest daughter is marnied to his Majesty's only son. Here are are at the base of the Blue Ridge, near Ashby's two great Powers having a direct family in- Gap. terest in maintaining WILLIAM I. upon the. throne of Prussia. On the other hand, Austria, which assumes to represent the Catholic royalties, principalities, and powers of Germany, may not be unwilling to take part against Prussia, which affects to be head and leader of the Protestant States. What part France would take can only be surmised, but the probability is that she would aid the Prussian people against their tyrannic monarch. The case of Right versus Might in Prussia, of the People against the misruling King, is now before our readers, in the plainest language. They will readily see what difficulties it already presents to the consideration of the great Powers of Europe. The expulsion or abdication of the King, and the succession of the Crown Prince, who is said to be a man of Progress, would at once untie this Gor-

dian Knot. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—This company, of which Mr. F. Ratchford Starr is the Philadelphia agent, announces that they take the war risk on all their policy holders going charge. This liberality is most commendable and patriotic. An advertisement in reference to the subject will be found in another column,

HANNA.

THE ENEMY IN MARYLAND EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY. AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL. The Situation in Pennsylvania.

The rest of Luc's forces hold Hegerstown and

admitted, with a very bad grace indeed, that he had not been able to discover the [Special Correspondence of The Press.] slightest grounds for such an accusation. Since that time, immigration has proceeded that country upon the verge of a Revolution | ships had to be employed between "the which is likely to hurl himself from the old country" and the United States, to convey the crowds of Irish across the ignored, to represent that the poor Irish were entrapped by cunning agents sent who paid a liberal bounty to each able-

man. At the same time, few believed what was said. On June 1, in the British House of Commons, Mr. John Turney Hopwood, M. P., for the Lancashire borough of Clitheroe, asked Sir ROBERT PEEL whether he, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, had any specific knowledge of American enlistments among own responsibility, signed a treaty with the | that," the British Government had no direct information that the Federals were recruiting in Ireland, but inat the Government were aware that American agants had been there, and inquiries were being man e with a view

country. The Government papers in Lon-

don and Dublin "took up this wondrous

tale," and intimated that the usual bounty

noxious to Ireland, by constantly denying

that it has been subjected to a larger share

and daughters of Ireland to abandon their native country, and seek new homes on the

That immigration has greatly annoyed

the British Cabinet. Not long since, Lord

The assertion and the inuendo to these few sentences are on a par-both being unligent policemen, pervading all parts of Ireonce, of the presence of American agents | there, with or without the purpose of reobtaining six cents a head from persons who prehended as an American agent, turned out to be a Jeremy-Diddler from London. who pretended to bail from New York. Knowing this, Mr. ROBERT PEEL's speech terized as a mean, wilful, and wicked false-

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1863 Movements of the Rebel Army. By an arrival from Acquia Oreek, information i eceived that three deserters report that the remain ing rebel force left the vicinity of Fredericksburg at sundown yesterday, with their batteries. Five reb scouts were seen in the afternoon eight miles from

Commander HITCHCOCK has been ordered to ordered nance duty Command the steam-sloop Wachusett, now at Philadelphia. Commander FOXALL A. PARKER has been ordered to special duty at the Wash The Navy Department is informed that the gunboat De Soto captured, on the 19th, the schooner Mississippi while endeavoring to run the blockade off Mobile, with one hundred and eighty-seven bales of cotton. She had no papers or colors, but only a permit to sail, from F. Buchanan, admiral.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE REBEL ARMY. Advancing Toward Pennsylvania-Large Force in the Shenandoah Valley-Hooker's Army on the Bull Run Battle-

Field. The Inquirer, of this city, has a special despatch from Washington, dated 16th inst., which contains the following intelligence: The latest advices from the army show that Gen. Lee has pushed a very large force up the Shenai doah Valley. . General Ewell's corps is in the advance, accompanied by General Stuart's cavalry. General Hill's corps is close behind, and General Longstreet is bringing up the rear. There no longer seems to be any doubt but that Gen. Lee is throwing the whole of his forces up towards Maryland and Pennsylvania. Our cavalry have been skirmishing with Lee's rear guard for two days, and all information now tends to show that the rebels are not moving to give us battle on the old field of Bull Run, or in that vicinity. Our forces evacuated Frederick, Maryland, and that vicinity, and fell back to the Relay House this

morning. No enemy pursuing them, they returned to Frederick this morning, with strong reinforce Some rebels appeared at Poolesville last evening, but withdrew without doing any damage. An extra train went to Harper's Ferry last night, and returned this morning. Soon after the train passed the Point of Rocks, some of General Hill's corps came in on a tour of It is said by some who watch military matters closely, that the next battle will be fought in Maryland, and, perhaps, on the old field of Antietam again. General Lee is moving on a longer line than Geneing him very far. General Hooker was at Fairfax Court House to citizens in harvesting the crops, which are now this morning, but it cannot be said where he will be ready. Rebel deserters report that it is the impres-Pennsylvania in any great numbers. What they may do in twenty four hours more is hard to tell

It is not believed that the rebels have got into It is believed that Harper's Ferry can be held against any force that the rebels may bring against it. Bull Run, Va., June 15 -The Grand Army of he Potomac is now on and near the old Bull Run haltle-field. The Third Army Corps arrived at Manassas Junc tion on Monday morning.

The First and Eleventh Corps are at Centreville. The balance of the Army of the Potomac, the Se cond, Fifth, Sixth, and Twelfth Corps, will probably reach here to night. Major General Hooker and the retinue attached to the general headquarters are on the way to this point, and by to morrow noon or night the army will be together again. Our cavalry commands have during the whole time been on our flanks. They have done invaluable service as scouts, gaining information of the enemy's

movements, and making reconnoissances which impeded the enemy's prog General Gregg and his division are and have been operating in the neighborhood of Warrenton, and White Sulphur Springs. General Duffie's division, late General Averill's. ap. General Buford, with the Regulars, has completely blocked up Thoroughfare Gap, thereby preventoach of the rebels to this neighborhood through that channel. Colonel Taylor, of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalr now temporarily in command of General Wyndham's brigade, has had the Orange and Alexandria Railroad under his especial care. General Pleasanton, now in command of the ca valry corps, has had his headquarters in the neighborhood of Warrenton Junction. Our cavalry have captured many prisoners, and brought away numberless "contrabands," from whom valuable information has been obtained.

Among the prisoners captured is Capt. Hutchins. of Stuart's Cavalry. He was with Gen. Twiggs. Texas when Twiggs surrendered his command and the Government property.

Among the most important seizures made by our cavalry has been that of a bag containing mail mat-ter—letters written by the rebel addiers and addressed to their friends in the South Not only was the bag and its contents captured, but also the parties who had it in charge, thus breaking up a mail route that has doubtless been in constant operation for a considerable length of Among the letters captured was one written by an aid to General Longstreet to his wife, living in Alabama. After talking of family matters, the writer

goes on to tell what is the object of their moveme North. He says that they will ultimately send a cavalry force into Pittsburg, and sack and burn the town, while their infantry are to pillage and plunder sundry parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

THE REBEL INROADS. AFFAIRS ALONG THE SUSQUE

CHAMBERSBURG EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

necial Despatch to The Press 1 HARRISBURG, June 17.—The situation of affairs seems to be as follows:

General EWELL'S force is concentrated at Westminster. (This statement seems almost incredible. Westminster is only about thirty miles northwest of Baltimore,-ED.) such other points as will enable them to proceed either against Harrisburg or Baltimore. The people at Altoons and other points on the Pennsylvania railroad fear that the rebels will strike in a westwardly direction, and return by way of Pittsburg and Wheeling, The fortifications opposite this city are considered sufficiently strong to enable us to resist any attacks;

HARRISBURG, June 17, 1863. The town continues to present a scene of excitement and bustle. The whereabouts and strength of the enemy are the absorbing topics of conversation, and little else is heard or thought of. A despatch received at headquarters this A. M. represents the received at headquarters this A. M. represents the rebs at Gettysburg to the number of twenty-five thousand. This is probably an exaggeration, and its trub is not credited by several citizens of that place who arrived here to-day.

The good people of Harrieburg are preparing for the worst that can possibly be expected. On the

in the Union army on his arrival in this

regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, with artillery. Wheeling may be their destination. Troops for the defence of the State are arriving

rapidly. HARRISBURG, June 17 .- A despatch was received from Gettysburg to day to the effect that a resident of the southern part of Franklin county states that Ewell was in Hagerstown yesterday.

Another informant reports that he was in Greeneastle this morning, and has with him a large body Reliable information has reached this place that the rebels are nowin force at Cumberland, Md. A company of colored men arrived here this eve-

ning from Philadelphia, but their services were delined by Maj. Gen. Couch, on the ground that no authority has been granted by the War Department or the muster of colored troops into the service for a less period than three years. Evacuation of Harper's Ferry—Maryland Heights to be Defended, BALTIMORE, June 17-Noon.-Just as the mail s about closing we learn from an undoubted source hat our forces have evacuated Harper's Ferry, and that we hold Maryland Heights, which is strongly fortified, and capable of standing a siege against vastly superior numbers A BRIDGE BURNED BEYOND CHAMBERS-

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Reliable information relaive to the invasion is that a small force of rebels, not exceeding 2,500, crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, on Sunday, evidently in pursuit of General Keney's osggage train, which arrived at Harrisburg last evening ast evening. This force passed through Hagerstown and entered the Cumberland Valley, but up to Monday night did not go further than Scotland, five miles beyond Chambersburg, where they burnt a bridge. BALTIMORE, June 17-Midnight.-The despatches from Hagerstown are very unreliable Trains arrived here this evening from Westmin ster, bringing also a report that there were no rebels in that section of the country. The excitement along the line towards Harrisburg was abating. The passengers say that the rebels are still at Chambersburg, and told the people they intended to Passengers from Frederick represent that only s few rebel pickets were at Hagerstown, though ru-mors are prevalent that an infantry force was coming across from the direction of Shepherdstown-TELEGRAMS FROM GENERALS TYLER AND KELLY. WASHINGTON, June 17 .- An official telegram

from Gen. 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 is running into Pennavivania Gen. Kelly telegraphs from New Creek, that the sebel General Imboden is before Cumberland, Md., with two regiments of cavalry and a battery. The War in Missouri. Sr. Louis, June 17.-Four regiments of enrolled militia in this county have been called into active scrvice. General Davidson having assumed commaid of the district of southeast Missouri, head quatters in the field, General Wm. K. Strong, of New York, has been ordered to command the district of St. Louis. General Blunt has forbidden the circulation of the Caucasian, Chicago Times, Colum-

bus Crisis, Cincinnati Enquirer, and New York World in his department. Resistance to the Draft in Indiana-Movements of Morgan and Bragg. CINCINNATI, June 17.—A public meeting held in Montgomery county, Indiana, on Saturday, passed a resolution declaring that no enrolment of the militis in that county should take place. A committee was appointed who waited on the commissioner, and read the resolution, and notified him that an attempt to enrol would be at his peril. The United States marshal will arrest the parties imme-A special despatch from Murfreesboro to the Com mercial says, Morgan has appeared at Lebanon, in our rear, it is thought, for the purpose of assisting

sion in their army that Bragg is about to assume the

Anniversary of Bunker Hill. Boston, June 17.—The custom house, banks, and many places of business in this city, were closed to day, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. attle of Bunker Hill.

The Salem Mechanic Light Infantry, Captain
The Salem Mechanic Light Infantry, Captain Stetio, will leave to morrow for the seat of war, heing volunteers for the third time. The 11th Massachusetts Battery, Captain Jones, has also volunteers to the seat of the s tered to return.

Gov. Andrew was present at a consultation of
the military men to-day. The officers of the 3d,
6th, and 44th Regiments will consult with their
commands in reference to re-entering the service of
the Government. Movements of New York Troops-Two New York, June 17.—Brigadier Generals Hall and Yates of the 2d and 3d Brigades of the State Militia, have been ordered to report at Harrisburg with their commands. They will leave to morrow. Being unable to obtain uniforms and clothing or drawn from the State, and requisitions are now being filled, so as to enable all the regiments in this city to leave for Harrisburg to morrow. The 5th Regiment will leave this evening.

Gov. Seymour arrived in this city this evening, to confer with and assist the military in a prompt movement to aid Pennsylvania.

ALHANY Jube E. — The militia regiments throughout the State are being rapidly organized. There will le no necessity of a draft to fill them. General McClellan will remain here a day or two longer. onger.
There has been no further disturbance among the railroad strikers.
NEW YORK, June 17.—The 5th New York Regiment left this evening for Harrisburg.

New Jersey Troops. NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—The 1st Newark Regiment have offered their services to the Government, and been accepted for a short term of service.

TRENTON, June 17.—Governor Parker, up to the present time, has had tendered 1,500 men for immedite tendered 1,500 men for immediate services. afe service.

The 23d Regiment of the nine mouths' men, startrd for Harrisburg to-day. Company A, of the 5th
Military Corps, will leave for Harrisburg to-morrow Military Corps, will leave for Harrisburg to morrow morning.

All the military of this city will tender their services. New Jersey is most likely to have the first regiment of seldiers at Harrisburg.

A full company has been formed out of the mechanics in the Trenton Arms Company's shops.

The people are excited, and new companies are forming. The work goes hravely on. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEYELAND, O., June 17.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, to day the following directors were unanimously elected. John Gardiner, Joseph Lyman, A. B. Hurlbut, Samuel M. Young, A. Stone, Jr., James Mason, O. G. Jerome, A. W. Ramadall, and W. M. Vermilye.

The agreement to unite with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Cleveland was unanimously approved, and the consolidation with the three fother roads was ratified by the largest vote ever cast, viz: For consolidation, 53 021; against it, 4,000.

Democratic State Convention. HARRISBURG, June 17 .- The Democratic Stat vention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. Dr. G. W. Nebinger was elected temporary chair man.
On motion, a committee of one from each district
was appointed to prepare a list of permanent officers
for the Convention, and a recess was taken until 2 clock.
On the Convention reassembling, the committee or bermanent organization reported Finley Favoriance of Warhington, as president, and M. Hutchinson, of Alleehenv, as secretary. The president, on taking the

hair, made a very happy and patriotic speech. On botton, a committee of one from each digirict was appointed to prepare resolutions for the approval of the Convention.

The Convention proceeded to the consideration of contested seats, which occupied over two hours, during which, at times, the proceedings were very stormy. The Convention adjourned for one hour, to allow the Committee on Resolutions to prepare their report. ted to prepare resolutions for the approval EVENING SESSION. HARRISHURG, June 17.—On the reassembling of the Convention, at 8 o'clock this evening, the cnairman of the Committee on Resolutions offered the following series, which were unsaimously adopted: Resolution, 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 moon public affairs.

further expression of our views upon public affairs,

Resolve as follows: That we again renew our fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, the great charter for which our forefathers struggled and fought, and which was established, as they themselves expressed it, "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity." The fortifications opposite this city are considered sufficiently strong to enable us to resist any attacks; and it is not improbable that the force collected here will assume the offensive.

The people generally do not expect the line of the Succitehanna to become a base of operation. There is a fair reason, however, to think such may be the case.

A. E. I.4.

[Epccial Correspondence of The Press.] tion, and afferwards, with that oath on his con science, wilfully violates it, is wholly unworthy o public confidence.

That among the rights which the Constitution provides to every citizen, that of being secure it his life, liberty, and property, so that he cannot be deprived of either without due form of law-a tail trial by a competent judge and jury of his neigh burs, with witnesses to confront him and counsel to defend him—is so great in itself, so pregessary to the

interpolation of credited by several clitzens of that place who arrived here to-day.

The good people of Harriburg are preparing for the worst inta can possibly be expected. On the west side of the Surquehanna, immediately opposite the centre of the town, entrenchmenta are being dug with great repidity, a force of some two thousand men being engaged in the work night and day. Trees are being felled in front of the entrenchments are being dug extend for a distance of about two miles, forming a kind of semi-circle; their completion will reflect great credit upon the industry and energy of the Dauphin county yeomanry.

The State documents, including the State library, and important papers of the several departments, have been packed up and placed in readiness for instant, removal. Dusiness is almost wholly unspended, and a large humber of families have left of readiness and a large humber of families have left in control as a circulated, and we are asxiously looking for Reading, Lebanon, and other places further East. The excitement appears to increase as freash reports are circulated, and we are asxiously looking for Reading, Lebanon, and other places further East. The excitement appears to increase as freash reports are circulated, and we are asxiously looking for the presence of the enemy at Chambers-burg and communication bas been re-established.

HARRISBURG, June 18—half-past one o'clock A. M.—The rebels under Jeokine the concerned, Jackson's eld division, under Ewell, is reported to at the property was respected, except so far as horses and the time of the presence of the enemy at Chambersburg, and communication with Chambersburg, and communication with Chambersburg, and communication with Chambersburg and communication with

own liberties and let the people hold theirs at the mere will of the Federal Executive.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania have been ever true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name and for the sake of the Union that our party was made; that we denounce the base insinuation that the Democratic party entertains now, ever has entertained, or ever can entertain, the slightest sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors in armagainst the Government, or would ever consent to a peace on any terms involving a diamemberment of this Union, as utterly unjuat; and in proof of this we point-with exultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and treasure hetetofore and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who were among the first to fly to the reasure of the Union, and peril their lives in its defence.

Resolved, That, as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound anxiety 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 place and keep the whole National Union together under one General Government.

Resolved, That when the 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 July 224, 1584, that it is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of verthrowing, or interiering with, the tighte or established institutions of these 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 cease. But the Federal Administration, and without the consent of the great mass of the people, has totally changed its gro

BALLOTING FOR GOVERNOR - JUDGE WOODWARD NOMINATE The Convention then went into nomination for a candidate for Governor, when a number of names were proposed, with the following result: Hiester Clymer. 33 Richard Vaux W H Witte. 47 Jacob Fry, Jr... Geo W. Woodward. 9 W Bigler. A. Strickland. 3 G. W. Cass. John Cressus. 9 Geo. Sanderson. Gen. W B. Franklin. 4

The balloting then continued without much variation except by the withdrawal of the names of some of the candidates.

After the 8th ballot Witte was withdrawn, and George W. Woodward was nominated on the 9th ballot, as follows: was made unanimous.
Chief Justice Walter Lowrie was nominated judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation.
The Convention then adjourned with cheers for the nominers.

After the adjournment of the Convention to-night, a meeting was organized, at which Heister Clymer, Wm. H. Witte, and others, spoke at length, urging the Democrats to stand by the nominations. The hall of the House of Representatives was crowded, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

Most of the delegates leave to-night for their homes.

Ohio Union State Convention. Ohio Union State Convention.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—The Union Convention, in session at Columbus, is the largest ever held in this State. The probability is that John Brough will be nominated for Governor.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 16.—The enthusiasm for Brough in this vicinity continues to increase, and his nomination seems to be generally demanded. Many Germans and others of this county have bolied the Vallandigham ticket, and declare that if Brough is nominated they will support him; if not, then they will run Jewett. The split between the Democrats seems to be complete. It is understood that the West holds. A German paper, of considerable influence, has refused to endorse the decings of the Convention on Thursday last, and will advocate the election of a War Democrat.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—The following is the ticket the election of a War Democrat.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—The following is the ticket nominated by the Union Conyention which met at Columbus to-day:

For Governor—John Brough, of Cayahoga county.

Licutenand Governor—Chas. Anderson, of Hamilton.

Auditor—John H. Godman, of Marion.

Treasurer—G. Volney Dorrey, of Miami.

Supreme Judge—H. H. Hunter, of Fairfield.

Board of Public Works—John M. Barrier, of Highland.

Grand Union Convention at Concord, N.H. CONCORD, N. H., June 17.—The Union Mass Convention to day was very largely attended, not less than 20,000 people being present. than 20,000 people being present.

The military and civic organizations of the State, with numerous bands of music, proceeded to the State House Square, where the meeting was organized. Its Perley presided, assisted by twenty vice presidents. 12cd. Ira Perley presided, assisted by twenty vice precidents.

Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the Government in putting down the rebellion, &c. The fourth recolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the men of the loyal States who by word or deed, directly or indirectly funder whatever pretence or disguise, discourage recruiting and maintaining our army, or in any other way lend their aid to schemes calculated to embarrass the Government in this crisis of the national life, ally themselves with the rebellion, and are traitors at heart." Eloquent addresses were made by General Butler, Montgomery Blair, General Hamilton, Ira Perley, and others. The demonstration was a most enthusiastic one.

Illinois Democratic Convention. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 17.—The Democratic mass meeting to-day was largely attended; and passed off harmoniously. The Democrats estimate the number present at from 15,000 to 100,000.

There was great cheering for Vallandigham. Wm. A. Richardson was elected president, with fifty vice presidents, including Mr. Voorhees, Cox of Obio. Lyle, Dickey, General McKinstry, Dick Merrick, H. O. Dean, and others.

Some twenty resolutions were adopted, to the same effect as those adopted by the Obio State Coovention which nominated Vallandigham. Resolutions were also adopted denouncing Gov. Yates for propogning the Legislature the tions were also adopted denouncing Gov. Yates for prorequing the Legislature, the suppression of the Chicago Times, and the arrest of Judge Constable and other citizens of Illinois.

The 23d resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That further offensive prosecution of this war tends to subvert the Constitution and the Government, and entails upon the nation all the diseastrous consequences of misrule and anarchy. Destructive Fires in Maine.

PORTLAND, June 17.—The grist mill owned by Calvin Buniopus Manten, saw mill and shingle mill owned by Messrs. Peterson & Childs, and Isy Lridge, in Franklin county, were destroyed by Sifre last night. The loss amounted to \$6,000, or which last night. The loss amounted to \$6,000, on which there was no insurance.

The bridge across Royals river at Yarmouth, on the Grand Trunk Railway, was burned this afternoon; also, a small railroad bridge near Bethel. Arrival of the United Kingdom. ST. JOHN, June 15.—The steamer United Kingdom, from Glasgow for Quebee, with 542 passengers, passed Cape Race this afternoon. All well. Her

The Steamer Asia Outward Bound. ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 17 - The ateamer Asia was poarded by the Associated Press yacht at 9 o'clock in Saturday evening, and New York advices up to Friday put aboard, of her. Sailing of Steamers. NEW YORK, June 17.—The steamers Persia and beldrake sailed for Liverpool to day.

The 71st N. Y, Regiment on the March.

New York, June 17-Midnight.—The 71st Regiment has just passed down Broadway en route for

and Passengers Saved. GASPE BAY, CAPE BRETON, June 14, via SACK-JILLE, June 12.—The steamship Norwegian, of the Sanadian Steamship line, which left Liverpool at 2.30 P. M. of the 4th, and Londonderry on the 5th net., for Quebec, was wrecked on St. Paul's Island his (Sunday) morning, the 14th inst., during a thick log. og.
All her passengers and crew, together with her natis and baggage, were saved.
The newspaper despatches were saved by Purser Wallace. valuee. The steamships City of Cork and City of New Ork arrived at Liverpool on the 2d, and the Bohe-tian on the 3d inst. Montreal, C. W., June 17.—The following despatch was received by the agents of the steame Norwegian, to day:

Wreck of the Steamer Norwegian-Crew

Norwegian, to day:

ABPY BAY, C. B., June 14. -Allan Roe & Co., Quebec: The Norwegian was wrecked this morning, in a thick fog, on St. Paul's island, a mile and a quarter east of Northeast Inlet. She had on board 55 cabla and 271 steering passengers, all of whom, together with the crew and mails, were saved. A large portion of the baggage was also landed.

The steamer, when I leit, at 1 o'clock, was all but on her beam ends, well on the rocks. Her fore peak and forward compartment had several feet of water in them. The main and atter ones are quite dry. (Capt. McMaster was not certain whether she could be got off. He requests that a steamer be sent down e got off. He requests that a steamer be sent down nimediately to the wreck. The passengers have een conveyed to the Government Humane Society's house. Mr. Campbell, Governor of the island, lending all his assistance,

JOHN WALLACE, Purser.

MARRIAGE AT ST. THERESA'S CHURCH .- On besday, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., at St. Theresa's Church, by the Rev. Hugh Lane (pastor), Thomas A. Innes Mariue, Esq., to Miss Eilen V. Brady, both of this city. The Rev. H. T. Brady, brother of the fair and youthful bride, assisted by the Revs. C. A. Farrell, Thomas Farrell, John Quin (ail of New York), and the Revs. P. F. Sherian, James Moran, John McGovern, Lambert, Cook, and others, of this city, celebrated a solemn High Mass, immediately after the marriage, during which he turned three times to the happy couple and read over to them some prayers (from the Missal, e presume), invoking the blessings of Heaven upon he bride and bridegroom. The music, always particuarly attended to in the Catholic Uhurch, was excellent, and the fair vocalists sent a thrill of joy brough every heart. The church, which is nearly opposite the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railway tation, was crowded, there being many strangers present, besides the friends and relatives of the lady od gentleman. In the afternoon a sumptuous dinner was given to forty or fifty gentlemen and ladies, at the house of the bride. The reception took place at 8 o'clock, and was continued to half past 10, when the newly-made husband with his ride, took leave of their numerous friends, and left

> THE CITY. The Thermometer

ther agreeable places of fashionable resort,

The Thermometer.

JUNE 17, 1862.

3. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 6 A. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 65. ... 34½. ... 93

WIND.

SSW. S. S. S. SSW. WNW. Yesterday was the warmest day, thus far, during The Excitement over the Raid-Local Military Movements. Yesterday the streets of the city presented a warhe appearance, and reminded all of the thrilling

nes enacted-immediately after the firing on Sumper. The people seemed as if they had at last comenced to realize the magnitude of the daugers which threatened them. Chestnut street presented a grand scene of bustle and activity. Dense masses thronged the sidewalks moving slowly along, the different recruiting stations were surrounded, and the sound of the drum and fife was heard at every fep. Recruiting was carried on with great succ in all quarters, and many public places of business were closed in consequence thereof. The movements of the military absorbed all other matters of interest, and but little else of interest transpired during the whole day. Large four-horse omnibuses, with bands of music and placards announcing various rendezvous, were driven about the city. A SCENE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE. Among other places of great attraction yesterday

was the Custom House. The marble precincts furnished a striking instance of how the great emerlife. The columns and halls were covered with placards appealing to all patriotic men to step forward for the detence of the city and State, and several recruiting officers had their tables stationed under the marble portico. A band of music was i attendance during the afternoon, and large crowds flocked around the building, many of them for the purpose of enrolling their names. Colonel Thomas will march his regiment this morning, with from fifteen hundred to two thousand men. Of these, three companies will be from Reading, and one company from Montgomery ounty. The Reading "boys" will probably joi the regiment at Harrisburg. The nucleus of this regiment is composed of Custom House officials. Most of these persons joined the regiment weeks ago. Of the two hundred and forty persons employed in the Custom House, one hundred have been detailed to go, and the Secretary of the Treasury has given them leave of absence, with an in-Colonel Thomas made a speech to the regiment, referring to the crisis as an event which he had antici-pated and endeavored to provide for as far as possible, and appealing to all to do their duty in the

THE PHILADELPHIA GAS NORKS. Yesterday morning a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas: Works was convened, at which the following resolutions Were passed:

Resolved, That any employees of the trustees who shall respond to the call of the Governor for soldier, will be allowed, the call of the Governor for soldier, will be allowed, the call of the Governor for their services will be required longer than one month, and their places will be reserved for them upon their return; and if abeent in service for a longer period, they will be allowed half that pay for an additional period not exceeding five months.

Resolved, That the superintendents, districtions allowed nair that pay for an auditional period not exceeding five months.

Resolved, That the superintendent of distribution he requested to suspend out door work, in order to enable the employees in that branch of employment to respond to the call of the Governor in defence of DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST COLORED COMPANY.
Yesterday the first colored company, 90 strong, took their departure for Harrisburg. The men were fine, able-bodied, and as well-behaved fellows as we have seen in the ranks since the commencement of the war. They handled the musket and marched with the precision of old veterans. The company as commanded by white officers, as follows : Capt. Wm. Babe, 1st Lieut. Wm. Elliott, 2d Lieut. Thomas Moore, the two former being members of the policeforce. Capt. Babe is an experie cer, having commanded a company of the Scott Legion regiment. The men took their departure from West Philadelphia, where a large crowd of their friends, both black and white, assembled for the purpose of seeing them off. As the train moved loud cheers were given for Abraham Lincoln, John C. Fremont, and Mayor Henry. Yesterday afternoon recruiting was commenced in the neighborhood of Seventh and Lombard streets, for a second colored company, which met with as great success as the first, which was raised in twelve

A SCENE AT THE THEATRE. The audience at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in consequence of the war excitement upon the streets, was not very large on Tuesday evening. Between the first and second acts of "The Mystery of Andley Court" Mr. McCullough appeared before the urtain, and said that he had been requested by the Mayor to read a proclamation. He then read the ider signed by Col. Ruff, published yesterday. When he had concluded the orchestra struck up the Star Spangled Banner, which was greeted with hearty applause by the men and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. Mr. Hassler was obliged to repeat the air, and then followed it with Yankee OUICE RECEDITING.

Yesterday morning District Attorney Mann opened a recruiting station in the court room of the Quarter Sessions, and by noon his company was full and accepted by Col. Ruff. The men were soon afterwards mustered into service, and left for Harrisa RUSSEL LIGHT INFANTRY.

The recruiting in this regiment was very active yesterday. It is confidently expected that four full

mpanies will be in readiness by sunset this evening. Headquarters 409 Chestnut street. Col. Wm. eyer, who has been in the service since A pril, 1861 will have command of the regiment. POLYTECHNIC STUDENTS FOR THE CAMPAIGN. The students of the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania held a meeting yesterday morning, at the College building, Mr. J. H. Baumgardner in the chair, and resolved to offer their services in the present emergency, if possible as an independent company; but if not, as a company attached to the reginent of their military instructor, Col. C M. Eakin, 3d Regiment Gray Reserves. They invite not only the present, but the former students and graduates of the college, to join them to-day. THE POLICE GUARD.

About 100 of Mayor Henry's policemen have formed themselves into a company, and will leave at 7 o'clock this morning. They are officered as follows: Captain, John Spear; first lieutenant, Jos. Patten; second lieutenant, John Lovaire; quartermaster, lieutenant, Frank Hampton ; first sergeant. Creighton; second sergeant, Schreiber; third sergeant, Louber; fourth sergeant, Buckius. Corpoals, Crout, Lawson, Warnock, Gardener. The ole company will wear their police uniforms, and as they are already well drilled, they can at once go THE TWENTY THIRD NEW JERSEY. This regiment arrived in town last nigh marched up Chestnut street. They were greeted

entertained at the refreshment saloons; the right wing in the Union, the left in the Cooper Shop. The Colonel and his staff proceeded to the Continental to await orders. It was expected that twohundred more men would arrive in the course of a day or two. The regiment was accompanied by its. famous drum corps. The storm which commenced in Philadelphia at 6 o'clock last evening burst upon the regiment at Burlington, N. J. The wind blew a perfect harricane. No accident happened to any of the regiment. MORE TROOPS EXPECTED.

When we left the refreshment saloons, last eve-

ning, the tables were being made ready for the accommodation of the New York 15th and New Jersey 30th, both of which were hourly expected. MILITARY MOVEMENTS. In pursuance of a call issued by Han, James M. Scovel, of Camden, some fifty men were recruited during yesterday.

The Germantown Home Guarda have received.

from the city authorities the two splendid steel pified guns presented to the city, about two years ago, by Mr. Swaim. They are furnished with limbers, onissons, and everything recessary for immediate service. It is the intention of the officers of the Guarda to drill the company in both infantry and artillery taotics, and to have a detachment assigned capculally

for the guns. They are at present the best equipped company in the city, being armed with English Bufield rifles, and are supplied with accoutements complete, knapsacks, overcoats, blankets, cantena knapsacks, constants of the control of teens, &c. Another battery has been formed among the sallor gang at the navy yard. Master Joiner Jas. W. Blaylock is also organizing a company of picked men. Those who desire to attach themselves to a first class organization have an excellent oppor-The Parrott guns belonging to the city have dready been sent off in charge of the Keystone Artillery.

We understand that the 2d Regiment Blue Reserves, Colonel W. W. Taylor, will move forward this morning, at nine o'clock, with full ranks, and

fully equipped. DESPATCH TO THE POSTMASTER. The Postmaster at Carlisle telegraphed last evening to the Postmaster in this city to send the mails forward to Chambershurg as usual, the rebels having left.

SHOCKING TRACEDY ON CHESTNUT STREET.—At 20 minutes past six o'clock last evening, a shocking tragedy occurred on the pavement in tront of the New York Saloon, on Chestnut street, shove Franklin place. It seems that Lieut David Ludwig, of Luzerne county, Pa, and belonging to the 58th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, artillery corps (late Col. J. Richter Jones), shot a man named Walter Collin, the keeper of the saloon, montally wounding him. He then shot himself in the head, and fell dead. A gentleman who saw the transaction says that he observed the lieutenant walking along the pavement. He appeared to be somewhat under the influence of liquor. He stood in conversation with Mr. Collin nearly five minutes, when suddenly the lieutenant presented a piatol and fired. The hall entered the right breast of Mr. Collin, and passed through his back near the soine. The wounded man placed his hands upon the wound, and ran into the cellar, where he walked to and fro for a short time, when he fell. He was the owner of some property at Vine and Water streets. A physician was called in, who pronounced the wound m rttl. He made his will out, and was conveyed by police officers of the Reserve Corps to the Pennsylvania Hospital. SHOCKING TRAGEDY ON CHESTNUT The lieutenant, after shooting him, instantly put the pistol to his own head and pulled the trigger. It snapped. He deliberately re-cocked the weapon, and the second trial took fatal effect, the ball passaand the second trial took fatal effect, the ball passaing through his forehead.

Lieut Ludwig arrived in Philadelphia as one of the body guard of his late colonel, J. Richter Tones He attended the funeral. Since that time he been living at Mr. S. Miller's hotel; was a vas pleasant-spoken man, and rather temperate; very drinking. The nature of the conversation trails place between him and Mr. Collin has lattook very definitely stated. It was account not been woman who attends the restaurs ling about a was has not been satisfactory: at but what it body of the deceased was rar verylatned. The Station. Among other the loved to the Central furlough, extending trailing about a trailing and the contral furlough, extending trailing and the contral furlough.

the city, to pass the concymoon at Cape May, and DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN. DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN.—
Mr. Richard Ronaldson, a well known citizen of
Philadelphia, died at his residence in South Ninth
street, on Tuesday. Mr. Ronaldson was one of the
old firm of type founders whose establishment
at 602 time a national resource smoogst the printSIS of the United States. The foundary with which
his name was identified was one of the first on this
side of the Atlantic, and for a very long period was
at the head of the business on the continent of America. The original firm was Binney & Ronaldson,
the latter being James Ronaldson, an elder brother
of the gentleman recently deceased. After Mr. Binney withdrew and Mr. James Ronaldson died, Richard Ronaldson became the sole proprietor of the old
establishment.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION. -Last FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—Last evening a meeting of the delegates of the fire companies who intend participating in the grand procession on the Fourth of July was held at the hall of the Fire Association, in North Fifth street, Benj. L. Heppard occupied the chair. The following additional companies signified their assent to take part in the ceremonies: Independence, Northern Liberty, Southwark Hose, and Washington Steam Fire Engine Companies. This makes 27 companies in all who will be represented upon the occasion.

To BE SHOT. -To morrow, between the 10 BE SHOT.—To morrow, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, two soldiers named Benjamin Haduin, of Company B, Provost Guard, and Samuel D. Crumb, of Company B, Stoken York, will be shot at Fort Delaware. irunb is charged with deserting twice, and also with forging his descriptive list, by which he drew eight months' pay. Haduin also drew \$200 in money, without the intention of serving as a soldier. EFFECTS OF THE STORM .- During the displaced shutters, tore bricks from the chimneys and blew down sheds. The flag-staft on Messrs, Schofield & Branson's mill, corner of America and Master streets, was struck by lightning and severed

who commanded Company P., in the late gallant Col. Beker's California regiment, and who was severely wounded at Ball's Bluff, received his commission as captain in the Invalid Corps, or Tuesday, It is not yet positively known that he will accept the positive FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

COMMUSSIONED. - Captain Robert Hicks,

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1861 The more pacific tone of the news relating to the invasion caused a decline in gold this morning, which fell off very early to 145, continuing rather steady between 145½ @346. The excitement, however, continues, though in lesser volume, the various recruiting squade macching through the streets keeping the feeling alive. Must of the country backs along the streets. he country banks along the border, and in the neighborhood of the Susquehanna, have forwarded their spe-cie and other securities to Philadelphia, and their busi-ness is temporarily suspended. As soon as a limit is put upon the operations of the rebels, they will resume business. Third street will be very well represented in Harrisburg in a day or two, as most of the offices are furnishing one or two recruits for the defence of the Operations in the five twenty loan seem to proceed

with very little variation. The firmness of other Govern-ment securities to rather remarkable, considering the excited state of the people of the North; the same cause, however, controls all branckes of Government alike, and bence the noundarity of the five-twenties continues, Money is looking a little lighter again, and raies are annuly is tooking a little lighter again, and raiss are creeping up -667 being the ruling figures.

There was more disposition to buy stocks to day; although the market is without any special advance, a general firmness pervading it. 106% was bid for eixes of 1881: 166% for the seven thirties. State fives soid at 023; old city sixes at 105; the new were offered at 105 102%; old city sixes at 105; the new were offered at 103. Reading 6s, 1870, sold at 105; the sixes at 104; Philadelphia and E.ie sixes at 105; the sixes at 104; Philadelphia and E.ie sixes at 105; the sixes at 105; Philadelphia sevens; 94% for North Pennsylvania sixes; 112 for Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgages; 107 for 2d do Reading Railroad shares were in do mand at 51% 652, an advance of %. Philadelphia and Erie sold 3 Phil, an advance of % Catawissa preferred ross %. Minehill was steady at 64. 14% was bid for North Pennsylvania; 37% for Long Island; 48% for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Pennsylvania. sland; 48% for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Pennsylvania. Union Canal sold at 11%. Lehigh Navigation at 58; Sus-Union Canal sold at 1½: Lehtigh Navigation at 58; Susquebanna at 14; Schuylkıli Navigation preferred at 2½; The was bid for Morris. Union Bauk soid at 38; Mechanics' at 2½; Spruce and Pine Passenger at 16½; Weet Philadelphia at 69; the others remaining steady. The narket was steady at the close, \$18,000 in bonds and 3,400 shares changing hands.

5.4.0 shares changing hands.
Drexel & Co. quote.
United States Bonds, 1881.
United States Gertificates of Indebtedness.
United States 73-10 Notes.
Quartermasters' Youchers.
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness. The following shows the amount of coal trover the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the week June 13, 1863, and previous since December 1, 1862, comared with the same time last year: MINES.

Mount Pleasant...... Spring Mountain.....26,343 02 599,027 16 625,370 18 onding week last 440 00 381,9 6 14 381,925 14 Increase 25.903 02 217.701 03 243.114 64 Receipts of the Delaware Division Canal Company, for reek ending June 13, 1863:

ncrease in 186'..... Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 17.
(Reported by S. E. SLATMARER, Philadelphia Exchange.)

FRST BUARD

250 Eeading R. b5. 62
3:0 do b5. 512
3:0 do b6. 512
3:0 do b5. 512
3:0 do b5. 512
3:0 do b5. 512
3:0 do b5. 512
3:0 do b6. 5 Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 17.

marched up Chestnut street. They were greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers as they moved along.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK SEVENTH.

This regiment, numbering six hundred men, mostly young in years, arrived last evening at Washington-avenue landing, at quarter past 8 o'clock, and were entertained at the refreshment saloons; the right wing in the Union, the left to the the cooper Shop. The Cincinnati Tymes of the 12th says:

Our market for gold is unsettled, and there is a large speculative demand notices. Rates are unsettled, but round lots would command 36 prem. Irregular lots, as offered over the complex, are taken at 33 prem. There is no selling price faced, but may be called nomical at 50 prem. as there are no salters at less than this figure. Demand-notes are not sellows at less than this figure. Demand-notes are not of the same value as, gold. Shwer has advanced to 303/35 premium; the latter for large pieces. The market for Eastern exchange is without special change. The supply is about equal to the demand, at par huring, and is privatum selling. The money market is quiet-and easy there is no activity and no stringency.

There are but few orders on Washiasten, being offered, and rates are nominal at 99%. One-year certificates of indebtedness are quoted at 98%. Vouchers page from 25% per per it decount. Indiaca currency for mat 2% orem. Kentineky is scarce and in good demand, rates being firm at 2% orem. Kentineky is scarce and in good demand, rates being firm at 2% orem. Kentineky is scarce and in good demand, rates being firm at 2% orem. Kentineky is scarce and in good demand. The 5-20 compon bonds are in good demand, and sales are rather in excess of the supply.

The New York Eventury Postot o day says:

The loam market is active at ? per cent. In some quarters we bear complaints that there is scarcely account of the market opened stoody, and closed with an increased disposition to hold for higher priess. The bear with fewer applications to borpow.

The Scholmand and sales are rather per per per depth of the morning has boon light, and that operations are per played by the condition of the morning market is indicated by the ondition of the morning market is indicated by the ondition of the morning market is indicated by the ondition of the morning market is indicated by the ondition of the morning market is indicated by the ondition of the morning market is indicated by the ondition The Cincinnati Times of the 12th says:

offering.
The following table shows the principal movements of